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# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX—No. 30.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1018.]

## CALL TO PERSEVERANCE.

Come, labor on :

Who dares stand idle on the harvest plain,  
While all around him waves the golden grain,  
And every servant hears the Master say,  
"Go, work to-day"?

Come, labor on :

The laborers are few, the field is wide,  
New stations must be filled, and blanks supplied;  
From voices distant far, or near at home,  
The call is, "Come."

Come, labor on :

The enemy is watching, night and day,  
To sow the tares, to snatch the seed away;  
While we in sleep our duty have forgot,  
He slumbered not.

Come, labor on :

No time for rest, till glows the western sky,  
While the long shadows o'er our pathway lie,  
And a glad sound comes with the setting sun,  
"Servants, well done!"

Come, labor on :

The toll is pleasant, the reward is sure;  
Blessed are those who to the end endure;  
How full their joy, how deep their rest shall be,  
O Lord, with Thee!

## Texas Resources.

### Immigration and Labor.

#### Information for Immigrants to Texas.

[Concluded from last week.]

Before the war, negroes belonging to minors were frequently hired out by public outcry, and men brought \$250 to \$300 per annum, and had rations and clothing furnished. Women and children brought prices in proportion. Bear in mind, that in speaking of prices we mean specie, the common currency in use now. Labor is in great demand, and prices now rule high. Ordinary farm hands receive \$15 to \$20 per month and their board. Skilled labor is proportionably higher. In cities journeymen mechanics receive from \$3 to \$5 per day. In no State in the Union is labor so well paid as in Texas. While labor is high, living is astonishingly cheap. Corn from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel, and beef from one to four cents per pound. There is no place in our State where a man who wishes employment can not readily find it. The cry from one end of Texas to the other is for more labor; labor for the farm and for all kinds of profitable pursuit.

We can but touch at the undeveloped mineral wealth of our great State. Mountains of iron ore of great richness and superior quality have been found in some twenty or thirty different counties.

There are inexhaustible beds of coal.

There are quarries of marble, gypsum and soap stone. As there are old shafts with the evidences of having been worked on the Llano and other Western rivers, there is no doubt but silver will be found in paying quantities.

Formerly the silver mines of Los Almagres, some forty or fifty leagues northwest of San Antonio, were more productive than the famous mines of San Luis Potosi. But in the revolutionary times in the early history of Texas colonization, the exact location of this celebrated mine was lost. It is reported that prospecting parties have recently discovered it, and that that productive mine will soon again be opened. These mines are not remote from the finest agricultural and manufacturing portion of our State.

Texas is now the centre of extensive railroad movements, and has some six hundred miles of complete road, and in twelve months will have as much more, in running order. The Texas Central now runs to Corsicana, 190 miles from Houston, and the southwestern division of this road will soon be completed to Austin, the capital of the State, a distance from Houston of 160 miles. The Texas and New Orleans road, the coming winter, will be put in thorough repair from Houston to the Sabine, 110 miles, when, by the 1st of July, 1873, the Louisiana division will connect with it, placing Houston within twelve hours' run, by rail, of New Orleans. The "Great Northern Road" is under contract from Houston to the Trinity River—distance 105 miles, 36 miles now completed, and the remainder of the grading being rapidly constructed. This road is intended to connect this section with Northern Texas and Missouri at as early a day as practicable.

The "International," now being built rapidly east and west of Hearne, a point on the Central Road 120 miles distant, is intended to connect the Rio Grande Valley and the extreme eastern portion of Texas together, and will run through San Antonio, Austin, Palestine, Tyler, etc.

The Houston and San Antonio Railroad, from Buffalo Bayou to the Colorado, (Columbus,) 80 miles, will be extended soon to San Antonio. The Galveston and Houston road, 59 miles, connects Houston with all the roads mentioned. The Southern Pacific will run through our State from Marshall, due west, 200 or 300 miles, on the thirty-second parallel of latitude, and from thence to El Paso and San Diego. This great road is destined to be the most important of the three roads connecting the two oceans. The "Western Narrow Gauge," intended to run west from Houston to La Grange, on the Colorado, and from thence to New Braunfels and San Antonio, it is expected will soon be begun. The preliminary surveys have been made, and this fall the work will commence. The Houston, Tap and Brazoria road, fifty miles from Houston to Columbia, will likely be extended farther west another year.

Some thirty or forty counties lying above the coast region, and between the head of the Neches on the east and the Guadalupe on the southwest, have been denominated the wheat region. Dallas and Waco are in this region. True, wheat may be grown almost anywhere in favorable years, but in wet seasons on the lowlands it is liable to take rust. There are a great many fine flourishing mills already erected. The yield per acre is very large, and wheat is destined to become a staple product of this fine portion of the State. Oats, rye and barley are also advantageously cultivated. Of course, those who wish to cultivate the cereals will seek that belt of country.

The portion of Texas in which wheat is cultivated successfully is considered rather the best for fruits, especially apples and pears. This section of the State is rapidly filling with emigrants.

Does the immigrant wish to rent land for a year or two? or does he wish to buy in a neighborhood where

he can raise his own hogs and cattle and horses? In a neighborhood where he will have good health, good society, and can raise his own provisions and find a market for his surplus? There are different neighborhoods in a hundred counties in Texas in which he can be suited. Let him come along. He can hardly fail to find the right place.

Among the advantages of Texas we must not forget the boundless and inexhaustible range for all kinds of stock. Millions of money have been made by stock raising. In many portions hogs become fat enough to kill upon the mast. Indeed, in Western Texas hundreds and thousands of dollars are made by picking up pecans.

Texas is not without its drawbacks. In portions of the State timber is scarce, and those who can not live without hearing the wind sigh through the old pine trees, had better settle in Eastern Texas, on the Neches or Trinity, or San Jacinto river.

Low land is cheap. If persons have money to invest, Texas is the place. If they have no money, improved places, already stocked with teams, can be rented on most advantageous terms.

Texas is a good country for a married or a single man, a poor man or a man with means. A good place for a man to obtain a home for himself, or for a colony to settle together. We have a place in our mind, on the Guadalupe river, where, we believe, a hundred thousand acres of land could be bought for half that many dollars. On this tract twenty thousand acres might be cultivated, and a village planted in a place fanned by the sea breeze, in sight of a railroad, and the smoke and masts of vessels from New Orleans, New York and other ports. Here co-operative farming could be carried on, steam plows used, cotton, sugar cane, sorghum, castor-bean, broom-corn and corn raised, in connection with the greatest quantity of garden vegetables. We mention that place. We presume there are hundreds of places in Texas equally eligible.

Come to Texas. There is no lawlessness here that will affect a man who aims to settle and make a living by honest labor.

This is a new country and an improving country. Those who come now and secure homes will secure a competency for the present and untold wealth in the future. Are you thinking of changing your location? We say again, come to our beautiful prairie State, and you shall have a cordial welcome.—*The South.*

### A Few Questions.

EDITOR CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—As some of us in this vicinity are trying the sugar-cane as an experiment, I take the liberty of troubling you for some information about the same, believing you are interested in the welfare of our country.

I would be pleased if you would answer the following questions:

1. Is the bi-sulphate of lime the best thing to be used to produce granulation?
2. How much of it to be added to a gallon of raw cane juice?
3. Can it be procured in small quantities?

4. Is there anything else that will produce granulation.

5. How can we tell when it is sufficiently boiled for sugar?

6. Is molasses better by using the bi-sulphate?

Give us all the information you can, and you will greatly oblige

Your obd't serv't,

M. PIKE.

NELSONVILLE, Austin Co., Texas.

### ANSWERS.

From inquiries made of those familiar with the subject, we append the following replies, but would gladly hear from any of our correspondents who can furnish light on the questions asked. Many new comers are interested in experiments looking to the development of our State, and correct information may save many unprofitable investments:

*Answer 1.*—Lime, bi-sulphate of lime, and fumes of sulphur, are all used in clarifying sugar, the opinion being that their value ranges in the following order: The best agent is fumes of sulphur; next best, bi-sulphate; and least, lime.

*Ans. 2.*—The quantity to be used of any of the above can only be determined by a practical sugar-maker familiar with the various processes.

*Ans. 3.*—The lime and bi-sulphate can be procured in small quantities, but machinery is needed to produce the fumes of sulphur.

*Ans. 4.*—Other articles can be found as substitutes for those above enumerated, and clay is ordinarily used in Mexico and the West Indies; but the product in such a case becomes a very dark, brown sugar, similar to the Mexican *pelonillas*.

*Ans. 5.*—Only a practical sugar-maker can tell when the "boiling" is at exactly the right point for granulation.

*Ans. 6.*—The quality of the molasses is determined very much by the means used in granulating—that from lime being dark, but heavy; that from fumes, light in color and weight; the simple modes produce a very black, thick, heavy product almost unsaleable.

*Observation.*—Under the circumstances, we think it imprudent for our correspondent to experiment in the direction of sugar-making until such time as he may be able to procure the services of a practical workman, skilled in the various manipulations required, whose experience alone will be the best guarantee of success.

THE Waco *Examiner* of the 28th ult. says, that between seventy-five and a hundred immigrants from the good old State of Georgia arrived on the train during that week in quest of new homes. As the lands in the vicinity of Waco are as fertile as can be found in the State, the immigrants, we judge, will not proceed further.



## Our Outlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

—Bro. Ayers has shown us the interior plan of the basement rooms of St. James church. The plan is an admirable one. The room will hold, comfortably, about five hundred hearers. The infant class will be to the right of the vestibule on entering, and the library to the left, so as to secure all the space within the audience room for hearers. It will be one of the most convenient houses in the city. The seats ordered resemble in style, and are equal in comfort, to the railroad seat. The altar is but slightly elevated, with a stand for the speaker, and behind him is space for the organ and choir. Bro. Ayers is pushing on the house with vigor, and we hope that ere long the desire of his heart will be realized in a glorious revival of religion in St. James church.

—In consequence of the absence of the preachers from their respective fields of labor, attending conference, the revival news, usually reported under this head, has been meagre for the past few weeks. When the brethren are again settled, we hope to record the spread of revival flames, which will encompass the entire State.

—We note signs of approaching Christmas festivities. The Sunday school of St. Johns church, in this city, contemplates holding one of its usual reunions on Christmas Eve, and preparations for the event have commenced. We doubt not it will prove as agreeable and joyous as any that have preceded it in years gone by.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The *Western Methodist*, of the 23d ult., comes to us with cheering reports of revivals in the Little Rock, North Mississippi and Memphis Conferences.

—We clip the following items from the *Western Methodist* of Nov. 28:

The Rev. P. M. Marmon, Hickory Flat circuit, North Mississippi Conference, writes that he and Brother Freeman have just closed a gracious revival meeting at Union Hill, with seventeen conversions—making eighty one on the circuit during the year—claims all paid, with a promise of even better support next year.

Rev. N. S. Burnett, of Little Rock Conference, writes under date of Nov. 21: We have just closed one of the very best meetings at DeWitt it has ever been my privilege to attend. Over forty souls have been happily converted to God, and twenty accessions to the church.

Rev. F. S. Petway, of the North Mississippi Conference, writing from Sardis, says: My labors in this station have closed with good results, having had one hundred conversions and fifty accessions to the church.

Rev. W. B. Mitchell, of Banner circuit, North Mississippi Conference, says: We have had during the year some good times, and more or less revival all around the circuit. We have had two camp-meetings. At the first, we had about sixty-four conversions; at the second, not a great many conversions, but the meeting did a great deal of good by removing a strong prejudice against Methodism. The result of the year's work is one hundred and twenty-nine accessions.

—The *Central Methodist*, (Catlettsburg, Ky.) of Nov. 30, contains encouraging reports of revivals from nearly all its correspondents.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Bishop Harris has been designated for the Episcopal tour around the world. Bishop Peck will visit South America, and Bishop Foster will visit Europe.

—The Alabama Conference convened at Rocky Mount, October 30, Bishop Merrill presiding. The session was harmonious and business conducted with dispatch. The year has been one of spiritual improvement, and success in all the departments of the church.

—The receipts of the General Missionary Committee of the M. E. Church last year were \$661,056, being an increase of \$37,597 over the previous year. The committee concluded that it might venture upon an appropriation \$800,000 for 1873. This amount is distributed as follows: For Foreign Missions (which include Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden,) \$373,825, of which the China Mission receives \$63,130, Liberia, \$19,000, South America, \$12,212, Germany, \$37,500, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, \$42,087. For Domestic Missions, Foreign Populations, \$70,550; do., America, \$331,000. For the gratuitous distribution of the *Missionary Advocate*, \$25,000; for office expenses, \$20,000.

## EPISCOPAL.

—The Rev. Mr. Bird, rector of Trinity church, purposes establishing free reading rooms in this city.

—Bishop Coe sailed for Hayti last month, in pursuance of the action of the Episcopal House of Bishops, at its late meeting in New York. His mission is the organization of the Episcopal congregation there into a diocese, and the admission into the ministry of a number who are awaiting Episcopal authority to preach the Gospel.

—Bishops Claggett, of Maryland; Hobart, of New York; Meade, of Virginia; McIlvain, of Ohio, and Johns, of Virginia, are graduates of Princeton College.

—Rev. Henry C. Riley, of the diocese of New York, now laboring in the city of Mexico, lately administered the Lord's Supper, in an ex-Papal church in that city, to over four hundred communicants, converts from Romanism. He was assisted by four converted Catholic priests.

—The Athanasian Creed question continues to excite discussion in England. Dr. Pusey and others threaten secession if the use of it is made optional.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The First Presbyterian Church of our city is energetically pushing forward the work on a new church building. The foundation walls are laid, and a large quantity of material on the ground. We purpose speaking of the plans and designs in a future issue.

—Over two thousand dollars were raised in New Orleans during November, to establish a new mission at Pernambuco, Brazil.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

—A correspondent of the *Philadelphia Presbyterian* says that the Presbyteries of Ireland are doing a noble work in providing for her orphans.

