

# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 34.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1022.]

## Texas Christian Advocate.

**LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!**

SUBSCRIPTION: \$3 Specie, Per Annum, in Advance.

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Half Inch.....	\$3 00	\$30 00
One Inch.....	5 00	50 00
Two Inches.....	9 00	90 00
Three Inches.....	13 00	125 00
Four Inches.....	16 00	155 00
Six Inches.....	23 00	220 00
Single insertions, 20 cents per line.		
Special Notices, 30 cents per line.		

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

WORDS WORTH READING.—To anchor the hair firmly in the scalp, to preserve its color, to keep it pure and free from scurf, to quicken its growth, to improve its texture, to make and keep it what it ought to be—the crowning personal charm of both sexes—it is only necessary to use BURNETT'S COCAINE. oct16

### CHURCH NOTICES

#### Chappell Hill District.

FIRST ROUND.  
Caldwell cir., at Yellow Prairie, Jan. 11, 12.  
Burton, cir., at Longpoint, Jan. 18, 19.  
Giddings cir., at Evergreen, Jan. 25, 26.  
Lexington, at Early chapel, Feb. 1, 2.  
San Felipe, at Union Chapel, Feb. 8, 9.  
Independence cir., at Washington, Feb. 15, 16.  
Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 23.  
Burlison cir., March 1, 2.  
Brenham, March 8, 9.  
Belleville cir., at Sempronius, March 15, 16.  
Will give notice of the place where the quarterly conference will be held in due time.  
H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

#### Austin District.

FIRST ROUND.  
Buckner's creek mis. 2d Saturday and Sunday, Jan.  
Lagrange sta. 3d Saturday and Sunday, Jan.  
Winchester cir. 4th Saturday and Sunday, Jan.  
Bastrop sta. 1st Saturday and Sunday, Feb.  
Austin cir. 2d Saturday and Sunday, Feb.  
Austin sta. and city mis. 3d Saturday and Sunday, Feb.  
Red Rock cir. 4th Saturday and Sunday, Feb.  
Manhack cir. 1st Saturday and Sunday, March.  
The preachers in charge of circuits will please notify me when their quarterly meetings are to be held. The district stewards are earnestly requested to meet me at Lagrange on the third Saturday in January. I hope all the stewards will be present at the first quarterly meeting on every work.  
C. J. LANE, P. E.

#### San Marcos District.

FIRST ROUND.  
Seguin cir., at Seguin, Jan. 11, 12.  
San Marcos sta., Jan. 18, 19.  
Lockhart and Prairie Lea cir., at Lockhart, Feb. 1, 2.  
Blanco mis., at Blanco, Feb. 8, 9.  
San Marcos cir., at Holmes' school-house, Feb. 22, 23.  
Hallettsville cir., at Hallettsville, March 1, 2.  
Gonzales cir., at Gonzales, March 8, 9.  
We expect each charge to be represented in the district stewards' meeting, to be held at Seguin, January 11-12.  
W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS.

Six samples of the best FASTNER, post paid for 50 cts. REISINGER SASH LOCK Co. Box 400, Harrisburg, Pa. Agents wanted. Trade supplied. Send for Circular. jans 4t

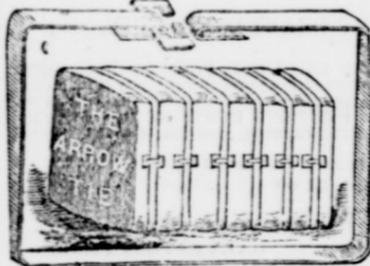
W. K. M'ALPIN, GALVESTON. JAS. BALDRIDGE, Washington Co.

**M'ALPIN & BALDRIDGE,**  
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And  
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J. G. McDONALD. W. W. MEACHUM.

**McDONALD & MEACHUM,**  
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,  
ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY,  
feb14-1y TEXAS:

## TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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

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

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

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

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

Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO.,

General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

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

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

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

Yours, truly,

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

FACTORS' COMPRESS,  
MERCHANTS' " "  
NEW WHARF " } Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO.,  
Galveston, May 19, 1871.

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

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

I am yours, very truly,

F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE

General Agents for Southern States

48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

jan17 1y

A. M. HOBBY. E. B. POST. B. M. HOBBY.

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### STOLEN,

From my residence, one mile northwest of Mexia, on Saturday night, the 14th inst., one IRON GRAY MAKE, branded with a chain link on left shoulder; about 9 years old next spring, and nearly 16 hands high.

I will pay Twenty Dollars reward for her delivery to me, or pay liberally for information leading to her speedy recovery.

B. J. HANCOCK.  
MEXIA, Limestone Co., Texas, Dec. 22, 1872.  
jan1 1m

## CHEAP FREIGHTS--NO WHARFAGE.

FROM

New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE

OF

New York & Texas Packets.

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT

Lowest Rates,

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

FREE OF WHARFAGE.

ALL GOODS FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED

BY THE

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MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST TRANSPORTATION LINE TO TEXAS.

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STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

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

Stationers, Steam Printers  
And  
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,  
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Desires to open a correspondence with parties in TEXAS, who may wish to secure the services of a competent teacher. References given and desired. Address,

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Reidville, S. C.  
dec18 1m

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

Orders accompanied with cash or good acceptance promptly filled. Call or send for catalogue of sizes and prices.

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P. O. Box 1098. At the Sign of the Cistern.  
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(Successors to Ambler & Mason.)

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Prompt attention given to all orders.

jan17 2 1y

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Texas. of Adkins, Shaw & Hill.

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Consignments solicited. mar17 70

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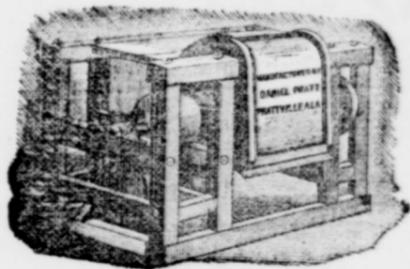
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AND EVAPORATORS.

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aug4-6m

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

10 foot Screw Irons complete.....Currency, \$300 00  
9 foot Screw Irons complete....." 180 00  
8 foot Screw Irons complete....." 150 00

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Press in use.

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

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**GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.**

After an experience of twenty-eight years, Mr. BEN GULLETT, President of the Gullett Gin Manufacturing Company, Amite city, La., now offers to the public an entirely New Patent, discarding the Steel Brush, and all other objectionable parts and combining all that has proved desirable. EVERY GIN WARRANTED TO BE A PERFECT PIECE OF MACHINERY. Wherever exhibited it has taken the Premium for light running, amount of cotton ginned, sample, and clean seed.

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872.

Price per Saw, Gold, \$4 00

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THE DEERING!

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

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**SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.**

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

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

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I have a first-class Mechanic traveling in the interest of the Machinery I sell. Address  
**GEORGE PHILLIPS, Agent and Machinist, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas.**  
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Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted.  
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Willis' Building, 20, 22, 24, & 26 STRAND,  
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Tobacco in Hogsheads and Bales for the Mexican Market.  
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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.

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

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Dr. H. V. H. Carr, Baltimore, says: "I have used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with such satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Fugate, Baltimore, recommends it as the best remedy for Scrofula and other diseases with such satisfaction.

Rev. J. H. Ball, Baltimore, says: "I am benefited by its use and cheerfully recommend it to my friends and acquaintances."

Raven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says: "I cured my Rheumatism with it."

Rosadalis is a secret preparation, and is never published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the most potent ingredients that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. It occupies a small space and would save you the trouble of carrying every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

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june19 ly.

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Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use. For prices and catalogue, apply to  
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Established in 1837.  
Superior Bells for Churches, Schools, etc., of Pure Copper and Tin, fully warranted, and mounted with our Latest Improved Rotary Hangings, the best in use. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.  
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Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire-Alarm, Factory, Chimney, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted. Catalogues sent free. Address,  
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**SENECA FALLS**  
Bell Foundry  
For Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation, Fire Engine, Etc.  
Send For Circular and Prices.

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

**9999 AGENTS WANTED**—We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at \$5.00 per day, or \$2.00 or more per year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stowe and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily. Particulars sent free.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
sep4-ly

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

# Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 34.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1022.

## WORSHIPING NATURE.

There is a solemn hymn goes up  
From nature to the Lord above;  
And offerings from her incense-cup  
Are pour'd in gratitude and love;  
And from each flower that lifts its eye  
In modest silence in the shade,  
To the strong woods that kiss the sky,  
A thankful song of praise is made.

There is no solitude on earth,  
"In every leaf there is a tongue,"  
In every glen the voice of mirth,  
From every hill a hymn is sung.  
And every wild and hidden dell,  
Where human footsteps never tread,  
Is wafting songs of joy which tell  
The praises of their Maker--God.

Each mountain gives an altar birth,  
And has a shrine to worship given;  
Each breeze that rises from the earth  
Is loaded with a song of heaven;  
Each wave that leaps along the main  
Sends solemn music on the air;  
And winds that swept o'er ocean's plain  
Bear off their voice of grateful prayer.

## Texas Resources.

### Description of Guadalupe County.

MR. EDITOR--As almost every county in our State has had its good qualities advertised in your valuable paper, I have concluded to say something of Guadalupe county, thinking it will compare favorably with any part of Texas.

About one-third of the county (northwest) is black prairie land, very rich, and a fine stock range, settled on both sides of the Guadalupe river by an industrious class of Germans. Most of them came here poor a few years since, but, be it said to their credit, most of them are accumulating property very fast. The balance of the county is mostly timbered land, which is becoming thickly dotted with farms, as timber is convenient and land reasonably cheap. Unimproved land sells from one to five dollars per acre, and improved from three to ten dollars per acre. Peaches, plums, grapes, figs and apricots do well. Some good apples and pears have been raised, but they have not been sufficiently tested to pronounce them a success, as most of the orchards of this class are too young to bear.

Seguin, the county seat, has a population of about twelve hundred; has one newspaper, eleven dry goods stores, besides a drug store, family groceries, and, sorry to say, one grogshop. It has also five churches. The male and female colleges are both in a prosperous condition. Persons desiring to send their sons and daughters to first-class schools, could not do better than to place them under Professor Banks and Dr. M. B. Franklin. Seguin is noted for good health. We have a large Council of Friends of Temperance, also a Band of Hope.

Corn crops are very good and sells at forty cents per bushel; pork six and beef three cents per pound. Horses are plentiful, and cheap; oxen sell for forty dollars per yoke; milch cows ten dollars per head. Owing to the drought in August and September, the cotton made will only be about half a crop this year. The country on Mill creek, east of Seguin, is especially noted for fine vegetables and melons, the soil being sandy and rich. Any person that is willing to work can do well in Guadalupe county. Let all such seeking homes give us a call and see for themselves.

The Indianola railroad is expected

to reach Seguin, *en route* for San Antonio, in one year from the first of January, 1873. This county is well supplied with grist-mills and cotton-gins, a great many of which are propelled by water. Stone for building purposes is abundant.

Respectfully yours,  
A. G. FARMER, Sr.  
SEGUIN, December 20, 1872.

### A Pleasant Place.

MR. EDITOR--In my ramblings over this diversified earth I have passed many a lovely scene, and looked upon many a beautiful situation for human habitations. In an itinerant life of more than thirty years I have dwelt, for a time, in several places for which the heart shed a tear when the parting hour came; among those for which it entertains such kindly feelings we must reckon the field of our ministerial labors--where our term closed last Sabbath--Seguin, of West Texas. Many things combine to render it an attractive place to clever people, some of which we briefly enumerate for the benefit of those desiring a "better situation."

Located on the north bank of the Guadalupe river, whose limped waters flow hurriedly adown to freshen the briny wave, and environed on the east, north and west by a great prairie basin of more than one hundred thousand acres of level lands, as fertile as alluvials, and ever carpeted with rich grass in summer and winter; and all those fine arable lands are skirted by the everflowing waters of the San Geronimo--"St. Irome"--on the north and east, whose meandering course is plainly marked by a narrow border of verdant timbers, and a beautiful mott of live-oak is seen here and there adorning these prairie lands.

