

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 29.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1017.

Texas Christian Advocate.

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nov20-3m

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Retain your Money in your own State for Home Investment.

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Machine Needles of all kinds, all parts for Machines, Sewing Machines of all kinds repaired, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers for sale by T. C. CLARK,
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New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE

OF

New York & Texas Packets.

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT

Lowest Rates.

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

FREE OF WHARFAGE.

ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE

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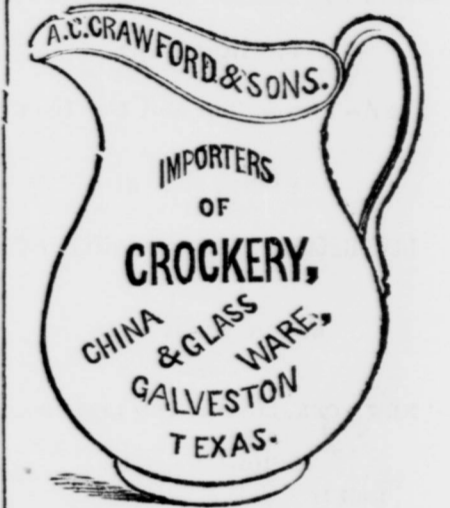
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1000 CRATES OF CROCKERY.

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1200 PACKAGES GLASSWARE.

56 CASKS FRENCH CHINA.

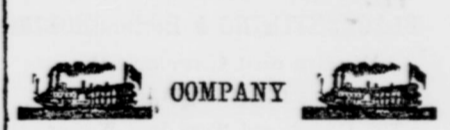
And other goods in our line. Goods carefully packed. By every arrival from Europe we will receive additions to our stocks.

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

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS

FREE OF CHARGE.

Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

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

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

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 —OF—
 NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL

Sailing Vessels.
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GALVESTON, TEXAS.
 Consignments solicited. mar17'70

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 Prompt attention given to all orders,
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"JUST SO HIGH,"

has proved irresistible. Agents are having unheard-of success, one taking four hundred names in two weeks, another two hundred and eighty in same time, one one hundred and ten the first week, etc., etc. All pronounce this great combination the best chance for money-making offered this winter. Lose no time in securing territory. Circulars and terms FREE.
MACLEAN, STODDART & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati. nov27 4t

A DOLPH FLAKE,
 —DEALER IN—
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 aug4-6m

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 may1-1y

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 BRANCH OFFICE IN GALVESTON, TEXAS:
 No. 330 Postoffice Street,
 (Next to Ice House.)

As its name indicates, the MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a Southern Institution, and has become a popular success, insuring, in twelve months, over NINE HUNDRED POLICIES. Doubtless the reason of this success is found in the prominent feature of LIFE ENDOWMENT, which it affords at the same rate as for an ordinary Life Policy; thus a person thirty-five years of age, insuring for \$5000, and continuing the yearly premium of \$131.90, will, at the end of fifteen years, be the possessor of about \$3500, (the accumulated earnings of said premiums compounded from year to year) in addition to the Policy of \$5000, payable at death. This earning, as will readily be seen, is the product of the sum of premiums, say \$1978.50, paid during the fifteen years, and presents to the Policy-holder the welcome harvest of near \$1500, over and above all that he has paid, while his Life Policy is that far paid up.
 This alone is one attraction to those who deem profit a thing of value, and enables one to reap of his planting before his beneficiary receives the amount of the Life Policy by the death of the assured. Other approved Policies are granted by the MOBILE LIFE, and at rates as low as demanded by other good companies.
 The business of the Company will be managed by a Directory, now being formed, and all monies received will be retained and invested here. **J. W. BRADFORD** Agent.
G. W. PEETE, M. D., Medical Examiner. sep18 1y

DR. GILBERT'S
RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIC
REMEDIES
 Are sold exclusively, at wholesale or retail, by **B. S. PARSONS,** Mechanic street, near Washington Hotel. These Remedies are guaranteed to relieve in every instance. sep18 1f

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 And General Commission Merchants,
 (Hendley Building.)
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 aug3-1y

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

SCOTLAND,
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 and SWEDEN.

Will be prepared to fill orders for
FARM HANDS, MECHANICS
 OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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 And
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
 76 East Strand,
 aug28 6m GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

STRICKLAND & CLARKE,
 Successors to
M. STRICKLAND & Co., and ROBT. CLARKE,
Stationers, Steam Printers
 And
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
 109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book.)
 junel2 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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 THE OLD ESTABLISHED
CISTERN BUILDERS.
 252 and 254 Tremont St.,
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Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best
SEASONED HEART CYPRESS.
 All work guaranteed or no pay.
H. REED & CO.,
 july10 1y P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

W. N. STOWE, W. E. WILMERDING.
STOWE & WILMERDING,
 (Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.)
 Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants,
 AND
INSURANCE AGENTS,
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 Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company.
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 (Fronting on 4th, 5th and Walnut Streets.)
ST. LOUIS, MO.
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 The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel.
 There is an improved elevator leading from the first floor to the upper one.
 Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News Stand and Western Union Telegraph Office in Rotunda of Hotel.
 nov9 6m



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

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the BLOOD, stimulating the torpid LIVER and BOWELS, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.
 It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy proportion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such a signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

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

CHILLS AND FEVER.
Simmons' Liver Regulator
 Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
 MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
 Price—41 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, \$1 25. Prepared ready for use in bottles, \$1 50. **SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**
 Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations.
 aug7 1y

Agents Wanted for Cobbin's
CHILD'S COMMENTATOR
 ON THE BIBLE,
 FOR THE HOME CIRCLE.
 1200 pages, 250 Engravings. The best enterprise of the year for agents. Every family will have it. Nothing like it now published. For circulars, address **H. S. Goodspeed & Co.,** 37 Park Row, New York. sep18 3m



For the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, Affection of the Bladder and Kidneys, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Indigestion, Impurity of the Blood, Sick Headache, Constipation, Giddiness, Piles, Bilious Affections, and Female Diseases.
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 jun26-6m

Tremendous Success.
T. S. ARTHUR'S NEW BOOK,
THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP.
 (A Companion to "Ten Nights in a Bar-room.") 25,000 sold in a few weeks!
 Agents say they never had a book which sells like this. One canvasser took eighty-one orders in three days, another twenty in a half day. It sells to all classes, and is so cheap that any family can afford to buy it. Strongly indorsed by all the leading men in the temperance cause. Send for illustrated circular and terms, and secure good territory at once. **QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO.,** 199 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 sep4-1y

EVERYBODY
 WANTS TO KNOW
WHICH IS THE BEST MACHINE
THE "LIGHT RUNNING"
"DOMESTIC"
 Answers this question, and presents a record of success unparalleled in the history of the invention.
 Agents wanted everywhere.
 Address
"DOMESTIC"
E. M. CO.,
 New York.
 oct28 1st

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 29.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1017.]

RELEASED.

A little low-ceiled room. Four walls
Whose blank shut out all else of life,
And crowded close within their bound
A world of pain, and toil, and strife--

Her world. Scarce furthermore she knew
Of God's great globe that wondrously
Outrolls a glory of green earth,
And flames it with the restless sea.

Four closer walls of common pine;
And therein lying, cold and still,
The weary flesh that long hath borne
Its patient mystery of ill.

Regardless now of work to do,
No queen more careless in her state,
Hands crossed in an unbroken calm;
For other hands the work may wait.

Put by her implements of toil;
Put by each course, obtrusive sign:
She made a Sabbath when she died,
And round her breathes a rest divine.

Put by, at last, beneath the lid,
The exempted hands, the tranquil face;
Uplift her in her dreamless sleep,
And bear her gently from the place.

Off hath she gazed, with wistful eyes,
Out from that threshold on the night;
The narrow bourn she crosseth now;
She standeth in the eternal light.

Off she hath pressed, with aching feet,
Those broken steps that reach the door;
Henceforth, with angels, she shall tread
Heaven's golden stair for evermore!

—New York Evening Post.

Texas Resources.

Immigration and Labor.

Information for Immigrants to Texas.

[Continued from last week.]

If persons coming to Texas have been accustomed to a coast region, the Gulf of Mexico washes Texas from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, a distance of five or six hundred miles, and on the bays, bayous and rivers there are immense tracts of land adapted to cultivation. The waters abound in the finest fish, oysters, turtles, etc.; and the forest trees are covered with vines, producing grapes from which millions of gallons of wine might be annually manufactured.

In the tier of coast counties the cotton is somewhat liable to destruction from worms. But in all the counties the ribbon cane can be advantageously cultivated. In years past a great deal of sugar was made in the counties of Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda and Jackson. The sugar culture is very profitable, and will, doubtless, extend in time over all that portion of Texas that we have designated as the coast region. Here, too, figs grow abundantly.

Our State is better supplied with timber than the prairie States of the Northwest. In a large portion of the State there is timber enough for all purposes. Where it is scarce, farms are inclosed with hedges. In the northern portion *bois d'Arc* is used. In the coast counties, Alabama and Cherokee rose makes a magnificent hedge. In most of those portions where timber is scarce, immense rocks are found, furnishing abundant material both for building and fencing. Timber can be raised in a few years to answer all necessary purposes.

Portions of the State are subject to severe drouths and a scarcity of water. The drouths are most frequent in the region west of the Colorado river. A good farmer, however, who cultivates his ground well, breaking it up well in the winter, and planting early, almost always makes a crop. If shallow plowing is followed by a drouth, very

little will be made. This refers to corn. It is hardly ever too dry to make a fair crop of cotton, and this may be planted from February until the middle of May, and still have time to mature. In Texas, cotton is more frequently injured by having too much rain than too little.

Water may be readily obtained almost everywhere by digging. The very best and healthiest water is the rain water saved in cisterns. This, of course, can always be had in abundance by preparing the receptacles.

In some sections, during long continued dry weather, water becomes scarce for stock. An abundant supply, however, can be had anywhere by building dams across drains for tanks. Those who have never tried it would be astonished to see how easily permanent ponds can be made.

In forty years, we have had two or three pretty severe overflows in one or more Texas rivers. Not very bad surely. If these overflows injure the crops, they enrich the land. Generally, however, our high waters occur in the early spring before the crops are planted.

Some of our coast lands are so flat as to require ditches to carry off the surplus water.

Some complain of our Texas northers; and others, of the severe heat of summer. Our northers are of short duration. They conduce to health and give the farmer fine opportunities to kill his pork. And in our summers, the sea breeze, which almost always prevails, mitigates the heat, and renders our climate one of the most delightful upon earth.

We presume most of those who think of immigrating to Texas expect to become farmers. This is the place for them. Our inexhaustible soil, delightful climate, the length of our seasons, and variety of our productions, point out Texas as one of the finest agricultural countries on the globe. We have said a good deal about cotton because "cotton is king." Look at the price of the staple to-day! Persistent efforts have been made to induce farmers to diversify their crops. As we have shown, a great many other things can be profitably produced, but as the result of all these efforts, cotton is displacing sugar-cane in the coast region, and taking the place of wheat in the northern portion of the State.

We may reason as we please, but the planter will not plant an acre of land in wheat to yield not more than thirty dollars in value, when, by planting the same in cotton, he can realize one hundred dollars for its product. We are not dependent upon cotton, and can abandon it when it is our interest to do so.

The comparative independence of Texas was demonstrated during the war. We suffered less than any other State, because we made our own meat and bread, manufactured our own sugar and cloth, and furnished our own salt.

Our population need not confine itself entirely to agricultural pursuits. We have in our mountain springs the finest water-power in the world for propelling machinery. This water-power is already being employed to run various mills and manufactories. There are in the State some twelve or fifteen cotton and woolen factories, and

the number is constantly multiplying, while the older ones are increasing their capacity for production.

At Houston, Galveston, Jefferson, and, perhaps, other points, there are extensive foundries and shops where all kinds of engines and other machinery are made.

The number of small manufactories of various agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, cars, etc., are constantly increasing.

We ought to tan our own leather and make our own boots and shoes.

We ought to make our own hats, caps, clothing, blankets, etc.

Factories, carding-machines, and shops for working in wood, iron and leather, are springing up in all parts of the State, and enriching those who are carrying them on.

Beef packers are furnishing a market for our cattle and profitable employment for thousands of laborers.

Mills for grinding cotton seed and castor beans are successful.

Fortunes may be made from the bones bleaching on our prairies.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

From Corpus Christi.

MR. EDITOR—As we are about closing up our second year for this station, if you please, allow us to give the readers of the *ADVOCATE* a brief description of our bay city and surroundings, of which comparatively little is known in the interior of Texas, which fact arises from the isolated locality of the city, its trade being almost entirely with Mexico and the southwestern frontier of Texas. There is a very large business done by our merchants in the wool and hide trade, and the supplying of goods for the Mexican trade, the local trade being comparatively small. The broad prairies from this place to Laredo and Brownsville are one vast stock ranch, teeming with its ten thousand of thousands of stock, ranches that have been in operation for more than a half century; hence the immense wealth of these old Mexicans.

But enough of this, as we wished to describe Corpus Christi. The city stands on a shell beach, say from 300 to 500 yards in width, by about one mile in length, many of the houses being within forty feet of the water's edge. This portion of the city is occupied mainly by the American population. The bluff (as it is called) is west of the Corpus Christi Bay, and has an elevation of say forty feet, on which stands a number of tastefully-arranged residences, all of which front the Corpus Bay. And west by south of this comes the Mexican part of the city. Northwest is the cemetery, a beautiful elevation which overlooks the Nueces Bay, which forms a junction with the Corpus Christi Bay beyond the northern lines of the city. This is a beautiful sheet of water, say four miles in width by about eight in length, abounding with water-fowl and fish. But in the beautiful burying place above alluded to, of all the quiet sleepers there, one name alone was familiar to me—Rev. J. P. Perham, my fellow-laborer in the old Alabama Conference, noble and gifted far beyond what falls to the lot of common men; yet he finds a grave among strangers. I shed a tear and prayed to be a better man.

J. W. BROWN.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Nov. 15, '72.

Cotton.

It is estimated that Texas alone contains land capable of yielding 15,000,000 bales of cotton annually. That is considerably more than is consumed at present by the civilized world. The problem now to be solved in the South is not that of producing cotton cheap with labor free, but of improving methods of agriculture and cheapening the cost of handling and transportation. Nearly all reports from the cotton districts promise a larger supply than last year, and it is probable that prices will tend downward for several months to come. English consumers seem to think that a heavy decline in cotton will take place, and that prices will fall so low that they will be unable to resume working full time after January 1st, when the American crop of the year begins to reach Europe.

Our crops to England in 1871 were only about 686,000 cwt. less than in 1860. During 1870 and 1871 the imports of American cotton into Great Britain were 15,668,955 cwt., and from British India, 6,898,906 cwt., showing an excess from the United States during the last two years of 8,770,049 cwt. The most important point established by these returns is, that the staple industry of the South has revived, and is likely to prosper more under freedom than under the former system of slavery.

At present it is gratifying to learn from the statistics of the trade recently published in this country and in England, that the South is rapidly recovering her former position as the great cotton field of the world. From the report of the British Commissioners of Customs for 1871, just issued in London, it appears that the supply of American cotton in 1871 was 9,273,910 cwt., against 6,395,045 cwt. in 1870, and 9,963,309 cwt. in 1860. With these figures the American statistics tally very nearly, the total production in 1859-60 having been 4,769,770 bales, and in 1870-71, 4,115,107 bales.—*Cotton Plant.*

THE RUSH TO TEXAS.—According to the Texas Almanac for 1867, the temperature of Northwestern Texas during the so-called winter months ranged from fifty-six to seventy degrees Fahrenheit, except during the temporary "northers," or winds from the north, when it does not often fall below thirty-two degrees, or the freezing point. To quote from the same authority: "The temperature of spring and autumn is moderate, and that of summer is not excessive, the heat of midday rarely going beyond ninety degrees. Nowhere is the temperature so equable as here, and the changes from one season to another are so gradual that they are scarcely observable. Those immigrants who are unable to purchase lands can obtain employment at good wages. There never has been a time since the settlement of the country that a white laborer or mechanic of industrious habits has been unable to obtain work at remunerative prices."