She is now taking care of fifteen hundred. They are chiefly in Presbyterian homes, and are being educated under home influences. It says funds for their support are never wanting. God cares for the fatherless.

—Rev. Dr. Thompson urged before the Synod of New York the claims of the Church Election Board, and stated that fifty congregations had been disbanded the past year, for want of houses for public worship.

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Synod of Mississippi, at its session October 18, 1872, took action expressive of strong disapprobation of the course pursued by the authorities of Mississippi, in removing S. G. Burney, D. D., from the chair of English Literature in that institution, which he has filled for six years. This leaves their church without a representation in the faculty. It regards the action as an unfair discrimination against their church organization.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

—A writer in the *Congregationalist* says he knows of four Congregational churches in the State of New Hampshire which have passed into the possession of the Methodists. This does not indicate great vitality among the Congregationalists of that State.

—There are twenty-three Welsh Congregational churches in the State of New York, having a membership varying from 25 to 250.

## BAPTIST.

—The Baptists in Jamaica are prospering. They have 110 chapels, some of which will hold from 800 to 2000 people, and all of them self-supporting. They have 14,000 colored children taught in Sunday schools by about 1000 colored teachers, and about 6000 scholars in their day-schools. In their Calabar Institute they have twenty-three young men training to be pastors and teachers.

—The *Texas Baptist Herald* says: "Bro. J. Robert writes of a very interesting meeting, five miles north of Crockett, conducted by brethren Wall and Harding. Five were baptized and others were waiting. Bro. R. speaks of this meeting as a great light in a very dark place. We hope they will start a Sunday-school, and so let the light of God's Word shine among all the people."

—The 8629 Baptists of Long Island Association contributed last year \$275,000, an average of nearly \$32 each.

—Rev. G. F. Pentecost, who resigned the care of Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., because of his open communion views, has accepted the call of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Boston.

## LUTHERAN.

—The choir connected with the Lutheran church of this city, gave a concert last week in aid of the organ fund. It was a very creditable affair to all concerned, and we are glad to know netted a handsome sum for the cause intended.

## UNITARIAN.

—Rev. James Martineau has resigned as minister of the Unitarian Church in Little Portland street, London. He is still connected with Manchester College.

## CATHOLIC.

—We copy the following from the *Presbyterian*:

The Propaganda, or Society for the Propagation of the Faith, which has its headquarters at Rome, received in the year 1871 a little more than one million of dollars. Only fifty-five thousand dollars of this sum was collected outside of Europe. We are surprised to find that more was expended in Asia than in any other part of the world, nearly one-half of the whole sum collected having been spent on that continent. One hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars came to America, but this does not at all indicate the amount spent by Rome in the extension of the church in this country. The real estate which is purchased every year would far exceed this sum. From her own people in this land she gathers vast sums of money, which she expends in founding churches, colleges, convents and schools, in every city and town in the States and Territories. Her rural parishes are few in number.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. A well-attended meeting was held on Tuesday evening of last week in Brooklyn, for the purpose of awakening general interest in the Grand International Conference, which will be held in New York and Brooklyn next year.

—The Leeds (England) Wesleyan Missionary Anniversary was held as usual during the last days in October. The collections amounted to £1664 18s. 6d—£431 more than last year, and were larger than those of any year since 1863, the Jubilee year.

—The missionary work of women for women is yet of too recent beginning to have lost the charm of novelty in many localities. Rev. Edward Riggs, of Sivas, Turkey, made an interesting tour in September, in which he was accompanied by his wife. On the Sabbath, the pastor would announce that the "Madama" would "preach" to the women at certain times in the gardens of designated houses. Hence large crowds of women came to listen to the good tidings brought to them for the first time by the lips of a woman.

—The European Turkey Mission of the American Board held its second annual meeting at Samokov, in July, and letters since received from that field are very encouraging. Deeper and more earnest feeling among the helpers, and applications from all quarters to enter the female boarding school, are among the hopeful signs noted. Dr. Schneider, who attended as a delegate from Western Turkey, was impressed with the sober and generally intelligent character of the Bulgarians, with the results already attained, and with the evident operations of God's spirit at different points. He concludes that the present prospects of this field are as cheering as were those of the Armenian mission in its early history. And though the progress may be slow, he anticipates "similar results in due time."

—William W. Corcoran, a wealthy banker of Washington, who has given already about \$3,000,000 to Washington City for various purposes, has donated \$250,000 to Columbian College, in the same city. The college is a Baptist institution.

—One of the Baptist Missionaries at Burmah sent \$1000 to the church edifice fund of the Home Missionary Society. The field abroad is yielding returns to the home work.

—The *Christian Guardian*, published at Toronto, Canada, organ of the Wesleyans, favors lay delegation, and is in favor of "disestablishment" in England, though the English Wesleyans hesitate about the matter.



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The length of the message precludes its publication in full. We give below a brief synopsis of the most important points:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you this, my fourth annual message, it is with thankfulness to the Giver of all good that, as a nation, we have been blessed for the past year with peace at home, peace abroad and a general prosperity, vouchsafed to but few people.

With the exception of the recent devastating fire in Boston, which swept from the earth with a breath, as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city, there has been no overshadowing calamity within the year to record. Otherwise, we have been free from pestilence, war and calamities which often overtake nations; and as far as human judgment can penetrate the future, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present peace.

The Tribunal of Arbitration which had convened in Geneva in December concluded its laborious session on the 5th of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the treaty to award a sum in gross, it made its decision whereby is awarded the sum of \$15,500,000 in gold as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration. The decision happily disposed of a long-standing difference between the two governments; and, in connection with another award made by the German Emperor, under a reference to him by the same treaty, leaves these two governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations which, it is my sincere hope, may forever remain equally unclouded. It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it, of their respective shares of the money to be paid. Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed advisable that no time be lost in making a proper examination of the several cases in which indemnity may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a board of commissioners for the purpose.

His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, having been pleased to undertake the arbitration of the San Juan boundary, has the earnest thanks of this government and of the people of the United States for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long pending difference. This award confirms the United States in their claim to the important archipelago of islands lying between the Continent and Vancouver's Island, which for more than twenty-six years, ever since the ratification of the treaty, Great Britain has contested, and leaves us, for the first time in the history of the United States, as a nation without a question of disputed boundary between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on this Continent.

I am gratified to be able to announce that the orders from England for the removal of the troops have been executed, and that the military joint occupation of San Juan has ceased. The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of the ratifications of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization; also a treaty with the German Empire respecting consuls and trade marks. Also a treaty with Sweden and Norway relating to naturalization, all of which treaties have been duly proclaimed.

I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation

to the International Statistical Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The centennial celebration to be held in 1876 would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

Preparations are making for the International Exposition, to be held during next year in Vienna. As this exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufacturers will be ready to avail themselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, if encouraged by proper aid and protection.

## JUAREZ—MEXICO.

Since your last session the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by his high character and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patriotism and wisdom, which it is believed will be confirmed by the results of his administration. It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Government of their Republic to strengthen their relations as neighbors and friends.

## BORDER LAWLESSNESS.

It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settlements on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and complaints of wrongs to American citizens in various parts of the country are made.

The revolutionary condition in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that, with a more settled rule of order through the republic, which may be expected from the present government, the acts of which just complaints are made will cease.

## MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The proceedings of the commission under the convention with Mexico of the fourth of July, 1868, on the subject of claims, have, unfortunately, been checked by an obstacle, for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two governments, which, it is believed, will prove successful.

The commissioners appointed, pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of the seventh of May last, to inquire into the depredations on the Texas frontier, have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that government, has appointed a search commissioner to investigate these outrages. It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that full investigation is desired, and that the co-operation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I, therefore, recommend that a special appropriation be made, at the earliest day practicable, to enable the commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their labors without delay.

## THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The moneys received and conveyed into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, were: From customs, \$216,370,286 77; from sales of public lands, \$2,575,714 19; from internal revenue, \$130,642,177 72; from tax on national bank circulation, \$6,523,396 89; from Pacific railway companies, \$749,861 87; from customs fines, etc., \$1,136,442 34; from fees, consular, patents, land, etc., \$2,284,095 92; from miscellaneous sources, \$4,412,254 71; total ordinary receipts, \$364,694,229 91; from premium on sales of coin, \$9,412,637 65; total net receipts, \$374,106,867 56. Balance in Treasury June 30, 1872, \$109,935,-

705 58, including \$1,825,835 received from unavailable; total available cash, \$484,042,573 15.

## EXPENDITURES OF THE YEAR.

The net expenditure by warrants during the same period were: For civil expenses, \$16,187,059 29; for foreign intercourse, \$1,839,369 14; for Indians, \$7,061,728 82; for pensions, \$28,533,402 76; for military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements and arsenals, \$35,372,167 20; for naval establishments, including vessels and machinery and improvements at navy yards, \$21,249,809 99; for miscellaneous and civil, including public buildings, light houses and collecting the revenue, \$12,958,329 08; for interest on the public debt, \$117,357,639 72. Total, exclusive of principal and premium on the public debt, \$270,559,695 91; for premium on bonds purchased, \$6,958,266 76; for redemption of the public debt, \$99,960,253 54. Total, \$106,918,520 30. Total net disbursements, \$377,478,216 21. Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1872, \$106,564,356 94. Total, \$488,042,573, 15.

## DEBT REDUCTION.

From the foregoing statement, it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, was \$99,960,253 54. The source of this reduction is as follows: Net ordinary receipts during the year, \$364,694,229 91; net ordinary expenditures, including interest on the public debt, \$270,559,695 91, leaving surplus revenue \$94,164,534. Add the amount received from premiums and sales of gold in excess of the premiums paid in bonds purchased, \$2,454,370 89; add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with the same at the commencement of the year, \$3,371,348 65—total, \$99,960,253 53. This statement treats solely of the principal of the public debt.

By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal and interest accrued to date not due, and deducts the cash in the treasury, as ascertained on the day of publication, the reduction was \$100,544,491 28. The source of this reduction is as follows: Reduction in principal account, \$99,960,003 54; reduction in paid interest account, \$3,330,952 96; grand total, \$103,290,956 50. Reduction in cash on hand, \$2,746,465 22; grand total, \$100,544,491 28.

On the basis of the last table the statements show a reduction of the public debt from the 1st of March, 1869, to the present time, as follows: From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870, \$87,134,782 84; from March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871, \$117,619,630 25; from March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872, \$94,895,248 04; from March 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872, eight months, \$64,047,337 84—total, \$363,696,999 87.

The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance.

Next in importance to this, comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency of fixed, unvarying value as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having a due regard for the interests of the debtor class, and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, convertible into gold at par.

About \$370,000 have been collected from Southern railroads during the year, leaving about \$4,000,000 still due.

Subsistence supplies to the amount of \$89,048 12 have been issued to Indians.

The annual average main strength of the army was 24,181 white, and 2494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported were 367 white, and 54 colored.

The observations and reports of the signal office have been maintained at

each of the principal lake, seaport and river cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States, and arrangements have been made for an exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange of observation is contemplated with the West India Islands.

The attention of Congress will be called, during its present session, to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of Western and Southern products to the Atlantic seaboard. The subject is one that will force itself upon the legislative branch of the government sooner or later, and I suggest, therefore, that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to secure equitable and just legislation.

One route to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, by water, by way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers, and canals and slack water navigation to the Savannah and Ocmulgee rivers, has been surveyed, and a report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. The second and third new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely, by an extension of the Kanawha and James river canal to the Ohio, and by the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

It is evident that unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy, that in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation on the ocean of all the great powers. I recommend the careful consideration by Congress of the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy.

The Indian policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient. The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory, south of Kansas, into a home for the Indians, and creating therein a territorial form of government, is one of great importance, as in compliance with existing Indian policy the question of removal to that Territory has within the past year been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has generally been received by them with favor.

The bill now pending before Congress, providing for the appropriation of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands for educational purposes, to aid the States in the general education of their rising generation, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress, and is so unanimously approved by the friends of education, that I commend it to the favorable attention of Congress.

In accordance with the terms of the act of Congress, approved March 31, 1871, providing for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, a committee has been organized, consisting of two members for each of the States and Territories. This commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfactory progress in the organization and the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the act of June 1, 1872, creating a centennial board of finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the president of the commission, and is herewith transmitted.

According to the requirements of the service it shall be my earnest endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the government. I hope that the experience of the past, with appropriate legislation by Congress, may secure to the service a practical method of obtaining faithful and efficient officers and employees.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 2, 1872.



## General Miscellany.

## Mission Field in New York.

The Northern Church (Methodist) is making liberal appropriations for the mission field they have discovered in the South. We commend to their consideration the following statements, which we extract from an address by the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild (parish of St. John's Church,) in New York, respecting some of the poverty and crime of the American metropolis:

In the year 1870 over one hundred thousand persons were sent to the different prisons, alms-houses, reformatories, nurseries, and hospitals, under the management of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction. Of this number nearly fifty thousand were convicted of crimes and misdemeanors, most of whom have served out their term of commitment and returned to their disgraced homes. It may be easily estimated from such figures, that during the past five years one hundred thousand of our tenement population have been inmates of our city prisons. The debasing influence of this cannot be easily estimated, for prisons are known to be schools of infamy, vice, corruption and crime, from which convicts come out sevenfold more vicious than when they entered. The intemperance which prevails in tenement-houses may be imagined from the fact that there are 7400 drinking saloons, or one dram-shop for every 130 persons, including women and children. At least \$40,000,000 are expended annually in these places. In these tenement-houses the visitors of the Guild found a large number of children born of intemperate parents, reared amid scenes of poverty and crime, wholly untaught in letters, with no knowledge of the laws, devoid of shame or conscience, with vile passions and debasing appetites fully developed, without natural affection, inhuman in their desires and practices, ever ready to commit outrages against morality and property, hastening on to prison, to the gallows, to eternity, without ever having heard of God or his grace. Here were found daughters driven to shame by their own mothers; and sons taught to commit crime by their fathers. Even the children of the wealthy were stolen and taught to beg or steal. All this in a civilized age and Christian land, in a city rolling in wealth!