Being abundantly supplied with clear running springs, and wells of the best quality of water, it can hardly be surpassed for health by any location on the globe. Its streets, and yards too, are highly adorned by the shady lawns of the spreading live-oak, which give unto it an air of cheerfulness even in bleak winter's chilly morn. But its schools and churches, together with the intellectual, moral, benevolent, social and religious character of its population, give unto it its most desirable aspect; and besides they are energetic and thrifty in earthly things. I believe it numbers about one thousand inhabitants, and it has six white and two colored pastorates--Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Episcopalians, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist; and the society, in proximity to the town, partakes of the same noble character of intelligence and virtue, especially the thriving people of Mill creek and San Geronimo. But the high intellectual and moral character of its schools makes it a desirable place for those specially interested in the subject of education. I have been acquainted with many great schools, in a roaming life of thirty-two years, in older States, under the control of different religious denominations, and some not under the auspices of any religious body; schools numbering their pupils by the hundreds, and many of them, too, deserving the high reputation they earned; but the female school at Seguin, West Texas, under the sole

management of Dr. Franklin, comes nearer picturing our idea of a good female school, than any we have met in life. It not only professes to aim at certain great intellectual and moral results, in the education of youth, but it is a success; and our society is richly adorned with the fruits of that success--a crop of intelligent and pious young ladies--a tree is known by its fruits. Its methods of instruction are based on the constitution and philosophy of our nature; the entire human economy is cultivated in all its departments, so as to insure success in each--the intellectual, the moral, and the religious element--and yet no sectarian tinge is given thereto. The male department of this institution is under the sole management of Prof. Banks, whose superior ability as an educator is unquestionable, and his department of the school is rapidly advancing to the best order and character. Owing to the late war and its issues, our sons have not been advanced in our courses of study, and Prof. Banks found most all of our boys in the first rudiments of science, but he is leading them up into higher classes. He is fully competent to fill any of our colleges or universities, with honor to himself and advantage to their pupils, of any class. Such is the outlines of our cheerful temporary abode, Seguin, and the heart drops a tear at the thought of the little word, "good-by!"

H. A. GRAVES.

SEGUIN, Dec. 14, 1872.

### Destroy the Pest.

I propose to give ministers of the gospel, of any denomination, regularly engaged as such, who are farming, the right to use "Royall's Cotton Worm Destroyer," they sending me their address and number of acres planted in cotton--inclosing postage stamps.

WM. B. ROYALL.

BREHAM, Dec. 25, 1872.

[We invite the attention of our readers generally to the above proposal. We are informed by disinterested parties that the "Destroyer" performs all that is pledged by the proprietor; and if it will save the farmer's cotton, it is a public benefit. ED.]

### To Emigrants.

Western Texas presents to the emigrant hunting a home superior advantages. The lands are productive. Nearly all the agricultural productions raised in other States are cultivated successfully. The State is an empire in extent, and as a consequence varies in climate and productions. Wheat, corn, barley, oats and rye grow to perfection in many of the counties. Northern Texas is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of wheat, equal if not superior to that raised in the Western States of the Union.

The counties comprising what is termed Western Texas, and which lie west of the Colorado, extending westward to the Rio Grande, embracing within its boundaries an almost illimitable area of rich and productive lands, are at the present time but sparsely populated, owing to the need of railroad transportation, but which need will soon be supplied.

Emigrants desiring to reach West-

ern Texas will find it to their advantage to come through Indianola and take the railroad to Victoria, where they will be in a position to branch out to any section of the west they desire. Railway facilities will be obtained to Cuero shortly, thirty miles beyond Victoria, and about seventy miles from San Antonio, and within easy distance of Goliad, Karnes, and other rich counties bordering on the San Antonio river.

Goliad county alone contains an area of nine hundred square miles; and Karnes county, of which Helena is the county seat, contains eight hundred and thirty square miles. Goliad, the county seat of Goliad county, as well as the town of Helena, are flourishing business places, and will grow and become prosperous as the country in their vicinity fills up with an industrious population. Gonzales, Caldwell, Wilson, Guadalupe, Bexar, and other counties in Western Texas, are very rich and productive, and only need the proper industries to fully develop their resources.

Lands range in price from fifty cents to ten dollars an acre in Western Texas, according to locality.

Western Texas, with its salubrious and remarkably healthy climate, its productive soils and green pastures--on which cattle, horses, sheep and stock generally can be raised without expense or much trouble the year round--presents to the emigrant an inviting field for future operations, unexcelled by any other part of the world. Here is a chance for the man of family in moderate circumstances to bring up his children in comparative ease, and in due time to leave them a rich inheritance to improve and make prosperous for future generations yet to come.

Western Texas alone is an empire in extent, and capable of sustaining a population of twenty millions in affluent circumstances. Rich in mineral wealth, productive in agricultural resources, and prosperous in stock-raising, no country can exceed it. Especially is it a paradise to the man of small means, for with proper industry and with a small amount of capital, he can lay the foundation for a certain future independence for himself and family. In no other region of the world can a man, provided he is energetic and industrious, accomplish so much with small means as he can in Western Texas.

The time is not far distant when the great west of Texas will become the richest and most prosperous country on this continent; and no man, with a large family of children, who is struggling to obtain a precarious existence in other parts, would ever regret removing to a new field of prosperous enterprise, in which success and independence would certainly follow industrious efforts. To all such we say, come to Western Texas.--*Indianola Bulletin.*

The Kaufman *Star* says: The grading on the Texas Pacific railroad is progressing rapidly through this county. Hands are strung out all along the line from one end of the county to the other. The grading is nearly finished, and by March or April the cars from Shreveport will reach here,

## Our Outlook.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Alabama Conference held its session in Eufaula, Alabama, Dec. 11-18, Bishop Doggett presiding. We glean the following items from the *Nashville Advocate*:

Of the amount necessary for claimants (\$8100) \$5407 70 was collected. The amount assessed for the bishops was raised in full. White members, 26,082—increase, 1882; colored members, 252—decrease, 112; local preachers, 228—increase, 38. Baptized: infants, 1167; adults, 1489. Sunday-schools, 279; teachers, 1738; scholars, 12,011. Twelve were admitted on trial.

There was collected for missions—including the proceeds of the anniversary—\$5523 50. The collections for missions were increased by the contributions of the Sunday-schools. The children evince great zeal in the cause; and in this way they are cultivating the missionary spirit, which will grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength. We wish all our schools were, according to the suggestion of the General Conference, engaged in this blessed work.

—The North Carolina Conference met at Fayetteville, Dec. 4, Bishop Paine in the chair. The statistical report is as follows:

Local preachers 202, a decrease of 8; white members 48,392, an increase of 1525; colored members 562, decrease of 89; infants baptized 1302, decrease of 245; adults baptized 1595, decrease of 236; Sunday-schools 578, decrease of 2; teachers and superintendents 3377, increase 80; scholars 25,014, decrease 16. Assessment for contingent fund, \$5000; collected, \$3330 50, giving 66½ per cent. to the claimants; assessment for the bishops, \$1600; collected and paid, \$1634 02; collected for missions, \$3337 59.

—The South Georgia Conference met at Thomasville Dec. 11, Bishop Marvin in the chair. The statistical report shows that there are 25,724 members—an increase of 1272. Missionary collections during the year, \$6015 88; collections for superannuated preachers, and their widows and orphans, \$5573 45. Raised for support of bishops, \$1430 95.

Dr. Lovick Pierce was in attendance, very feeble in body, yet able on Sunday to preach a sermon an hour in length, saying many "wise and weighty things."

—The fifty-seventh session of the Mississippi Conference was held in Brandon, beginning December 11th, Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair. The statistics show a net increase of twenty local preachers and eight hundred and fifty-eight white members.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Rev. Peter Cartwright left but \$6,000, though he had labored in the ministry forty years.

—Bishop Peck and Secretary Dashiell, says the *Advocate*, to whose special supervision the mission in Japan has been assigned, are perfecting the necessary arrangements preliminary to sending three additional missionaries with Dr. Maclay. In due time the new mission in Japan will be manned.

—Rev. F. A. Spencer, recently appointed missionary to Italy, with his family, sailed for his new field of labor last week. He is to make his headquarters at Bologna, a city of about fifty thousand inhabitants, situated on the railroad between Florence and Vienna. Dr. Vernon and Mr. Spencer will both reside there for the present, where they

will establish the headquarters of the mission. It is their purpose to open the work in other places in that vicinity as opportunities may offer.

## EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopal church mission to deaf mutes, of New York city, was recently incorporated with twenty-five trustees. Its object is to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of the adult deaf mutes. It has undertaken the care of five deaf mutes, three men and two women, who have become disabled by disease and old age.

—The women of the different Episcopal churches in New York city have formed an association called the "Niobrara League," for co-operation in the Indian missionary work. Niobrara is the name of the new Indian diocese, of which the Rev. Mr. Hare was recently elected bishop.

—Mr. Levi Morton, of New York city, has presented Calvary Chapel to Grace church, New York, which he desires the parish to hold forever as Grace House. This is designed as a memorial of his wife. The property cost nearly \$50,000. It will contain, among other things, a free reading and lecture room, and a place for social entertainment.

—Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, issues an appeal to Episcopalians for increased contributions to the "Society for the Increase of the Ministry." During the sixteen years of its existence, he says, "the society has helped educate nearly three hundred men, who are now fulfilling their office," many of whom would never have taken orders but for this help. Our population increases, by immigration and births, at the rate of one million a year, while "the ministers of the church are increased by seventy-one a year." The rest are left to the "Dis-senters," we suppose, and "uncovenanted mercies."

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The war left so many little ones in the South with none to care for them that the Presbyterian Synod of Alabama established a home for them. It has been in happy working order for several years, and is indeed a kind, Christian home. Within the past year, fourteen of these children have given evidence of their conversion, and have been received into full communion of the church.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

—In twenty-five years the Presbyterians of Nova Scotia have grown from having forty-eight ministers to having over one hundred and sixty, while the foreign missions have run from one to eight, and among the most successful of recent times.

—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, whose large new Tabernacle church in Brooklyn, was recently destroyed by fire, appeals to the country for help, in the following card:

Our Free Tabernacle is in ruins. We do not feel as if our work is yet done. We want a place to preach and hear the old-fashioned gospel of pardon and help for all men, through Jesus. We have, during the past two years, built the Tabernacle and sustained the Lay College. Hence, we have no financial strength left to meet this disaster. I ask the people, North, South, East and West, who love the cause of God, to help us out of this misfortune.

We want large help and we want it immediately.

T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

—The Presbyterian Churches in the Indian Nation number nine hundred members, and increased last year twenty-five per cent. (faster than our home churches). More than half of the ministry of the Southern Presbyterian Church there are native Indians, and two candidates, native Choctaws,

were received at the last session of the Indian Presbytery. The labors of the Chinese missionaries of the Southern Church have already resulted in the hopeful conversion of fourteen youths, two of whom have been chosen office-bearers.

## CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Theological Medium*, the theological review of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, has been purchased by the Cumberland Presbyterian Board of Publication at Nashville, Tennessee, and is now edited by the Rev. M. B. DeWitt, of Huntsville, Alabama, the editor of the Board.

## BAPTIST.

—From the Baptist mission in Sweden reports continue to reach us of great revivals throughout that country. In token of the progress there, a Sunday-school union has been formed, and a Sunday-school meeting held, composed of several hundred Sunday-school workers or earnest friends of the work.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregationalists of New York and Brooklyn have formed a "Church Extension and Aid Committee," whose field of operations will be the cities named and territory immediately adjacent.

## REFORMED CHURCH.

—The Committee on Home Missions reported the following statistics to the General Synod: There are 76 missions scattered over 17 States; 13 are vacant; 41 are west of the Alleghany Mountains; 29 in Pennsylvania—Germans, English and mixed. Appropriations for the year, \$15,000. During the year eight missions have become self-supporting. There are in the missions 125 congregations, 7000 members, 160 Sunday-schools, with 4000 scholars. Baptisms, 750; confirmations, 400.