Thus it will be seen that while those with even a small capital, sufficient to buy a herd of cattle, have the brightest prospects before them; young men, with only money enough to get there, need not fear to go.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. Wiley A. Shook, writing from Sulphur Springs, November 18th, sends us the following items of interest respecting the Trinity Conference:

The Trinity Annual Conference met at Sulphur Springs, Texas, November 6, 1871, Bishop John C. Keener, D.D., in the chair. The bishop filled the chair and the pulpit with great acceptability. The preachers were all in fine spirits, and a more harmonious conference I never attended. The people of Sulphur Springs responded nobly to the call made on the night of the anniversary; about \$800 collected. The people say the bishop knows how to talk for money. Truly, we may say that this session of the conference has been a blessing to us; and we trust that the amount collected for missionary purposes may be a blessing to others.

—Rev. J. W. Bennett, of Navasota station, Texas Conference, sends us the following interesting account of his work:

I have read with much interest the many favorable reports in the *Advocate*, from our preachers, of the progress of the work of God in their several charges; and, although I read every article, and feel a religious pride in the ability and excellency of our paper, there is no department in which I feel as much interest as that of "Texas Methodism." Judging from the reports in the *Advocate*, I presume the year just closed in some of the conferences, and now closing in the rest, has been a year of unparalleled prosperity in the great work in Texas.

And now that our conference year is closed, it will doubtless interest the friends of Zion to know what God has done for us on this charge. We have not been favored with any extraordinary outpouring of the Spirit at any one period during the year. But we have been blessed with a steady, healthful religious growth. We report thirty-one accessions; a considerable increase in the number of subscribers to our church papers, especially our own *Advocate*. Our finances are in good condition; every dollar assessed will be paid, including Presiding Elder's claim, pastor's salary, missionary money, conference and bishop's fund. Besides, we have expended several hundred dollars in repairing and otherwise improving our church property.

To God be all the praise. We thank him and take courage.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The *Episcopal Methodist* of the 23d ult. gives an account of a revival on the Pungoteague, at which there had been from 350 to 370 conversions and 330 accessions to the church.

—The *Richmond Advocate* reports interesting meetings. On Appomattox circuit there had been ninety-four conversions during the year.

—The *New Orleans Advocate* reports, among other revivals, one on Winnsboro circuit, where nearly 200 had been converted.

—The *Western Methodist* of the 16th ult. reports meetings at which 434 were converted and nearly that number added to the church in the Memphis and Mississippi Conferences.

—The *Richmond Christian Advocate* says: "There are now 207 students at Randolph Macon College, a larger number, we believe, than any other college of our church has."

—The *Nashville Advocate* announces the return of Bishop McTyeire from

California. He left San Francisco the 4th of November, and reached Nashville the 11th. The ends of the earth are not so far off as in other days.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The missionary work in South America is said to be largely self-supporting, and growing constantly in power and influence.

—Rev. L. Alexander, of the Conference Board, calls attention to the rapid growth of towns along the different railroad lines in Nebraska, and estimates that two hundred churches will be needed to meet the wants of the people, and that one hundred will be built the coming year.

—We learn from the *New York Methodist* that Bishop Peck, with the concurrence of his colleagues, has appointed Rev. Dr. R. S. Maclay to the charge of the missions of the Methodist Church in Japan. Dr. Maclay has been superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Missions at Foo-Chow, China, since 1847. He labored for nine years without seeing a single convert, but has since seen the organization and prosperity of his church in that great empire. The spoken languages of Japan and China are cognate, so that there need be no delay in addressing the people of Japan directly. He will start for his work in May. As the way is now open in Japan by the toleration of Christianity, the difficulties which were met in China, and which so long obstructed the work, will not be encountered.

—Grace Church, Buffalo, New York, has adopted a plan of monthly collections, and it has resulted most favorably. The past year the entire contributions were \$10,589 68, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$422 23. Formerly there was usually a deficiency of \$800 to \$1000.

—The meeting of the General Missionary Committee was held in the mission rooms, New York, the 14th of November. The report of Dr. Carlton, the Treasurer, made the following exhibit:

At the beginning of the fiscal year, November 1, 1871, there was a balance in the treasury of \$23,987 88; that the receipts from that date up to the corresponding date of 1872 amounted to \$661,056 60; that the disbursements during the same period reached \$598,617 63, and that there is now, therefore, in the treasury a balance of \$86,396 85. From this balance, however, is to be deducted drafts for the East India mission, which had not been presented when the report was made up, but have been called for since—\$12,517. Deducting also from this balance the amount on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, the increase of collections for 1872 over the previous year will be found to be \$49,961 97, including an extra special collection to relieve the treasury from a former indebtedness of \$21,000.

The appropriations for 1873 amount to \$885,025 75, being an increase of \$196,139 over the appropriations of 1872. We notice \$14,000 appropriated to the missions in Texas.

EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop Gray, of Capetown, died on the 1st of September. He founded the South African Church a quarter of a century ago. It was then composed of one diocese and twenty clergymen. There are now five dioceses,

each one of which has a cathedral, with one hundred and twenty clergymen, a Diocesan College and a number of schools.

—The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church reports receipts in the domestic department of \$168,252.67; in the foreign, \$110,270.62. The mite chest has been the means of collecting \$21,249; the family missionary boxes, \$6,934.44; from children of the Sunday-schools, \$12,638.53.

—Seven years ago there were only seven ministers of the Episcopal Church in Nebraska and one hundred and fifty communicants. They now number forty-one ministers and fifteen hundred members, of whom four hundred are Indians.

—Eleven ministers of the Prussian State Church, within the bounds of Ohio and Indiana, recently petitioned the House of Bishops to ordain a German Bishop to officiate among the Germans, acting under the authority of the bishop in each diocese.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Christian Observer* says that petitions will be sent to the next session of the Presbytery of South Alabama for the organization of eight new churches.

—The *Southern Presbyterian* contains a call on the Presbyterians of South Carolina to establish an orphanage in that State, to be named after Rev. Dr. Thornwell.

—The subscriptions to the Central University have reached \$116,000.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Congregational Church in Columbus, Ohio, has adopted the system of weekly offerings in the place of renting the pews.

BAPTIST.

—In Maryland there is one Baptist to every one hundred and eighty inhabitants.

—There are about 61,000 Baptists in Illinois.

—It is stated that the English Baptists diminished in numbers about 1600 the past year.

—At the dedication of a Baptist church at Lafayette, Indiana, \$19,000 were raised to pay off the indebtedness, \$16,000 to build a Sunday-school and lecture-room, \$5800 for a free church library, and \$50,000 (by one member) for an orphanage.

—At the First Baptist Church in Chicago Bible-class exercises have been inaugurated on Saturday evenings under the leadership of B. F. Jacobs, a lay preacher. They are proving a great success. There is frequently an attendance of over several hundred, a majority of them being men.

LUTHERAN.

—A union of all General Synod's German ministers of Ohio and Indiana has been proposed.

—The Lutheran Synod of Kansas reports four ministers and five hundred and fifty-two communicants. Six congregations were organized the past year.

UNITARIAN.

—The National Conference of the Unitarian Churches met in Boston last

month. Five hundred and seventy-three delegates were present. Reports were read showing progress throughout the country. Two hundred and sixty-two churches were summoned at the conference of 1865 against three hundred and forty-three at the present session.

CATHOLIC.

—Cardinal Amat, one of the five Cardinal Bishops and the third in order of the princes of the church, died the 8th of November at Nice.

—The Cure of Harvellers has notified the Bishop of Versailles that he will not read the bishop's letter recapitulating the decisions of the Vatican Council, as he believes them to be contradictory to the true doctrines of the church, and a violation of the rights of the consciences of good Catholics. He resigns his living and withdraws from Rome, but not from the Catholic Church. He says that many of the priests are united with him in condemning the neo-Catholicism of the Papal See.

—Papal countries are opening a wide field for missionary enterprise. The American Board of Missions is promptly entering the open door. It has, within the last year, sent four men to Austria, three to Spain and seven to Mexico.

—The fortieth anniversary of the consecration of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was recently celebrated. He came to that city in 1833, when there was but one Catholic church in its limits, and but sixteen in the State. Now in Cincinnati there are thirty splendid churches, with a number of colleges, seminaries, academies and asylums, and twenty-six parochial schools. In the three dioceses of Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, there are 397 Catholic churches, and 101 chapels. If Catholicism is in the wane in Europe, it has exhibited remarkable vigor in the new world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Mrs. Coan, wife of Rev. Titus Coan, one of the apostles of missionary enterprise in the Sandwich Islands, died at Hilo, September 27th. Her long life has been devoted to the work of a faithful help-meet to her devoted husband in his evangelical labors.

—The pews in the St. Bartholomew's Church, in the city of New York, were sold for over \$150,000. This plan of selling pews secures the purchaser a permanent title to the pew.

—We learn from Brother Burke that the Young Men's Christian Association in Houston has taken a fresh start. It has adopted several measures which, it is thought, will impart to it renewed life and vigor, and will, it is believed, insure its permanent prosperity. Its library is soon to be greatly increased. It keeps open its reading room, which is well supplied with valuable reading matter, from 7 to 9 o'clock p. m. It is supported by various evangelical denominations in the suburbs of the city—eleven mission Sunday-schools—a majority by the Methodist Church. Four of these have already culminated in church organizations. Four well-sustained temperance organizations are vigorously supported in the Bayou City. It is contemplated to erect, during 1873, at least three church edifices—one to cost twenty thousand dollars.

THE EPIZOOTIC.

This disease has reached Galveston. The horses in nearly every stable were affected with it by last Saturday night. As it may possibly spread throughout the State, we exclude other matter to furnish our readers such information as we have been able to secure, that the interior towns and neighborhoods may be prepared should it spread over the State. We give first the circular issued by M. J. O'Brian, General Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, respecting the disease and its treatment, which has been furnished the *News* by Capt. Gorham:

The disease seems to be a catarrhal fever, first in the head, and if not averted, goes to the lungs, ending in lung fever, which very often proves fatal. It commences with a short, hacking cough, and within twenty-four hours the nose discharges, watery at first, and then thickens; light color at first, then darkens. No smell.

THE COURSE IS AS FOLLOWS:

When the symptoms are first noticed, commence feeding warm mash of bran and cut hay. Give water after the feed—not before. Keep the horse well and warmly blanketed. Do not use the horse unless compelled to do so, and then he must not be driven faster than a walk. Put on a blanket whenever he is standing still. If the horse refuses to eat the mash, then give him oat-meal gruel; give a quart or two at a time; pour it down, or give it from a bottle. Use this with discretion.

The horse will have a sore throat. Examine, and when seen, apply the following mixture outwardly, rubbing thoroughly from the jaws to the chest twice a day: Take and mix four ounces tincture of arnica, four ounces chloroform, four ounces ammonia and four ounces sweet oil, in addition to the oat-meal remedy. You will buy a piece of quarter-inch rubber tube or pipe, eighteen inches long; put in one end about a tablespoonful of finely pulverized alum, insert the tube in the mouth, to and beyond the roots of the tongue, and then blow the powder in the throat. Use this when the throat becomes sore or much irritated.

Buy an eight-ounce rubber ball syringe, and inject up each nostril the following mixture four times in the twenty-four hours, and continue until you are well satisfied that the liquid has gone well up the nostrils. Mixture: One pound of chloride of potash to three gallons of soft water; mix thoroughly.

Should the horse be taken with chills, it is a sure evidence of lung fever, and immediate cure is required. You will then give thirty (30) drops of the following mixture every hour until the horse is relieved: One ounce of aconite and three ounces of water; mix and use.

The horse must be kept from the rain and cold winds. The stalls must be kept free of wet or moisture, using sawdust to soak it up, and take it off immediately. Feed light food, and give plenty of fresh air, a little water often—not cold. Keep the stable clean, use a little of chloride of lime about the floor.

Watch your horses day and night. Good care and warm covering will do as much as medicines.

The following army order has been issued from the Department of the East:

"On the first appearance of the disease give the horse a thorough steaming with boiled oats placed in a bag, and so fastened to the head that the steam from the oats will be inhaled. Repeat this until the discharge from the nostrils is free and of a natural color. Then take the leather, or, what

is better, carbolic disinfectant, in grains like large-sized cannon powder, place it in a shallow pan, and burn it where the horse will be obliged to breathe.

"If the throat is sore (which generally will be the case) apply frequently hot vinegar, rubbing it well in with the hand, and wrap the throat in flannel dipped in vinegar. Sponge out the nostrils frequently with warm vinegar. Blanket well night and day, but not enough to produce sweating, and give plenty of feed, with clean bedding.

"Give several bran mashes, with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ounce of powdered nitre in each, and use linseed meal or flaxseed in the oats. Use tepid water in the mash.

"The hay and oats should be moistened with water—preferably tar water.

"Most cases, if taken in time, will yield to the above treatment; but, should the attack be very severe, accompanied with considerable fever and very sore throat, instead of vinegar an embrocation of equal parts of linseed oil, turpentine, tincture of earthen and hartshorn should be rubbed in night and morning.

"Powell's Embrocation" is very good.

"Give as a drench, night and morning, the following:

Spirits of nitre ether..... 1 ounce.
Laudanum 4 drachms.
Nitrate of potassa..... 3 drachms.
Water 1 pint.
Mix.

"Should the horse refuse his food, offer him frequently this gruel, with a handful of pulverized slippery elm bark and licorice root stirred in it.

"When convalescing exercise gently daily, and stimulate the appetite with the following ball:

Extract of gentian..... 6 drachms.
Powdered ginger..... 2 drachms.
Mix.

"A handful of wood ashes, with a little salt, thrown into the feed trough for the horse to lick up, will be relished by him and be beneficial."

The following is the Philadelphia remedy:

Take one quart pine tar to one gallon water; stir up until thoroughly dissolved; pour off the water and sweeten with molasses or sugar. Drench often.

The following letter gives the treatment followed by the Adams Express Company in New York:

"As a preventive, we use quantities of carbolic soap dissolved in water, with which we sprinkle the stable in every part. This I would have done immediately. We apply Walker's White Oil Liniment freely to the jaws and throat, rubbing it in so as to produce a counter-irritant on the outside. In the bad cases we have applied the ordinary fly blister. This, of course, incapacitates for work.

"We are feeding our horses generously, all of them without stint. We also give them plenty of salt, and each one of them a few apples in aperient. The following recipe has been used to a limited extent, with evident benefit, and may, with propriety, be given to all horses the least affected:

PRESCRIPTION—Two drachms ammonia, one ounce sugar, six ounces water; half of the above in two-thirds of a pail of water, twice a day to each horse.

"The treatment, generally, I think, is such as would be followed in the case of a person afflicted with catarrh or severe influenza, involving the throat and tending toward the lungs ultimately.

"When standing it is essential to blanket the animals, to avoid taking cold or reducing their strength."

High Prices in England.

[From a private letter from London.]