Ten millions of dollars yearly are required to carry on the city prisons and public charities of New York, and all merely to restrain, punish and support criminals and paupers, who, instead of being reformed, are made worse. There are men not thirty years old who have cost the State already ten thousand dollars, besides having stolen as much from private individuals before arrest and conviction. The children of to-day are the men and women of the future, and attention should be turned to them. If their young lives are passed in ignorance, idleness and crime, what may we expect from their future? But can they be reformed? A lady of Rochester, a few years ago, took six of the worst children of the place under her own supervision and care, and five of those six are now reputable citizens. A street Arab was a few years ago sent West. During the Chicago fire he lost fifty thousand dollars, the result of his industry, and so good was his credit that the New York merchants advanced him all the goods he required to start again in business. Another Arab was sent West, where he earned enough to defray his expenses in Yale College, and is to-day a prominent student.

## Not Wealth, but Competence.

Suppose that the present generation of Christian merchants should substitute independence for wealth, in their estimate of what their business life should bring them—what would be the result? The immediate consequence would be, more repose of mind and more leisure. The great strain which is knocking down so many men with apoplexy and paralysis at the age of fifty would be taken off. A man can acquire a competency without any convulsive effort. But to become a millionaire, he must make spasmodic endeavors. Prudence, industry and economy, with the Divine blessing, (and the Divine blessing travels this road,) will render any man independent in his circumstances. But these are qualities that do not so absorb all the time and energy as to leave no remainder for other objects and aims. The daily life of an independent man, who lives within his means, and intends that his children shall do the same after him, is a noble and honorable one. It has nothing of the meanness and vulgarity of the devotee of wealth and fashion. There is no struggle either to be or to appear rich, but the calm and self-possessed bearing of one who owes no man anything but to love one another. Some one remarks that "equality, in the cant of politics, means the wish to be equal to one's superiors, and to be superior to one's equals." This is also the spirit of the purse-proud. It is neither the spirit of a true republican, a true gentleman, or a true Christian.

It is the first step that costs. And in bringing about a change in the Church, or in a Church member, the first thing is also the most difficult, viz.: to determine to accept competence in lieu of wealth. The moment the disciple of Christ has resolved in the strength of Christ not to become rich, but only to become independent in his circumstances, the hardest part of the work is done. It is the large wealth that is in the dim distance that is luring on the professed disciple of Him who had not where to lay His head. If, instead of the hundreds of thousands, he would find his life more even-tempered, more happy, and more useful. Should Christ appear on earth and speak the word most needed in the present juncture, it would be the words which he addressed to Martha: "Thou art troubled about too many things."—*Intelligencer*.

THE DOME OF ST. PAUL'S.—The weight of the dome of St. Paul's is over three thousand tons, occasioning a horizontal thrust of nearly fifteen hundred tons; the thrusts of these arches and of the dome, eminent architects say, are incomparably better balanced than in St. Peter's at Rome. St. Paul's has four bells, one in the northern and three in the southern, or clock tower; the former is tolled for prayer three times a day, and has a clapper, but neither of the four can be raised upon end and wrung, as other church bells. In the clock-tower are hung two bells for the quarters, and above them swings the great bell. It weighs eleven thousand four hundred and seventy-four pounds, and its diameter is nine feet. It was cast principally from the metal of the bell in the clock-tower opposite Westminster Hall gate, which, before the Reformation, was named Edward, after the royal confessor. While being conveyed, in William the Third's reign, under Temple Bar, it fell from the carriage; it stood under a shed in the cathedral yard for some years, and was at length recast, with additional metal, in 1716. The great bell is never used, except for striking the hour, and for tolling at the deaths and funerals of any of the royal family, the Bishop of London, the dean of

the cathedral, or the Lord Mayor, should he die in his mayoralty; the sound produced in tolling is not so loud as when the hour is struck, in consequence of the heavy clock-weight not being attached when the bell is tolled.

## FARM AND GARDEN.

## THE HORSE DISEASE.

As the horse malady is exciting special interest just now, we substitute our usual brief selections by the following respecting this extraordinary disease:

Gen. B. S. Roberts, of our army, has written the following letter to Mr. Bonner, of New York, on the horse disease:

In the spring of 1868 a disease broke out among our cavalry horses at Fort Sumner, New Mexico, that appears to me identical with that now raging among horses in our cities, and in a very few days became an epidemic.

At first it defied all treatment, and the great majority of horses attacked by it died. On examining the throats of the dead horses, I found the lining membrane of the larynx highly inflamed, and a thick mucus pus filling it, causing suffocation. I ordered all horses, on the first appearance of the disease, to be thoroughly rubbed between the lower jaws and along the larynx down the neck with spirits of turpentine, causing a very severe external irritation and blister.

I saved every horse thus treated, and in a very few days entirely broke the distemper and checked the epidemic. I do not doubt that thousands of horses, where the epidemic prevails, can be saved by adopting this treatment. It acts more quickly as a counter-irritant than any other remedy I know, and relieves the fever of the membrane of the larynx in a very few hours. Besides, spirits of turpentine is always at hand, and can be more readily applied than any other counter-irritant. It should be thoroughly rubbed in through the hair to the skin, for a distance of some twelve or fifteen inches, under the jaws and down the neck of the horse, immediately over the larynx. The remedy is severe, and makes the skin sore for several weeks, and for an hour causes great suffering to the horse. But it acts promptly and effectively, and in my judgment it will be found the best, and perhaps the only cure for this fatal malady, causing such suffering and loss among horses throughout the country.

Many methods of treatment are published for the cure of the horse disease, now so prevalent throughout the country. Among others, is the following from the *New York Times*:

Cleanse the stables; fumigate with roll brimstone; carefully exclude any cold current of air that could strike on the horse; steam the animal's head, and administer in a small warm bran mash sixty grains of tartar emetic and 120 grains of finely-powdered niter. Let this be given at night, when an extra blanket should be put on; the horse's bed should be freshly made, and must be deep and warm, so as to invite sleep and insure rest. If the short, dry cough that usually appears at the commencement of this peculiar form of influenza becomes at all troublesome, apply tincture of cantharides to the throat, and along the line of the wind-pipe as far as the sternum or chest-bone. Ventilation should also be carefully attended to; foul air, laden with poisonous gases, will inevitably strengthen the disease and reduce the physical powers of the patient. The cause of this present epidemic, influenza, is doubtless due to the presence in the atmosphere of poisonous gas; this first causes irritation in the throat, and where the suf-

ferer is promptly cared for, the sickness is over in from three to five days. When the horses affected are not promptly withdrawn from work, the consequences are more serious; the irritation in the throat spreads to the bronchial tubes, the lungs become diseased, inflammation and congestion follow, and if the patient does not die, recovery, at best, will be slow, and the strength and health of the animal seriously impaired. However, even in aggravated cases, where the chest and lungs are engaged, it is bad veterinary practice to bleed and physic. The disease is most debilitating, and few horses can recover if further reduced. In severe cases of epidemic influenza, the veterinary surgeons of the British Isles prescribe the Turkish or hot air bath; in Russia the vapor bath is used, and both are equally prompt and efficient in their action.

## WASTE BASKET.

The sea gull—A mermaid.  
Galley slave—The Printer.  
A regular loafer—A baker.  
A green grocer—One who trusts.  
A host in himself—An innkeeper.  
A wise man hath more ballast than sail.  
Water—A clear fluid once used as a drink.  
How to put a horse on his mettle—shoe him.  
To relieve a cold in the head—blow the organ.  
An English woman is running for Parliament.  
Esquire—Everybody, yet nobody, equal to colonel.  
Russia is becoming a great beer-drinking country.  
An Essay on Man—A woman's attempt to marry him.  
The last sweet thing in jewelry is a set of red coral lobsters.  
A safe match—ten thousand per annum settled on the wife.  
A lawyer is not like an apothecary, because he does not deal in scruples.  
Somebody says that every cord of wood given to the poor is re-corded above.  
A class of men are positive just in proportion as they know nothing about a matter.  
A Chicago poet begins an apostrophe to the ocean with "Prodigious dampness!"  
*Punch* finds the laziest man to be one who will not even labor under an impression.  
On week days you buy your music by the sheet. On Sundays you have it by the choir.  
A drunkard is a bad arguer, for the oftener he comes to the *pint* the more incoherent he is.  
The strike among the wheelwrights produced some fine orators. Wheelwrights are good spokesmen.  
Though the devil goes about like a roaring lion, yet he is careful not to roar close about a sleeping Christian.  
This world is full of compensations. The more prices go up, the more we have to "come down" for everything.  
At a recent examination of teachers at Newburg, N. Y., ninety-four of them spelled the word "cachination" fifty different ways.  
The late Robert Cassidy, an Irish distiller, said: "I tell you, James Haughton, we'll put the folly of mankind against the wisdom of mankind, and we'll beat you teetotalers ten times over."  
The late Charles Burton, the great brewer, wrote: "The struggle of the school, the library and the church, against the beer-house and the gin-palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell."



[For the ADVOCATE.]  
**IS THIS ALL?**

BY MRS. HELENA GILLESPIE.

And is this all that earth can give,  
With all her boasted power:  
This tottering frame, these trembling limbs,  
This unattained desire?

I sat me down in youth's bright hours,  
And dreamed of life to come;  
I roamed in fancy's gayest bowers,  
And dreamed of laurels won.

I'll climb the topmost heights of fame  
With eager steps and strong;  
Emblazon there my earthly name,  
And write my deeds in song.

I worked, I toiled by night and day,  
And still the Siren sang:  
Press on! this surely is the way!  
And fame's loud clarion rang.

Anon I paused, and backward gazed,  
And trembled when I found  
That earthly things soon passed away,  
And mouldered 'neath the ground.

Yet still the Siren's voice was heard:  
Gain earthly might and power;  
Onward! still onward! was the word—  
And write thy name yet higher!

The goal was reached; my fame was sung  
On mountain and in dale;  
And women's smiles, and men's applause  
Was borne on every gale.

My coffers, too, were teeming full;  
My garments, silken thread;  
My marble halls, inlaid with gold  
Which echoed to my tread.

But, still my anxious soul inquired:  
Sweet Siren! is this all?  
Within my soul there is a void  
Which none of these can fill.

Old age crept on; I stood aghast,  
While Time, with steady tread,  
Stole, one by one, my friends away—  
And silver'd o'er my head!

Disease, too, with her mighty hands,  
Grasped firm my stalwart frame;  
I writhed, as bound in iron bands,  
And cried aloud in pain!

I lean me now upon my staff,  
And feebly now I call;  
Again, with trembling, do I ask:  
Sweet Siren! is this all?

CEDAR SPRINGS, TEXAS, Nov. 22, 1872.

**Scientific and Useful.**

**The Tomb of Esther.**

In the present famine-stricken city of Hamadan, in Persia, stands a plain brick structure, raising its dome above the houses of the Jews. This place is regarded by all the Jews of Persia as peculiarly sacred. Hither they come up on pilgrimage with something of the spirit in which their fathers sought the gates of Jerusalem. They fully believe that here are buried their heroic queen, Esther, and her uncle, Mordecai. The tomb-edifice consists of a square room with projections on its sides, the whole between thirty and forty feet square, or nearly square, and surmounted by a cylindrical tower and dome, nearly forty feet in height. On the summit of the dome is a very common crown of ruins in the East, a stork's nest. The appearance from without is of square brick mausoleum, built for strength rather than beauty, and slowly falling to decay. The open *midan*, or ground about the tomb, is equally uninviting. It is used by the Mussulmans as a wood and timber market, and on the day we visited it, was piled with newly cut trees, branches and fuel. There is not a spear of grass, or leaf, or flower near the tomb, but much that is offensive and filthy.

The old Israelite who has charge of the place swings back the low but heavy door, and we stand in the outer apartment. In it are buried several Rabbis of distinction. Stone slabs, gathered for future repairs, and much rubbish fill up the room.

Entering another door, so low and narrow one is obliged to stoop almost upon hands and knees to creep in, we stand in the tomb-chamber. The floor is paved with glazed tiles, and a recess opening on one side is used as a place of prayer. This recess is so situated that the worshiper has the double advantage of facing the tomb before him, and Jerusalem, the Jewish Kibla. To

pray in such a spot is counted a great privilege. High overhead in the centre of the dome hangs an ostrich egg, an article that figures largely in religious edifices in the East. Under the dome stand two chests or arks, shaped as sarcophagi, made of very hard black wood, and curiously carved in relief, in Hebrew letters, and apparently very ancient. Some of the young Rabbis make rough draughts of various colors, representing the tombs. They pretended to furnish all the inscriptions, but in the copy I obtained only a part is found.

The larger sarcophagus is Esther's. Upon it is written or carved in relief, "This is the Sarcophagus of Esther the Righteous," and upon the smaller one, "This is the Sarcophagus of Mordecai the Righteous."

On both tombs is the beautiful passage from Psalm xvi. 9, 10: "Therefore my heart is glad, and my glory rejoiceth. My flesh also shall rest in hope, for thou wilt not leave my soul in hell; neither wilt thou suffer thine holy one to see corruption."—*Our Monthly*.

**Wrecks on the Beach.**

BY REV. E. A. RAND.

Two gray old hulks on the shore!  
Their timbers protruded from the sand that had washed in all about them, even as the snow-drifts in about the slats of the fence. No planking will ever clothe them again. No masts will taper above them. No sailors will slip up and down the shrouds. Only wrecks, now and forever.