—The (German) Reformed Synod, at its late meeting, appointed a large committee to confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the (Dutch) Reformed Church, on the subject of an organic union between the two churches.

## FRIENDS.

—A conference of Friends was recently held in London, attended by from 300 to 400 persons from all parts of the kingdom, to consider whether certain kinds of Christian work, now carried on by individual Friends in the exercise of their religious liberty, could be brought into official connection with the Society of Friends. It was found that some 2000 persons are every week brought under the religious influence of Friends in some of the metropolitan districts, or about an equal number to the members of London and Middlesex quarterly meeting. It is the same in the country generally. The results of the conference, arrived at with great unanimity, are, that the foreign missions, the home mission work, the temperance work, and the Sunday-schools, are to be brought into official recognition. Of course, this has to be confirmed by the next yearly meeting in May.

## CATHOLIC.

—The statutes of the Swiss Society of Liberal Catholics have appeared. The aim of this society is, it says, to organize a sturdy resistance against the infallibility dogma, and further, to bring about a reform in the Catholic Church. The means proposed are: 1. To withdraw children from under the influence of priests who favor the new doctrine. 2. To establish Old Catholic communities. 3. To assist and support worthy ecclesiastics in their opposition to the infallibility dogma. 4. To take the necessary steps for enabling Catholic students of the-

ology to procure a thorough scientific education. 5. To get up public lectures and circulate enlightening works. And 6. To keep up a regular correspondence with the Central Committee of the German Old Catholic Association in Munich. All important questions must be decided by assemblies of delegates, one of which must take place annually.

—James Kent Stone, D. D., hereafter Father Stone, and formerly president of the two Episcopal institutions, Hobart and Kenyon colleges, was ordained last Sunday a priest of the Roman Catholic Church. About three years ago he became a convert to Catholicism, and has since been preparing himself for the priesthood, under the instruction of the Paulist Fatherhood. A book of his, entitled "The Invitation Heeded," was published about a year ago, explaining the reason of his conversion.

—The *New York Catholic Review* expresses the hope that the prayers of Victor Emanuel's grandmother, long since dead, and soon to be canonized, will convert her unfortunate descendants.

—In the United States the Catholics have 3706 church edifices which will seat 1,999,515 persons. Their increase for the last ten years is less than that of the preceding ten years. In 1850 there were reported 1222 edifices, with room for 667,363 persons. In 1860 the number were 2550 edifices and 1,404,437 sittings—more than double in each column. But in 1870 the increase was only a little over one-half in the number of buildings (up to 3806), and a little over one-third in the accommodations (up to 1,999,515). Nor has there been any greater advance in the value of the properties.

## JEWISH.

—A Jew, recently deceased in Baltimore, left by his will \$300 to the Jewish congregations, Pedskin and Amarkelim, "of the Holy Land, located at Amsterdam, in the Netherlands, in trust and confidence that the congregations shall send the said \$300 in currency to Palestine, for the purpose that the whole of it shall be paid to ten Jewish ministers residing in Palestine, whose duty it shall be to offer daily prayers for the repose of mine and my first wife's soul, for the space of one year after said ministers shall have received due notice of my death."

## MISSIONARY ITEMS.

—At the Wesleyan missionary anniversary, lately held at Kingston, Canada, it was reported that the ordinary annual income has been secured, and eight hundred and sixty dollars extra for Japan.

—The Friends have commenced a missionary Sunday-school and tract work at Matamoros, Mexico. The Sunday-school has grown rapidly. They are supplied by the Bible and Tract Societies with all of their translations which are adapted to the work, and will themselves issue a series of translations of the very best English tracts. They had intended to establish a station at Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, but have not yet been able to reach that place.

—The *Bombay Guardian* says: "We were at a meeting the other evening, where, out of more than two hundred who had received the grace of Christ, upward of sixty testified, one after the other, what the Lord had done for them. It is felt that God is preparing a band of witnesses and workers with reference to a much deeper and more extensive religious interest in the community at large."

## Correspondence.

Rev. Jeff. Shook.

MR. EDITOR—I am called upon to make a painful announcement through the *ADVOCATE*. Jeff. Shook, of the East Texas Conference, is dead. He died at the house of Mr. John Howell, five miles east of Cedar Grove, Van Zandt county, on Friday morning, the 20th of December.

It seems that Brother Shook left his home, at Rusk, on the 16th of November for Tyler, the seat of the East Texas Conference. After the close of the conference, he proceeded up north on some business. On Saturday night, the 14th of December, he was taken violently ill with pneumonia. On Sunday morning he made an effort to reach Cedar Grove. After traveling about four miles, he could proceed no further. The morning was rainy and cold. Exhausted, with a severe pain in his side, and chilled with cold, he stopped at the first house that promised shelter and protection. Mr. Howell was not at home. His wife kindly received the sick stranger, and sought, by warm bath and teas, to restore vitality. A physician was immediately summoned, and I am assured that everything was done that kindness could suggest for his restoration.

His symptoms for several days were not considered alarming. On Tuesday he spoke of sending for his family, distant, at least, one hundred miles, but the weather was intensely cold, roads bad, with rain almost every day. Hoping for a more favorable turn of his disease, the messenger with the sad tidings to his family was not started until Thursday morning.

On Friday morning about 8 o'clock he died. I deeply regret that I did not see him, as he expressed great anxiety to see me—frequently inquired for me. On Thursday evening it blew up a norther; Friday morning was intensely cold. I made slow progress in traveling. When within six miles of the sick man, I was met with the sad news of his death.

I am now in the death chamber. I have not seen Brother Shook for more than a year. His face is calm, not to say serene and pleasant. He is dressed in the suit he wore. He lies in a handsome raised-lid coffin, and over his person a spotless winding sheet, completing his outfit. A few of us conveyed the body to the Masonic Hall in Cedar Grove, where it was in due form received by the brethren, and by them nobly sent forward to his family at Rusk for interment. So closed the life of Jeff. Shook, from home and among strangers. Of his long ministerial services I have nothing to say; only that another tried and faithful preacher has gone to his reward.

LEWIS P. LIVELY.

CEDAR GROVE, Dec. 22, 1872.

## Man's Presumption.

No doubt every person thinks, when he looks upon the works of nature, that if he had been consulted in the creation there are some things he would have made different from what they are, as they do not comport with his notions exactly, and he cannot comprehend the full design from beginning to end.

We often hear children finding fault with parental rule and restraint, merely because they are denied the full gratification of their gross animal desires and propensities. We also hear the skeptic ridiculing the works of creation, and finding fault with many things which he impiously denounces as useless or noxious, because he can not understand, or will not try to inform himself of, the grand and beneficent designs of the Creator.

We were forcibly impressed on this subject recently when reading over the introductory pages, embracing the history of astronomy, in J. D. Steele's *Astronomy for Schools*. At page 20 he takes up the history of the Ptolemaic theory of the solar system. He describes the notions of Ptolemy and his followers—their "cycles and epicycles." The earth was the centre of the system, and the sun and all the heavenly bodies revolved around it, controlled and regulated by bars and cranks, in a very complicated, clumsy, and incongruous manner. When any difficulty came up, another bar or crank had to be added, to bring the planetary motions into their right places, and enable the machinery to work well.

Alfonso, King of Castile, was fond of the study of astronomy, and was one of its most liberal and celebrated patrons. When the philosophers and astronomers of his kingdom showed him a diagram, illustrating the theory of Ptolemaic System, he cried out, "If I had been consulted at the creation, I could have done the thing better than that!"

And so it is to-day. Blind guides and ignorant teachers mislead the people, and many fall out with God and his works; murmur at his dispensations because they do not see things aright, and do not understand the wonderful works and the admirable laws of Nature or Religion.

In the revolution of time, Kepler and Newton penetrated the mystery and more clearly saw and explained the planetary system, so that no man can say, "Had I been there, I should have arranged it better!"

So there are many things in Nature and Religion yet dark, mysterious and incomprehensible, which, in future ages, will be explored and made plain to us, and enable us to love God more, and praise him for all his wonderful works. ALPH.

NAVASOTA, January, 1873.

## Ministerial Qualification.—No. 3.

Having said something in former articles on the subject of ministerial education and social surroundings, I now desire to say something about the peculiar wants of the church in Texas at present.

The time was when, owing to the scarcity of men for the itinerant work, the sparsely settled state of the country, and the meagre support of the ministry, that almost any man of piety, with very ordinary education or training, was received by the conferences and the people—i. e., he would do for the work in Texas. But not so now. The man that would have passed muster twenty to twenty-five years ago will not near bear inspection now. The times and circumstances have materially changed.

The scale of intelligence has risen several degrees, and demands a higher order of intelligence in the ministry. This is not peculiar to our church alone, but to all others in the land. A few of the old Texas church members may hold on to the old antiquarian in the pastorate, but the pressure of the rising masses will move for a change, and a change they will have.

Our State being now penetrated with railroads, new stations, towns and cities springing into being as by magic, demand men fully up to the enterprise of the times—men educated to habits of business as well as preaching ability, ready to seize upon every opportunity for good, to secure lots, build churches, etc. All this requires an entirely new order and classification of ministerial talent. And unless our church be supplied with men to man those important post, we shall lose much. Other denominations are looking to those important points, and if they occupy first, the doors may be closed to us for many years. And

having composed the advance guard to occupy this field, shall we now yield the ground to others? I trow not. Shall it be said in truth, with its mortifying application, that "the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light?"

These railroads are bringing a vast population of new comers into our State; among them a respectable share of Methodists. Now let us suppose that on the first Sabbath after the arrival of one of these Methodist families in one of our towns or neighborhoods, having heard that the circuit preacher had an appointment for preaching there on that day, they go, anxious to see a specimen of Texas itinerant Methodist ministry. Mark you the family may be of the first order of intelligence, and may have been served with the first order of ministerial talent in some one of the older States for years. It so happens that on that day unfortunately they hear a man who passed muster in the committee room by a squeeze, and got into the conference by a majority of one, and by hook and crook has held on to his position until the present time; but the new comers have not read his history. They hear him in disgust and go home mortified, with this retort to some old Texas acquaintance, "is this a sample of your pulpit intelligence in Texas?"

Now, this is no imaginary or highly wrought figure. The like has actually occurred, and is likely to occur again, to the injury of the cause in Texas. Pardon me, brethren: if there be any place on earth where I am jealous of the rights and interests of our beloved Methodism, it is Texas.

And now, having spent the prime of my manhood (twenty-eight years) in this itinerant life, I hope you will at least attribute the motive of sincerity to what I have said.

One more item of personal experience and I am done with this subject in this capacity, perhaps forever: After traveling one year in the Kentucky Conference, feeling the great need of a more thorough education, (being scarcely acquainted with all the rudiments of our own language) I made all the preliminary arrangements to enter college in Transylvania University—there to remain till I graduated, or, at least, mastered the dead languages. In this I was aided and encouraged by the lamented Dr. Bascom, and others. But my presiding elder (a good but mistaken man) dissuaded me from that purpose, urging that my education was sufficient for all practical purposes in the ministry. Thus he alarmed my young and sensitive conscience; and I desisted, took another circuit, and so the matter went on. I lost that opportunity for a ripe education, and consequently have been loser for the whole thirty-two years of my ministerial life. I expect to go down to the grave lamenting this fact in my own history. Had I my days to live over, no man, (no matter how good) could dissuade me from such a purpose. It was a duty I owed to myself and to my generation.

And now, my young brethren, in taking leave of this whole subject, allow me to say, if you ever expect to accomplish anything noble, grand, great, or lastingly good, you must be educated.

As to the extent on entering the conference, I have already said that perhaps the General Conference had fixed the standard high enough. But you may erect your own standard; and I beseech you do not lower it. God grant that you may be all and each more wise and useful than the writer has been; but whatever you may achieve, must be the result of study—continued, daily study. Study, then, that you may show yourselves approved—not only of men, but of God. J. W. F.

WHITESBORO, TEXAS.