If the scientists can find time, amidst their disputes, to devise some means of economizing fuel this winter, the people of the United Kingdom throughout will be all ready to swear by the scientists to-day and next Sunday, and even after. Indeed, in view of the almost famine prices of everything, every Paterfamilias must feel somewhat apprehensive. We have had a summer without fruit, very few vegetables, and costly at that, and are looking forward to a winter with not more than half a supply of coals, and those at a ruinous price. I do not think of even asking the price of poultry. Meat I must have, and that of the best quality, for that is the cheapest always, and for that I must pay from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per pound. The only thing that is at all reasonable is pork, and no one wishes to be restricted to pork diet. There is no doubt but many persons will be fain to try Australian beef and mutton, but whoever does must be content to eat it himself up-stairs. Woe be to any thrifty economist who should dare to introduce it into the servants' diet! And amidst all this comes the threatened rise in railway fares. Heaven knows, for the miserable accommodations they render the public, the fares are high enough as it is. The *Daily News* hints at the probability that when the present rolling stock is about worn out, the managers of our railways will come at last to the American system of one class of good, comfortable cars for all ordinary traveling, with palace and sleeping-cars for those who may wish more luxurious traveling; but I very much doubt whether with our slow English methods the improvement will be available in this generation at least. As for the excuse in the enormous rise in coal that is but a mere pretense. It is patent to every one who makes the slightest calculation, that the most infinitesimal rise in the fares would far more than cover the loss arising from the present dearth of coal. House rent is at least twenty-five per cent. higher than it was ten years ago. Servants always want more wages. The water rates are enormous in London; so that water is practically denied to many, notwithstanding an imperative act of Parliament to the contrary. The only water we get an abundance of is in our milk, of which often fifty per cent. is from the pump; and groceries, I may venture to say, are adulterated twenty per cent. It is fortunate that no amount of science has yet been able to discover any method of adulterating eggs, which are about the only things that do not suffer deterioration at the hands of the caterers to the public; and even fresh-laid eggs cost from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen.

With this state of things in view, Mr. Spurgeon's hint to church-goers was quite refreshing the other day. At the laying of the corner-stone of a Baptist chapel at Dulwich, in the course of his remarks, he said he had been thinking of calling the ministers together and having a strike. He was sure that a very large proportion of ministers of all denominations did not earn anything like as much as the men who laid the stones of that chapel. I do not know how it is with the Baptists and orthodox denominations as regards their ministers' pay, but I am sure the majority of Unitarian ministers must, at least, as far as the animal man is concerned, envy the mechanics who listen to him on Sunday.—*Christian Union*.

The Kingdom of Egypt.

Dispatches from Constantinople of late date inform us the Sultan has at length conceded to the Viceroy of Egypt the title of Khedive, and has issued a firman making the dignity hereditary in the family of Ismail Pasha. The firman also legitimates the altered

line of succession, according to primogeniture, from father to son, instead of, as hitherto, to the eldest surviving male of the house. Ismail Pasha, the first who has borne the title of Khedive—Kedervi-el-Masr, i. e., King of Egypt—is the third in lineal descent from the renowned Mehemet Ali, but the fifth in succession. It has been the ambition of this distinguished race to make Egypt an independent kingdom. Indeed, Mehemet was only prevented, in 1839, after the battle of Nisib, from wresting the throne of Constantinople from the descendants of the Othman by the intervention of the great powers. The fall of St. Jean d'Arc, and the evacuation of Syria, which had been conquered by his son, Ibrahim, left him no alternative but to accept the terms of the four powers, the Pashalik of Egypt being guaranteed to himself and his descendants by the Porte. This was ratified by the Imperial Hatti-Sheriff of February, 1841, under the guarantee of England, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia. In 1863 Ismail Pasha succeeded to the throne. He was educated at Paris, had traveled extensively before his accession and determined, when he came to the throne, to assimilate Egypt to the States system of Europe by adopting as far as possible a European system of administration. Adopting the policy of his predecessors for the aggrandizement of Egypt he determined to develop the resources of his country, and to this end took an active part in the projection and completion of the Suez Canal. In his negotiations relating to the canal he had much trouble with M. de Lesseps. These difficulties were at last arranged in 1861 by the arbitration of Napoleon, and after that the work progressed rapidly. Its capital stock is \$82,500,000, of which the Khedive holds \$10,000,000. The increase in traffic since the opening of the route is shown by the increased tonnage which passed through. In 1870 this reached a total of 436,618, in 1871 of 771,409 tons.

The army and navy are organized upon the European model. The fleet is a strong one, and the army efficient—the former consisting of seventy-four vessels varying in size from ships of the line to gunboats, and the latter of 21,000 men, besides a regiment of black troops of Sudan, 3,000 strong. The finances are in good condition. And agriculture and commerce are rapidly improving. It is expected that the expedition under Sir Samuel Baker will be productive of results highly beneficial to Egyptian influence in Equatorial Africa. Altogether, under the wise and enlightened government of Ismail Pasha, there is a fair prospect that the Egypt of the Khedive will rival the Egypt of the Pharaohs.

AN AFRICAN BUG.—One of the most extraordinary facts revealed to us by Dr. Livingstone's explorations in Africa is, that the high table-land of the interior, with its rich agricultural resources, its noble flora, its fine temperature, broad island seas and inexhaustible stores of mineral wealth, is rendered all but impenetrable to civilized man, certainly beyond all reach of colonization, by one of the most apparently insignificant of causes, a fly. This terrible insect is a little brown, yellow-striped fly, called the tsetze, scarcely larger than our common household pests, but whose sting is absolutely fatal. So deadly is its poison, that it is said three or four flies will kill the largest ox. Soon after the bite, which gives little or no pain, staggering and blindness comes on; the body swells to an enormous size; the coat turns rough, and in a few hours follow convulsions and death. And yet this deadly poison, under the effect of which the horse and ox, the sheep and the dog, fall as if plague-stricken, is perfectly harmless to man, to wild animals, to the pig, mule, ass and goat.

Correspondence.

Class-Meetings and our Fathers.

MR. EDITOR—My desire for the prosperity of Methodism has caused me to assume boldness enough to ask for a small space in our excellent ADVOCATE in which to ask a few questions; not so much to solicit answers as to wake up an inquiry and search after the true way-marks of Methodism:

Why do your correspondents say so little about class-meetings? Is it because class-meetings are a fixed fact, and so generally observed that it is to be taken for granted that wherever Methodism is found there class-meetings are also? or, is it because there is a growing disfavor (even among the preachers) to this distinguishing and vital feature of Methodism? Of late, we have had some pretty heavy squibs at the errors of the Fathers of Methodism. Were class-meetings one of Mr. Wesley's errors? If so, why can we not have the "why's" and "wherefores?"—somewhat after the style we have them on sanctification. But, if class-meetings are, as many believe, the vital pulsations of Methodism, would not our doctors do well to be feeling the pulse of Methodism to ascertain the health of the body? Is it not a fact that Methodism was more spiritual in the days of the Fathers—when class-meetings were strictly observed? The history of Methodism tells us of the thousands of the slain of the Lord, who fell before the sword of the Spirit—wielded by the hands of our Fathers. How shall we reconcile this with error? If it be, as some seem to think, that the errors of our Fathers are giving way before a brighter light, may we not reasonably expect soon to hear a song similar to the one the women sung for Saul and David: "Saul hath slain his thousands; but David his ten thousands!"

In conclusion, can it be possible that a majority of Methodist families are trying to live without a family-altar? M. B. RANKIN.

Education.

MR. EDITOR—Knowing the interest felt by yourself and readers of the ADVOCATE in the cause of education, I am sure you will be pleased to learn something of the movements of sister churches in this important branch of Christian effort:

During the late meeting of the Synod of Texas, held in Palestine—and which was by far the largest one ever convened in the State—the subject of education received careful consideration. The result was the appointment of a commission, consisting of three ministers and three ruling elders from each of the four presbyteries of the State, with full authority to consider and determine the matter of the removal of their "Synodical College" from its present location at Huntsville.

The Rev. S. A. King, of Waco, chairman of the commission, was instructed to invite proposals from such towns or communities in the State as may desire to secure the establishment of the "Presbyterian College of Texas" in their vicinity.

When, in the judgment of the executive committee of this commission, the proper time has arrived for final action in this matter, the commission will be called together. All proposals will be carefully considered, and if it be evident that Austin College will be advanced by a new removal, a new location will be selected from among the places whose proposals shall be submitted. And, in view of the interests involved in this institution, it is desirable that all such proposals be forwarded as early as practicable, and that they be both specific and definite as to the amounts of money and the

value of lands or buildings that may be tendered; also, that they be accompanied by accurate information as to accessibility, healthfulness, population, etc., of the localities from which they emanate.

It is intended to make this a permanent and first-class college; one that will keep abreast the scholarship of the age, and that will worthily represent, in this growing State, the denomination that has attained such a high reputation in this country and in Europe by the successful administration of its institutions of learning, and the thorough instruction imparted by those whom it has called to the responsible position of educating its youth. The institution will be a valuable accession to the community where located, and that location will depend upon the propositions submitted to the chairman of the synodical commission.

EDUCATION.

Educational Convention.

MR. EDITOR—Please give the following an appropriate place in your paper, and request such of your exchanges as favor the suggestion, to copy the same in their publications, and otherwise encourage the enterprise, and much oblige—

MANY CITIZENS AND TEACHERS.

A CARD.

In view of the fact that the subject of education must necessarily constitute a very important feature in the proceedings of the next legislature of Texas, and the almost undoubted certainty of the repeal, or very essential modification, of the present defective and obnoxious school law and regulations of the State, we would most respectfully suggest to the real bona fide educators in Texas (i.e., the presidents, principals, professors, and teachers, of the leading schools in the State,) the importance and necessity of meeting in convention, at Austin, during the Christmas holidays—say, the last Monday in December—to recommend to the next legislature a wise, judicious, and practicable law, and regulations for the establishment, government and maintenance of public free schools in the State of Texas, and to attend to other matters of vital importance in connection with the cause of education. Let an expression be given, and if the suggestion be approved, let definite steps be taken to call the convention. SEGUIN, Nov. 22, 1872.

REPORT

Of the Treasurer of the Board of Missions, Trinity Annual Conference, for the year 1872.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes entries for R W Thompson, Dallas (\$54.00), D M Proctor, Honey Grove (50.00), S S Cobb, Grape Vine (5.50), R N Brown, Seyene mis. (7.00), Jos Parker, Dangertield (43.00), T M Smith, Paris (42.75), W L Carlton, Whitesboro et. (16.10), J M Stevenson, Pittsburgh et. (6.65), M F Parmer, Boston (8.30), W C Haislep, Paris (40.00), J Clark Smith, Sherman (10.00), J C Weaver, Montague (15.00), W M Robins, Gainesville (10.00), E Couch, Sherman (5.75), R P Thompson, Kellyville (120.00), M C Simpson, Kaufman (10.50), J W Chalk, Pilot Point (17.00), M T Leach, Atlanta (6.00), T B Norwood, Gilmer (113.00), Y S McKinney, Pilot Grove (6.00), Dr R S Finley, Jefferson (140.00), H C Rogers, Bonham (65.00), F M Harrel, Robinsonville (7.50), C E Lamb, Coffeewille (49.50), W P Read, Rockwall (27.50), Jas Graham, Clarksville (15.00), J F Sherwood, Caddo (10.00), M C Blackburn, Denton (12.00), J C Randal, Gardenville (24.00), T E Sherwood, Greenville (20.50), J J Davis, Linden (28.00), D P Haggard, Decatur (10.00), A C McJougsl, Ladonia (10.00), H W South, McKinney (20.00), J Wilson, Springville (5.00), Geo S Gatewood, Dallas (50.25), C J Cooke, Mount Vernon (15.00), M C Blackburn (20.00), Jno S Noble (25.00), Miss M E Marshall (5.00), Cal Mims (5.00), J M Binkley (10.00), M H Neely (2.50), Anniversary (183.90), W J Clark (25.00).

Total \$1367.80. By amt to Parent Board \$ 600. do Accepted draft 1000. Total \$1560.00.

W. J. CLARK, Treas., B'd Mis., Trinity An'l Conf. E. & O. E.

A Response.

MR. EDITOR—In the ADVOCATE of the 30th of October is an article signed "R., Bonham," stating what he will do in order to pay his part toward the support of the ministry, etc. And he calls for responses. Oh, how I wish every Methodist in Texas would respond, by word and deed, to that call! And now, this is my plan: I have eighteen acres of land in cultivation, but I rent it, and only get one-third of the corn raised on it and one-fourth of the cotton. Instead of appropriating a certain quantity of land, I will appropriate one-tenth of my part to the support of our preacher and to missionary cause, Bible Society, Conference Fund, parsonages, and church buildings. Why, I could find plans for ten-times the whole amount, instead of one-tenth. But I hope to have more than that to contribute, for I expect to teach school three or four months next year, and I will also give one-tenth of whatever pay I get for teaching. I have done that this year, and I intend all the balance of my life to give back to God one-tenth of what he gives to me. W. B. H. ALTO, Texas, Nov. 11, 1872.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Ashes are a good manure for turnips.

A lump of alum the size of a walnut, dissolved in warm water, is a good remedy for founder. After being well drenched with it, he will perspire freely and be relieved.

An exchange says that the following is a sure test of the age of a horse: After nine years, a wrinkle comes over the eye-lid at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year after he is nine a wrinkle is added. Thus three wrinkles count eleven.

In drenching a horse, fasten a noose made of small rope, over the upper front teeth, and raise the animal's head by passing the rope over the limb of a tree. The usual way of gagging, or raising the head with a bridle, is a cruelty. If any one will try to swallow freely with his first in his mouth, he will understand the difficulty. Don't pour down the drench a pint at a time, but give the horse an ordinary swallow at a time.

A correspondent of the Scientific American commends onions as a specific against epidemics. They should be sliced and kept in a sick room where they will absorb the atmospheric poison. In the room of a small-pox patient they will decompose rapidly, and prevent the spread of disease. In case of snake bites, where no other remedy is at hand, apply a poultice of bruised onions to the place.

From an excellent article in the Southern Farm and Home, Memphis, concerning lucerne grass, we extract the following:

As a forage-plant at the South, lucerne is very far superior to all others. It is used for three purposes. First, for feeding green, or soiling; used in this way, it is best to cut the lucerne a day in advance, so as to feed it in a wilted state. It must never be pastured. * * * Lucerne hay is extremely nutritious, and is relished by horses, cattle and sheep. It is preferred by the domestic animals to any other kind of hay. The product of lucerne is enormous. Five tons of excellent hay may be cut from an acre. It is estimated that fodder, green and dry, may be obtained from an acre of lucerne for the support of five horses during the entire year. This included the great bulk of green food during the spring, summer and autumn.

WASTE BASKET.

A sign of luck—A will signed in your favor.

Fortune favors the brave, and rascality favors the bravo!

Sauce from any servant but your cook seldom tastes agreeably.

Why is rheumatism like a glutton? Because it attacks the joints.

When a man cannot contain himself, is he too large or too small?

The fellow who "carried out a project" was obliged to bring it back.

Why is the interior of a roasted duck like nonsense?—Because it's all stuff.

What kind of vice is it that some persons will shun if they are ever so bad? Ad-vice.

A Frenchman has invented a remedy for the 2-thake, which will allevi-8 all pain 4th-with.

An engraver of a churchyard may be a grave subject, but the tool that does it is a graver.

When an individual submits to the extraction of his wisdom-tooth, does he lose his senses?

A Western poet has composed "The Song of the Dying Horse-Chesnut." It is very affecting.

The gentleman who had been trying to raise the wind, found himself blown all over the town.

The man who tied a knot in a cord of wood, wishes to know if you ever heard a haycock crow?

Can a man's pocket be empty when he's got something in it?—Yes; when he has a big hole in it.

When has a man a right to scold his wife about the coffee?—When he has more than sufficient grounds.

There is a tailor of antiquated opinions, who believes the sewing machine is only a very so affair after all.

If you would have the world cherish your memory, get in debt to it before you leave. Creditors never forget.

"Father, is a parrot that talks—a dumb animal?" "My dear, children should not talk while they are eating."

You may prescribe only one scruple of medicine for a sick man, and yet he may have a hundred scruples to take it.

It is a mistake to suppose that milk can be afforded as cheaply in winter, when the streams are frozen, as in summer.