With my foot, I hit one of the timbers bleaching in the sun. I wonder how long it has been bedded there. I wonder who built the vessel, what its name was, who used to sail in it. Thud, thud, that is the only answer one gets as he knocks on the wreck with his foot, and asks questions. I wonder how the wreck came there. Was it in the day-time, when the fog came up, thick and blinding? Was it at night in a storm? There were two lighthouses I could see—one with a gray stone tower at the southeast, the other white and glistening in the northeast. Each with its sharp eye of fire may have seen the vessel go driving up the hard sands. But they could tell me nothing. The place was not far from harbor. Had the vessel rounded that point over there at the North, it would have been safe, shut up from the storm and the big waves. Why didn't those on board hurry? Why didn't they crowd on all sail? They saw the signs of bad weather in the sky. Why were they so indifferent? Ah, why are many so careless, and delay when warned of danger?

Off the coast of New Hampshire lie the Isles of Shoals, rough and rocky. One of these is called Star Island. It has a high bluff, off which the waves heave and break. Once in a while, a long, heavy swell will come in. At the foot of the bluff is a kind of chair in the rock. A person might sit there and watch the play of the waters some time, and not in danger. Then would come one of those long waves with its dangerous sweep. Two young ladies went to the chair one day, and sat down to watch the waves. They had been warned of their danger, and sat down to watch the waves. From that very chair, one person had been already swept away and drowned. They said there was no danger, though, and lingered in the chair. The water kept on playing, tossing, breaking. By and by came up a long wave, and death was in its face. It swiftly swept up to the chair and over it, carrying the girls away.

But see! The waters bring them back again! They are seen to grasp the rocks! Then with a strong, cruel hand, a wave lays hold of them again, and they are swept away forever.

Lost, lost, through delay! O, if they had only been wise, and hurried up to the high rock above them.

Dear young friend, may not you be in danger from delay! Have you made your peace with God? Be in haste. Up, up to that High Rock, Jesus Christ, lest death sweep you away forever!—*Christian Banner*.

**FREE RELIGION.**—There was recently organized, in St. Louis, a Free Religious society that calls for some attention on account of the peculiar tenets of its members, and the extraordinary boldness with which they are avowed. The sole qualification for membership is the rejection of the Bible and Christianity. Materialists and Spiritualists are expected to lie down together, and there will be, it is hoped, a union of negative signs and wonders that may result in the development of some positive characteristics. The *Missouri Democrat* says of this heterogeneous society: "There are seventy-three members. They are bound together by a regularly adopted constitution and by-laws. The object of the society, as set forth in the constitution, is 'to promote the search for and the discussion of the nature, origin, duty and destiny of man, so far especially as they are related to his happiness as a moral, intellectual, rational and spiritual being.' But it is, of course, in the matter of faith that it differs so widely from other religious organizations. There are not any 'thirty-nine articles' in which doctrinal points are set down, with the utmost exactitude of language. No catechism is used to draw from the members an exact expression of their spiritual faith. On this question they take a broad stand. 'No member of the society shall, as such, be held on any account responsible to this organization for either his belief, unbelief or conduct,' is the sum and substance of the article on belief. Any member may withdraw by giving one week's notice to the secretary in writing, and settling any indebtedness that may have been incurred."

It is a curious fact that as the settlements spread beyond the Mississippi, rains increase both in frequency and amount of water. Many beds of streams, which were uniformly dry in summer only ten years ago, are now full throughout the year. Travelers say the Laramie Plains were once destitute of vegetation; now they have a luxuriant growth, and will raise large crops of wheat. Denver was built on the banks of an extinct creek, perfectly dry; now it is full of water, and needs to be crossed by bridges. Salt Lake is seven feet higher than ten years ago, and is steadily rising. The vast plains which engineers once pronounced uninhabitable and fit only for droves of buffalo, because destitute of streams and springs, may yet become great States, the home of a crowded population.

A correspondent of the *Garden* says: "The best permanent shade for plant-houses is linseed oil and sugar of lead, in the proportion of about a teaspoonful of the lead to a quart of oil; but the exact tint must be governed by the amount required. Therefore, apply the lead gradually and until you get the tint desired. The *modus operandi* is this: first wash the glass thoroughly clean, and then (having previously prepared the oil and lead.) on a dry, clear morning, take the oil and paint as thinly as possible over the glass with an ordinary paint brush; then follow with what the painters call a dust brush, loose and quite dry, and, dabbing it gently on the oiled portion, impart a frosted or ground-glass appearance to it.

Professor Muller, in a course of lectures in Berlin, offered a simple and mechanical explanation of the universal admiration bestowed on circles. The eye is moved in its socket by six muscles, of which four are respectively employed to raise, depress, turn to the right, and to the left. The other two have an action contrary to one another, and roll the eye on its axis, or from the outside downward, and inside upward. When, therefore, an object is presented for inspection, the first act is that of circumvision, or going round the boundary lines, so as to bring consecutively every individual portion of the circumference upon the most delicate and sensitive portion of the retina. Now, if figures bounded by straight lines be presented for inspection, it is obvious that but two of these muscles can be called into action; and it is equally evident that in curves of a circle or ellipse, all must alternately be brought into action. The effect then is, that if two only be employed, as in rectilinear figures, those two have an undue share of labor; and by repeating the experiment frequently, as we do in childhood, the notion of tedium is instilled, a distaste for straight lines is gradually formed, and we are led to prefer those curves which supply a more general and equable share of work to the muscles.

**CEYLON.**—Christianity is doing a great work in Ceylon. Our English Baptist brethren have a prosperous mission there. In the *Missionary Herald* (London) Rev. C. B. Lewis, of Calcutta, gives a most interesting account of a visit to Ceylon. He says: "We saw several of the native Christians we had known before, and we were deeply affected by the pleasure they evinced in meeting us again. I was especially delighted to see Mr. John Pandetasekera, whom I baptized, now a deacon of the Grand Pass Church, and a sincere helper in every good work there. In another of the deacons we found David Perera, who had been our servant in Colombo, and whose affectionate joy when he saw us again was most touching. We found him now in better circumstances than of old, and with grown-up sons and daughters, who all seemed to have been taught to love our names, and were evidently delighted to see us. We saw also a younger brother of the latter, who was also in our service, and who has been still more successful. He manages a coffee estate for the English proprietor, and has also a plantation of his own. He is a devoted Christian, and has promised fifty pounds toward the new chapel. Mr. Silva hopes soon to build at Grand Pass." The Wesleyan Mission here is in a most prosperous condition.

**CURE FOR THE OPIUM HABIT.**—Returns from twenty-four cities and towns in Massachusetts show that the consumption of opium is practiced to an alarming extent. In some places the habit has been acquired from physicians' prescriptions during sickness; but the drug is mostly taken as a stimulant, and as a substitute for intoxicating liquors. Its use is by no means confined to that State.

We observed that in a recent report on the condition of the English hospital at Pekin, China, the attending physician gives a formula for "anti-opium pills." This remedy is composed of extract of henbane, extract of gentian, camphor, quinine, cayenne pepper, ginger and cinnamon, with castile soap and syrup to form the mass, and licorice powder to form the coating. The efficiency of these pills in overcoming the opium habit, and in preventing the suffering giving up the use of that poison, is stated to have been proved in numerous cases.



## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEC. 11, 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, Pres.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Sec'y.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6, 1872.

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

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

WE have before us the prospectus of a new paper, to be published at Denison, Grayson county, Texas. The fact of new journals starting into life so far toward our boundary line, is a positive evidence of increase in population by emigration. We shall watch the Denison News for items on this head.

OUR sanctum was honored last week by a friendly visit from Dr. J. B. McFerrin, from Nashville. He passed through our city on his way to the Texas Conference, then in session at Bryan, where he attended in the interests of our general missionary board, of which he is the efficient secretary. The Doctor seems in excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding accumulating years, and his presence at the Conference added largely to the interest of the occasion, besides furthering the special cause which is under his charge.

WE have received the initial number of a new paper, entitled *Texas Free School Advocate*, published at Austin by an "Advocate Publishing Company." In view of its evident similarity to our own in style and appearance, we are per force compelled to say it is a handsome addition to the family of *Advocates*. In its salutatory we find the following among its many proper designs:

"We shall aim constantly to place before our readers a dignified, able and impartial resume of educational matters, National and State." So long as it maintains this position, we shall gladly welcome its visits to our table.

THE London *Jewish Chronicle* tells of a society of atheists at Vienna who sent an address to Victor Emanuel, congratulating him on the escape of his son and daughter-in-law, the King and Queen of Spain, from assassination; and, "oddly enough, forgetting they were atheists, they thanked Divine Providence for the miraculous escape," etc. This was the result, no doubt, of habit; yet possibly they did not know how else to say it.

### THE GOSPEL NOT A FAILURE.

"Is the world growing worse?" The question is the comment an exchange makes after furnishing its readers its weekly record of crime. The picture it presents is an ugly one. Theft and murder are shaded off by stories so impure that the editor, though by no means remarkable for the care with which he guards his columns from the horrible or indelicate, evidently felt that some expression of disgust was called for. Were we to answer the question with the pages of many of the secular papers before us, we might well hesitate before we gave it a decided negative. If a tithe of what has been told during the late Presidential canvass be true, then either corruption is the moral state of the modern politician, or the moral dregs of society have been thrown to the surface by the operation of universal suffrage. Familiar phrases employed in business tell a sad story respecting the standard of morality that rules in the market. We hear of "rings" to control legislation, or resist reform; while "corners" are built up on the wreck of the fortunes of others, and these things are as coolly planned and as firmly executed as though the ruined men and the distress of impoverished families were of no more importance than a change in the weather. Crime ranges through every rank of life—from the scheming speculator to the common thief—until the report of its details fill up the major portion of the news columns of the daily press. If we ever doubt the sinfulness of human nature, the reporter for the press ends all our questionings.

Yet, with this record of evil, we find tokens of moral and religious advancement, which confirms our faith in the regenerating power of the Gospel. There are many things going on in this world that the *Police Gazette* tells nothing about. There are influences at work which the keen-sighted reporter passes by. The world he sees is fully as bad as he presents it, but he sees only a part of the world. There are holy lives filled with deeds of gentlest charity, which are known to God, but overlooked by man. There are faithful laborers devoting their strength to the relief of human sorrow and the salvation of sinners, with a forgetfulness of self-constancy, that indicates the source from whence their sympathies have sprung; and under the influence of their labors, men and women are being converted; ignorant and vicious children are being trained up for God; churches are being built in every city, town and neighborhood of the land; schools are being established, and other enterprises are supported with a zeal never before witnessed in the history of the church. The army of missionaries is increasing every year, and the gospel is extending its lines as the enterprise of the age opens the way for its spread. Bad men may and do wax worse in the presence of the most gracious influences. Man can show his blindness as clearly in the blaze of noonday as in the shades of twilight; the soiled garments of the sinner may be paraded in the precincts of the sanc-

tuary, and hypocrisy may seek the broadest phylacteries to cover its deformity. Bad men are growing worse. This result must follow their resistance of the hallowed influences around them. They shrink deeper in the darkness as the light of heaven shines more brightly on their paths; but all this time the leaven of the Gospel is spreading. Other men feel its influence; other homes are gladdened by its presence; other lands are blessed by its healing power; and the child of God, surrounded by tokens of human depravity, witnesses in its very strength and vigor proofs of the might of that power which is ever leading the sinner to repentance, and winning from the ranks of the ungodly trophies of redeeming love.

### QUOTE IT ALL.

We are impelled to urge the exhortation contained in the heading of this brief article, by so often reading as quoted from Titus 1st and 15th: "Unto the pure all things are pure," and so rarely hearing the converse of this inspired dictum quoted, as it continues to read—"But unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure." There is nothing impure to the pure. In passing through their minds no stain of impurity is imparted, but unclean birds snuff carrion where pure birds never suspect its existence. The pure and loving heart is full of charity, and thinketh no evil. It knows so little of evil that it does not suspect its presence in others. It sees only a beautiful marble chiseled into fair and graceful forms; but the impure heart has such an affinity for evil, that as a sponge absorbs moisture, so it immediately affiliates, and assimilates the evil, and looks with no admiration on the fair and spotless marble, yet suspects it but conceals rotteness and dead men's bones. Pure men believe that there are other pure men. Conscious of purity, they can believe in its possibility in others. They can believe that there is a patriotism superior to self-seeking—benevolence that is more than a bid for applause, and devotion to principle that is more than selfishness on the one hand, or ignorant bigotry on the other.

But the impure demagogue has no faith in real love of country—the hypocrite who does his "alms to be seen of men," thinks there is no real philanthropy in the world—the false and noisy advocate of some hypothesis, for notoriety or for gain, can not believe that there are martyrs to the truth. The impure are often like the decaudalized fox in the fable, who advocated a like abbreviation for all other foxes. They have fallen, and have no hope of rising, so would fain pull down all others to their level. This they undertake by wholesale denials of purity; nobody is pure, all are hypocritical and false; and sometimes, by a bold and brazen declaration that their impurity is no impurity at all, and insisting, like the fox alluded to, that all the world would be better by being as they are. Purity and morality, as the wise and good have always understood them, these impure and fallen creatures feel

to be as impossible as they are ungenial to them. Their only hope is to begin a crusade—a war of extermination against all the great, venerable and holy institutions that have been the conservation of all that is good and best in human society. Hence the war on the Bible, the Sabbath, and marriage; and the suspicion attempted by these impure minds, to be cast on the motives and characters of those who are laboring to purify, elevate and bless their race.