## The Mission Field.

We hope all our readers, both lay and clerical, will read our missionary column. A grand work is going on in the mission field. With each year the activities of christendom increase. Our own branch of the church is not fulfilling its part in the field. As we read of the movements of other people, it may stir us to increased zeal for the conversion of the world.

Under date at Monsura, Egypt, November 1st, Miss Thompson says:

On the fourth of October I came to this place in company with Mr. Watson, and by this time my eyes have become familiar with the various objects to be seen from my window, but every evening as we go to the terrace, I look with new delight upon the magnificent view before us.

On the first Monday of October I took my position as Superintendent of the Girls' School. I have been greatly assisted by Mr. Watson, who kindly comes in in the morning, leads in prayer, and gives the girls Bible instruction. They seem much interested in the remarks; it makes me happy all day to see their eyes sparkle as he vividly portrays some Bible scene, or tells of a Savior's love. There is one little girl who, though she can not read, and is blind of one eye, yet seems always ready with an answer to the questions asked.

The girls seem to enjoy singing very much, and the few Psalms they all know they sing with spirit. They are not always all on the same key, but it is just as musical to them.

The school is not very large yet, but I am expecting the number of scholars to be increased soon. About one-third of the present number are small, but if they have the gift of continuance in well-doing, we may hope they will be noble women some day. The larger girls I have been teaching myself, generally preparing the lessons as well as they do themselves.

I was very glad to hear that Miss Smith was likely to come out this fall. Perhaps she is by this time far on her way. I shall be very happy to welcome her, and hope she will be as happy here as I am. I am far from home, but receive frequent letters, and thus the distance seems greatly diminished, and I am content, knowing that the same God who watches over me and to whom I pray will also keep them.

—*La Semaine Religieuse*, of Geneva, says: "At Barcelona the work has been more extensively developed than in any other city in Spain. Our fellow-countryman, M. Empaytaz, has two chapels, and the schools under his direction number two hundred children. Mr. Brown, an English Wesleyan, has three chapels and about three hundred children. Mr. Fenn and Mr. Payne have seven schools, numbering about seven hundred children. About seven months ago, Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Fenn started a boarding-school for young girls, under the auspices of the American consul, the immediate results of which have been so satisfactory that it has been found necessary to enlarge the building. The night-schools for adults are frequented by about one hundred persons, each paying a small sum. One of the special difficulties of the work at Barcelona is that the language of the people is Catalan, and that the mass hardly know any real Spanish. At Alicante, Mr. Knapp, a missionary of the American Baptist Society, has gathered an interesting congregation, within a very commodious chapel, in connection with which there is also a well conducted Sunday-school. A second congregation of Pedobaptists, of about fifty members, have hired a hall, have furnished it, and keep it up, exclusively at their own expense."

## Correspondence.

## Texas University.

To the President and Members of the Northwest Texas, Trinity, East Texas, Texas and West Texas Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

DEAR BRETHREN—The undersigned, Commissioners of Location, appointed by the late Educational Convention called by the five Texas Conferences, beg leave to state:

That they were entrusted with high and very responsible duties by the Convention; that they have endeavored to meet them to the best of their ability; that, in view of the importance and urgency of the case, and the delay and difficulty involved in calling the Convention together again to approve their action, they have decided to make report to the conferences originating the Convention, and ask their concurrence with, and approval and endorsement of, the following important action.

Under the authority of your late Convention, called to consider and devise means for the location and establishment of the Texas University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas, the Commissioners approved the formation of a joint stock company to assist them in carrying out their design. In December last the company was organized under a Board of Directors. During the year they have been receiving proposals and considering propositions relative to the location of the institution. The Commissioners now recommend.

1. That George F. Alford, M. C. McLemore, F. C. Jeffrey, W. B. Norris, T. W. Folts, C. W. Hurley and B. R. Davis, of Galveston; S. S. Munger, of Houston; W. G. Veal, of Waxahachie; W. J. Clark, of Dallas; M. H. Bonner, of Tyler; J. D. Giddings, of Brenham; and F. A. Mood, of Chappell Hill, be and are hereby appointed Trustees of the Texas University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas, so long as they consent so to act, and remain citizens of Texas and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

2. They shall have authority to name the locality where the university shall be established; provided, it is north of the 31° north latitude, the counties of Bell, Williamson, Burnett and Travis excepted.

3. They shall determine the salary of the Regent, and the number and salaries of the professors and tutors, and shall have sole management of the fiscal interests of the university, including all assets whatsoever, whether in land, buildings, moneys, subscriptions, bonds or stocks, with the right to secure and invest any values obtainable for the university; provided, that they shall never divert to any other purpose any portion of these values or such property; provided further, that they shall, within a term of five years, from January 1st, 1872, secure, to be used for university purposes, buildings and improvements to the value of one hundred thousand dollars; and, moreover, values in other forms that they may deem best as created by the uses and investments of funds and property acquired by them for the Texas University; and provided further, that they shall make an annual statement to the patronizing conferences of the financial condition of the university.

4. Should a vacancy occur in the Board, they shall nominate his successor, subject to his appointment by the Bishop then presiding over the patronizing conferences.

Your Commissioners also recommend the appointment of a Board of Curators as follows:

1. There shall be a Board of Curators consisting of one clerical member from each patronizing conference, to be appointed by the Bishop, to hold

office at the will of the conference. The Regent of the university shall be, *ex-officio*, a member of this Board.

2. They shall nominate the Regent, subject to appointment by the Bishop, and shall elect all professors and tutors.

3. They shall have power, with the concurrence of the faculty, to confer degrees, regular and honorary, under the charter, and shall make an annual report of the condition of the institution, as to patronage and discipline, as well as to its religious condition.

4. The Board of Trustees and Board of Curators shall each have its organization and government, and shall have authority, by concurrent action, to secure a proper charter for the incorporation of the university by the State of Texas. (Signed)

F. A. MOOD, Secretary. W. C. YOUNG, President.  
October 23, 1872.

BELTON, BELL CO., TEXAS,  
October 24, 1872.

The above recommendations and contract, submitted by the "Commissioners of Location," of the Texas University, were unanimously ratified by the Northwest Texas Conference on this date.

J. C. KEENER,  
President.

This agreement was unanimously ratified by the Trinity Annual Conference at this date, Nov. 11, 1872.

WILEY A. SHOOK, Secretary. J. C. KEENER, President.

This agreement was unanimously ratified by the East Texas Annual Conference at Tyler on this date, T. W. ROGERS, Secretary. J. C. KEENER, President.

Nov. 23, 1872.

This agreement was unanimously ratified by the Texas Conference, held at Bryan on this date, Dec. 9, 1872.

J. C. KEENER, President.

This agreement was unanimously ratified by the West Texas Conference, held at Victoria on this date, Dec. 20, 1872.

J. C. KEENER,  
President.

## The West Texas Conference.

Met at Victoria, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, adjourning Sunday night, Dec. 22d. Bishop Keener presided. W. J. Joyce was chosen Secretary.

None were admitted on trial; none into full connection. One local preacher from the bounds of the Texas Conference was ordained deacon. Four traveling preachers were elected and ordained elders. The following are the appointments:

## SAN ANTONIO DISTRICT,

Buckner Harris, Presiding Elder.

San Antonio—Jno. S. Gillett.  
Sutherland Springs—C. R. Shapard;  
E. G. Duval, supernumerary.

Cibello—Jno. L. Harper. Postoffice, Lavernia.

Medina—Jno. W. Brown.

Uvalde—A. J. Potter. Postoffice, Sabinal.

Kerrville—W. L. Ridout.

Leesburg—J. H. Tucker; M. G. Jenkins, supernumerary.

Helena—E. Y. Seale.

Wesley Smith—Agent American Bible Society. Postoffice, Columbus.

## SAN MARCOS DISTRICT,

W. J. Joyce, P. E.—San Antonio.

San Marcos—O. A. Fisher.

San Marcos circuit—C. M. Carpenter. Postoffice, Mountain City.

Lockhart and Prairie Lea—W. T. Thornbury.

Seguin—H. A. Graves.

Gonzales—A. F. Cox.

Blanco mission—To be supplied by S. Johnson.

Hallettsville—John F. Cook.

## VICTORIA DISTRICT,

J. G. Walker, P. E.—Seguin.

Goliad—R. Gillett. Postoffice, Beeville.

Sandy—A. A. Killough. Postoffice, Gonzales.

Clinton—J. W. Cooley. Postoffice, Myersville.

Victoria—To be supplied by Frank Howard.

Texana—J. C. C. Black.

Concrete—C. M. Rogers.

## CORPUS CHRISTI DISTRICT,

J. W. De Vilbiss, P. E.—San Antonio.

Corpus Christi—A. H. Sutherland.

Rockport—H. G. Horton.

St. Mary's—M. A. Black.

Beeville—John B. Denton.

Neuces River—W. G. Coker. Postoffice, Neuces Town.

Oakville—To be supplied by O. S. Farwell.

Mexican mission at Corpus Christi and vicinity—Alejo Hernandez.

J. W. Whittenberg and L. M. McGehee located at their own request.

R. M. Leaton, A. B. Duval, Jessie Hord and Thomas Myers, superannuated.

The Sunday-school Convention to meet the first Thursday in May at Helena.

The next conference to be held at Lockhart, the time to be fixed by the Bishops.

Public Free Schools.

I sincerely hope our church in Texas will not place itself in a position antagonistic to our system of free public schools. In California, which enjoys a most excellent system of public schools, the State Superintendent of Education is a minister of our church. The same is true in Kentucky. It would look very odd to see the followers of John Wesley opposing a system of popular education. Having this feeling, I regret to see in the educational reports of our ecclesiastical bodies occasional flings at our free public schools.

In one of these reports, published in the ADVOCATE November 20, it appears to me the position is assumed that our people ought not to patronize any schools, public or private, except those under ecclesiastical supervision. We copy some sentences: "Individuals engage in teaching as a profession, and while many are conscientious in their work, the large majority perform their duties in a perfunctory manner, and many prosecute the tasks of the school-room only for the monetary remuneration. Shall all the sacred interests of the children be left to the hazards of so many infidel and mercenary teachers, in hopes of occasionally finding a pious instructor?" \* \* \*

This report adds: "In conclusion, the committee recommend that primary schools be established in every circuit under the care of the quarterly conference, and a high school under the care of each district conference."

This scheme looks grand on paper, but it is not new, and we hardly think it will be found practicable. In 1842 a precisely similar project was introduced at the conference in Bastrop.

One of the old preachers opposed this scheme, because, as he said, it would be viewed by outsiders as an attempt on the part of the Methodists to monopolize the educational interests of Texas. Another (both of whom have long since gone to rest,) said it would unhorse half the itinerants in Texas, and put them to teaching school, and most of the others would soon find employment in begging money to keep up the starling institutions.

We shall watch the working of the system in 1873, though in some large circuits it seems to us our school would be inadequate, if our people are permitted to patronize only church schools.

There are two schools already belonging to the conference adopting the above report, and a third is tendered to it. The three institutions employ four itinerants as teachers and three as agents. There are six districts,

fifty-four appointments, and sixty-four traveling preachers; so that fifty-six new schools are to be established. If the new institutions employ as many itinerants as those already in existence, we have, putting it mathematically, 3:7::60—140. Brethren, your scheme is not practicable.

This action on the subject of education has induced me to look a little into the financial status of the conference. More than thirty of its preachers, for the year 1871-'2, received less than \$300 each, and more than twenty of them less than \$200. It has 12,325 church members, and only 3449 children in Sunday-school. Sixteen appointments fail to report any Sunday-school at all.

If any voice could have reached the brethren in that conference, I would have said rally like a band of brothers around the institutions you already have, and send them all the patronage you possibly can. As for those parents (and there are large numbers of them everywhere,) who are unable to pay board or even tuition, say to them our fathers have provided a magnificent school fund, for the education of the youth of Texas. Let the neighbors of all creeds and all religions meet, and determine with this fund to have their children taught. If you have not houses, build them, either by voluntary contributions or taxation; (our State system allows either.) Furnish these school-houses well and employ good teachers, and fill the house with children.