A man of philosophic temperament resembles a cucumber—for although he may be completely cut up, he still remains cool.

Notwithstanding the proverb that "poverty is no crime," yet a man without money is invariably set down by the world as devoid of principle.

The man who raised his reputation, dislocated his shoulder, and was taken to the hospital. The last accounts stated him to be low, and not likely to recover.

Artists have adopted different emblems of charity. We wonder none of them ever thought of a piece of India rubber, which gives more than any other substance.

Some genius has announced it as his belief that there will be such facilities for traveling "bime-by," that you can go anywhere for nothing, and come back again for half-price.

Poetry is the flour of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aquafortis; wit is the spice and pepper; love-letters are the honey and sugar; and letters containing remittances are the apple dumplings.

An Irishman going to market met a farmer with an owl. "Say, mister, what'll ye take for yer big-eyed turkey?" "It's an owl, ye booby," replied the astonished farmer. "Divil a bit do I care whether it's old or young; price the bird, ye spalpeen."

Our Monthlies for December.

From Pastor to Pontiff.

Gregory is one of the first flesh-and-blood beings whom we find in the long list of two hundred and sixty-four popes. We can hardly doubt that he was a great man, as well as a good one. In earnestness, in power of work, and in a sort of rude honesty, he was not unlike Luther. Not satisfied with ruling hundreds of Italian pastorates, watching and influencing the affairs of the universal church, remodeling and reducing to order the vast minutiae of the Latin services, directing the fashion of festivals, processions, and sacerdotal garments, managing mediations, armed interventions, and pious missions, administering the enormous landed possessions of the Lateran See, and distributing the revenues of the clergy, of the monasteries, and of gigantic charitable institutions, he labored to the last like a simple priest, performing every day a three hours' mass, and frequently preaching in public. It was under his episcopate that the Arians of Italy and Spain were reconciled to orthodoxy, and that the religion of the cross was introduced among the pagan Saxons of England. His zeal for Christianity was so unrelenting that he detested the art and literature of his polytheistic ancestors, although the ancient faith by this time was extinct. In short, he was a Christian of his day, very different from the simple and humble believer of primitive times, and full of errors from a Protestant point of view, but better than most men of his dark century.

Our main business with Gregory is to show how far he advanced the spiritual supremacy of Rome. It is certain that he chafed under the rule of the Eastern emperors, and the ecclesiastical superiority then claimed by the Bishop of Constantinople. In the year 588 the latter put forth an edict assuming for himself and his see preeminence in authority and sanctity. Gregory protested; and in the warmth of his opposition he even objected to the idea of a sovereign episcopate—an idea which has been so strenuously contended for by his successors.

"I declare with confidence," he says, "that whoso designates himself Universal Pastor, or in the pride of his heart contends to be so entitled, he is the forerunner of Antichrist." After quoting the words of Jesus, "Call no man your father on earth," he proceeds: "What then, dearest brother, will you say in that terrible trial of the coming Judge, when you have sought to be named by the world not only Father, but General Father?"

There is no reasonable doubt that he was honest in this admirable protest, as he was honest in everything. He liked power; he wanted at least to be independent of the power of others, the Patriarch and the Emperor; but he did not believe and never would allow that any bishop, not even the Bishop of Rome, could lawfully be head of the entire Christian body.

"Peter, the prince of the apostles, never assumed to be Universal Bishop," he declares. "In consequence of his leadership, indeed, that title was offered to the Bishop of Rome by the Synod of Chalcedon; but be it far from every Christian heart to admit of a title so blasphemous."

In a letter to the Patriarch of Alexandria he writes: "You say that you have obeyed my commands. Pray do not use such expressions. I issue no commands. * * * You are my brother, and I only recommend what seems to me good for the church. You give me the title of Universal Bishop, which dishonors me in diminishing the dignity of the order to which I belong. You know it was offered to my predecessors by the Council, but none of them would accept it."

These outbursts of Gregory, how-

ever, while they show that he dis-favored the idea of a pontificate, also show that the Christian world was drifting toward it. Constantinople claimed the dignity. Alexandria was willing to concede it; the spirit of a tyrant-ridden age favored it; the question was simply who should be pontiff. There can be no doubt also that the general influence of Gregory's career was toward the establishment of a spiritual tyranny. A good man, but a passionate ecclesiastic, he could not aid liberty, and could not but aid despotism.—*Galaxy*.

Norman Macleod.

I have heard him preach scores of times, and cannot call to mind one sermon of his that was dull. Many preachers soar now and then in their discourses, and then come down with painfully flapping wings; but when Norman Macleod went up he kept up with a strong, steady flight that never flagged. I have often heard him preach under exceptional circumstances—in Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Athens, Alexandria, Constantinople, Jerusalem and Damascus—but the most striking of these exceptional services were when he preached on board of a Peninsular and Oriental steamer in the Mediterranean to a congregation of fore-castle-men—the shaggy-breasted tars all crying like children; and again, when, on the banks of the Caledonian Canal, he addressed the crews of half a hundred fishing boats. I have said "preached," but in neither case was it a set sermon—simply friendly talk made eloquent by its earnestness.

"Wee Davie" was his own favorite among his works. It was rattled off at a sitting. But he thought very little of his writings, and full of shrewd observation, lively description, and good humor, in two senses as they are, there can be no doubt that Norman Macleod was infinitely greater in his life than in his books. The last thing of his that he saw published was a sermon preached before the Queen, on Christ blessing little children; it was printed in the June part of *Good Words*. His children will remember that coincidence, for a fonder father there never was, as all will admit who were privileged to see him surrounded by his little ones, telling them his wonderful "once-upon-a-time" stories by the hour together. The Scottish character is thought to be rugged, but it holds, like honey hived in rocks, a rich fund of tenderness. To speak only of Scotsmen in our own day, in no men has this store been richer than in George MacDonald, John Brown and Norman Macleod. But it is not for me to touch on his domestic life. The beauty of it, in all its relations, will, I trust, soon be portrayed by a congenial hand.—*Contemporary Review*.

Genesis of Thunder-Storms.

Professor Palmieri's experiments at his observatory half way up Mount Vesuvius really throw great light on the philosophy of our thunder-storms. Having watched the changes of atmospheric electricity there for nearly a quarter of a century, he believes he has detected their obedience to certain definite laws. One of the facts he has established is, that the electricity of any station is always positive if there be no shower of rain, hail, or snow falling within a distance of fifty miles, and provided there be no projection of ashes from the crater of the mountain. If a shower be falling within this radius, the following law holds good: At the place there is a strong development of positive electricity, round this there is a zone of negative, and beyond this again positive electricity. Should negative electricity be observed during the shower, it will be found to be induced by a more powerful one of positive electricity further away. All this

has been ascertained by means of telegraphic communication with both neighboring and distant regions. There is no usual development of electricity except where and when the moisture of the air is being condensed. In a cloud from which no rain is falling there is no greater electrical activity than elsewhere. But the moment aqueous vapor begins to condense into drops, positive electricity is thereby created, and the greater in quantity the greater the precipitation by changes of temperature. When, therefore, this condensation is extremely rapid, a superabundance of electricity accumulates, which must find its way to the negative zone, perhaps, or to the earth below, by lightning discharges—in other words, thunder-storms are produced.—*Eclectic*.

Health of Preachers.

Preaching is favorable to longevity. Preachers ought to outrank philosophers and scientists in approximating, if not actually reaching, "a green old age." Why they should excel the men of philosophy and science in the race for length of days, we may explain hereafter. Suffice it to say at this time that, although preaching, as an exercise, is eminently conducive to health, the duties attaching to the clerical profession render its members necessarily more irregular in the hours of labor and in personal habits. * *

Clergymen, as a rule, when away from home, are the "best abused" class of persons extant. Not intentionally, however. It is generally through unintelligent kindness or downright carelessness. When they visit among their friends, they do not have the plain, wholesome food they are accustomed to at home. The dainties and nick-nacks, kindly intended are sure to give them a premonition of the dyspepsia unless they show discourtesy by refusing. And when they go from their warm, perhaps overheated, rooms in the city to see their country friends "in cold, stormy weather," they are put in cold, damp bed-rooms, and, perhaps, retire with cold feet, that grow colder half the night, rendering refreshing sleep impossible.

We advise clergymen to treat themselves, and demand treatment of others, as though they were mentally and physically subject to precisely the same material influences as all other human beings. They should write their sermons, or think them out in the fore-part of the day, and never work on them or at anything else requiring strong mental effort in the sitting position, less than two hours after dinner. Evenings, when given to mental labor, should be devoted to lighter and promiscuous work—revising, reviewing, reading, (not studying) making notes, etc.—*Science of Health*.

Eastern Kites.

Imagine, for example, dignified judges, gray-haired grandfathers, and corpulent, well-to-do merchants engaged in kite-flying in *propria persona*, while their children are only spectators! True, these kites are very wonders of skill and taste, of every conceivable form, size and material. Sometimes they are of huge dimensions, composed of oiled silk of varied tints, and made to represent castles, palaces or pagodas, with their spires and turrets, their arched windows and vaulted domes, all lighted by tapers or miniature lamps, that ultimately set fire to the thin, combustible material and reduce these "castles in the air" to ashes. Others are in the form of enormous dragons, eagles, vultures, flying serpents, or other real or fabulous creatures. Even the human species has its representatives in the kite line, sometimes as a giant armed cap-a-pie for battle, and again as a beautiful damsel in glittering robes and flowing hair. So skill-

fully are these huge kites managed that a sort of aerial game is often played in which several take part. I remember one instance in which there were eight kites engaged, representing respectively a castle, a fair lady, her two attendants, a dragon, two demons and an angel! First, one of the demons, the largest and most gorgeously dressed, passed before the door of the castle, whereupon the lady fled through the open roof, and was followed by her maidens. The two demons pursued, and the dragon seemed several times to meditate swallowing the flying damsel, but both he and the demons were presently thrown with violence to the earth by a glittering angel, who suddenly appeared on the scene, and the affair ended in the lady and the angel floating away together till they were lost in the distance. Kites are in vogue only at one season of the year, and then the rage for them, and the number to be seen whizzing about your ears or soaring gallantly among the clouds, would seem perfectly incredible to one who had never witnessed the novel spectacle of a thousand or more huge kites floating simultaneously over the spires and turrets of a great city. Sometimes even the princes and nobles condescend to indulge in this favorite pastime; but in such a case the *cerf-volant* is always sent up by a servant from the dome or turrets of the nobleman's own palace, and it sufficiently excels in size and splendor those of ordinary mortals to prove that the owner does not forget, even in so small a matter as kite-flying, the immense distance between a prince and a peasant.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Brazil.

Brazil, originally a Portuguese colony, declared her independence in 1822; and Don Pedro I., the first constitutional emperor, abdicated in 1831 in favor of his son, the present emperor, Don Pedro II. This sovereign is as enlightened and conscientious a prince as ever sat on a throne. Irreproachable in private life, highly cultivated, and careful to keep himself on a level with the science and literature of the day; he applies himself to all the details of government with a laborious conscientiousness worthy of Philip II.; and if ever Brazil becomes a really great and wealthy empire, it will be to her present ruler that she will owe it. He is a Saul among men, being a good deal over six feet high; and has two daughters, both married, the younger having children. The form of government is constitutional and hereditary. The power of making laws rests with the general assembly. The press is free; and there is the right of *habeas corpus*, as well as of trial by jury. The population is just over ten millions, of which more than one million and a half are slaves. The religion of the state is Roman Catholic, and there is entire religious toleration, except in the case of mixed marriages, when the children may not be brought up as Protestants. The clergy are an utterly corrupt set of men, and are never received into general society. It is hardly too much to say, that by their gross immorality and their shameful ignorance, they do everything in their power to bring Christianity into contempt; and, while the women are slaves to the most puerile superstitions, the men too often are infidels. Education is spreading by degrees. The two great wants of the empire are, population and capital. Stretching from 4° north latitude to almost 34° south, it is nearly the size of Europe, and contains great variety of climate, magnificent rivers, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, and valuable mines both of gold and coal. It will require centuries of time, and a capital equal to our national debt, in any adequate degree to develop its resources.—*Good Words*.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEC. 4, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!**TEXAS UNIVERSITY.**

The Trustees of the Texas University request a meeting of the BOARD OF CURATORS, at the office of Messrs. Alford, Miller & Veal, in the city of Galveston, on Saturday, December 28, for the purpose of electing the Regent, and transacting other business, looking to immediate organization.

By order of the President.

M. C. McLEMORE, President.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Secretary.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6, 1872.

We invite attention of all concerned to the call contained in the notice given above. We are gratified to see that such prompt action is contemplated by those to whom the church has committed this important interest.

WE are in receipt of a pleasant letter from G. G. Lyon, President of the Adams, Blackmer & Lyon Publishing Company, of Chicago, calling our attention to the fact that the article entitled "Horseshoe Curve," which appeared without credit in our issue of November 6th, should have been credited to the "Sunday-School Scholar," one of their publications. As we copied the article from a London publication which had simply credited it to "Exchange," (by-the-way, no credit at all,) our friends in Chicago will see how impossible it was to have done them, intentionally, the injustice of using a most excellent article without credit.

THE New York Tribune, of the 29th, in a bulletin announced the death of Horace Greeley in the following language:

"Horace Greeley died very quietly and without pain, at ten minutes before seven this evening. He was conscious and rational."

Whatever may be the opinions entertained respecting the sentiments advocated in the past life of Mr. Greeley, all will accord to him wonderful ability, and but few will question his integrity of purpose.

AT Kioto a Japanese aided Mr. Guleck in hiring a house, and otherwise befriending him, for which offence he has been brought to trial and punished by the imprisonment of himself and family in his own house. The missionaries are hopeful that, ere long, entire liberty of the Gospel will be secured, and are preparing for an enlarged field of labor among this people.

THE death of the late Dr. Merle D'Aubigne was sudden. The day before his death he went to chapel, took the sacrament, and in the evening had family prayer in his own house. He had not complained of illness. That night the messenger came, and in the morning he was found dead in his bed.

WE learned with deep regret last Saturday morning the death of Gen. E. B. Nichols, one of the old and prominent citizens of our State. Many of our readers, especially the old Texans, will read the notice with sorrow. They are fast passing away.

PLUCK AND PREPARATION.

Among the incidents recorded respecting the great fire at Boston is the fact that, while the ruins were still smouldering over the spot where granite buildings, filled with costly merchandise, had been consumed, the proprietors of establishments which had lost hundreds of thousands of dollars were opening their stores in other parts of the city. While the ashes were yet hot, signs were planted in them telling the street and number where the business would be carried on, and the calls of the patrons of the house be met as promptly as the week before. It is said that while the flames were yet blazing, one house, which is ranked among the heaviest losers, had representatives of the firm on the train for New York, with orders to replace the enormous stock which had been swept away in a few moments. There is in all this a vast amount of pluck, and doubtless an equal amount of preparation. The man who proves himself equal to the contingencies which may arise in his path has rare mental and moral endowments; but these abilities are made available by that prudence and forecast, which anticipate calamity instead of trusting to luck, and when it comes, the perturbation of surprise is not present to disturb that clearness of mental vision, or to vitiate that force of will which are essential to prompt and prudent action, and that conquers in the face of opposition or misfortune.

An English man-of-war, while cruising near Gibraltar some years ago, struck a rock which was not down in any of the charts, and sunk in less than twenty fathoms of water. The coolness and promptitude of the officer in command as he issued orders to launch the boat, to get out food and water, to save the papers, treasure and valuable instruments, to take soundings, and adjust buoys so as to mark the exact spot where the vessel had gone down, and thus enable him to return and raise his vessel again, was a subject of universal remark. In reply, he said that twenty years before he had worked out the whole plan: the possibility of foundering within shallow soundings had been anticipated, and every command in its exact order, including its minutest detail, had been clearly arranged and fixed in his mind, so that when the emergency met him, he was fully prepared for the hour.