IN our recent trip to Bryan it was our lot, because of the large crowd and limited number of cars, to be compelled to make the best of the smoking car. It was making the best of a bad thing. As long as we drink coffee, we shall not complain very harshly of our neighbors who chew and smoke; but a badly ventilated car, reeking with the fumes of mean whisky, dirty pipes and cigars, which, from the odor they emit, might have been made out of half-decayed tobacco worms, are an abomination. Yet this may be endured. People who travel must put up with what other people encounter; yet a drunken man, much as we may pity him, often makes a nuisance of himself; and especially when, to loathsome breath and disgusting appearance, he fills the car with senseless profanity and obscene jests which he mistakes for wit, we recoil from his contact almost as we do from the touch of a snake. Cannot our railroad officials provide a drinking car in addition to that one furnished the smokers?

CALAMITY calls out character. This truism is as old as human history. Every storm, battle, famine, pestilence, or fire, adds to its numberless illustrations. A correspondent of the *Evangelist* tells of a wealthy merchant in Boston, whose business house was outside of the track of the conflagration, who told an applicant for vacant rooms, which he was offering for rent: "Before the fire I asked six hundred dollars rent for these rooms, but the demand is so great since the fire, that I shall now ask six thousand." Another man, not so rich as the other, said, "I have two rooms, and I need them both, but I will crowd my stock into one and let you have the other at what it costs me." We would be glad to know which of these two merchants were members of the church. If the former is a pew-holder, he certainly needs a great deal of piety to cover up so much selfishness.

NOTWITHSTANDING the intense disgust of certain English Catholics, the "pilgrimages" to Lourdes, where the Virgin Mary is said to have appeared, still continue. On Sunday, October 6th, from 30,000 to 40,000 pilgrims were assembled at the shrine. The procession was immense in size, several sermons were delivered by authorized priests of the Catholic Church, and three miracles, the exact character and proportions of which are not reported, were performed. We cannot but be curious to know whether American Catholicism shares the disgust of certain English Catholics over such exhibitions, or whether it sympathizes with the superstition of the French peasants.



## EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

We reached Bryan at 2 A. M., Dec. 4, and, after a few hours' rest, met with our brethren in the Conference room. Bishop Keener opened the Conference with an address, which fell with peculiar weight on the heart of every preacher who heard it. We wish we could echo his earnest, impressive words, so that they would reach the ear of the entire church.

He reminded us of the solemnity of that hour when the annual pastorate of the Methodist preacher ends, and his report of work performed or neglected must be made. It is God's work, involving issues of the gravest character, and the question, how have its obligations been met? is one of solemn import to all who are engaged in that work. The preacher is an earthen vessel, but he may hold elements of great power. Commissioned of God to preach, he is the embodiment of Divine energy, and becomes the grand agency for the redemption of our race. The evidence that we hold that relation is in the fruit of our labors. These testify of us, if we indeed build upon Christ. When we can point to the field where we have wrought, and say behold what, through the power of Grace, has been done, we may accept the results as seals to our ministry, more authoritative than any man may confer. He referred to the discouragements often felt because the times seemed out of joint, and the elements of evil appear to hold undisputed sway. Thus it was when the Gospel was established. Earth has never seen a darker home than that which preceded the rising of the Sun of Righteousness. The power of evil was dominant in the church and the world when Luther began his work; while Wesley found the church resting under the bonds of a ritualism, which yielded no evidence of spiritual life. If our day is dark it is a time for us to work. The existence of the evils which abound in the world, or the lack of faithful men upon the walls, is a call to the man of God to work for the Master who has sent him forth. He regarded it as an encouraging thought that Mr. Wesley's system had abated none of its force, and that his theology had lost none of its power. The world extends to them a recognition and respect, which grows stronger and deeper as the church widens its influence, and the power of that system and the truthfulness of that theology are tested. The strong sense of the English mind, the spirituality of the Moravians, the sturdy power of the Germans, are recognizing its value and force. One law in nature often finds a thousand grand developments, and the Gospel announced by Christ, simple yet grand in its utterances, expands and develops to meet all the moral and spiritual wants of our race in every age. The secret of our power as a ministry and a church is to hold on to those central elements of spiritual life and power, realizing them in our hearts, and proclaiming them from the pulpit, and by our lives we may accomplish the great work assigned us.

Those who listened to the truths thus briefly outlined, will, we trust, hold

them long in remembrance. He who bears God's message to a dying world has a sacred trust committed to his charge.

The call of the roll reminded us that one of our number had fallen. Rev. H. G. Carden has gone to his reward.

The roll of lay members was answered by but few of the members. This is to be regretted. The co-operation of the laity is essential to the prosperity of the church. When they can be brought into vital sympathy with the great movements the church projects, then the ends of the Gospel will approach their fulfillment.

We were glad to welcome as transfers Rev. E. D. Pitts, D. D., from the Alabama Conference; P. W. Archer, from the Arkansas, and Seaborn J. Graves, from Louisiana. Brother Archer is no stranger, however, as he filled Houston station the past year; and Dr. Pitts is already at work building up, on sure foundation, our Female College at Chappell Hill.

By 10½ A. M. the Conference was organized, the usual committees appointed, and the regular questions taken up. As each name was called he read his statistical report, which enabled the Conference to reach a very fair conclusion respecting his work for the past year; while the questions of the Bishop, both pertinent and searching, brought many an item of forgotten or neglected duty to light. Some suggestions made, when the absence of Sunday-schools from a report called from the preacher the explanation that all the Sunday-schools in that section were Union organizations, were so pointed and practical that the whole church ought to hear them. We must have Methodist schools, and teach them our own catechism, or the whole work must be done over. The Union school is a mistake. A Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian school, in any town or neighborhood where these different churches are represented, will each accomplish as much or more than a Union school, in which all are united. This may not be a popular sentiment, but it is true, and the church will be wiser when it is recognized.

Referring to another case in which no church buildings were reported in the work, the Bishop said: "When we send a preacher to a people, it is as little as they can do to build churches;" and, speaking of the preachers' duty in the matter, added that "many preachers think they have nothing to do but preach in churches other preachers have built." A little reflection will enable both people and preachers to see the point contained in these suggestions.

Tuesday morning the Conference most cordially welcomed Dr. McFerrin, our Missionary Secretary. He looks like he was yet able to bear the burden of many years of faithful work for the church. The Bishop had hardly introduced him before he was telling the Conference his business; and we may rest assured that he will be through with his work, and have it well done, before Conference adjourns. We are glad that he has come, as we wish him

to bear back to the Parent Board, and to the church at large, a report from our German missions which will awaken a deeper interest in the noble work our missionaries are performing, and secure for them that aid which their faithful devotion to the Southern Church so strongly demands.

CONFERENCE ROOM, Dec. 5, '72.

## RECEIVING YOUR PREACHER.

"How shall you receive him?" Most heartily and cordially. He has come to you not by his own choosing, but by the appointment of the Bishop. He comes among you, it may be, an entire stranger, sensitive and observant of the character of his reception. Make him welcome then. Do not wait for him to find you out, and begin to complain because the new preacher does not know you, and never comes to see you. Go to him, tell him your name, tell him where you live, and if in a town of any considerable size, write your name, street and number on a slip of paper, hand it to him, and ask him to call and see you.

If you have a parsonage, go to it before the preacher comes and see if it is comfortable. If any articles necessary to housekeeping are lacking, see that they are supplied. Your preacher will likely have but little money after he has moved to your circuit or station; he will not be in a financial condition to make many purchases; and as a stranger and a minister, he will be embarrassed to ask credit. Do not force this unpleasant necessity upon him. If you have no parsonage look out for some place for the preacher to board. Do not let him spend his first month searching for a home, perhaps unsuccessfully, and making him feel that the Bishop has sent him where nobody wants him. We have known such cases. It is a sad and discouraging beginning! If possible, arrange to let the preacher begin with a thankful, cheerful and hopeful heart; it will have much to do with his usefulness among you.

Do not look upon what you are to pay your preacher as a gift, to be given after all other debts and expenditures are met. If he is able to do service as your preacher, he is no pauper, no object of charity. What you ought to pay him is a debt—a debt of honor—all the more binding because the preacher cannot compel you by legal process to pay him as other creditors can. If able to pay him something, and if you intend to do it, do not put it off until the last quarter in the year. How is the preacher to live during these nine months? On credit? At credit prices, and to be humiliated with debt, and a mortifying fear that he may not be able to pay? This is all wrong, and you must see, most unkind to your preacher. Be prompt, then, to meet his necessities, that his heart and mind may be free, and wholly given to prayer and the work of the ministry.

Go out to his appointments; encourage him by your presence and example. Let him feel that you sympathize with him in his great and difficult work, and that his hands are held up, and that you heartily respond to all his efforts to build up God's Church

and win the souls for whom the Savior died. If you have a prayer-meeting, be sure to attend whenever possible. Remember no church ever spiritually prospers that does not pray, and that no other prosperity is worth a strand. Do not let the preacher see at prayer-meeting a beggarly account of empty benches—a few people drearily scattered over the house. Do not sit cold and mum, but open your mouths, and sing heartily as unto the Lord. When he asks you to pray, do not shake your head, or say: "Excuse me." Take up your cross and pray, at least, the Lord's Prayer; you know that; it's always appropriate; there's nothing better.

Be mindful of these things, and see if your preacher is not happy, useful and a blessing to you and yours.

EVERY TRAIN of cars leaving our city is freighted with its living freight of immigrants, hastening to their homes in different sections of our State. We could not but note the fact as we took our seat in the cars for Bryan. The seats were crowded with stalwart men, with wives and ruddy-cheeked children, who will add immensely to the material prosperity of our State. If those we encountered are a fair sample of the multitudes crossing our borders, we may congratulate ourselves as to the quality as well as number of immigrants coming to our shores. No whisky was drank nor an oath heard. They were evidently quiet, substantial, thrifty citizens, from other lands, who have been attracted to our borders by the reports of its genial climate and fertile soil. We could not but think of the relation these hold to the church of Christ. Many of them have carefully laid away in their baggage their church letter, given them, doubtless, with many prayers, by their pastors in other lands. How long will those letters remain in that resting place? The interval in their religious history, lying between their parting words with their old pastor and the formation of church relations in their new home, is a critical one. Many a religious purpose and hope has been buried during that period, and a disastrous revolution passes over the religious history of households. Their presence in our midst makes special calls on the pastoral labors of the ministry. Their coming imposes mighty responsibilities upon the church.

JOHN BUNYAN is to have a colossal statue in bronze erected to his memory in the town of Bedford, where he lay in jail while writing the book that has made his name immortal. The Duke of Bedford is to erect it. The preaching tinker, who was persecuted for his religion, is considered worthy of honor by nobles of the present day.

THE Methodist family in England numbers 1,300,766, and in the United States 2,620,531, making a total of 3,921,297 in the two countries. If it preserves its spiritual power and increases the coming century in the same proportion, Methodism will prove one of the chief agencies in the evangelization of the world.



### The Sunday School.

A CONGREGATIONAL Sunday-school in a Northern State, recently undertook to replenish its library by contributions of rags from the scholars. These were to be sold to the paper-makers, and the proceeds invested in books. The evening was a rainy one, yet the young folks were on hand, and when the rags were brought in and weighed they amounted to 1405 pounds, and sold for about \$50. We Texas people are not remarkably provident. Our climate is so fair and our soil so fertile that we can make and waste and have plenty left. Suppose we undertake to gather up the fragments that nothing be lost, and devote it to the Sunday-school work or the missionary cause, and then we will see how easy it is to support our church enterprises.

#### A Scar on the Soul.

One of my most pleasant memories of early Sabbath-school days is of a lad who, for a short time, was my pupil. My acquaintance with him began thus:

Being in the country for the summer, the first Sunday of my stay I went to a different church from that attended by the family with whom I sojourned. We came from a distance and in the same carriage. Knowing it was communion at the church which my friends attended, to save them the trouble of calling for me after the morning service, I walked to the place where the horse and wagon were fastened, under an elm tree, behind the church, intending to sit there till they should join me. Only two other vehicles were there, in one of which sat a boy, whom I observed to be assiduously driving off flies from the horse, saying as he did so: "Poor Ned! poor Ned! next Sunday we'll have a new net. Pa won't forget to buy one this week, 'cause I'll help him to remember." His back was towards me, so that he was unaware of my presence, but his kind words and acts so attracted me that I resolved upon further acquaintance. I walked back and forth a few times before taking my seat in the wagon, and soon had an opportunity to observe the pleasing face and gentlemanly bearing of the little fellow. Presently I said:

"Your horse has a kind little master, I perceive."

"That's because father and mother think so much of Ned," replied the boy modestly. "Besides, I don't like to have him so tormented by the flies. You see, he has stood it all the time I was at church, and now I've come to help him."

"Then you were at church during the first service?"

"Oh! yes, ma'am; and I went to Sunday-school at 9 o'clock."

"I should think you would be tired being confined so long. Why not run about a little? Wouldn't you like to?"

"Yes, ma'am; but, then, poor Ned would be so pestered. I'd rather stay."

"Then your father and mother did not bid you to?"

"No, ma'am; but, somehow, I'd feel better to do so."

Kind little fellow! I said to myself; and then asked:

"What are you going to do this afternoon?"

"I'm going to read to blind Samuel."

"That will keep you confined, too."

"Yes, but I'll have my dinner first, and a little time to run about in the orchard, too," he replied.

"Suppose you let me go in your place."

"Oh! but I promised," said the boy quickly, and looking up earnestly.

"I could excuse you in some way."

"Please ma'am, I don't see how; because I'm not sick."

"But why be so particular, as long as Samuel is not neglected?"

"I can't explain it very well, ma'am," replied the boy, looking a little troubled—perhaps feeling disappointed in his new friend, who seemed apparently desirous to lead him astray—"I can't explain it; but it wouldn't be me reading to him. Besides, he would be disappointed not to see me; but that wouldn't be the worst of it!"

"What would be the worst of it?"

"Well, ma'am, as you ask me, I will tell you what father and mother have taught me—that to break my promise, even in a small thing, is a sin, and every sin leaves a scar upon the soul."