To secure thorough religious instruction, let the zealous Sunday-school workers collect the children in the churches to which their parents have a predilection, and teach their our catechisms, sing their own songs, and there listen to their own preachers.

I firmly believe, Mr. Editor, it is the duty of the Methodists of Texas to take hold of our system of free public schools, and see that this splendid fund is properly used to secure the purpose for which it was consecrated. I do not think these schools will interfere with our church institutions. God forbid that a single pupil should be withdrawn from one of these halls, consecrated to religion and science. Rather let them be filled to their utmost capacity, and still larger accommodations provided, as a growing patronage may demand. H. S. T.

## WASTE BASKET.

Something to boot: An impertinent dun.

How to put a horse "on his mettle:" Shoe him.

Paradoxical—A man squaring his accounts on receiving a round sum.

"Ah, Mr. Simpkins, we have not chairs enough for our company," said a gay wife to her frugal husband. "Plenty of chairs, dear, but too much company," replied Simpkins with a knowing wink.

"That man," said a wag, "came to this city forty years ago, purchased a basket, and commenced gathering rags. How much do you suppose he is worth now?" We gave it up. "Nothing," he continued, after a pause, "and he owes for the basket."

"Coachman," said an outside passenger to one who was driving at a furious rate over one of the most mountainous roads in the North of England, "have you no consideration for our lives or limbs?" "What are your lives or limbs to me?" was the reply, "I am behind time."

This is a Boston Globe libel on the country cows thereabouts? "A milk dealer, who gets his supply of an honest old farmer, on opening a can of milk found a large bull-frog swimming around. He sent word to the farmer that he thought his milk-strainer was entirely too coarse.

## American Pulpit Thoughts.

## The End of Christ's Sufferings.

[Bishop Simpson.]

The death of Christ is the most wonderful, the most sublime fact in the universe. That a Savior could be born is wonderful; that he could leave his throne above, and, if I may use the phrase, condense himself into the form of a babe, that is wonderful. To leave the throne of glory and come to the manger, to leave the society and homage of angels and come to be a little boy, walking over the hills and valleys of earth, working for his daily bread, and toiling and suffering—that is wonderful; that he should take upon himself the human form passes all human knowledge; but that the Author of all being, he by whom all things were made, he that gave the breath of life to all, that he, in human form, could die, that is passing strange. But all that, sublime as it is, wonderful as it is, was done for two chief reasons—first, to make it possible for us to be saved; and, second, to give us hope and willingness to accept the terms of salvation.

He died to make it possible for us to be saved. The law of God announced that the sinner must die. "The wages of sin is death." And that law must not be broken; that law must be upheld, and a sacrifice must be offered, which, in the upholding of the majesty of God's law, should be as great as if that law should be executed. Suppose that law, in all its explicitness, were executed, and every human being died hopeless, remediless, in a state of sin, the law would be honored in this, that the truthfulness of its provisions were carried out. Now, if man be saved, the law is not executed in all its provisions. Then there must be an equivalent, or that law is dishonored. Christ comes from the throne. He who made man, he out of whose life human life was but a little extract, if I may use the phrase, who of his own breath breathed into humanity, and man became a living soul—he, the great Creator, in whose hand humanity could be upheld, and before whom all living things were but as a small portion of his creative energy, he comes and submits himself to that law, to bow and die under it, that he might redeem man from under the curse of the law, and the law is magnified and made honorable—stands as the expression of God's will throughout the universe, and, at the same time, man may be redeemed through the death of Christ. Now, man's salvation is thus made possible. The claims of the law can be satisfied while man may go free.—*The Methodist.*

## Faithfulness to Christ.

[Rev. C. D. N. Campbell.]

Wouldst thou be faithful to Christ's Love here? Do something for the world's mind. Think, write, speak. Fling abroad the energies of thy God-given, illumined, and quickened intellect upon the broad expanse of the world's thought. Thou—even thou—mayest think some thought which will never die, but live to bless the world long after thou art dead.

But the last life-stream of beneficence flowed from the heart of Christ to bless the souls of men. They were perishing, and He redeemed them; they were dying, and He gave them the precious drops of his own great life. That stream exhausted the heart of Christ—drained the very sources of his being; but nought recked He, in his sublime self-sacrifice, so it saved the immortal life of men. Their frail bark, wave-tossed and tempest-driven, was drifting upon the black rocks of eternal night, when Christ, the Watcher, lighted, with the flames of Divine justice, his own heart; that the sight of this ghastly beacon might scare them back to safety; and that, by this awful Light, they might see to trim

their sails and point their prow towards Heaven. And so the purple life-stream of Christ's beneficence flowed on till it broke, in bloody foam, on the Mount of Crucifixion, and darkened the heavens with its ruby spray. He was "faithful unto death" to thee; be thou "faithful unto death" to Him. Wilt thou? Then love the souls of men as He loved them. Labor, pray, work, give, suffer, die, if need be, for their salvation. Catch the flame of love from the heart of Christ, and suffer it to consume the life. So shalt thou, too, be "faithful unto death."

Note how the two paths, the truth of Christ and the love of Christ, both point to death as the final seal of truth and love. Fidelity to Christ is readiness to die, if need be, alike for the truth of Christ and the love of Christ. "Be thou thus faithful unto death," and He will give thee "a crown of life."—*Sermons.*

## Motives of Action.

[Rev. H. W. Beecher.]

Now, any course of self-examination is mischievous that puts a man all the time upon thinking of himself, and upon a mean, mousing, rankling thinking of himself at that. Any course of self-examination is pernicious under which a man is continually asking himself, "Am I going right now?"—under which a man says, for instance, at ten o'clock, "Well, I have gone right all day so far;" but at twelve says, "Have I had the glory of God before me up to this time? Have I been acting from such and such motives?" This sort of introversion is fundamentally immoral. It is immoral morality. You are not to make yourself a nest, and sit and brood over your possible conduct. You are to take your direction, and be sure it is right, and then make a fire, and put on steam, and go ahead, and trust yourself on the way.

I should like to know what kind of children I would have if I never let them go out of my sight, as men never do their motives, and if I said to them, every time they stirred to go anywhere, "What are you going there for?" and insisted upon their giving account of all they did, and stopped them, and interfered with them every hour and every minute? They would be goody-good till they were about seventeen, and devil-devil after that!

Household government is to teach the child how to take care of himself; but he will not learn how to take care of himself if he is done up in brown paper, and tied with a string! If a child is to be anything, he must be trusted, and allowed to make mistakes. The world was made to make mistakes in. The place where they do not make mistakes is some way distant!

If you treat a man as a man, he will act like a man. If you treat him as a dishonest man, or a treacherous man, you will be likely to get back the feeling which you reflect upon him. So, if you are all the time suspecting that you are selfish, you will be apt to be selfish. If you are continually stopping your faculties, as you go through your round of duties, saying to them, "Show your passport," what rush can there be to your life?"

Suppose John Zundel should stop to explain every chord that he played, and should say to me at every turn, "Now, hark! here comes the transition?" I should have the explanations, I should have a lecture upon music; but I should get no music.

Men, instead of letting their hearts, inspired of God, ring out that which is in them, are perpetually stopping them, and exhibiting them before themselves, and analyzing them; but there can be no momentum, none of that breadth and strength and largeness which a man should have, under such circumstance. You must trust yourself.—*Plymouth Pulpit.*

## Salvation by Christ.

[Bishop Bowman.]

All through the Old Testament there was not a solitary prophet that undertook to lift the veil that separated between the present and the future, and peered out into the distance, but the cross of Christ loomed up before him; not a solitary sweet singer in Israel undertook to tune his harp but its sweetest note told of Calvary. All the way from beginning to end the idea of an atonement for your sins and mine is seen in almost every sentence in the blessed Bible. Suppose I examine the Scriptures, where do I find the glory of Jesus? In his teachings, grand and beautiful! I do not wonder that Renan and others of that class have written, in these last days, that such a teacher never lived on the face of the earth as Jesus Christ. In his example, how beautiful and grand! A converted Jew to whom I once listened was trying in broken language to speak of Jesus, and being at a loss for a word, at last lifted up his eyes to heaven and exclaimed, "How beautiful a character!" But it is in the sufferings, in the blood, and in the death of Jesus on the cross that we find the beauty of his character. It was there that the apostle fixed his heart and his eye when he said, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ." I can glory in his teachings, they so infinitely excel the teachings of all the philosophers of earth. I can glory in his example, because it so infinitely excels the most beautiful examples earth has ever seen; but when I glory in Jesus most of all, I get down at the foot of the cross; it is at Calvary, in thought and in heart, at least, I kneel at the feet of my Master, and give him all the glory for the salvation wrought out by his cross. This fact runs through the Old and New Testament scriptures, that the faith of the church and of the individual believer is directed, not to the Father up yonder upon the throne, not so much to the teachings and example of our blessed Savior, as it is to the sufferings, the death, and the blood of Jesus. If this be so, how am I to accept the theory of some who, in these modern days, teach that the death of Jesus was nothing more than the death of a patriot, a philosopher, or a good man?—*The Methodist.*

## The White Hair of Jesus.

[Rev. F. DeWitt Talmage.]

Jesus of the white locks is sympathetic with all those who have white locks. If you get weary in life, here is an arm to lean upon. If your eyes get dim, he will pick out the way for you. He will never leave you. He will never forsake those who put their trust in him. Some of us, in our own families, have had instances where Christ has been very kind and loving to the aged. My mother's hair had turned white until there was not one dark thread in it—the type of her character, out of which everything had faded but the light. After a useful and blameless life, she came to her end in peace. No beggar ever came to her door and was turned away. No worried soul ever came to her and was not pointed to Jesus. When the angel of life came to a neighbor's dwelling, she was there to rejoice at the incarnation. And when the angel of death flapped its wing, she was there to robe the departed for the burial. We had often heard her, while kneeling among her children at family prayers, when father was absent, say, "I ask not for my children wealth or honor; but I do ask that they may all become the subjects of thy converting grace." Having seen her eleven children in the kingdom of God, she had only one more desire before she died, and that was, that the son on missionary ground might come back, that she might see him once

alive. And when the ship from China anchored in New York harbor, and the long-absent son stepped over the parental threshold, she said, "Now, Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation!" We gathered from afar to see only the house from which the soul had departed. Her folded hands appeared just as when they were employed in kindnesses for her children. Standing there, we said, "Don't she look beautiful?" It was a cloudless day when we carried her out to the last resting place. The withered leaves crumpled under wheel and hoof as we passed, and the setting sun, shining upon the river, made it look like fire. But more calm and peaceful was the setting sun of this aged pilgrim's life. No more tears, no more sickness, no more death. Dear mother, beautiful mother! Do you wonder that I think gray hairs are beautiful? May her Savior be the guide, the comfort, and the joy of all the aged.

To the Jesus of the auburn locks as the Jews saw him, to the Jesus of the white hair as John described him, I commend the young and the old. If you are in trouble, go to him for comfort. If you are guilty, go to him for pardon. Take his yoke, it is easy—his burden, it is light.

## Pulpit Earnestness.

[Rev. W. V. Garner.]

Look over the list of the great and successful preachers of the last century. They were not as learned as many of their contemporaries. They were not deeply versed in science and philosophy, and their classical attainments were very meagre; but they were men filled with the Holy Ghost—men of earnest spirit, who preached the gospel with that glow of soul and earnestness of expression which ever characterize those who have experienced the most of it, and believe the most firmly in it. The most prominent feature of Whitefield's preaching was his earnestness.

The gospel is preached quite as purely in many of our pulpits to-day; the same truths are uttered with quite as much clearness, but alas! not with the same mighty results. And why? Because of our lack of earnestness. Too often we seem to trifle with eternal verities, and expose ourselves to the withering sarcasm of the great comedian, who said that upon the stage fiction is treated as fact, while in the pulpit fact is treated as fiction. I think it was Spurgeon who said that he was acquainted with a young minister who was so earnest and demonstrative while preaching, that on one occasion he actually broke an oaken chair all to pieces during the delivery of his sermon.