Many of the cool-headed, thoroughly trained business men of Boston no doubt, had taken warning by the ashes of Chicago, and accepting the possibility of disaster, had arranged their insurance policies, secured accommodations in advance, or held resources in reserve to meet an event which never had happened in the history of their city, yet was within the range of possibility.

Pluck is a good thing, but preparation is better. Without the latter the former soon degenerates into desperation which wastes and wounds itself in frantic struggles, which are futile, because there are no intelligence to guide nor resources to back them.

In this life, crowded as it is with contingencies, it is the part of wisdom to be ready for any change that may

confront our labors, or derange our plans.

There are some contingencies against which we cannot guard, and with all our forecast, every earthly plan may be frustrated, and the blight of misfortune rest on every flower of hope. It is a source of consolation to remember that, when our forecast fails to secure us from misfortune, a refuge has been provided, and, resting there, our souls may survey serenely the waste of fire, or even the ravages of death.

A COMMON OFFENCE.

Adulterations in food have been carried on to such an extent that in England the government has instituted investigations which led to developments not very appetizing to those who desire to know the history of the articles with which they fill their stomachs. Coffee is adulterated with chicory, and the buyers of chicory complain that other rascals have adulterated that commodity, so useful to dealers in coffee. A mixture of flour, refuse biscuit, brown sugar and a flavor of cocoa is imposed on the confiding public as cocoa of the finest quality. Flour, sugar, pepper, spice, and, in fact, all articles of food give evidence of these villainous manipulations. Everybody knows, unless it is the toper, that only a small percentage of the liquor drunk at the present day is the genuine article; while the drugs prescribed by the physician, when life hangs on the effect of the prescription, are often counterfeits, which essentially bad men put out on the market at such a terrible risk to human life. These facts emphasize the doctrine of human depravity.

Men do such things to make money. They endanger health, they destroy life—to get rich. It is a horrible business. There is a calamity greater than sickness; there is a doom more dreadful than death. The corruption of man's spiritual nature, the infection of the social atmosphere with a deadly moral miasma, may involve consequences far more terrible than filling the body with pain or shortening the pilgrimage of mortals as they hasten to the tomb. The adulterations of false doctrines, bad habits, wicked words, vicious pleasures, forgetfulness of God, indifference respecting eternal things, enter largely into human life, and send out continually their influence on human character, withering within it the good and fostering into vigorous life the elements of moral death. The recklessness of men respecting the influence their actions will exert over the lives and destiny of others, is another evidence of man's moral obliquity.

Religion itself is often adulterated. Its pulpit often proclaims false doctrines, and the lives of its professors are often strange compounds of sanctity and sin. Error is mixed up with the most sacred truths, and selfish thoughts and carnal deeds follow quickly after the song of praise or the sacramental prayer. We see this plainly in other churches, and we condemn it in other lives, yet each one might enter with profit upon a faithful analysis of his own religion. His profession is before the world, so is his life. Is his ex-

ample Christ-like? Has his religion the ring of real gold, or is there traces of alloy in the sound? How much worldliness, pride, love of ease, indifference to the rights or happiness of others, or stolid carelessness respecting their salvation, go along with the profession of faith which life, as well as lip, proclaim! How often are our prayers adulterated with unbelief and formality, while the vows we take upon our hearts in the presence of the most sacred symbols of our religion, are frequently a compound of penitence and mental reservations. So with other duties, until the net result is too often so feeble an imitation of the real religious character that the chicory we drink for coffee, or the poisonous compounds the apothecary palms off as a life-giving cordial to the sick man, are but faint illustrations of the substitutes accepted for that work which is essential to salvation.

It is hardly possible that the dishonest grocer swallows the trash he provides for other people, and the dishonest apothecary will be careful that none of his wretched counterfeits pass down his own throat. The inconsistent professor adds folly to his sin; for while his influence is damaging the religion of others, he is perpetrating a fraud upon his own soul. He is adulterating the food essential to the sustenance of his spiritual life, and partaking the poison of carnality instead of the healing balm.

THAT CASE OF MISREPRESENTATION.

The subjoined letter, respecting the alleged persecution of Rev. J. J. F. Brunow, confirms the statements we made. We have sent marked copies of the ADVOCATE to the papers which published the misrepresentations, hoping their sense of justice and regard for the truth will induce them to make the proper corrections:

EDITOR CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE— I was surprised to see the statement made by the *Methodist Home Journal* that the late Rev. J. J. F. Brunow, on account of his "enlightened and brave devotion to the cause of the Union in the dark days of the rebellion, suffered imprisonment and the spoiling of his worldly goods," etc. Now, Mr. Editor, in addition to what you have said, (to all of which I subscribe,) permit me to state that I was living in the city of Goliad at the time Mr. Brunow was stationed there, and I know that he was well received; that his reason for going to Matamoros was to obtain an amount of money which had been sent to him from Germany; that he promised to return to his station in about a month from the time he left; that when it was understood that he had determined to return to Germany, I was, by request of the stewards, appointed to fill the station the remainder of the year; that, through the agency of Col. Jno. W. Moore, of Corpus Christi, his wife was given a safe conduct through the Confederate lines, that she might join her husband.

If Brother Brunow was ever imprisoned on account of his devotion to the Union, or suffered the spoiling of his worldly goods, it was after he left Texas; and I never heard of it till I read the statement in the ADVOCATE taken from the *Methodist Home Journal*.

Thinking that this brief statement might subserve the cause of truth, I place it at your disposal.

Truly,
A. F. COX.

ROCKFORD, Nov. 22, 1872.

GOING TO CONFERENCE.

How many thoughts are stirred, how many emotions are kindled in an itinerant's mind by the thought of going to conference! The days of the years that have been come up before him; the men and the scenes of the past live and move in the gallery of the memory, where are hung up the pictures of the past; and as the panorama rolls by, and bears with it so many of the loved, the lost, and the wept-for here, how impressively comes home the thought of life's brevity—our mortality! We see our fellow-laborers and brethren pass away one by one, like withered leaves in wintry weather. Then the thought comes up, I have gone through another of the few years allotted me to live, and I stand a year nearer to the great, tremendous Judge! How, then, has the year been spent? Have I been diligent or idle in the vineyard of the Lord? Have I faithfully, yet lovingly, declared the whole counsel of the Lord? Have I given myself continually to prayer and the ministry of the Word, or have I been entangled with the affairs of this life? Have I visited from house to house, and labored by the wisdom from above, by zeal and love, to win the families to God, and to encourage to greater diligence in the use of the means of grace? Have I sought to win the children's love? Have I been in the Sabbath-school as often as I could? and have I so addressed the children as to win attention, impart instruction, and lead them to Christ? Have I never failed (when possible) to be at the prayer and class-meetings? Have I remembered, and visited, and helped the poor? Have I remembered the widows and orphans of my brethren, in raising means to supply their wants? Have I thought of our self-sacrificing and laborious bishops, and raised my quota for their support? Have I remembered those who are perishing for lack of knowledge, and used my best endeavors to sustain and advance the cause of missions?

But I am a year nearer the eternal world! Have I grown in grace? Am I ripening for heaven? Do I remember precious seasons of holy and blessed communion with God, when the glory of the Lord was revealed and heaven seemed all about me? I am going to meet my brethren from the cities and towns, from the prairies, the swamps, and frontiers; men who have labored for Christ, not seeking their own nor counting their lives dear unto them. How pleasant to behold their toil-worn faces again, and greet them once more, on our march to our long-sought and immortal home! We shall hear of each other's trials and triumphs, shall mingle our voices in song and prayer, and hear each other preach Jesus and the resurrection.

Sweet shall be the communion of kindred souls, knit together by Christian love; and sweet the blessed thought, our conflicts here shall end, and in the heaven of the good we shall be forever saved, forever blest.

But in going up to conference some of us must sunder friendly and pastoral ties; two, three or four years of Chris-

tian intercourse, pleasant hospitalities and labors of love have formed friendships that shall continue while life and being last. In a pastorate of four years, the pastor becomes much identified with his people in all their plans and hopes; he feels as one of them; but the parting time has come, and life is too short to hope to meet all those friends. We feel that

"Oft shall death and sorrow reign
Ere we all shall meet again."

In going up to conference, many always know that some new field of toil awaits them. Where shall it be? What sort of people are they? How shall I be received? and what shall be my success in doing good? These interesting questions we cannot answer. We must learn to be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer, supplication, with thanksgiving, let our request be made known unto God.

THE *Morning Star*, of New Orleans, a Catholic paper, copies from the *London Register*, which is also published in the interest of Catholicism, the following account of the movements of Protestantism in Rome:

It is very long since I made any mention of the "Evangelical Missionaries" sent from England and America to the rescue of our benighted Papist population. They fortunately make little stir in Rome; and with the exhaustion of foreign funds, the number of proselytes is steadily dwindling away. The *fiasco* is now nearly complete. Most of the establishments opened last year for school and preaching purposes have been closed; and in some cases the benches, hassocks, etc., were seized for arrears of rent. There is every reason to hope that before next spring the heterodox Sunday services in the Holy City will be again restricted to the second floor rooms outside Porta del Popolo tolerated under the Pontifical rule.

This is doubtless consoling to the Catholic readers of these journals, but the reports of the "Evangelical Missionaries" indicate a very different state of affairs. The schools are growing in numbers, while the establishments for preaching purposes are developing rapidly into regular congregations. This, however, is an incidental affair. The acceptance or recognition of the gospel by the people of Rome would exhibit their moral and religious status, but would be no argument for or against its authority. We are more especially interested in the intimation that services which the the Papacy regards as heterodox may be restricted in case Pontifical authority is again established in Rome. "Under the Pontifical rule" it was "restricted to the second floor rooms outside Porta del Popolo," and if the "Pontifical rule" were again established, we might anticipate the same intolerance. That Papacy is tolerated in Protestant lands may be attributed to the prevalence of Protestant principles, which recognize freedom of thought as the prerogative of every man. Papacy is willing to share these immunities, yet is prompt to deny them to others when it holds the reins of power.

THE Methodists of continental Europe and Asia are estimated at 600,000. The handful of corn on the top of the mountain is shaking like the cedars of Lebanon.

A CONVENTION of the Protestant missionaries in Japan was held in Yokohama in September, in which arrangements were made for the translation of the Bible into the Japanese language. A committee, consisting of Revs. S. R. Brown, of the Reformed mission; J. C. Hepburn, of the Presbyterian mission, and D. C. Green, of the American Board, was appointed to engage in the work. Pere Nicolai, of the Greek Church, the American Protestant Episcopal mission and the English Church mission were invited to co-operate in the work of the committee. The secretaries were instructed to notify the American and British societies of their action. As they will no doubt secure aid from these organizations, we may expect in due time that the Bible will be translated in the Japanese tongue, though Mr. Goble, the Baptist missionary, declined to assist in the work, unless he was permitted to translate it according to his immersion proclivities.

The following action was taken by the convention of missionaries laboring in Japan. It is worthy of consideration by those who can only behold the Gospel through denominational preferences:

Whereas, The Church of Christ is one in him, and the diversities of denominations among Protestants are but accidents, which, though not affecting the vital unity of believers, do obscure the oneness of the church in Christendom, and much more in Pagan lands, where the history of the divisions can not be understood; and

Whereas, We, as Protestant missionaries, desire to secure uniformity in our modes and methods of evangelization, so as to avoid as far as possible the evil arising from marked differences; we therefore take this earliest opportunity offered by this convention to agree that we will use our influence to secure as far as possible identity of name and organization in the native churches, in the formation of which we shall be called to assist—that name being as catholic as the Church of Christ, and the organization being that wherein the government of each church shall be by the ministry and eldership of the same, with the concurrence of the brethren.

WE find in the *Nashville Advocate*, of the 23d ult., the following notice of the lectures of Dr. W. P. Harrison, on Spiritualism, delivered in that city:

He accounted for all the phenomena, which by charlatans and simpletons are attributed to spirits, on physical, physiological and psychical principles. His explanations and illustrations were clear and satisfactory. He could not, of course, produce the phenomena without suitable associates and rooms, a laboratory and proper chemical agents, and mechanical contrivances. But his exposition of the principles involved were satisfactory to all sensible hearers, and he had large audiences of such. We wish he could repeat his lectures over in other places, that unwary persons might be kept from the fatal delusion, called by a misnomer, Spiritualism—a species of Necromantic knavery and folly, which is the opprobrium of the nineteenth century.

THE Pope again declines the subsidy, amounting to about \$650,000, tendered him by the Italian Government for the maintenance of his household. It is presumed there are other poor people in that vicinity to whom this rejected charity might be offered with an assurance of its grateful acceptance.

IN Noble county, Ohio, the dram-shops were expelled two years ago by the enforcement of the liquor law. As the majority of the people are in favor of the prompt enforcement of the laws, and the penalties are so severe, that liquor dealers prefer localities where they can find more customers and lighter fines. The result has been so encouraging that the prohibition will not likely be lifted with the consent of the people. The expense of criminal prosecutions have for the past two years been confined to the incidental expenses of the grand jury. No crime has been committed, no criminal arraigned, no juries to try the thief or murderer have been empanelled, and the reeling form of the drunkard, and the wretchedness of his home have not been seen. We will not promise like results in every case where whiskey is banished, for alcohol is but one among the many stimulants to crime; but we are sure its absence from society will ever lessen the evil immensely.

CHRIST came to save the lost, and his followers are never pursuing his steps more closely than when seeking the recovery of those ready to perish. The London midnight meetings afford an illustration of the spirit and power of genuine Christianity. There are about seventy unpaid workers engaged in this field. Before each meeting they go out into the streets and distribute cards of admissions to all who are willing to receive them, accompanied with kind words for all with whom they have an opportunity of speaking. Their efforts are chiefly directed toward that unfortunate class for whom the world has the least charity. At twenty-three meetings some 1165 were in attendance. Only one meeting was destitute of immediate results. About 157 were rescued from a life of shame during the past year, some of whom are now active in leading others in the way of escape from ruin.

ONE of the Baptist churches in Newark recently tried a defaulting bank officer, and by a vote of 175 to 5 excluded him from its pales. One of the church journals, in announcing this action, assures its readers that the church there still enjoys its "wonted prosperity," notwithstanding such action. This is possible. Society is often benefited by getting rid of rascals, and the like process will benefit the church. The right arm or the right eye of a church, in a financial sense, had better be cut off or plucked out than to have the whole body filled with darkness or corruption.

A CATHOLIC temperance meeting was recently held at Clerkenwell Green, England, which was attended by some five thousand persons. Archbishop Manning was present, and administered the pledge to several hundred workmen and women, who received it, kneeling, from his hands. This temperance reformation among the Catholics is worthy of commendation. Some may say there was need of it among the members of that church. Possibly the same might be said of members of other denominations. People should be careful how they throw stones.

THE lectures of the Galveston Medical College commenced on Monday, December 2d, at the Pix Building.

The Sunday School.

Wooden Teachers.

Notwithstanding the stress put upon *live* teaching, *live* preaching and *live* effort in every department of Sunday-school work, it not infrequently happens that some of the wrong material finds its way into this important field.

This wrong material is sometimes a mere piece of timber; and a most rigid, uncompromising piece, at that, with no joints in its knees or back, no graceful curves in any part of its body. Its roots are in the earth, and its head is toward the sky; but, like the locust or beech trees, there are no low down boughs for the children to swing on.

Such teachers in the Sunday-school are like the wooden fenders hung outside of vessels to prevent them bumping against their docks; and in this way they answer a purpose. Some people are perpetually bumping against Satan, and a wooden guard is better than no guard at all.

The wooden teacher is very methodical; everything he does is by line and plummet; and if a soul is not saved or brought under conviction, according to his mode of belief or procedure, he is very apt to consider it a hopeless case. "The Sunday-school Arch," to which Brother Pardee used so frequently refer, is not within his architectural range. His preference is, to be a "post in the temple of the Lord."