I now commended the little fellow warmly, and told him that my questions were merely to enable me to become better acquainted with him.

"Oh! I'm so glad," said the child, with a breath of relief, "because I was beginning to like you."

"And could you not have liked me otherwise?"

"No, ma'am; not if you wished me to do wrong," replied the child, candidly.

Noble boy! His nice sense of right and honor increased with his years. He lived to become a fine and high-principled young man, possessing a remarkable influence over others for good; his quiet example, and firm but unostentatious adherence to what was good and right giving weight to his words. He died early, but lived long enough to make his mark on many souls, some of whom became converted through his instrumentality.

How true the words about the "scar on the soul!" Yes; every sin—even though subsequently repented of—leaves a disfiguring mark, as unsightly to the eye of God as a scar upon the face would appear to us.—*S. S. Times.*

#### A Common Sense Maxim.

A sensible young preacher once wrote to us from the West, "It don't pay to work with one's elbows out of joint." We have proved the wisdom of this remark both by experience and observation. We have tried several times to teach a Sunday School class from a question book, and failed. It was putting on Saul's armor, which did not fit us, but weighed us down heavily and "put our elbows out of joint." This was not because that warrior's harness was not good for him; but because it was so unsuited to our abilities and incapacities that it hindered us. We have also tried to do Christian work in company with certain brethren, whom we hold very highly in love for their work's sake, but have failed to succeed, although they and we have succeeded well apart. Their methods and ours, their ways of thinking and ours, did not harmonize. We could not row profitably together. One of us was constantly pulling the other round or losing the stroke. We put each other's elbows out of joint, as did Paul and Barnabas at Antioch, so that kindly separation was the only wise alternative.

Many a young pastor has been trampled and burdened with plans and methods that were not adapted to him, which had been useful in the hands of other men, but became dead weights in his. Sometimes the example of an older minister has an undue influence, and in trying to succeed by the same means by which a predecessor succeeded, he signally, and, to himself, surprisingly fails. Or, Saul's armor has been thrust upon David while he was a theological student, and not until he had worked for years with unjointed elbows did he learn the cause of his many failures. Some-

times, too, the deacons or elders have "incompatibilities" of various kinds, which prevent efficient co-operation with the pastor. And it has been known to happen—somewhere in the United States and Canadas—that a superintendent could not think and act precisely as the majority of the teachers conscientiously thought necessary, and that both parties drew, like poorly-matched horses, perseveringly, but with a deal of chaffing, discomfort and waste.

What shall we say of such cases? That we must continue in disadvantage that grace may abound? Rather let us remember that we must do our very wisest and best for Christ. We are not to proclaim upon the housetop that Saul's armor is good-for-nothing; or that our yoke-fellow is unsteady and untrained. But we must resolutely discard for ourselves that which is a personal incumbrance. Rather than quarrel with an unlike-minded brother from whom we differ on trifling points (oh, how trifling compared with the blessed agreement!) when patience and mutual sacrifices have failed to remove the friction, let us separate kindly, that we may have more confidence in each other, and work more effectively at a little distance in the field of the Master.—*S. S. Times.*

#### The Maple Sugar Cakes.

A Sunday-school missionary was wending his way along a road on the far frontier, when he was accosted by a little boy, who inquired with great interest:

"Say, mister, will you swap a Testament for some maple sugar? I ain't got no money; but here's some cakes of sugar. It's all I've got to give. They're mighty nice. Will you swap, sir? Mother wants the book, and I'd like awful well to get it for her."

The exchange was rapidly made, and the happy boy went bounding off with his treasure to make his mother's heart glad likewise. Do you think he would ever have enjoyed eating the sugar half so much?

That little story was told over and over again, and what do you think was the result? How many Testaments do you think were finally bought by that boy's two little sugar cakes? Two hundred; and I do not know how many hearts may have been warmed to give more liberally of their abundance for the Lord's work in these far-off sections of our own land by this little boy's example. Out of his deep poverty he had done what he could. He had bought for his mother the most precious gift the world contained. Without its blessed teachings she would have been poor with all the gold and jewels of the earth.

He had denied himself a luxury in which children especially delight to procure the precious Word of Life. Have you ever prized it so much? Are you willing to make self-denials to give it to those who have never been so blessed as you?

The Lord loves these gifts of the children. He numbers and writes them all in his book, and many blessings, even in this life, he sends down to those who are truly liberal.

You see how much good may come from even our smallest acts. The boy's two cakes of sugar were the means of getting not only his precious Testament, but also of two hundred others for those who were just as destitute. The children's pennies have often accomplished great works for Jesus' cause in the world.—*Lutheran Observer.*

#### What Helps Teachers Need.

While the simple-minded Christian, unlearned in the wisdom of books, who, in faith in Jesus, relies on the Holy Spirit to open to him the truths of the Bible, is better fitted to be a

teacher in the Sunday-school than the man, familiar with Bible geography, chronology, and antiquities, and schooled in all the lore of Bible commentaries, who relies on the stores of his own learning as the source of Scripture knowledge, it is true that the trusting child of God can help those books which explain the land of the Bible, and the customs of its people, and otherwise throw light on the sacred narrative, as well as from those which show the best methods of teaching, and of doing all that the teacher is called to do in his dealings with the scholars of his charge. While no teacher ought to wait until he has human helps to his work, before studying the Bible prayerfully, and prayerfully striving to teach it, he ought to have, and use, and value all the helps he can get. And churches, or Sunday-schools, should see to it that their teachers who lack the means of obtaining suitable helps are provided with them at public expense. A Reference Bible, a Concordance, a Bible Index, a Bible Dictionary, and a Bible Atlas are next to indispensable in the Sunday-school teacher's work. Each teacher should also have one or more Sunday-school periodicals to keep him abreast with the progressing age, in trains of thought and modes of working. And there are commentaries, and lesson compends, and counsels to teachers, and hints and helps in the various branches of the teacher's work continually multiplying, with more or less of which all teachers should be supplied.

A good superintendent of a New England Sunday-school said, some time since, that he wanted each of his teachers to have every year at least fifty dollars worth of help for their work. This may seem to many a large estimate for this outlay, and it is doubtless larger than teachers will have in this decade. But it is a great work in which Sunday-school teachers are engaged, and they should have all the aid that money can furnish them, even while they rely above all on the Divine aid, which is furnished "without money and without price."—*Sunday-school World.*

A JOYFUL SERVICE.—"What business are you in now," asked one young man of another.

"I am working for Christ," was the reply.

The friends had met after a brief interval of absence, each to find the other changed.

"An honest, but not a paying work. You will need to work for the world as well as religion. You always said you meant to be a rich man, an influential man; but you have started wrong for that. Large drafts upon your time, your purse, and the sacrifice of many plans, are demanded by this religion of yours."

"I have started just the right way, my friend, to reach wealth, influence, and all the earthly good I have so foolishly boasted I would have. I have sacrificed nothing, but gained all things. I will try and prove it to you yet."

And the young man did prove it nobly to his friend and to the world. In his business relations, in his intercourse with the world, he stood firmly upon the Rock which he had chosen for his foundation, and many, whose shelter had been early washed away, looked up to his secure dwelling, and built on the same Rock. Religion was his every day dress, and no Sabbath cloak was needed to cover its soils, for prayer and watchfulness kept it pure day by day. To give as God had prospered him, of wealth, of time, of talent, was a part of joyful service, and God gave him back in return four-fold.—*Christian at Work.*

Punctuality is the most important element to the success of a Sunday-school.



**Boys and Girls.**

**A Brave Boy.**

**A TRUE STORY.**

Little Ally W— lived in a neat cottage, on the borders of a lovely little lake, surrounded by fine old forest trees, whose beautiful green foliage was reflected in its bright waters. When Ally was a good boy, his father would take him in the boat for a row around the lake, and, once in a great while, he was allowed to join some of the fishing parties and spend a whole day on the water; and then, O, how glad and how happy he was! The lake would be entirely frozen over in winter time; and then Ally thought it such fun to go a skating, and to see papa put chairs on runners for the ladies, and, when they were all snugly wrapped up, to see him and some of the larger boys, push these chairs before them as they skated. Sometimes, when there was a fair wind, they would have the big sleigh brought out on the lake, and fix up a big sail, made out of a sheet, for it; then mamma would get in it, and take Ally and his little baby sister, and whiff! they would go across, as fast as a steam engine!

One cold winter morning, when Ally was about ten years old, he wrapped himself up warmly, tied the lappets of his cap over his ears, put on his mittens, and taking his lunch basket, books and slate, shouted out, "Good-bye, mamma!" and ran off to school, whistling a merry tune. Ally loved to go to school, and he liked to take his skates. Perhaps some little one will wonder what he wanted skates in school for! It had something to do with his taking his lunch. There were two full hours intermission at noon, and then Ally could use those skates. But that particular day the boys were all interested in making a snow-man, and Ally was afraid he should have to skate alone. As he sat by the stove eating his lunch, in company with his most intimate friend, he said:

"Come, Johnny, hurry up, and let's go on the lake for a skate before school begins."

"All right," said Johnny, with his mouth so full of bread and butter he could hardly speak; "but wouldn't you rather help make the snow-man?"

"No, I just wouldn't," said Ally; "so come on, if you're going."

The school was not far from the lake, and, as Johnny said, they got there "in a jiffy." They sat down and fastened on their skates, and then what a nice time they were having! But all at once Ally heard a dreadful scream, and, turning quickly, saw Johnny go down! Then Ally knew he had fallen into a hole in the ice; he had heard his father speak of them, but supposed they were on the other side of the lake. Ally stood for a moment with a dreadfully frightened face—he will never forget that moment—and then what do you suppose he did? Run right home quick and call his father? No. Cry and scream real hard to make some one hear? No; there was not a person in sight. He went as near the hole as he dared, and saw that Johnny (who could swim a little) was struggling in the cold water, and that the ice on the edge of the hole was not strong; then he went back a few steps, and, laying at full length down on the ice, edged himself toward the hole. When he was near enough to just reach his hand out over the edge, he called out:

"Swim this way, Johnny; take hold of my hands and pull yourself out." And Johnny did it, and got out safe.

How he got out, and why little Ally was not drawn in, was always a mystery to his parents. I think the good Father in Heaven was watching over those boys. The two boys were once more safe on the ice, but Johnny

was wet to the skin, and Ally was not much better off.

"Let's take off our skates and run fast, or we shall be late for school," said Ally.

Off went the skates, and the little fellows ran off at the top of their speed. When they got to school, their clothes were frozen stiff. School had been in some time, and the teacher, seeing them come in in such a condition, concluded they had been in some mischief. So she scolded them, gave each a bad mark, and sent them home without waiting to inquire into the matter. Johnny lived near the school, and when Ally had parted with him, he began to feel greatly troubled. The poor little fellow did not imagine he had done anything praiseworthy in saving Johnny's life. As he entered the door, his mother saw him and exclaimed:

"Why, Ally! what brings you home at this hour? Your clothes are all wet! Where have you been?"

"Why, me and Johnny got wet on the ice; he fell in, and the teacher sent us home."

"Naughty boy!" said his mother. "I did not think my son would play truant."

"But I did not play truant, mamma," said Ally, now almost heart-broken. "I could not help it; Jonny fell in a big hole; you always said we must help each other; I couldn't let him drown, mamma!"

His mother saw now that she had not rightly understood the case; so, kissing him and gently soothing him, she finally drew from him the whole story, and then she clasped him to her heart, saying:

"God bless my brave, my precious boy! Right nobly have you carried out your mother's teachings. The way to show our love to one another, is by helping one another."

**Mean and Wicked Children.**

It is not an uncommon thing for children to grow up and become better off than their parents. The poor man's son becomes rich. The daughter of a poor mother becomes the mistress of a noble mansion. How do you suppose such children would treat their poor parents?

"They ought to treat them very kindly, and give them lots of good things," we hear you say. Of course they ought. But it is a fact that many such children despise and neglect their poor parents. The silly creatures are ashamed of their own fathers and mothers. Shame on their cold, wicked hearts, we say; don't you?

Some rich children are nobler, however, and continue to honor their parents. ARCHBISHOP TILLOTSON was one of this class. His father, who was a very plain man, called one day and asked,

"Is John Tillotson at home?"

"Get out!" cried the angry servant, who did not like to hear his learned master inquired for in such plain terms by so plain a man.

But Tillotson had heard his father's voice, and rushing to the door, exclaimed, in the presence of the astonished servant:

"It is my beloved father!"

This was manly, filial, Christian conduct. We trust that if any of our readers should become rich while their parents are poor, they will imitate good John Tillotson, and not be so mean as to be ashamed of those whose love provides all their wants. "Honor thy father and thy mother."

**BREAD UPON THE WATERS.**—A Christian mother received a heathen into her household to educate for Christ. Some of her friends, and, at times, even her husband, were inclined to consider it a visionary and unwise course thus to add to her already heavy family cares. Her reply was ever, "Our own

son may yet want friends in a foreign land. Let us treat this heathen boy as we would wish our son to be treated, should their circumstances be reversed."

Time passed. The heathen boy left his adopted home, where he had won all hearts, for his missionary work among his own nation, where he now lives, laborious and useful, cheering the hearts in his old foster home by tidings from his field of labor.

After a few years, this American son, prosecuting trade in a distant land, found himself near his missionary brother, who introduced him to men of influence and position, who procured him opportunities for carrying on his business. It was the heathen boy, with whom he had played in his childhood, now an influential missionary. But for him he would have been unsuccessful, and would have suffered from loneliness. The mother's words were realized. Her boy did find friends in a foreign land. The kindness she had bestowed was returned seven-fold.—*Kind Words.*

A wise man will never rust out. As long as he can move and breathe he will be doing for himself, his neighbor, or for posterity.