I am not pleading for that kind of earnestness that applies itself to the demolition of pulpit furniture, nevertheless, it seems to me, that this would be infinitely preferable to the cold, passionless, frigid stoicism so widely prevalent among us.

If the great themes of the gospel, which are so well adapted to inspire earnestness, are dwelt upon in a cold and emotionless manner, will not the hearers lose confidence in the message, as well as in the messenger?

During the French revolution an obscure man rose up one day to address the convention. At the close of his address Mirabeau inquired eagerly who the person was; and added, "that man will yet act a great part, for he speaks as one who believes every word he utters."

The philosophy of true pulpit eloquence is to be found in a believing heart; a heart in which the truths of the gospel have generated such a hot fire of feeling as shall carry conviction to the minds of our hearers that we are not trifling with them.—*Christian Era.*

## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 8, 1873.

## LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

A LETTER from Rev. L. P. Lively, found in another column, brings the sad intelligence of the death of Rev. Jeff. Shook. One by one the early aborers in Texas are passing away.

**BISHOP KEENER.**—Bishop Keener, in company with Drs. McFerrin and Mood and Rev. J. W. DeVilbiss, was detained at Indianola a week after the adjournment of the West Texas Conference, waiting the arrival of the steamer. Notwithstanding this prolonged delay, the Bishop remained to attend the meeting of the Curators of the University, the 31st ultimo, and left our city on the 1st for his home in Louisiana. We hope to see him among us again in the spring, giving direction and fresh impulse to the different enterprises of the church in our bounds. We also hope to be permitted to give our readers at least an occasional contribution from his pen.

**THE TEXAS ALMANAC.**—The Texas Almanac for 1873, and Emigrant's Guide to Texas, has been placed upon our table by the enterprising publishers. Messrs. Richardson, Belo & Co. are rendering important service to the State in providing annually this compendium of valuable information respecting our great State. Emigrants will find a large amount of reliable information, which will enable them to form an accurate opinion respecting different localities, and the prospects of the different branches of business in which they may purpose to engage. Its historical sketches are valuable. The future historian of our State will find frequent cause to refer to its pages. The merchants and professional men are too well apprised of its value to require any commendation to induce them to secure a copy for counting-room or desk.

## Public Spirit.

While in Houston we visited the new Market House in that city, which is rapidly approaching completion. Through the politeness of Mr. Brady, the contractor, and Mr. W. S. Deats, who had charge of the wood-work, and Mr. Hugh Pritchard, who had put up the brick-work, we obtained the dimensions of this building, which will add to the appearance and promote the prosperity of the Bayou City. Its total length is 237 by 114 feet. The lower floor will be divided into stalls for the sale of meat and vegetables. The second floor, which is supported by 39 iron pillars, will be divided into a town hall and offices for the city government. The hall, which will be 110 by 70 feet, will be one of the most commodious and elegant of which the State can boast. The walls are 26½ inches to the second floor, and 22½ above, with a foundation of six feet depth, giving assurance of permanence to this evidence of the enterprise of the citizens of Houston. The cost of the building will be over \$200,000, and is but one of the many evidences of the enterprise of the Bayou City.

## EMPTY ZEAL.

The religion of many people expends itself in imagining what they would do if Providence would only place the facilities at their command. One would build churches, establish colleges, and support a small army of missionaries, were he as rich as certain other people. Out of his abundance, of course he would be expected to retain enough to build and furnish his own home in elegant style, and he includes, in his picture of what he would do, no small amount of the publicity and applause his extraordinary generosity would secure. Another, if he had only the gifts, would preach eloquent sermons, drawing crowds into his congregations. He, of course, includes in his picture of usefulness the most pleasant and popular appointments in the church; thinks more of the reputation he would secure than the souls he would save, and gathers around his path more of the ease and elegancies of life than the stern, hard work and painful self-sacrifice which are often the lot of the true-hearted herald of the cross. Another wastes his missionary zeal in a dream of labor on some distant outpost, in which a work is performed that would amaze an apostle; but under circumstances which have in them so much of the romantic that the missionary is lost in the hero. The labors he expects to perform are lost sight of in the sensation he purposes to awaken when, returning from his distant field, he stands in the midst of sympathizing crowds and makes the hearts of the multitude thrill with his story of toils, and dangers, and triumphs he has dreamed that he would encounter and accomplish if the opportunity were only offered.

These dreamers do little else than dream, and if the coveted opportunity were presented, they would only demonstrate more clearly, what failures they are. Men who would be prodigal in their benevolence if they were only millionaires, do not always show their liberality when the opportunity is adjusted to their capacity; and many of them, were their circumstances changed, would grow as selfish as Dives were they to become as rich. The man who would preach if he could only draw crowds around his pulpit, and hear his name trumpeted through the church, had better never preach at all, than degrade the sacred office by entering it under the promptings of such ignoble motives; while the missionary who thinks he would go out, impelled by any motive, save the constraining influence of the love of Christ, is indulging in the fancies of self-praise, which he has mistaken for an interest in the salvation of the world. Men purchase to themselves a good degree by faithfulness in each inferior office that God assigns them; and the man who fails when his sphere is limited, gives but poor promise of usefulness were his field enlarged.

In the Illinois State penitentiary there are 1239 males and only 16 females. If this be a fair test of the morals of that commonwealth, then the men are a sorry set in the company of very amiable females.

## THE WORK OF ONE YEAR.

Our Bishop has now concluded the work of appointing in our five young conferences. It is to be presumed that the preachers have all received these appointments in good faith. These appointments, in some respects of course, are not all pleasant—not such in every case as the preachers would have selected; but they are such as disinterested wisdom and Christian love have selected, invoking the guidance of the Spirit that leads into all truth. Our self-sacrificing ministers will go to their work, trusting in Him who hath called them to this glorious but most unworldly work. They can say, from a most sustaining experience hitherto, the Lord hath helped me. They hear the all-animating words, "Lo! I am with you;" and what more do we need, for it pleased the Father that in him all fullness should dwell, as its everlasting and all-comprehending abode. As God said to Moses, "I Am" hath sent you—"I Am" strength to the weak, wisdom to the ignorant, supply to the needy, hope to the despairing, and life to the dying. Thus furnished, and thus supported, who need fear that he shall fail?

"We shall have hardships;" yes, and so had the great Captain. He was thinly clad and coarsely fed; and poorer than birds and foxes, he had not where to lay his head. "I shall meet with discouragements;" yes, and so did the great Teacher. See with how much unbelief they gazed upon his Godlike works of healing, and listened to his gracious words. "Perhaps opposition, or persecution in some form, may await me;" yes, it may be so, for those who live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution, and infidelity and sensuality are no friends to self-denial and the cross; but said one of our Captain's most illustrious soldiers, when he saw a sea of troubles rolling in upon him, "None of these things move me." He stood, like the wave-resisting rock, unmoved and immovable.

As ministers, we should regard another and another appointment as a great and gracious opportunity to be useful. The fields will be white to the harvest, and we may go forth and reap sheaves for the Garner above. We may be useful to ourselves, in maturing and ripening for heaven—in adding useful knowledge, and increasing our power for doing good. Let us resolve on great things, and labor in the strength of grace toward this attainment. Above all, as laborers, let us continually pray that our faith fail not, lest we become weary in well-doing and faint by the way. A whole year concentratedly and persistently devoted to doing good, can not fail to accomplish some useful results. We shall be disappointed if the **ADVOCATE** does not chronicle many gracious triumphs of the faith that works by love.

AN exchange suggests that among the qualifications required by churches of the candidates who are seeking a call, they should add to the questions, "Is he smart?" and "will he draw?" Another, equally pertinent, viz: "Is he religious?"

## HOSPITALITY.

Be given to hospitality is an Apostolic exhortation. It is one of the generous, expansive virtues, that seeks another's good. But in its use, as in doing good in any direction, some discretion and consideration must be employed. It may be injudiciously indiscriminate; it may be too meagre or too oppressive. To note the matter concretely: when a stranger comes into the community visit him, but do not ask him, on his first arriving in your neighborhood, town or city, how he likes the place. He has not had time to form an opinion—he is not prepared to answer intelligently or truthfully. It puts the stranger into an awkward embarrassment. It would seem rude to make no reply. He is unwilling to say to you that he does not like the place, and he is perhaps not yet ready to say he does. If you must say something on the subject, simply say that you hope, when he has seen more of the place and people, he will find himself pleased. It will be easy and agreeable to him to reply, he hopes so too.

When a guest pays you a call, if the weather be cold do not take him into a fireless, cheerless parlor; it's against all the laws of hygiene, and equivalent to saying, "please don't stay long." Your guest has called, it is to be presumed, to see you, and not your parlor. If you have a more comfortable room, and it is all in the bounds of propriety, pray ask him into it, and show that you are more concerned to make him comfortable than to exhibit the furniture, carpets and pictures that beautify your parlor.

When your guest has said at table that he does not desire any more food, do him the credit to believe that he is in earnest and knows what he is about; do not insist until his refusal must seem a rudeness.

When your guest proposes to go, let him go. He knows what he wishes, and what are the demands upon his time. Do not compel him into explanations; if he wants to go it is his right, and we have no right to demand his reasons. It is an old and excellent rule of hospitality—"welcome the coming, and speed the parting guest."

WE see it stated that every year a large number of Italian children are purchased from their parents and brought to this country, to support their owners by begging and stealing. The business is carried on by agents, who visit that country every year, and by plausible misrepresentations obtain their supplies. These importations keep up the stock of thieves and vagabonds who throng every large city. The activities of iniquity appeal to the Christian world to put out corresponding efforts for the rescue of our race.

**DR. TALMAGE'S** church was burned down a few Sundays ago. Before the walls fell in the trustees of Plymouth church offered their house for his afternoon services, and before the day was over four pulpits were tendered him. This speaks well for the Christian spirit of the churches of that city. The true spirit of Christian union is manifested in aiding in the work of Christ, no matter who may be the messenger by whom the Master sends.

AN ACQUAINTANCE who, by hard work, has accumulated a few hundred dollars recently invested his earnings in land. He had found it difficult to keep his money. He had loaned it out, and the threatened bankruptcy of his debtor endangered his little wealth. Houses could burn down any day, and he was unwilling to risk it in that shape, but as land would not burn up or be stolen, he settled on an investment in that direction. Since the purchase has been made he has been sadly troubled over his title. He has sought the opinion of all his neighbors, and in the multitude of his counselors has accumulated no small stock of uneasiness and doubt. He has found out that, though the land can not run off, somebody may claim it, and the dread of the minor heirs of somebody, whose name is found in his chain of title, fills him with constant dread. He is afraid to improve his new property for fear some one will rob him of his possessions. After listening to his story for over the dozenth time, we sought to console him by the assurance that there was nothing sure and permanent in this life. Banks may fail, houses may burn down, titles may prove defective, health will fail some day, and life itself is insecure. This seemed, however, slender consolation. It was very much like comforting a man who is troubled with the chills, by informing him that the small-pox is in town. Men want a hiding place. They are ever on the hunt for securities. And yet every man's experience tells the same story of the feebleness of that tenure by which we hold any earthly good. We tried to satisfy our friend that there is an inheritance secure, permanent, fadeless. Its title comes in an unbroken chain from the court of heaven; the guarantee is the word of God, the seal the shed blood of the Redeemer, and the inheritance itself of inestimable value. In the language of men of business, "It is a sure thing." Fire can not burn it; war can not waste it; thieves can not steal it; death can not wrest us away from our possession; but on the contrary, the grave opens the way to full possession of our inheritance. Yet even this failed to give him comfort. The man only thought of his land and the possibility that some one would take it away, and with this ghost to haunt his waking hours, he is holding on to his acres, forgetting all about heaven. There are many others in like condition.