His remarks are always just a length, every sentence being properly measured, and at the close of the session he has reached the end of his speech, and has nothing further to say.

He receives each accession to his class with a sort of wooden smile, invariably repeats the same formula by way of conversion, and hastens to continue his discourse for fear the bell should ring and find him lagging.

He is faithful to the question book, and would be miserable all the week, if, having put the preceding questions, he should fail to inquire: "How may we personally do something toward making our part of the earth more like heaven?" That interrogation point would haunt him like the ghost of a neglected duty; while at the same time it would fail to provoke any personal investigation. Mechanical questions only require mechanical answers, and he prefers a *plank* road to any other.

"WENT TO SLEEP IN THE COLD.—One cold morning in January, my little girl, Anna, who is not quite four years old, came running into the breakfast-room, and jumping into my lap, said: "O papa, I saw some ice out yonder in the tub!"

"How do you know it is ice?"

"Lucy told me so."

"Well, Anna, how did the ice get there?"

"Why, papa, you see, the water went to sleep in the cold and it turned to ice!"

And so whenever I hear a man carping at the pastor or the superintendent, complaining of the little good done, and that, after all, too much stress is laid on the instruction and conversion of children, and too many methods adopted to interest them, I suspect he has "gone to sleep in the cold." Whenever I see a man refusing to aid the people of God in their efforts to Christianize the heathen in our own, or in a foreign land; and do not find the fruitful graces of the Holy Spirit showing themselves in the life of any one who sits under the ministrations of the sanctuary; whenever I see a worldly-minded Sunday-school teacher, I say, he "went to sleep in the cold and turned to ice," and I feel like praying, may the Sun of Righteousness melt him!—*Sunday-School World*.

THE arrival of our Sunday-school periodicals from Nashville for December reminds us that, as the preachers are going to their work for the coming year, each one may make a good commencement by examining into the supply each Sunday-school has provided for these valuable publications. Dr. Haygood is doing an excellent work. The *Sunday-School Magazine* for December is one of the best he has issued. Each preacher should see to it that his school is well supplied with the *Visitor* and *Little People*.

Good for All.

These counsels to the Presbyterian Assembly are good for all Christians. Rev. Dr. Fowler, in his opening sermon, said:

The time has come for considering evangelization indispensable to piety. It does as really belong to it as devotion. Every man, woman and child in our communion should feel as much bound to do and give what he can for the conversion of the world as to read the Scriptures and pray. And we ministers ought to accept the promotion of the work as a part of our official task. We have regarded it too much as outside of our sphere, and sometimes even as an intrusion upon it. We have relinquished it to secretaries and agents, and possibly repelled their approaches and forbidden their appeals. The time has come to assume it as our business to enlist the people in evangelization, and to lead them in it—to look after its interests in our parishes, and urge its claims and secure its supplies.

The work of evangelization turns attention to the training of the ministry, as that is the great agency for promoting it. *Are we rearing preachers and pastors for the times?* Theological seminaries graduate the best of their kind, but does their education develop a class of gifts particularly adapted to the present condition of society? Ministers mingle with people more freely than formerly. They are members of the community, and meet all who belong to it on the terms of a common citizenship. The ministry is thus brought to a change of method. The pulpit is but one of its posts. It cannot set up its batteries there and rest content with discharging them. It must scour the country as well as man the forts. Elaborate preaching is necessary, and, also, impromptu and familiar speaking. We need to be well furnished for the sanctuary, and ready for the steamer and the street. Something of the manner of the Apostles is called for again.

And much as the question has been discussed, should we not continue to ask, Is there not a less thoroughly educated class who may be admitted to the ministry or commissioned for a *quasi* ministry? Our students, it is often feared, are schooled beyond humble parishes. They are not suitable to them, and cannot be contented with them. And if our style of the ministry was adopted to the entire field, it cannot be multiplied enough. Colleges and theological seminaries are unequal to the needful supply.

FAITHFUL TEACHER.—Dr. Tyng mentions a young lady whom no storms of snow or rain ever kept from her class. One after another of her scholars would come to him, and when he would ask the question, "What has led you to seek a Savior's love?" they would mention her name, until, he says, "I traced twenty-five, at least, of my young people who were converted through her prayers and labors, and among them that beloved son of mine, at whose bedside I sat for sixteen long hours, wondering why God had taken him and left me behind!"

Daily Bread.

Daily bread for the teacher's own soul, and for his class—here are found the strength of one and the benefit for the other.

Those who think earnestly only occasionally are not the minds which men call fertile, and which make the world a debtor to their productiveness.

The hearts that but now and then speak with Christ are not the men and women of God who have power.

The patient thinkers rule the world, and those who fulfill the command to pray without ceasing carry the fullness of a Savior's love, and the magnet force to draw other souls into the same good way.

The teacher who every day gains in knowledge of facts of Bible and human nature; who adds some suggestion of methods and some illustration to his treasury daily; and who gets a little more grace in his heart day by day, is on the way to power.

He is a growth. There is no danger of failure in his case. He is to become a cedar of Lebanon; we know that he will not remain an inferior shrub.

Nor will his class stand still. They must go along with him; and it is inherent in human nature to wish to be making constant progress, and to be able to mark an advance.

Children, of all persons in the world, are those who dislike to be kept in the old places.

Though they may not be able to formulate ideas and express them in the modes of older people, they can grasp the highest of the truths of salvation when stated in appropriate words. There is not a great danger that we shall think too far ahead, provided our subjects be such as Christ gave to the multitude, and our style be simple.

We may not rest satisfied with the thought that we already know all that the teaching of children calls for.

Fresh bread is known by even the little ones.

Nothing is more positively proved by facts than that the teacher must be awake and zealous to make progress, if he would succeed.

The times are giving splendid illustrations of this success, and schools are surely rising into power because of this.

How many teachers in your school represent this plan of getting daily bread for soul and class?

May you continue to be one of such! *Sunday-School Times*.

THE TEACHER'S DUTY AS TO THE SCHOLAR'S READING.—Every teacher ought to know what books his scholars draw from the library, and should have a sense of responsibility concerning them. Not all the books are equally suited to all the scholars. The scholars are not ordinarily the best judges of the relative worth or fitness of the books to themselves personally. Who shall aid them in their choice, if not their teachers? The library is an accessory of the Sabbath-school. Its influence should tend in the direction of the teacher's best work and words. It is a duty and a privilege of the teacher to know what books are in the library, and what is in those books, so that he can commend to his scholars such as are calculated to please and profit them in conjunction with their class study. Of course, it is not for a teacher to disregard the tastes and wishes of his scholars, or to say that they shall or shall not draw certain books from the library; but if he knows his scholars, and knows the books of the library, he can easily interest a scholar in a book he wants him to read, by loving and earnest words about it; and he will find in the long run that the scholar is

as glad to have his counsel and sympathy in the selection of books as in the study of the lesson, or in what relates to his personal life outside of the school. The teacher who thinks he has nothing to do with the books drawn by his scholar from the library, errs as surely as if he thinks it is nothing to his class that he fails to preach Christ by his daily conduct during the week, if only he hears their recitations and counsels them wisely on Sabbath.—*Sunday-School World*.

Protestant schools are advancing in the East. A correspondent of the *S. S. Times*, Rev. Dr. R. Patterson, says:

In Syria, from Antioch to Carmel, there are ninety-five places where Protestant schools are maintained. In some of these places, as in Jerusalem, Damascus, Beirut, etc., are several of these schools. Besides these, there are a number of important establishments of other faiths. In Beirut alone are eighteen large educational institutions, belonging respectively Moslems, Greeks, Armenians, Maronites, Jesuites, and so forth. All these are at present peculiarly active, in order, if possible, to save their children from Protestant Christian influences; and as a result there are in Beirut, a city of 80,000 inhabitants, fifty-six colleges and schools for boys, with 3,173 pupils, and 1,981 girls—a proportion to the entire population of one-sixteenth. Of this number, 2,019 boys and 1,060 girls are in Protestant schools. In Acre there were in 1869, 130 pupils; in Tyre, 62; in Sidon, 247. Mr. Saleby's schools in Lebanon have thirty-two teachers, and 800 pupils. Tripoli has thirty-nine schools, of which twenty-six are Moslem, having altogether 1,322 pupils, of whom 130 are girls, and fifty of these are Protestant girls.

The boys and girls in the higher classes in the mission schools are taught the English language, so as to write and speak it fluently. The range of studies is about the same as in our American schools and colleges, except that French and English are generally substituted for Greek and Latin. The College of Syria and Robert College, Constantinople—the latter the only first-class college in that vast metropolis—are both institutions of a high order, and are doing much to dispel the moral darkness which broods over that fair and populous part of the globe.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL INCIDENT.—

At a meeting in Exeter Hall, London, where there was a vast number of Sabbath-school children assembled, a clergyman arose on the platform and told them of two bad little boys whom he had once known, and of a good little girl whom he afterward learned to know. This little girl had been to Sabbath-school, where she had learned "to do some good every day." Seeing two boys quarrelling, she went up to them, told them how wicked they were acting, made them desist from quarrelling, and in the end induced them to attend Sunday-school. These boys were Jim and Tom. "Now, children, said the gentleman, "would you like to see Jim?"

All shouted with one voice, "Yes! yes!"

"Jim get up," said the gentleman, looking over to another part of the stage. A reverend looking missionary rose and looked smilingly upon the children.

"Now would you like to see Tom?"

"Yes! yes!" resounded through all the house.

"Well, look at me—I am Tom, and I too have been a missionary for many years. Now, would you like to see little Mary Wood?"

The response was even more loud and earnest than before, "Yes!"

"Well, do you see that lady over there in the blue silk bonnet?—that is little Mary Wood, and she is my wife." *Canadian Baptist*.

Boys and Girls.

A Noble Fisher Boy.

The 9th of October, 1857, will be long remembered among the Labrador fishermen. On that day an awful hurricane raged along the coast.

One of the fishing vessels, with a large number of men, women and children on board, was caught in the storm, and tried hard to ride out the hurricane. After a few hours of fearful suspense, she dragged her anchors and was driven ashore.

With great difficulty all on board were safely landed. Drenched with rain, blinded by the snow-drifts, shivering in the cutting blasts, they found themselves on an uninhabited part of the coast, the nearest hut being nearly five miles distant.

The gloomy night closed in as the last of them was dragged ashore from the wreck. Their only hope lay in endeavoring to reach the distant huts, and in the darkness and storm they staggered on through the trackless wilderness. Who can picture the horrors of that night of suffering to this forlorn band?

When the morning sun shone out, nineteen of them lay dead along the shore. A group of three women and two children, clasped in one another's arms, and half buried in mud, was found all stiff and stark in the icy embrace of death.

During the darkness and confusion of landing, a family of four young children were separated from their parents, who sought for them in vain, and at length gave them up for lost.

A boy of fourteen, hearing the cries of these poor little ones, and finding they had no guide or protector, resolved to do what he could to save their lives. To reach the huts with them being impossible, he made the shivering children lie down locked in each other's arms: then he set to work resolutely collecting moss, of which fortunately, there was a large quantity about, and piling this around them, layer upon layer, he at length succeeded in excluding partially the piercing cold.

Fortunately, too, he found on the beach the fragment of an old sail which he spread over all, and collecting more moss, he increased the rude covering until the poor little sufferers ceasing to cry with the bitter cold, declared themselves more comfortable.

Through all the dreary hours of that awful night, that heroic boy stood alone by these children, replacing the covering when the wind scattered it, and cheering them with words of hope. He might have tried to escape with the others, but he would not leave his helpless charge.

At length day dawned and then he turned his tottering steps towards the settlement to seek for aid. When about half way he met the parents of the lost children, wild with grief, coming to search for their dead bodies, as they had no expectations of finding them alive.

The young hero told them what he had done to save them, and by his directions they soon found the spot where they lay. On removing the covering of moss, they found the little ones snug and warm and in refreshing sleep.

What words could picture the wild joy of father and mother at that sight. But, alas, on their way back, near the spot where they had parted with him, they found the noble boy who had saved their children's lives at the expense of his own, lying dead. Nature was exhausted after the fatigue and exposure of the night, and unable to reach friendly shelter, he sank down and expired. Young Folks' News.

The Drunkard's Son.

A little boy stood in the door of a dilapidated house in the suburbs of a country village. His threadbare dress was of finer texture than seemed ap-

propriate to such a lowly dwelling, and there was an easy gracefulness in the child's manner that bespoke an early training more refined than the children of poverty usually receive.

Eight summers only had the boy seen; but there was an unnatural thoughtfulness on his brow, and he stood absorbed in the contemplation of a subject evidently painful; his eye gleamed with a strange light, his bosom heaved, the blue veins in his fair young brow grew swollen and rigid, and the deep flush of anger spread over those beautiful features.

"Mother!" exclaimed he, turning suddenly toward a pale woman who sat busily plying her needle, "I shall run away. I can't live in this old house and be half starved, and see you work day and night, and all because my father will get drunk. Yesterday the boys got angry with me, and called me the 'son of a drunkard.' I can't bear it, mother—I will run away."

The mother gazed on her boy as he stood there with clinched fists and gleaming eye, and the hot tears rained down her cheeks; for she knew how it must be for her sensitive boy to meet the cold scorn of the world.

"And leave your mother?" was her only answer. It was enough.

"I will never leave my poor mother," said the boy, as he threw himself sobbing on her bosom. "They may call me names if they will; and, mother, if we starve, we will starve together," he added, sinking his voice almost to a whisper.

"We shall not starve, my son," said the mother, kissing him fondly. "He who said, 'Ye are of more value than many sparrows,' will take care of us. Can you trust God, my child?"

"Yes, mother—and I will never leave my dear, good mother." And the child forgot alike his anger and its cause, and with a light heart, bounded away to join his playmates.

Day after day passed, and the high spirit of the boy was often chafed by the scorn and taunts of his companions. The cruelty of an inebriate father, and the wretchedness of a drunkard's home, imparted no healing balm, no soothing influence. Yet he loved his mother; for her sake he was willing to endure; and the strong restraints of her love kept him from the vices to which he was constantly and fearfully exposed.

We cannot tell his heart-struggles; cannot tell how those aspirations to be and to do, rising as they do in every noble soul, did often gild his future with their radiance, only to be shrouded in darkness by the one reflection, the one withering blight—the aspiring boy was a drunkard's child. Hard, indeed is the heart of a drunkard. But we can tell how nobly he clung to that mother in all those years, and how honorably and successfully he fills one of the best pulpits in the land, aided in every good work by that wise, loving and pious mother.—National Temperance Society Tract.

TO BE CHILDREN OF GOD.—"What is the use of being in the world unless you are somebody?" said a boy to his friend.

"Sure enough, and I mean to be," answered the other. "I began this very day. I mean to be somebody."

Ashton looked George in the face. "Began to-day! How? What do you mean to be?"

"A Christian boy, and so grow to be a Christian man," said George. "I believe that is the greatest somebody for us to be."

George is right. There is no higher manhood; and it is in the power of every boy to reach that. Every boy cannot be rich; every boy cannot be a king; every boy cannot be a lord; but God asks you all to a Christian manhood—to be his sons, and so, with his Son Jesus Christ, to be heirs of heaven.—Apples of Gold.

PUZZLES, ETC.

ENIGMA.

In Italy's beauties I always am seen: And also I wait upon Victoria the Queen; In misery and grief, too, I claim my full part; And also in every wish of your heart. The virtuous and pious I always attend; Your wife and your children, and every kind friend.

Sweet infancy always is under my care: I'm a slave to the ladies, so blooming and fair; In castles and forests look for me in vain; I'm seen in old mansions and every plain; In the ADVOCATE'S pages I never am missed; Without me the editor could not exist.