**PUZZLES, ETC.**

**PUZZLE.**

Take half of two-thirds of seven more than a score!  
Next, three-fifths of five-twelfths of just forty-and-four.  
Two-thirds of three-fourths of nineteen minus seven;  
And one-third of three-eighths of five plus eleven.  
The initials of these, if connected, will show As curious a building as any we know.

**ENIGMA.**

What is that, when 'tis gone, is gone for evermore,  
And yet, because 'tis gone, 'tis added to my store?

**REBUS.**

A mountain in Persia Armenia venerated by the Armenians; a beautiful woman and priestess to Venus; an insect; a king of Egypt; a heathen deity; a fortified city of the Netherlands; a sound in music; part of the human body; a covering for the head; one of the Shetland Isles; the shadow of a sound; to pardon, curtailed; and a well-known French dramatic poet of the 17th century. The initials will give a reasonable wish, and the initials to whom it is addressed.

The heathen god of sleep find out;  
Name one who makes young authors pout;  
A Western river, wide and long;  
A little tower on castle strong;  
The poet-monarch's sylvan crown;  
A Spanish province of renown;  
A woman spoilt'd (to say the least);  
And last, an ancient British priest.  
The initials and the initials will  
Reveal to persevering skill  
A small European country's name,  
Of warlike and romantic fame.

**Answers to Puzzles in No. 1014.**

1—LETTER "M." 2—SHOE. HOE. HOSE.

**Church Notices.**

**Palestine District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Tyler mis., at Spring Hill, 5th Saturday and Sunday in December.  
Rusk cir., at Bethel, 1st Saturday and Sunday in January.  
Rusk and Stovall Academy, at Rusk, 2d Saturday and Sunday in January.  
Larissa cir., at Antioch, 3d Saturday and Sunday in January.  
Tyler sta., 4th Saturday and Sunday in January.  
Kickapoo cir., at Fatn's chapel, 1st Saturday and Sunday in February.  
Athens cir., at Walker chapel, 2d Saturday and Sunday in February.  
Palestine sta., 3d Saturday and Sunday in February.

The district stewards will please meet me at Jacksonville on Friday before the first Sunday in January, at one o'clock p. m. The demand is pressing for all to be present. Will you take heed to this, and so govern yourselves.

L. R. DENNIS, P. E.

**Paris District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Paris sta., December 14, 15.  
Cooper mis., at Cooper, December 21, 22.  
Ladonia cir., at Mt. Carmal, December 28, 29.  
Honey Grove cir., at Honey Grove, Jan. 4, 5.  
Bois d'Arc mis., at Stephenville, Jan. 11, 12.  
Robinsonville and McAllister cir., at Starksville, Jan. 18, 19.  
Boston cir., at DeCalb, Jan. 25, 26.  
Clarksville cir., at Stiles' school-house, Feb. 1, 2.  
Paris cir., at Mt. Tabor, Feb. 8, 9.

The district stewards for Paris district, to-wit:

J. T. Henley, Young Burgher, John Maxwell, John T. McKenzie, L. W. Little, F. M. Dalby, J. M. Terrell and G. B. Smith, will meet me at Paris on the 14th day of December, at 11 1/2 a. m. in the Methodist church.

L. B. ELLIS, P. E.

**Sherman District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Sherman cir., at Georgetown, Dec. 14, 15.  
Sherman sta., Dec. 21, 22.  
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.

**Belton District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

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. 25th, at 2 o'clock p. m.

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

**Waxahachie District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

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.**

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.

**To the Members of the West Texas Conference.**

Brothers 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.**

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

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

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

**Weatherford District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

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

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

T. W. HINES, P. E.

**Stephenville District.**

**FIRST ROUND.**

Paloxy, 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 Waxahachie Democrat says that a literary association has been organized at that place.

The Messenger says that McKinney continues to improve, everything bearing evidence of thrift and enterprise.

The McKinney Enquirer says 7000 persons were in attendance on the railroad barbecue at that place lately.

We are informed by the Signet that work on the Methodist church in Weatherford is being pushed forward, and that it will soon be ready for occupancy.

A private letter from Weatherford, received in this city yesterday, says that the small-pox had broken out there and was spreading rapidly. So says the Dallas Herald.

We see by the Standard that long trains of immigrant wagons are daily passing through Clarksville. They come from Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and some from Western Virginia.

It is said that a petition will be presented by the friends of temperance in Texas to the next Legislature, for the passage of a law similar to that recently enacted by the Legislature of Ohio.

The Two Eagles says that, on the 13th inst., some fifteen or twenty Indians murdered Antonio Salinas, about forty miles above Laredo, and then passed down the country towards Capt. Callyhan's ranch.

The Weatherford Signet says that Elder B. D. Austin, pastor of the Presbyterian church at that place, was recently very closely pursued by fifteen or twenty Indians, while en route from Parker to Hood county, but fortunately escaped.

The Jefferson Times speaks thus encouragingly of its city: The prospects of this place were never so bright as they are to-day. Everything is promising to make her a railroad centre, and the seat of great manufacturing establishments.

The Bonham News remarks; "We noticed nine wagons loaded with cotton pass our office this week, en route for the M., K. and Texas railway. From the best information we can gain, St. Louis will get at least one-half the cotton crop of Fannin county this year." This is as it should not be.

Says the Bonham News: "Work on the line of the Texas and Pacific railroad is being pushed forward rapidly all along the line, and the cars will be running to Bonham by the first of March. Some portions of the road between this place and Sherman is now ready for the ties and iron to be laid down."

The Georgetown Record says a three feet vein of silver ore, recently opened in Llano county, yielded 287 ounces of silver and 75.45 per cent. of lead. Gold hunting parties are increasing in that county. Some have secured a few nuggets, but not enough to produce any considerable gold excitement.

The Brenham Times chronicles the fact that the steam saw-mill and gin of Mr. L. D. Little, near Long Point, was lately destroyed by fire. The supposition is that it was the work of an incendiary. Mr. James Holt lost five bales of cotton and about 20,000 shingles. Mr. Little's loss will amount to near \$6000, for which he had no insurance.

All persons having treasury warrants embracing what is commonly called Texas money, or other evidence of indebtedness of the State of Texas for claims arising prior to the 28th of January, 1861, should have the same presented to the Auditorial Board at Austin before the 11th day of January, 1873. If not presented at that time, they will be forever barred.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

## DOMESTIC.

## Congressional.

In the House, on Dec. 3, a vast number of bills were introduced and read.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The Senate elected Anthony president *pro tem.*, and adjourned.

The House is considering Washington affairs.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Douglass, with ex-Commissioner Rollins, Supervisor Fulton, Totten and others, appeared this morning before the Ways and Means Committee, warmly pressing the new bill of the commissioner for the abolition of the whole system of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, and imposing the duties of those officers on the Collectors and Deputy Collectors. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, was also present on the same business. The indications are that the bill in substance will be reported by the committee, and will be passed by the House.

The House District Committee was directed to ascertain and report the debt of the District, including all liabilities incurred by the Board of Public Works, and the sum required to finish the work undertaken by the Board. Roosevelt, who moved the resolution, declared that his conviction was that the work would cost \$20,000,000.

A bill was introduced authorizing ten sloop-of-war, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Efforts are likely to be renewed to unseat the three Liberal Republican Chairmen of House committees—Banks, Blair and Farnsworth. Both Republican organs of this city to-day express dissatisfaction with the continuance of these gentlemen in their official positions as chairmen of committees.

The Republican attributes the vote of the House last Monday against accepting the resignation of Banks to the argument of Mr. James Brooks, and censures the Republican members for following his council. There is a warm feeling on the subject, because the action of the House is regarded as an implied censure on the Senate.

In the cases of Trumbull, Sumner and others, it is probable that Trumbull, Fenton and Rice will lose the chairmanships of their respective committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—HOUSE.—Sumner asked, on account of ill health, to be excused from service on any committee.

Rice tried to call up his resolution asking the President why troops have been or are to be sent to Arkansas, but Edmunds objected.

Pomeroy introduced a bill to prohibit the sale, manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia or in the Territories.

Morrill, of Vt., called up the bill on the endowment of a National College, and spoke on it.

A bill passed to admit building material to Boston free.

The House then took up the bill for the construction of ten new sloop-of-war.

Bills were introduced to incorporate a banking association with a capital of \$100,000,000 under the style of Governors' and Managers' Exchange of the United States; giving Gen. Meade's widow a pension of \$2000; ten sloop-of-war vessels, bill resumed. Archer, a member of the Naval Committee, advised the bill as a matter of necessity, as the Navy of the United States is now in a rotten condition. He admitted that there was nothing to be feared from the great powers, but the people whom it

was desired to impress with the greatness of this country were the semi-civilized nations of the world. It was for that object, more than any other, that these vessels were required. The House then proceeded to vote on the bill and the amendments. The Hall amendment, requiring half the number to be built in private ship yards, was agreed to. Yeas, 77; nays, 55.

An amendment offered by Banks to modify the provision in regard to guns, so as to make it read "not exceeding ten guns," was agreed to.

Garfield's amendment requiring plans and estimates to be reported to Congress, and any appropriation made before the work is commenced, was also agreed to.

Cox's amendment reducing the number of vessels to be constructed from ten to six, was also agreed to. Yeas, 104; nays, 67.

The bill, as thus amended, was passed.

A motion to adjourn to Monday was made and defeated.

SENATE.—Cameron gave notice that he would call up at an early day a bill in return to the French Spoilation Claims. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—HOUSE.—Dawes, during his remarks on the Revenue bill, expressed the confidence that at an early day taxes would be removed from everything but whisky and tobacco.

SENATE.—Concerning a resolution of inquiry of the President why troops were sent to Arkansas, it is probable the resolution will be buried by reference to the Military Committee.

## Miscellaneous.

The horse malady has made its appearance in Pensacola, Florida. The street cars have stopped.

The city authorities of Boston have ordered the repairs of the Merchants' Exchange to be stopped, as it is feared the building will be unsafe when repaired.

Proceedings in Salt Lake are about commencing against the alleged diamond-fields swindlers.

Legitimate mining prospects were never more favorable.

The bail of Misses Woodhull and Claflin has been increased \$2500 each.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Mr. Greeley's obsequies promise to be the grandest recorded. Chapin's church is being heavily draped, over the pulpit being an arch of flowers with the words, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." The pew of the deceased is covered with black, with a harp with broken string occupying the place of Mr. Greeley. The body of the church will be occupied only by the immediate friends of Mr. Greeley and the Tribune employees. Addresses will be delivered by Beecher and Chapin, and Miss Kellogg will sing "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Admission to the church will be by tickets. The pallbearers will include Vice-President Colfax, Secretary Boutwell, Wm. F. Garrison, Justice Chase, Charles Sumner, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Gov. Banks, Thurlow Weed, Thomas Booker and the Tribune attaches.

The City Hall Park has been jammed with thousands of people, endeavoring to obtain a last look at the remains of Horace Greeley, as they lay in state in the Governor's room at the City Hall. The whole space of the park is literally jammed, and although the crowd files by the coffin at the rate of nearly a hundred a minute, there is no apparent diminution, the mass extending from Broadway to Chatham. Flags on all the buildings throughout the city and on all the shipping in the harbor are at half-mast, and great crowds from every railway train and steamboat add to the crush to view the remains of the late great editor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—The stables of the Bushwick Avenue Railroad Company, with fifty horses and seventeen cars, have been burned.

The Herald proposes a press fund for the benefit of Greeley's children, and heads the list with \$1000.

The schooner Allen Middleton, from Baltimore to Providence, went ashore on Fire Island. One of the crew was frozen to death.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—The transfer of the franchises of the Gila railroad to the Texas Pacific railroad was consummated to-day at San Diego. The Texas company gets all the rights of the other company, nine thousand acres of public lands at San Diego, and eight hundred acres water front in that city.

Editors of newspapers throughout the country are requested to mail to Ezra Cornell, at Cornell's University, Ithica, New York, copies of their papers containing eulogistic or other articles on the death of Horace Greeley, to be compiled in a memorial volume for the library of said university, of which the deceased was one of the directors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Reports from the scene of the uprising of the Modoci Indians, state that all settlers of Sink river, Nevada, have been massacred. Eighty warriors are in the field, with only thirty-five soldiers from Fort Klamath to fight them. Companies are organizing in the Northern portion of the State to take the field.

Ben. Wood, of the New York News, subscribed \$1000 to the Greeley Press Fund. Other subscriptions are reported, including \$100 from John Mullally, of the Metropolitan Record. Full advices of the diamond swindle show that Californians lost \$2,000,000 and New York \$750,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Tribune editorially states that the daughters of the late Mr. Greeley are unwilling, under the circumstances, that the plan of subscriptions for their benefit should be adhered to, but will not object to any testimonial in memory of their father. It is proposed to build a printers' monument to Mr. Greeley.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has purchased the Nova Scotia lines.

MIFFLIN, PA., Dec. 6.—The second section of the eastern bound Cincinnati train ran into the rear of the first section, telescoping two Pullman cars. Five bodies have been removed. No Southerners on the list.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The war with the Malven Indians in Oregon continues. Two additional soldiers have been killed. Troops are marching from three different points to the scene.

## FOREIGN.

## Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Five hundred strikers were summoned before the police court, under the Masters' and Servants' Act. There is no appearance of a compromise.

The absence of gas is severely felt throughout London. Several theatres are compelled to postpone their performances. There is no light whatever in the under-ground railways.

Two thousand strikers assembled in Trafalgar Square, and passed through the streets.

The steamer Creswell, from Falmouth, for Cork, is wrecked. Twenty-one lives lost.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Newburyport gas works exploded this morning, instantly killing seven persons and injuring many others.

## France.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The Republique Francais newspaper says that in the event of a defeat on the organization of a committee under Dufour's motion, on Thursday, it is possible that Thiers and his supporters on the Left will withdraw from the Assembly.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—It is rumored this morning that Garland is to be appointed Minister of the Interior.



GENERAL ITEMS.