THE *Courier-Journal*, of Louisville, recently published an advertisement of the Enon Baptist Church, in that city, which contained a proposal to sell their house of worship by lottery. It was valued at five thousand dollars. Eight hundred tickets, at five dollars each, were offered. Some of the religious papers are condemning the transaction. We do not see how it can be defended. If gambling is a vice, no church can make it a virtue. The Baptist Church, as a body, are not responsible for this act, nor will they suffer alone from its effects. Such deeds are a reflection on our common Christianity, which ever degrade when they offer an unhallowed sacrifice on its altars.

A BOSTON paper mentions the fact that, notwithstanding the great fire in that city, the gift stores and jewelry establishments are as closely thronged during the holidays by eager purchasers as in other days, and that there seems no reduction in the sales of these houses. This shows that retrenchment usually begins with the necessities of life, and ends with its luxuries. A man with an average heart will, when necessity presses upon him, curtail his family supplies, and yet keep up his supply of tobacco. Many a household is pinched in its daily fare in order to appear elegantly in public, or to give an entertainment which costs more than their half yearly grocer's bill. The man who begged a dollar of an acquaintance to buy meal for his family, and spent half of it at the circus, is a type of multitudes in every community. Men everywhere spend their money more freely for that which is not bread, than for the staff of life. A momentary pleasure is preferred to a substantial good. This seems folly when the realities of life are involved; but when we remember that on a stupendous scale the human family are carrying on this folly, and in the joy of the perishable the value of the eternal is forgotten, we can realize how strange yet powerful is that infatuation, which prompts the lovers of pleasure to forget they are the creatures of God.

A FRIEND who spent some years in Europe filled his album with photographs of the notables of that centre of civilization and power. We examined their countenances with much curiosity. There were emperors and princes, queens and ladies of high rank, and yet, apart from their titles and the crowns on their heads, they looked precisely like other people. In spite of the insignia of royalty, and as if in mockery of their rank, the physiognomy of several proclaimed them to be made of the commonest kind of clay. One individual, of royal extraction, has the low forehead, the broad base to his skull, the coarse, sensual lips, and heavy chin of a prize fighter; while another countenance was as common as that of any Irish biddy, who sweats and scolds in the kitchen. It is the accident of birth of position alone which gives them their quality. If that were taken away, they would shrivel up into nobodies so soon that their presence would quickly be forgotten. They will enjoy their rank for a few years only. How poor, after all, the richest among them, in comparison to that humble Christian, who is heir of a crown and a kingdom which will endure forever.

"We came to Texas together, and now he is worth one hundred thousand dollars, and I am not worth two bits, yet after all I would not change places with him." A poor Methodist preacher was speaking, and as we thought of his history, and that of his prosperous friend, we had no doubt in our mind as to the one who had made the wiser choice. The prosperous man had lived only for wealth. He had gained it, "and nothing more." Gray hairs were on his head, and deep lines of

care on his brow. And no wonder! He was rich, but one of his sons was dead and the other a drunkard. He had toiled and saved—and for what? There was an undertone of bitterness in his conversation that told of a wasted, disappointed life. In a few years he must give up his hundred thousand dollars, and go out portionless into eternity. There was a canker on his gold, and it had eaten into the souls of his children.

And the poor Methodist preacher! What of him? He had led many sons to the cross. The story of his useful life had been told by many on the other shore, as they took their places in the shining company; and he will be no stranger when he reaches that land. Rich in faith, he is going to a region where a good deed performed, for the love of Christ, is of more value than a ruby as large as this world.

PEACE between nations is, at best, but an armed truce. The *Cologne Gazette* gives an account of the new German rifle with which the army is to be supplied. It is a needle gun, and charged with a metallic cartridge. In the hands of a well-trained soldier, it can discharge twenty-six shots per minute, and untrained troops can deliver from ten to fifteen shots per minute. Its range is one thousand six hundred metres, will be tipped with a bayonet, and will be one of the most formidable weapons ever carried into battle. In order to hasten the manufacture of this gun, large orders for parts of the lock are given to different establishments. In two years the entire German army will be supplied with this destructive weapon. France has already supplied herself with Chassepot's, by the aid of English and Belgian factories, which are just now so overwhelmed with foreign orders that the German Government has to seek other establishments. Making these murderous implements is among the most profitable branches of manufactory. The demand overlaps the capacity for supply, even when the loom is quiet, and the implements of peaceful industry are a drug in the market. A vast change awaits this world before the dawn of that day when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and the sword be beaten into the pruning hook.

UNDER the head of "Calvinists on Infant Salvation," the *Presbyterian* makes the following statement:

The following testimony on a charge which is perpetually made is worth quoting. Dr. Hodge, in a note on page 605 of the last volume of his *Theology*, cites Dr. Krauth's "Conservative Reformation and its Theology," and adds: "We are sorry to see that Dr. Krauth labors to prove that the Westminster Confession teaches that only a certain part, or some of those who died in infancy, are saved; this he does by putting his own construction on the language of that Confession. We can only say that we never saw a Calvinistic theologian who held that doctrine. We are not learned enough to venture the assertion that no Calvinist ever held it; but if all Calvinists are responsible for what every Calvinist has ever said, and all Lutherans are responsible for everything Luther or Lutherans have ever said, then Dr. Krauth, as well as ourselves, will have a heavy burden to bear."

#### FENCING.

While in Washington county we had occasion to note the fact that the air-line fence was being adopted by many of the leading farmers, and visiting our old friend, Rev. J. H. Stone, the patentee, we saw the first fence that was built upon this plan. Our readers will find a full description of this fence in an advertisement in another column. In a lane on Brother Stone's place we had an opportunity of comparing this fence with the old-fashioned stake-and-rider. On counting a few panels we soon saw that while the new fence was made stronger, there was a saving of between one-third and one-half of the rails. From the certificates secured from those who have adopted this fence, we find that many of our practical farmers endorse it.

A FEW Sundays ago we were permitted to preach in a community which we had visited over a score of years ago. Glancing over the congregation, we saw but one face that recalled the scenes of those earlier years. He was a boy when we first visited that church; now a man in his maturity. His father and mother were buried years ago; brothers and sisters are scattered, and some of them dead. Old neighbors are gone—some to the grave and some to other homes, and amid the new faces which met our gaze, he was the solitary representative of the old congregation. There are some lessons that Providence has to repeat every day to impress them indelibly on our memory. A realization of our mortality is one of these important lessons. The swift but silent steps of time bears us to the tomb, and the fall of our fellow beings, which marks every stride we take, tells the solemn story, and yet how soon the impression fades. Another year has gone. Our stay on earth is shortened. The margin of time, separating us from the eternal world, is contracting, and yet how seldom do we stop and think. The circle of old friends is thinning every day, and we are moving out into the crowd of strangers, who troop along the ways of life, and yet this admonition is too often unheeded.

A LAW WAS enacted in the State of Iowa, in 1855, authorizing the wife of a man who is injured while under the influence of intoxicating drinks, to sue the vendor of spirits and recover damages. Its merits have been tested in Des Moines, and a Mrs. Priestly has recently recovered twenty-five hundred dollars damages for injuries caused her husband by the use of intoxicating drinks. This is evidently the only way the question can be reached by law. Taxation simply hastens the ruin of the drunkard, for liquor he will have at any price; and the vendor, whose brain is as cool as his heart, must be made to feel the burden his business lays on others. The drunkard should be dealt with as a monomaniac, and his family and society shielded against his insane acts, and the man who aggravates his insanity should be dealt with as the guilty party. The wife and children are the sufferers, and society is cruel when it will not protect them from the brutalized husband and father on the one hand, and the grasping dramseller on the other.

### The Sunday-School.

GALVESTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Mr. John Howard, Superintendent St. Johns Sunday-School.

SIR—We beg leave herewith to present you, in behalf of the "Elias Howe, Jr., Sewing Machine Company," one Elias Howe Family Sewing Machine, to be disposed of in any way deemed best for the benefit of the Sabbath-school under your care.

Very respectfully yours,  
J. FRED. APPELL, Agent.  
R. B. MURPHY, Sub-Agent.

GALVESTON, Dec. 25, 1872.

Messrs. J. Fred. Appell, Agent, and R. B. Murphy, Sub-Agent, of Elias Howe, Jr., Sewing Machine Company.

GENTLEMEN—Your beautiful sewing machine, presented as a Christmas gift to the St. Johns Sunday-school, was received with many thanks, and placed on exhibition at our Jubilee.

The machine is now intrusted to the care of the finance committee of the school, Messrs. C. W. Hurley, F. C. Jeffrey and Wm. N. Stowe, to dispose of in such manner as the interest of the school may demand, and the object of your liberality be most readily attained.

In returning to you the acknowledgments and regards of the officers and teachers of St. Johns school for this costly gift, I also add my own personal hope that you may find that the liberal spirit which prompted it, and the superior excellence of the machine itself, may so obtain favor with our generous and discriminating public, that no family may be found without having in their possession one of these first-class machines, of which you are the honored agents.

I remain, with great esteem, very respectfully,  
JOHN HOWARD,  
Supt. St. Johns Sunday-school.

THE TEN WORDS.—The Jews call the Ten Commandments by the name of "The Decalogue," which signifies the "Ten Words." As these precepts can not be learned in too many ways, we here give the substance of them in ten lines, which will help the memory to recollect them in full, as read aloud in church every Sunday:

1. I am the Lord thy God—serve only me;
2. Before no image bow thy impious knee;
3. Use not my name in trifles, nor in jest.
4. Dare not profane my sacred day of rest;
5. Ever to parents due obedience pay;
6. Thy fellow-creature, man, thou shalt not slay;
7. In no licentious conduct bear a part;
8. From stealing keep with care thy hand and heart;
9. All false reports against thy neighbor hate;
10. And ne'er indulge a wish for his estate.

President Allen, of Girard College, used the following illustration recently in an address at Bethany school: "In the northern part of Pennsylvania is a river which flows northward into the State of New York. Originally, it turned southward again, and flowed through the Susquehanna into the ocean. But our New York neighbors stole our river! They raised its surface by building a dam across it, and thus carried its waters into an entirely new channel. Instead of flowing to the south, it now feeds a canal and flows into Oneida lake, and then down through the St. Lawrence river and gulf to the ocean, at a much higher latitude than before. Thus the Sabbath-school elevates the life of the soul, so that it enters eternity at a much higher point than if it had been left to flow on in the valley of death."

### Bread Upon the Waters.

One of our exchanges tells the following pleasant little story:

Away back in the years that are gone, a rich merchant of New York, returning to his home one cold November evening, found a poor, barefooted child upon his doorstep, shivering and in tears from suffering and want. Many persons would have driven her away, but a glance at her face struck pity to his heart, and he took her into his house, warmed her by the fire, fed her at his table, and clothed her in the warm cast-off garments of his own little girl. He listened to her tale of sorrow, believed it, and with a basket of food and an old though comfortable blanket, sent her home, telling her to come to his house whenever they needed food, clothing or fuel.

It seems that the poor family struggled on as best they could, and whenever poverty pinched too bitterly, the girl came to the merchant's house for the proffered charity, until her face became quite familiar.

One day she came in great sorrow and bitter weeping. Her mother was dead, and she had no one to turn to in bereavement of her little heart but the kind merchant. He buried the poor dead woman, and took the girl to his home until he could, from the dying directions of the mother, write to her relations; for it seems the mother had married against the will of her parents, and had been disinherited.

During her life she had preferred to remain in poverty and obscurity rather than to appeal to her relatives, but at her death, pride was swallowed up in anxiety for her helpless child. The relations came and took the child away, and then her whereabouts were lost to the merchant.

Years rolled by, and misfortune overtook our man of generous heart. Death of his family and bankruptcy of his fortune left him a poor and desponding man. Many were the ways he strove to rise again, but always failed, until he finally kept a street stand, selling apples and cake to the children. One day a runaway team overturned his stand and injured him so severely that he was taken to the hospital, and a paragraph of the accident appeared in the papers, with his name and a sketch of his life and failure.