Now, ladies, I'm sure that my name you can tell, So I'll leave you to guess it, and bid you farewell.

CHARADES.

Reader, if you solve this charade in less time than I wrote it, our friends will admit us to be my first. My wife having solved it immediately after hearing it, I pronounce her to be my second. The remuneration of my whole is frequently not commensurate with his talent or utility.

While yet an infant in this world of care, Still cradled on my mother's knee, She called me sweet—divinely fair, For she was my first to me.

At night when'er she went to rest Her last thought dwelt on me, And if my cheek convey'd my next, She slept so happily.

What smiles creep o'er her gentle cheek— What rapture fills her soul, When the first word that I could speak Was noticed by my whole.

REBUS.

The seven letters form my name, A number greater I contain; And from me, as you soon may ken, You'll form a bird well known to men; And further, if you only try, A female name you may descry; A portion of me does express Why ladies 'gainst each other dress; Man's temper would improved be Had it an adjective from me. To my whole a prophet came, My destruction dire to name; Then I in pride stood on the ground, But now a shapeless mass am found; A fairer city, never sun Shed its golden rays upon.

QUESTIONS.

A gentleman and a lady met in the street; he said to her, "I think I know you." She replied, "You ought, for your mother was my mother's only daughter." What relation was the lady to the gentleman?

What is it that we often see, kings seldom see, and God never sees? R. S. HOUSTON.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1013.

1—BLOW YE THE TRUMPET IN ZION. 2—WOMAN. 3—A BAROMETER. 4—WASSAIL.

Church Notices.

Sherman District.

FIRST ROUND. Whitesboro cir., at Whitesboro, Dec. 7, 8. Sherman cir., at Georgetown, Dec. 14, 15. Bonham cir., at Caney, 1st Saturday and Sunday in Jan. Pilot Grove cir., at Blue Ridge, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Jan. Pilot Point cir., at Pilot Point, 3d Saturday and Sunday in Jan. Gainesville cir., at Gainesville, 4th Saturday and Sunday in Jan. Decatur mis., at Decatur, 1st Saturday and Sunday in Feb. Montague mis., at Mountain Creek, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Feb.

The district stewards will meet me at Whitesboro on Saturday, the 7th of December, to assess and apportion the Presiding Elder's claim on the district. A full attendance is very desirable. Also, the prompt attendance of the entire Board of Stewards of each charge at the first quarterly meeting. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

West Texas Conference.

The order of conference is for the Committee of Examination, and those to be examined, to meet at the seat of the conference on Tuesday before the session commences, at 9 o'clock A. M. W. J. JOYCE, Secretary.

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 Cen-

tral 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. 28, 29. Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, Jan. 4, 5. Lampasas, at Bear Creek, Jan. 11, 12. Leon cir., at Rock Church, Jan. 18, 19. Sugar Loaf cir., at Pleasant Hill, Jan. 25, 26. Gatesville sta., at Gatesville, Feb. 1, 2. Gatesville cir., at Coryell Creek, Feb. 8, 9. Valley Mills cir., at Valley Mills, Feb. 15, 16.

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

Waxahachie District.

FIRST ROUND.

Waxahachie cir., at Center Dec. 7, 8. Peoria cir., at —, Dec. 21, 22. Hillsboro cir., at Scott's Chapel, Dec. 28, 29. Red Oak cir., at —, Jan. 11, 12. Chatfield cir., at Hines' Chapel, Jan. 18, 19. Hutchins' mis., at —, Jan. 25, 26. Milford cir., at White Rock, Feb. 8, 9. Lancaster cir., at Lancaster, Feb. 15, 16.

The district stewards will please meet promptly at the time and place for the quarterly conference for Waxahachie station. GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Springfield District.

FIRST ROUND.

Centreville cir., Dec. 7, 8. Redland cir., Dec. 14, 15. Owensville cir., Dec. 21, 22. Springfield cir., Dec. 28, 29. Tehuacana cir., Jan. 18, 19. Dresden cir., Jan. 26, 27. Corsicana sta., Feb. 2, 3. Wadeville mis., Feb. 9, 10.

The district stewards will please meet me at Springfield on the 28th of December, that being the time and place for the quarterly conference of Springfield circuit, and as central as any place I can select. I would urge upon the stewards of the various charges to make their assessments at once, and to go to work early and in good earnest. Now is the time the preachers need help. To defer is failure; promptness, success. 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. November 1, 1872. L. ERCANBRACK, P. E.

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.

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. Jenos 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. Scogin, 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 January, 1873. Granberry cir., at Sulphur Springs, 3d Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873. Fort Worth cir., 4th Sabbath and Saturday before in January. Nolan's River cir., at Nolan's river 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in February.

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

Stephenville District.

FIRST ROUND.

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

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Indians are raiding above Laredo.

The contractors are vigorously pushing the work on the Texas and Pacific Railway.

Twelve thousand dollars have been subscribed to build a street railroad in Marshall.

The Tuxpan (Mexican) corn on prairie uplands in McLennan county yields 100 bushels per acre.

Mr. J. White, of Fannin county, raised this year 832 bushels of corn from 13 acres of land—or about 54 bushels per acre.

A petition has been put in circulation asking the Postmaster General to make Dallas a higher class of post-office than it now is.

The *News* says that the Dallas Library Association has become a regularly chartered institution, and is in a flourishing condition.

A beautiful monument has been executed at Houston for the tomb of T. J. H. Anderson, the late Grand Master of the Masons of Texas.

The *McKinney Enquirer* learns from Mr. Hall, just from the frontier that Indians entered the town of Decatur on last Saturday night, and stole four horses from the citizens. A number of horses were stolen from the country near the town.

The *Gatesville Sun* says: "There are twelve new houses in course of construction in Comanche. Immigrants are arriving in Hamilton and Comanche counties already. They both will get a large number this coming fall and winter."

We are informed by the *Clarksville Standard* of the 9th that immigrants pass through Clarksville daily. They come from Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and some from West Virginia. There were about forty wagons passed through that town on the 8th.

The *Red River Journal* says the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad is now finished to Red River, and that on immense amount of freight is passing over the road from Texas to St. Louis. The passenger travel is also very great. It seems to us that our Northern mails should be sent over this route.

The *Houston Union* says: "We visited this stupendous work—the Great Northern Railroad bridge—yesterday, and found matters progressing finely. The bridge is rapidly approaching completion; the stone work is about finished, and in a short time the Great Northern will have its iron horses snorting over in the Second Ward."

The *Huntsville Record* says: "Cotton wagons from Leon and Madison counties are daily seen on our streets, heavy laden with the fleecy staple, and trade has been brisk in consequence. Our merchants are always ready to purchase either for money or goods, and the competition has been so lively that cotton has sold for high prices. We rejoice to see that Huntsville is to become the shipping and purchasing market for so large and fertile a scope country."

We glean the following items from the *Lampasas Dispatch*: "The flour mills of this county are turning out a superior quality of flour, which sells at from \$5 to \$5 50 per hundred pounds. We hear of many immigrants settling in various portions of this county, and see numerous strange faces on the streets. Come on; plenty of room for several thousand more. Mr. Philip Smith informs us that the grasshoppers committed serious depredations in his neighborhood, on main Lampasas, destroying nearly all the wheat that had been sown. Some of the farmers have deferred planting until the departure of these pests."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Miscellaneous.

A nitro-glycerine explosion occurred in Yonkers and fatally hurt several young men who, in playfulness, threw stones at a can, thus causing the explosion.

The chief of the land department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, on the 26th ultimo, escaped from fifty Osage land squatters by jumping on an engine and turning on steam. The engine carried him to Sedalia, Missouri. The demonstration grew out of exasperation among the settlers, produced by the recent decision of the Secretary of the Interior that the lands upon which they lived belonged to the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway company.

General Irving McDowell succeeds Gen. Meade. As Maj. Gen. McDowell will be assigned to the command of the Department of the South, Hancock will command the Atlantic Division, vacated by Gen. Meade's death; Surry succeeds Hancock in the command of the department of Dakota. McDowell's headquarters are at Louisville.

Nine more bodies were found in the ruins of the Boston fire; five were identified, and nineteen are still missing.

The Sandusky wheel company's works are burned; loss, one hundred thousand dollars; two hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment.

The *Europa* arrived at New York, from Glasgow. She encountered a terrible hurricane on the 18th of November.

The German minister at Washington has advised that the German war minister has ordered the German ships to advance the prices upon emigration passage. He is authorized to explain that in view of the disturbed state of France, and the possible formidable alliance against Germany, she desires to keep her men at home.

The *Tribune* of the 28th ult. says: "We are deeply pained to say that in the last thirty-six hours Mr. Greeley's condition has greatly changed for the worse. Through yesterday he remained all the time unconscious."

"In a council of some of the most eminent physicians of the city, only one was without hope, but all regarded the case as critical and alarming."

At a meeting of the wax and kip leather manufacturers it was agreed to advance the price 12½ per cent. on finished leather, and that as a rule sales of upper leather be made on a basis of four months' credit.

The steamship *Moro Castle* reached Havana the 20th ult., and reports the safety of another boat of the ill-fated steamship *Missouri*, and that John Freary, first assistant engineer; Chas. Sinclair, a sailor; and Chas. Conway, fireman, who survived almost incredible suffering, are at Nassau, and will leave for New York on the return trip of the *Moro Castle*.

The Shah of Persia has granted exclusive concession to Baron Reuter, President of the Reuter Telegraph Company, for constructing railways, tramways and water-works for working mines in Persia.

The epizootic disease is quite prevalent in Newark, N. J., among the cattle, and also among the barnyard fowls.

At Lyon's farm the disease is quite fatal, one farmer having lost twelve cows, while another has lost 175 out of 200 chickens, which were attacked.

Reuben C. Young, of Alabama, sentenced to ten years in the Albany Penitentiary, has been pardoned on a petition of citizens. The policy seems to be to pardon when neighbors apply.

The horse malady was rapidly increasing in Memphis November 23d. Not more than half the usual number of horses or mules are on the streets.

All the livery stables have suspended business. A fine hack was drawn through Main street with a yoke of oxen hitched to it. The price of oxen has advanced fifty per cent., a ring having been formed to make a corner in oxen.

The disease is spreading rapidly through the country, causing a marked falling off in the receipts of cotton, while buyers are afraid to buy, fearing inability to move cotton to depots and landings.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

During the storm in the English Channel the 24th many vessels and lives were lost. The weather to-day is very tempestuous, and more disasters are reported. The steamer *Nevada* put back a second time with damaged machinery.

Yantic and Colorado, with the British steamship *Brenton*, with the promise of support from the Kadhive of Egypt, form an expedition against the slave trade at Zanzibar. The Kadhive proposes to anticipate in the expedition by seizing the lake region of the Nile.

Parliament will be further prolonged until the 6th of February.

France.

Special dispatches from Paris to the London evening papers report that the situation is gloomy. The majority in the National Assembly, it is stated, have determined to adhere to the position it has taken, and a compromise of the differences between the Executive and the Legislative departments of the government are regarded as improbable.

There were no indications the 26th of a compromise between the executive and legislative departments. Both parties adhere to their respective positions, and the situation is regarded as serious.

A special from Paris to the *Times* on the 28th, says Thiers will appeal to the people. The city is becoming excited, and there is an evident irritation in quarters inhabited by workmen over the majority report of the committee on the address. The writer of the report, M. Batbie, is already very unpopular in those parts of the city.

A special to the *Daily Telegraph* states that General Manteuffel, commanding the German army of occupation in France, has received orders to concentrate his forces in case of certain contingencies.

The opinion gains ground that a compromise will be effected. The provinces overwhelm Thiers with words of cheer and promises of support.

The official journals concur in assuring Europe that the German government will respect the will of France in her choice of a form of government, and the selection of statesmen to carry it on. It has not the slightest sympathy or partisanship for either Thiers or the Assembly.

After a long and exciting debate the afternoon of the 29th the Assembly, by a vote of 370 to 334, approved the resolution proposed by Minister Dufourer. Before the close of the debate President Thiers eloquently addressed the house for an hour and a half. He acknowledged the Assembly's sovereign constituent power, condemned the socialist doctrines, and impressively affirmed his belief in God. He declared that he remained faithful to the facts of Bordeaux, and claimed that he belonged to no party. He admitted that he was personally in favor of constitutional monarchy, but added that a monarchy was impossible; and that as we have a republic, let us make it conservative. He denied any share in the political opinions of the Left, and closed with the declaration that the duty of the Gov-

ernment was firmness, moderation, and impartiality towards all parties.

Italy.

Five persons, who were prominently connected with the movement to hold radical meetings in that city the 24th, have been arrested, and will be tried on a charge of high treason. No disturbance followed this action of the government authorities, and the city remains quiet.

A case filled with Orsini bombs, destined for Rome, has been seized by the police at the railroad station in Leghorn.

The emigration from Italy to the United States has increased to such an extent that the attention of the government has been called to it. Ministers of the Interior have written to Prefects of the Italian provinces inquiring into the cause of so many persons leaving their homes.

Spain.

The riot in Santanda November 26th was easily suppressed.

The Province of Garda is placed under martial law. Additional troops were sent to Andalusia.

The king continues to improve. The insurgent demonstrations in Marcea and Saragossa were quickly suppressed.

Much excitement was created in Madrid the 29th over a false report that the French government intended to establish an army of observation on the frontier.

Germany.

The geographical societies of Germany approve the plan for a methodical exploration of Africa. Committees to carry out the purpose are forming.

Egypt.

The Kadhive's expedition consists of 5000 men, and is commanded by Perdy Bey, an American. It goes to Zanzibar, in transports, with the ostensible intention of finding Dr. Livingstone, and of co-operating with him, if agreeable, otherwise to act independently in solving the problem of the sources of the Nile, under Egyptian colors.

Mexico.

The Mexican Commission is working. The present plan seems to be to show that cattle stolen from Texas were returned to the owners by the town authorities rather than disprove the alleged depredations. The government order abolishing the import duty of one-half cent per pound was confirmed. In lieu thereof the government fixed the duty of five per cent. on all goods imported into the Zona Libre. The merchants held a meeting and resolved to petition the government to abolish the duty on calico. They formerly paid sixty cents a bale, but now pay five dollars.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Nov. 23, 1872, to Nov. 30, 1872.

Rev A Davis, one sub. We coincide with your views.

Dr McGulre, renews his sub for six months, and cash \$1 specie.

M B Franklin, Seguin, continues his subscription. Yes, will publish; have it concise.

Wm J Carlton, will see to it.

Rev Jno B Denton, Clinton, the Advocate Publishing Company will forward your bill as soon as it is received.

Rev J H Brown Corpus Christi, two subs and cash \$2.

J T Kilgore, Clinton, one sub.

"La Perle" Manufacturing Co, will answer by mail.

S W Stevenson, request complied with.

Rev Horace Bishop, one sub from Corsicana.

Rev J W Bennett, will send the extra copies of the papers as desired.

R S Houston, Mt Calm, will continue paper.

Mrs Mahela B King, communication received, and renews subscription.

Rev A F Cox, communication handed to editor.

S M Pettengill advertisements to hand.

Rev R H H Burnett, two subs. The account balances to within a few cents.

Rev John Carpenter, address changed to Springfield.

S D Saunders, will send the two back numbers. His subscription and cash \$2 25.

E N Freshman, advertisement to hand.

Rev W T Merriweather, cash \$2 currency. M B Franklin, Seguin, communication received and will be used.

Rev W J Clark, list of appointments received. Rev J J Shirley, address changed to Weatherford.

Helena Gillespie, communication received and handed to editor.

Rev W A Shook, with list of appointments of Trinity Conference.

Rev Thomas Stanford, Waco, with draft for \$14 50 currency to pay second installment on his share of stock, and also for Robt Houston's, and one new sub.

Mrs F Pipkin, communication and instructions as to MSS handed to editor.