English capital, to the amount of \$3,496,000, is invested in mining in this country.

People are discussing the propriety of abandoning the fashion of New Year's day calling.

Ten million dollars have been provided for the traveling expenses of the Shah of Persia while in Europe.

The statement comes to us from Chicago that there are 20,000 more laborers there than they can find work for this winter.

Oliver Dalrymple, whose farm is near St. Paul, Minn., has this season harvested 45,000 bushels of wheat, and banked \$47,250 from it.

Hydrophobia is raging to an unparalleled extent in the northern counties of England, where many men as well as animals meet their death by it.

Some strange disease is carrying off the poultry of Rhode Island and other parts of New England. Whole flocks are killed by a single visitation of the pestilence.

The Prussian Government has adopted the use of American fibre paper in the manufacture of bank-notes, to prevent counterfeiting. The same paper is used exclusively in Washington.

Near Carbondale, Ill., lies one of the greatest coal deposits known. For a distance of five square miles the earth is underlaid with a bed of almost pure carbon, nine feet and two inches thick.

Certain French bankers have just obtained from the French Government the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of matches. For this concession an annual payment of 16,000,000 francs is to be paid.

A young burglar was brought into a New York court, the other day, streaked from head to foot with bar soap. He had been obliged to cut through a mass of it in his enterprises, and the proof of his guilt stuck to him.

When the divers at the wreck of the America, near Yokohama, reached the treasure tank, they found that it had been riven by the heat, and the gold and silver were run together so as to have the appearance of amalgam.

For a frank man commend us to the gentleman in Springfield, Mass., who announces that the fire in his block the other day was so clearly due to his negligence that he does not intend to call on the insurance companies to make good his loss.

The exodus of emigrants from Hamburg is of such enormous proportions as to cause serious uneasiness and alarm to the German Government. Farm servants, artisans, tradesmen and other classes flock to Hamburg by thousands daily, anxiously awaiting the sailing of the steamers for Baltimore and New York.

Quinine now sells at \$3 an ounce. In view of its general use and high price it is said that a number of prominent medical and scientific men will make an effort to induce Congress to set apart a suitable part of the public domain for the purpose of growing the cinchona tree. The Sierra Nevada mountains have been selected as most closely resembling the soil and climate of the Andes, where it is now grown.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Nov. 30, 1872, to Dec. 7, 1872.

Rev J K Street, \$40. The appointments have not come to hand.

Rev J Matthews, marriage notice inserted.

Rev C A Grote, address changed; 1 sub from Castell.

Rev A H Sutherland, Caldwell, 2 new subs.

Rev L B Ellis, list of quarterly appointments for Paris district.

Rev C W Thomas, Columbus, 1 sub.

Rev H B Price, 1 sub. The money has not been received; will write you regarding it to Centreville.

Geo P Rowell & Co, New York, will receive attention.

W J Carleton, New York, will receive attention.

Prospectus of the Denison News.

Rev M C Blackburn, your request complied with.

Rev W E Carleton, will send paper in future to Austin.

Rev O A Shook, 1 sub from Burnet county.

S M Pettengill & Co, advertisements received.

Rev L R Dennis, with list of quarterly appointments for Palestine district.

A letter, mailed by us to Dr. W. H. Morehead, Waxahachie, has been returned to us, unopened, from that postoffice. Would be obliged for his address.

Dr R D Allen, Battsville, Mo, we have written you. Yours will be handed to address as soon as conference adjourns.

Z T Ross, paper sent as ordered; 1 sub.

Rev J F W Toland, W G Lilly's paper will receive attention. Do not confine your exertions to church members—others will be benefited by the presence of the ADVOCATE as well as those.

Rev A Davis, the notice of your stewards' meeting appeared last week; it arrived too late for previous issue. Sends 2 subs.

Rev. W P Cullins, Crockett, his subscription and cash \$2 25. List of appointments for Crockett district inserted.

Dr A H Denton, address changed to San Antonio.

Rev J E Middleton, 1 sub and an obituary.

Rev Jno F Cook, 3 subs. Will attend to directions regarding the name sent; no charge of course. Inclosures inserted. A T Rhode's sub began at 1017, 4th instant.

Mrs Ida Tate, Fairfield, renews subscription; cash \$5. Will apply the \$2 as directed.

Rev O A Fisher, San Marcos, inclosing \$1 50 on account of obituary inserted.

Sheffield & Stone, St Louis, cannot accept proposition. Will write you.

J F Gains, Paris, with names of 2 subs and cash \$11 currency. Rev J H Can's account balanced. The name, we think, is Anson Jones.

Alfred Ballell, Alabama, we will be pleased to receive your advertisement.

W G Coker, San Antonio, 1 sub six months, and cash \$10. This amount only pays for Mr S's subscription to date, as we have been sending him the paper. We continue it.

ER Petton, notice to hand.

Rev Jas B Denton, 1 sub. Will send back numbers.

Rev W E Weaver, Sugar Loaf, 1 sub from Belton.

DeWitt C Lent & Co, book received and will be noticed.

S M Pettengill & Co, advertisement inserted.

Rev J W Whipple, marriage notice to hand; also \$20 for installment on stock. Your remarks are flattering.

Capt Ben E McCulloch, will in future send your paper to Clinton. Your subscription expires with No 1028.

A Smith, Texana, renews his subscription. Last week's paper sent to complete file.

Rev J W Fields, your communication received and handed to editor.

Editorial communications from conference.

Rev W T Meriwether, yours to hand and answered by mail.

Postmaster, Bastrop, has our thanks for notice.

Mrs A C McIntyre, Roan's Prairie, sends her subscription, to commence at No 1016, and cash \$2 25.

MARRIED.

LANDS—LOCKHEART.—On the 28th of November, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Matthews, Mr. H. A. LANDS, of Galveston, to Miss LIZZIE LOCKHEART, of Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

KING—MITCHELL.—By the Rev. J. W. Whipple, at the residence of Mr. Woodard, Mr. Wm. A. KING to Miss RINTHE MITCHELL; both of Travis 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.]

CRENSHAW.—Sister E. J. CRENSHAW, wife of J. H. Crenshaw and daughter of R. and Mary Galdon, departed this life, in great peace, on September 23, 1872.

Her disease was black jaundice, of which she died in three days. She had been a member of the M. E. Church, over twenty years, at Mt. Zion, Panola county, Texas. Her house was the itinerant preacher's home, as many can attest with the writer, who was her pastor for four years. We preached her funeral October 20, 1872, to a large and attentive congregation, who wept for her, but not without hope. She leaves a husband and four children to mourn their loss. J. R. MIDDLETON.

MONTGOMERY.—Died, in Lavaca county, Texas, at the residence of her father, Bayley Montgomery, Miss MARGARET ELIZABETH MONTGOMERY, in the 18th year of her age.

She professed faith in Christ and joined the M. E. Church, South, a little more than one year before her death, and lived an exemplary life until her happy, pure spirit took its flight to glory. She was at church on Sunday night in fine health. Tuesday following, (November 26,) at noon, she was taken with a chill, and on Thursday following, at 6 o'clock A. M., she fell asleep in Jesus. Her funeral was preached to a large and weeping congregation on the 29th at the new church, near her father's, and her precious body sleeps alone in the new graveyard, near the new church. God bless the mournful father and her five weeping brothers and stepmother. Jno. E. COOK.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—While our merchants have been well supplied with orders from the interior for all classes of goods, and buyers have been quite plentiful on the spot, still the amount of trade done has been very light, owing to the prevailing epidemic among the draught animals. Mules and horses have been generally affected; and after the first appearance of the complaint, draying came to an end, either through actual sickness of the animals or fears of it. At the end of the week oxen have been brought into request, but their services have been mainly employed by the presses to handle cotton on arrival by boats and railroad, and hence their use has not been particularly serviceable to general trade. To add further to our trouble, freight coming down never seemed more active, and the growing inability to move it has clogged all our transportation lines, thus delaying all classes of shipments. We hope for a discontinuance of the trouble at an early date, when trade matters will resume their usual liveliness peculiar to the holiday season.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding liberal receipts and difficulty of moving invoices, sales have continued good at firm and rising prices. This action of our market, which is quite unlooked for, has doubtless been caused by ease in money matters at financial centres and rapid consumption by both foreign and domestic spinners. There is every indication that the same cause will continue through balance of the year, but after January first, money should tighten, in view of the almost universal maturity of indebtedness at that time.

Total receipts for the week foot 13,128 bales; sales, 13,600 bales; exports, 4649 bales, of which 1020 bales went coastwise and remainder foreign.

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

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

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

OWENS & ENGLISH,

SUCCESSORS TO SORLEY & OWENS; COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

122 AND 124 STRAND, GALVESTON.

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

HOE & CO'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MANURELS, ETC., "KNOWLES'" STEAM PUMPS,

"INGERSOLL" COTTON, WOOL & HIDE PRESSES, "NISBET'S" IRON SCREW PRESS—the

Cheapest in the Market, THE "EAGLE" GIN—the lightest running and best Stand in the world. It is adapted to the ginning of long or short stapled, coarse or fine Cotton, and, with a reputation of 40 years, stands unrivaled.

Every Planter should have one. Threshing and Cleaning Machines, Climax Mowers and Reapers,

Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar-Mills, Cook's Sugar Evaporators,

Straub's Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

Shingle Machines, Planting and Wood Working Machinery of all kinds,

Turbine Water Wheel, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes,

Cora Shellers, Corn Crushers, Feed Cutters, Agricultural Implements, And Machinery generally.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List.

OWENS & ENGLISH, 122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON. dec15-1y

STEWART KELLAM & CO.,

Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemists, No. 172 Tremont Street, GALVESTON, TEXAS,

Dealers in Perfumeries, Soap, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Combs, and all kinds of Toilet Articles. Prescriptions carefully compounded from pure and fresh Drugs. sep18 1y

OLIVER STEELE. WM. WOOD. STEELE & WOOD,

Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Hardware, Iron, Steel, Nails, Castings, etc., No. 68 Tremont St., Galveston, Texas. nov14 1y

"THE FAITH, CHRISTIAN HOPE, GRACES." H A R I T Y.

And now abideth faith, hope, and charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity.

Nothing has appeared in religious art for a long time so pure and tender and beautiful as this new picture. The grouping of the figures is grace itself, and the countenances of such heavenly sweetness that it seems as if the artist must have seen them in a vision.

This elegant and rare five dollar line and stipple steel engraving is sent free to every subscriber to ARTHUR'S ILLUSTRATED HOME MAGAZINE for 1873. Price of Magazine, \$2 50 a year; sample numbers, 15 cents.

LOCAL CANVASSING AGENTS: wanted everywhere. Large commissions and territory guaranteed. Send for agents' confidential circular. You can hardly show the CHRISTIAN GRACES to any person of taste or religious feeling without getting a subscriber. Address T. S. ARTHUR & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. nov27 cow4t

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

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. nov20-3m





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.

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

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

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

Price—\$1 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, \$1 25. Prepared ready for use in bottles, \$1 50.

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 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.

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!

EVERYBODY WANTS TO KNOW WHICH IS THE BEST MACHINE THE "LIGHT RUNNING" "DOMESTIC" Sewing Machine advertisement with image of the machine.

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

MENEELY'S BELLS, (Established in 1826,) WEST TROY, N. Y. Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire-Alarm, Factory, Chime, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells.

SENECA FALLS Bell Foundry For Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation, Fire Engine, Etc.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY, Established in 1837. Superior Bells for Churches, Schools, etc., of Pure Copper and Tin, fully warranted.

MILLER'S Bible and Publishing House. NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE. The cheapest and best Bible published.

THE CHRISTIAN HARMONY. A new Music Book, by William Walker, Author of the "Southern Harmony." This book is printed with New shaped Seven-character Notes, and is preferable to anything of the kind ever before used.

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LIMITED. This Company has been organized under the general incorporating act of England, and are now building steamers specially for this trade.

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

C. W. HURLEY & CO., 117 Strand, Galveston. C. GRIMSHAW & CO., No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England.

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

S. HERNSHEIM, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in CIGARS, LEAF and MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the Mexican Market.

STRICKLAND & CLARKE, Successors to M. STRICKLAND & Co., and ROBT. CLARKE. Stationers, Steam Printers and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.

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

STOWE & WILMERDING, (Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.,) Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, (Fronting on 4th, 5th and Walnut Streets,) ST. LOUIS, MO. LAVELLE, WARNER & CO., Prop'rs.

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.

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS. THE ARROW TIE. Office of Arrow Tie Agency, GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 1, 1871.

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.

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.

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

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

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE. jan17-ly.

FOR SALE---A FULL SUPPLY OF CHARLES PRATT'S NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS. Reference to all our Insurance Companies.

W. H. McMAHAN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE STRAND GALVESTON.

Special attention given to the sale of Cotton Wool, etc. feb3 '70 ly



Geo. F. ALFORD, E. MILLER, W. G. VEAL,  
Galveston. Rusk. Waxahachie.

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

Geo. F. ALFORD, W. G. VEAL,  
Galveston. Waxahachie.  
F. H. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

**ALFORD, VEAL & CO.,**  
Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants  
AND PURCHASING AGENTS,  
No. 218 NORTH COMMERCIAL ST.,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

All orders sent to either house will receive prompt personal attention.  
**WE BUY NO COTTON AND SELL NO GOODS,** but give our personal attention to the sale of Cotton and other produce, and to the filling of orders for Merchandise, Plantation Supplies, Agricultural Implements, &c.  
No repairs on Cotton consigned to us. An experienced member of the firm attends in person to the sampling and weighing of every bale of Cotton.

We subjoin the following suggestions:  
**COTTON.**—1st. Use none but the best quality of heavy bagging and ties, and USE PLENTY OF IT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE**  
HAS NO SUPERIOR.



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may1-ly

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sep18 1f

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**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

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

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

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