Rev A L P Green, one sub; name corrected. Rev W H Scales, your letter handed to editor. Circular of the "Vienna Universal Exhibition." Specimen copies of the ADVOCATE forwarded.

Rev U J Lane, list of marriage notices.

H Reed & Co, we send you some of the back numbers ordered; you can see the others on our file in the office.

Rev J D Shaw, will attend to directions.

J H Miller, Lancaster, the address of J E Miller changed to Santa Anna, California.

Rev A H Sutherland, Lockhart five subs and cash \$10 currency on account.

Rev W N Bonner, Rusk, address changed, one sub and cash \$2 coin.

Rev T J Hutson, Cameron, one sub. Address attended to.

Rev J J Davis, Jewett, will write you by mail to your new address—Bremont.

Zeph T Ross, Cold Springs, have forwarded some copies of the "ADVOCATE" to Rev E H Pritchard, Virginia.

Rev B D Dashiell, two subs.

Edwin Alden, change of advertisement to hand.

Rev Thos G A Tharp, remittance was received; all correct. Address changed to Shovel Mountain.

Rev Jas S Lane, Georgetown, two subs. The registered letter did not reach us.

Rev J Fred Cox, one sub from Wellborn and marriage notice.

S M Pettengill & Co, advertisement received and inserted.

Simmons & Brown, directions for Mrs S's paper attended to.

When parties write to us for back numbers of the paper, they ought to enclose, at least, the postage.

Correspondents will please remember the new postal law regarding unpaid postage, which requires the receiver to pay full postage, regardless of the amount paid by sender.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.—Lippincott's Magazine, Atlantic Monthly, Galaxy, Littell's Living Age, Good Words, Science of Health, University Monthly, Household, Illustrated Journal of Agriculture, Scientific American, Sunday-School Magazine, Sunday-School Teacher.

MARRIED.

BRADDOCK—BROWN.—Near Oso, Fayette county, Texas, on the evening of the 3d of October, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. C. J. Lane, Mr. WILL BRADDOCK to Miss FANNIE BROWN.

SMITH—BURNS.—Near Oso, Fayette county, Texas, on the evening of the 10th of October, 1872, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. J. Lane, Mr. DAVID S. SMITH to Miss MARY E. BURNS.

MILLER—BROWN.—On Williams' Creek, Fayette county, Texas, on the evening of November 20, 1872, at the residence of Dr. Jno. P. Brown, by Rev. J. C. Lane, Mr. JAMES D. MILLER to Miss MATTIE BROWN.

KERR—HARRISON.—In Colorado county, Texas, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 21st of November, 1872, at the residence of Dr. Robert P. Harrison, by Rev. C. J. Lane, Mr. J. K. KERR to Miss LOUISA HARRISON.

PAINE—GAFFORD.—Near Oso, Fayette county, Texas, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the 21st of November, 1872, at the residence of Mr. J. S. Burns, by Rev. C. J. Lane, Mr. TOM J. PAINE to Miss VIOLA E. GAFFORD.

BURNS—CAMPBELL.—Near Oso, Fayette county, Texas, on the evening of November 21st, 1872, at the residence of Mr. M. H. Campbell, by Rev. C. J. Lane, Mr. JOSEPH S. BURNS to Miss M. FANNIE CAMPBELL.

HALL—GAFFORD.—Near Oso, Fayette county, Texas, on Sunday morning, November 24, 1872, at the residence of Mr. C. W. Burns, by Rev. C. J. Lane, Mr. A. Hall to Miss SALLIE F. GAFFORD.

JAMES—VANNOY.—At the residence of the officiating minister, J. Fred Cox, on the 27th of November, 1872, Mr. ISAAC JAMES to Miss SUDIE VANNOY—all of Brazos county, Texas.

OBITUARIES.

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

TALIAFERRO.—The Methodist Church in Navasota has recently lost one of its most faithful members; society has been deprived of one of its brightest jewels, and a suffering child of God has gained a glorious victory over sin and death. Mrs. ANNA TALIAFERRO, wife of C. S. Taliaferro, Esq., was the daughter of William E. and Eliza E. DeBerry. She was born in Sumpter county, Alabama, December 11, 1837; was married to her now bereaved husband January 25, 1858, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus at ten minutes before 2 o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. She embraced religion at a very early age, and immediately thereafter connected herself with the church which had been the means, under God, of her salvation, of which she continued a faithful member until transferred to the church above. As a Christian, sister Taliaferro partook largely of the spirit of her Divine Master. Her piety was deep and uniform. As a daughter and sister, she loved her parents, sisters and brothers. Oh how dearly! As a wife, she was all that her husband desired. As a mother, she was affectionate, indulgent and self-sacrificing; she watched over and prayed and labored for the welfare of her children—two precious daughters—with a quenchless love which none but a Christian mother can show.

The house of Brother Taliaferro has been for years the "preachers' home," and this sainted woman was never more in her element than when administering to the comfort of God's servants. In that pleasant abode many a way-worn itinerant has, from time to time, found a hearty welcome. What unpeakable bliss will pervade the heart of our departed sister, when she hears from the lips of her blessed Savior: "I was hungry and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger and ye took me in."

She was a great sufferer. For years she had hardly enjoyed a single day of uninterrupted health; but her afflictions she bore with a degree of patience and submission seldom witnessed. Being a boarder in the family, it was the privilege of the writer to see her almost daily during the last twelve months, and often were our communings sweet as we talked of the home that awaited the Christian beyond the grave. Our last and most delightful interview was on the Sabbath immediately preceding her death, and the last day but one that she spent on earth. As we approached her bed, said she: "I am going to leave you now." Said her pastor: "You are going to Heaven." With a countenance beaming with indescribable radiance, and in tones that seemed more of heaven than of earth, she quickly responded, "Yes, I am going to Heaven." Said we: "You are passing through the valley of the shadow of death, but we trust it is not dark." Oh! how it thrilled our hearts as she exclaimed in holy triumph: "No! no! it is not dark! Oh! it was good to be there—a privilege above the common walks of men—quite on the verge of Heaven!" Her funeral took place at the church, attended by a very large concourse of her friends and neighbors, after which we conveyed her remains to the graveyard, near Anderson, and there laid them with their kindred dust. J. W. BENNETT. NAVASOTA, TEXAS, Nov. 23, 1872.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—The general market has been very active, and the demand for transportation of goods to the interior has taxed the various routes to their utmost capacity. The low stage of Red River has turned a large trade in this direction. Railroad supplies have occupied much space, and limited the room for merchandise.

COTTON.—The receipts of the week have been unusually large, and the reports from sales show a light demand, with a downward tendency. Receipts for the week have been 18,010 bales. Sales, 5308 bales. Exports to Liverpool, 1541 bales; to Rotterdam, 1290 bales; to Havre, 2340 bales; to New York, 2349 bales; to New Orleans, 607 bales; to Boston, 1622 bales. Total Exports, 9669 bales.

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

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, and Iron.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Nails, Hides, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, Salt, Wool, and various types of Iron.

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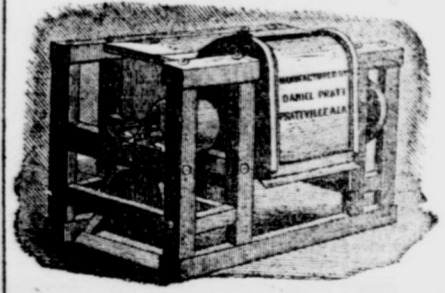
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AIR-LINE FENCE,

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This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled
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having this advantage over the twelve rail
stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels
and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false
post included. The cost of wire used: from one
to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have in-
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from the most practical farmers of those States,
endorsing its superiority over other fences in
economy, strength, durability and neatness.
As to the question: What is the future of the
AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all
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exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will
not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen
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offer to the public the privilege of testing its
merits by building or reconstructing their horse-
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1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one
foot less distance than the length of rails used.
2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends
of the rails on the opposite side of the post,
right and left, so as to give the fence the crook
the post makes and no more; then lay on rails
as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the
other, which should be five and a half or six feet
above the ground; place it on top of the ground and
in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass
the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and
immediately above the fourth rail; bring the
ends of the wire together, cross them, and with
file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of
blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist
it, so as to bring the two posts together at the
top.
4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the
rails edgewise, and drive them down with an
axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as
desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five
to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the
wire around both posts, and under and over the
top rail; fasten as before.
5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be
made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one
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holes through main post with brace and bit, and
then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the
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I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give
it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the
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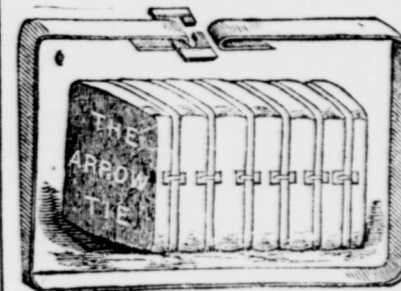
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TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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

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

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

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

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

MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to present you with this statement as evidence of our high appreciation of the value of the Arrow Tie, as a fastener for Cotton Bales.

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

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

Yours, truly,

A. P. LUFKIN, Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses

FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' NEW WHARF } Galveston.

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

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

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

I am yours, very truly,

F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE

General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. Jan 17 ly

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

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

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

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE. July 17 ly.

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

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

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

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

Feb 10 71

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

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

STRAND GALVESTON.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton.

Feb 8 '70 ly Wool, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 271 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs; and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21 1y

Stearns & 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

A Special Offer.—Mr. W. V. H. Asworth, St. Louis, Mo., dealer in pianos and organs, and manufacturer of the McALLISON MUSIC BOX, wishes to employ 1500 agents to sell the celebrated "McALLISON MUSICAL BOXES." The McALLISON is conceded by ALL to be the BEST, as well as CHEAPEST instrument of its kind in use. This fact is proved by the great demand for the instrument, over 5000 having been sold during the past six months. The McALLISON is manufactured to play sixteen tunes—waxnut case, mounted on silver, and warranted for five years. Price, \$18.

To those who wish to act as agents in the sale of our "McALLISON MUSICAL BOXES," we will send one, with complete printed instructions to sell by, upon receipt of \$5. to pay for packing and express charges. This is a special offer; and parties who wish to avail themselves of the benefits thereof, must send us reference. We allow agents a large commission, and the business being pleasant, it is particularly recommended to ladies and ministers. Send \$5 for sample instrument, which will be promptly forwarded, with pamphlets, posters, circulars, etc. Illustrated price lists of pianos and organs will be sent to any address upon application, enclosing two three cent stamps to pay postage. In closing instruments, write name, county and State plainly; also give shipping directions. Address W. V. H. ASWORTH, St. Louis, Mo. oct23 1y

An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure. To prevent chill and fever, take Simmons' Liver Regulator. aug7 1y

Dr. Tutt's Pills.—They are purely a vegetable concentration for keeping the Bowels in natural motion, and cleansing the system of all impurities, and a positive cure for Constipation. They restore the diseased Liver, Stomach and Kidneys to a healthy action, while at the same time they brace and invigorate the whole system.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt: ROME, GA., January 11, 1871.

Dear Sir—Having used your Liver Pills, and finding none that have done my wife or myself as much good, I would like to know if they would do as well North as here. I intend going North in March, and if they will have the same effect as in this climate, I want to take them on with me. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your obed't serv't, HENRY A. MILLS.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye Imparts Life to the Hair. may29 1y

FOR SALE—FOR SALE.

37-HORSE POWER HARRISON BOILER

Complete, with a Gifford Injector. Also, A STEAM ENGINE, 15-HORSE POWER. With Tubular Boiler, used about two months.

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

J. P. DAVIE, Galveston, Texas. feb21 1y

E. H. CUSHING, WHOLESALE DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY—MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar20 1y

W. H. SELLERS. W. L. THOMAS.

W. H. SELLERS & THOMAS, GENERAL COMMISSION & BROKERAGE, STRAND, Galveston, Texas. 1y21 6m

TYPE FOR SALE.

We have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly worn, and four pairs cases, containing part of same, which we offer low for cash.

We have also a variety of DISPLAY TYPE and several hundred pounds TYPE METAL which will be sold cheap. Address, ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO. Galveston

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE.

BUCHU AND DANDELION

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

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

by imparting tone to the parts, and securing that vigor and healthy action nature designed for them. BUCHU is known to have this effect—any physician will tell you so.

It claims to cure CONSTIPATION and IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS DERANGEMENT, FEVERS, etc., etc., by promoting first the digestive functions of the stomach, and secondly, a proper secretion and excretion of bile to stimulate and lubricate the bowels—the use for which nature designed it. DANDELION secures this result—any physician will tell you so.

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

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

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

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

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

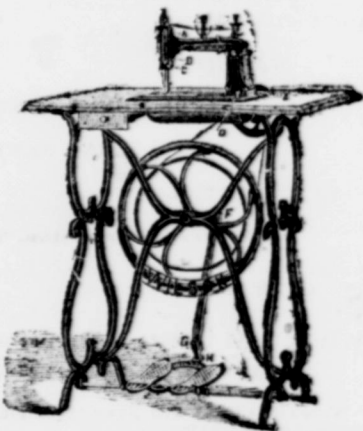
SMALL DOSES! QUICK CURES!

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

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

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. dec4 3m

THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE HAS NO SUPERIOR.



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

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

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

Advertisement for Blagg & Co., General Agents for Texas, Galveston. Includes text: 'SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO BLAGG & CO., GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS, GALVESTON.' and 'Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. may15 1y'

BOOKS!

ROBT. J. HARP, Agent

OF THE SOUTHERN M. E.

PUBLISHING HOUSE,

Has on hand at the Sales Depot,

110 AND 112 CAMP ST.,

New Orleans.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE

MOST VALUABLE

RELIGIOUS AND STANDARD

WORKS,

School Books, Stationery

AND

Blank Books

In quantities and at prices which

he is confident will meet the

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HE HAS A

COMPLETE STOCK

OF THE PUBLICATIONS

ISSUED BY THE

NASHVILLE HOUSE

ON THE

Same Terms to Preachers and Merchants

AS AT NASHVILLE.

Stationers and Book Dealers would do well

to compare his Prices for

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY

And MISCELLANEOUS STOCK with the

Prices of EASTERN CITIES before purchasing.

Those who cannot call should

Send for Price Lists and Catalogues to

ROBT. J. HARP, Agent,

110 and 112 Camp Street,

sep18 3m

NEW ORLEANS.

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

ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,

Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

No. 69 STRAND,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants

AND PURCHASING AGENTS,

No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

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

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

We submit the following suggestions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PIANOS ON ONE YEAR'S TIME!

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

100 OF THE \$450-STYLE

At \$90 in Cash, \$90 in Three Months,

\$90 in Six Months, \$90 in Nine

Months, \$90 in One Year.

These Pianos are first-class in every particular: possess a full and rich as well as brilliant tone. They have rosewood case, carved legs, with patent agraffes, and are fully guaranteed. No extra charge for nice stool and cover.

A discount of ten per cent. will be made for cash.

BEAUTIFUL NEEDHAM

SILVER TONGUE ORGANS,

Five Stops, Double Reeds, Richly Carved

Walnut Case, for \$180 on \$36

Quarterly Payments.

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

Address, PHILIP WERLEIN,

80, 82 and 90 Baronne St., New Orleans.

june19 6m

W. B. NORRIS.

J. O. JONES.

NORRIS & CO.,

Dealers in

YELLOW PINE & CYPRESS LUMBER,

SHINGLES, DOORS,

SASH, BLINDS, Etc.,

Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St.,

ap17 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

I. HOLSTEIN,

173 Tremont Street,

GALVESTON.....TEXAS.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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

Cash orders for above, and other articles, are solicited, and will find prompt attention. We mention particularly the German Circulating Library, and a rare and full stock of Election Flags and Badges. New Goods arriving with every steamer. sep18 3m