This paragraph caught the eye of a wealthy lady living in a neighboring city. She hastened to New York and to the hospital, and stood by the bed of the poor old man. In her fine, generous face, he could not recognize the little girl he once befriended. But such she was. She had been educated by wealthy relations, had married well and lived in luxury. She had never forgotten her first benefactor, but had lost all traces of him until, to her surprise, she saw the paragraph in the papers. And now the bread cast upon the waters had been found, after many days, gloriously multiplied, and, taken to the generous home of the noble woman, he is passing his last days in peace and happiness, loved and honored as her own father, and the children even call him grandpa.

### Church Members and Sunday-Schools.

Every church member ought to be a member of the Sunday-school. He ought to be connected with it in some capacity. If he is qualified to teach, and there is need for him in this capacity, let him be a teacher. If he is not able to teach, or has not the opportunity to do so, let him be a scholar. Let him be in that class which he is best fitted to enter. The Sunday-school is not adapted to benefit the young alone, but the middle-aged and the old also.

There are in our country churches too many who are not identified with

the Sunday-school, and who contribute nothing at all to its strength and usefulness. Some for one reason and some for another, excuse themselves from taking a part. In many churches the school languishes, and is kept up with difficulty, because so many of the members of the church refuse to lend a helping hand. This is wrong, very wrong. If the Sunday-school is a good institution, and is, as we all believe, a valuable auxiliary in the work of extending the influence of the gospel and building up the cause of Christ, then every Christian should give it his aid, and labor to make it efficient. He should allow no trifling cause to prevent him from connecting himself with it, or from giving it strength and encouragement by his attendance.

The church member does not discharge his duty fully by simply connecting himself with the Sunday-school. He may be regular in his attendance, active in the school, and thorough in his preparation for the performance of the duties of his position; still there is more to be done. He should work outside of the school—for it as well as in it. He should labor to extend its influence. He should strive to get others interested in it. He should make efforts to bring into it those who will be benefited by it. He should give work, attention and money to providing those an opportunity of attending the school, who are unable to provide it for themselves. And he should pray constantly for its success.

Many plans are devised for interesting the children, and for securing their punctual and regular attendance upon the exercises of the Sunday-school. Now, if some one devise a plan whereby all the members of our churches shall be interested, their connection with the school and attendance secured, and their efforts in its behalf enlisted, he will be the greatest benefactor that the Sunday-school cause has found since it has had an existence. The Sunday-school work will be doubled in its extent, influence and efficiency, and it will at once assume its true place as a means of promoting the interests of the cause of Christ.—*"Religious Herald."*

### Family Classes.

There are many neighborhoods, both in city and country, where it is not practicable to gather a sufficient number of children to make a Sunday-school, but yet where Sunday-school work can be profitably pursued. Some parents, who do not care enough for religious instruction to encourage their children to attend a large school at a little distance, would be quite willing that a neighbor should invite them to her own house for an hour on Sunday afternoon. By this means a single class might be taught with more freedom than is otherwise possible. A woman of tact and real teaching ability could in many cases do more good by such a method than in the ordinary one. Being well acquainted with the parents, and having constant opportunity to note the influences which surround their little ones, she could adapt herself more readily to special needs. Some of the restraints which are necessary for the good of the whole in a large school could safely be ignored in this family circle, and a little management, with a great deal of heart, would secure the spontaneous devotion of the children.

Another advantage would be the utilizing of what may be called the stay-at-home talent of many Christian women. Some women, abundantly able to instruct children in an informal, social way, fail when put in charge of a class in the Sunday-school. The methods which prove best for the majority of teachers are not suited to them—they are what Saul's armor was to David. Moreover, mothers are frequently kept at

home by the care of young children, and, unless they can take a class in their own houses, can not take one at all.

Of course an effort of this kind should not be allowed to interfere with regularly organized schools, but there are many localities in which it may minister grace to a most graceless and destitute population.

### "Tired."

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, speaking of Sunday-school teachers who "get tired" and leave their classes, says: "Everybody gets tired except the devil; he is a bishop who is never out of his diocese." There is as much truth as blunt force in the remark. It is worth keeping in mind on entering the full Christian campaign.

Gov. Leslie, of Kentucky, who is a teacher in a Baptist Sunday-school, remarked to a friend recently: "For six years I have taught a class of young men in the Sunday-school; during this time twenty-two have been members of the class, and of this number I have witnessed the conversion of sixteen, who have become active members of the Baptist Church, and prosperous, honest members of society." He added that he regarded the Sunday-school as the most efficient agency that can be employed to counteract the agencies of error and evil which are now like a flood rolling in upon the nation.

A mother, who had brought up a large family of children, all of whom had become members of the Christian fold, was asked what means she had used with so much success, to win them to the cross. She replied, "I have always felt that if they were not converted before they became seven or eight years of age, they would probably be lost; and when they approached that age, I have been in agony lest they should pass it unconverted. I have gone to the Lord in my anguish, and he has not turned away my prayers, nor his mercy from me." Let all mothers and fathers follow this example. The incident has also a moral for children.

COURAGE REWARDED.—A missionary of the American Sunday-School Union accepted a challenge to discuss with a "Hardshell" preacher, before several thousands of people, the subject of Sunday-schools. But on reaching a creek between him and the place of meeting, the evening before, he found it overflowing its banks with a very rapid current, and no bridge within fifteen miles. The meeting was to open next morning at nine o'clock. At first he thought he must give it up; but on picturing to himself the disappointment and disaster likely to ensue, he plunged in upon his horse, and after a fearful fight for his life, crossed over.

A gentleman who witnessed the missionary's thrilling adventure described the scene to the old preacher the same night. On Sunday morning an immense crowd was present, and according to arrangement, the missionary spoke first. Then the old preacher rose and said: "Brethren and friends, all I have to say is, that the man who would cross Duke's mill-dam, on horseback, when it was near dark, and have such an escape as Brother Davis has described, has convinced me that he means something and is honest, and that this must be God's work," and taking the missionary by the hand, he added, "God bless you, my brother, and the American Sunday-School Union, and the school the missionary is about to organize here to-day." In the course of years four churches have grown out of that Sunday-school.

THE action of the conferences in Texas respecting the Sunday-school cause, indicates the increasing interest felt by our church respecting this important field of labor.

**Boys and Girls.**

**Kindness Rewarded.**

Some time ago, three boys set out to walk from a village in Holland to the town of Arnheim, which was about nine miles from where they lived. The king of Holland was expected to arrive at Arnheim, and there was to be a grand procession in honor of his arrival, and the boys resolved to go and see it. This was the reason of their going. They had not gone very far before they found a little girl, about three years old, sitting under a tree in a field, and crying bitterly. Her dress showed that she belonged to a wealthy family. They asked her to tell them where she lived, but in reply to their questions, she only called on her mamma, and kept on crying. They saw that the poor child was lost. They talked to her, and tried to comfort her a little while. Then two of the boys, whose names were Hans and Gussy, were not willing to stay any longer. They wanted to hurry on to the town, and see the king.

"But we can't leave this child here alone," said Fritz, the other boy.

"Nonsense," said Hans, "she'll find her way home somehow, I daresay. Providence will take care of her."

"But I think Providence has sent us here to take care of her," said Fritz.

"If you stay here much longer," said Gussy, "you'll be too late to see the king."

"King or no king," said Fritz, "I'm not going till I see this child safe."

"Good luck to you then," said the other boys, "we are off." And off they went toward Arnheim.

As soon as they were gone, Fritz began to think what he had better do. He looked all around, and presently he spied a gentleman's house away off from him.

"Good," said he, "I'll carry her there and ask them to take care of her."

"Come away, sissy dear," said he, "and I'll take you to your mamma." Then he lifted her up in his arms, and carried her a little way. But though he was a pretty stout boy, he soon found she was too heavy for this. So he set her down, and fixed her on his back, with her arms around his neck.

In this way he found he could get on very easily, and the little girl seemed pleased, and began to smile and chuckle.

As soon as Fritz drew near the gentleman's house, a beautifully dressed lady who was coming up the lane, gave a loud cry. Then she ran up to Fritz and took the child from his back. It was her own child. She kissed it again and again, while the tears of joy ran down her cheeks. The child, too, laughed and cried for gladness, and nestled down in her mother's bosom, and clasped her little arms round her neck, as if she was never going to let go of her again. While this was going on, a gentleman came up from another lane, where he had been hunting the child. Behind him was the farmer; while from a third lane came the farmer's wife, and the maid-servant, and the man-servant, and the cat and the little dog, all seeming to be excited at the loss of the little girl. They all gathered round the happy mother, and nothing was heard but expressions of gratitude and joy. Pussy purred as loud as she could, and the little dog jumped about and wagged his tail to show how glad he was.

All this time Fritz stood with his cap in one hand and his handkerchief in the other, with which he was wiping off the perspiration from his face. Presently the gentleman took him by the hand, and said—

"Ah! my good fellow! what joy you have caused us! Where did you find her?"

"Over yonder in the fir-bush," said Fritz, pointing to the place.

"And did you carry her all that way?" asked her mother. "She was a heavy burden to you, I'm sure, my good boy."

"I often carry a bag of rye to the mill," said Fritz, "and that's heavier ma'am."

"Take this and buy something for yourself," said the gentleman, offering him a silver coin.

"No, thank you," said Fritz, "I'd rather not take anything."

"Why not?" asked the gentleman.

"Wasn't it my duty, sir, to carry the child home? I am glad I found you so soon. I think I can still get to Arnheim in time."

"So you want to go to Arnheim to see the king?" said the gentleman. Very good. We are just going there ourselves. Will you sit on the box with the coachman?"

Of course Fritz had no objection to this. While the horses were getting harnessed, the gentleman took Fritz into the house and gave him some cake, and a glass of water, to refresh him after his long walk. Soon the carriage was ready. The gentleman and lady, with the nurse and little girl got in, and Fritz mounted the box with the driver. What a pleasure it was to him! He had never sat so high in his life. And what speed! The horses seemed almost to fly along the road. In about an hour after starting, they overtook the two boys, just before entering Arnheim. They looked dusty and tired.

"Hallo! old fellows, how do you do? Hurrah!" cried Fritz, swinging round his cap as the carriage flew past. It drove straight on under all the flags and wreaths that hung over the streets.

The evening of that day, the three boys were walking home by moonlight. "Did you see anything, Gussy?" said Hans. "Not a thing," said Gussy. "There was such a crowd I couldn't see even the king's carriage; and I'm so hungry I can hardly keep from biting my tongue."

"So am I," said Hans. "I had to stand all the time behind a big fat farmer, that was about a yard above me. Did you see anything, Fritz?"

"Didn't I though?" said Fritz. "I sat on the top of the box of that gentleman's carriage, whose little child I carried home in the morning. I saw the king and the guard of honor. I saw all the soldiers, and the royal carriages, and everything. And every now and then the gentleman handed me up some nice cake, and before I left he made me take this," said Fritz, holding up a handsome silver watch.

By his willingness to sacrifice his own pleasure for the happiness of others, he gained not only the day's enjoyment, but the happiness for himself that always follows right-doing.—*Adapted from Bible Blessings.*

**Repeat the Truth, Not Yourself.**

Scholars too often have occasion to complain of "the same old story,"—a want of freshness and variety in the discourse of the teacher. We will remember the disgust with which a bright little fellow, with a superior verbal memory, used to repeat the stock phrase and hortatory repetitions of Deacon Plod. Sometimes he would mimic that good man's eccentricities, as roguish boys are apt to do; but in this he would have done little harm, had there not been too much ground for real dissatisfaction. For the Deacon did not study; or if he "looked over" the lesson before coming to his class, it was with the idea of making a "few general remarks," which, whatever the subject, bore a striking resemblance to each other. He inevitably fell into the same strain, so that, whenever we met him on the street, or thought of him anywhere, it was to recall his stereotyped admonitions to "lis-

ten to the inward monitor," and "repent while in the morning of life," and to "earn long life by obedience to parents, and by fearing the Lord."

It is impossible for parents to approve the reckless criticism and impatience of their children in such a case; and yet to give occasion for such discontent is more than unfortunate. The teacher who thinks himself able to interest and profit a class, Sunday after Sunday, without drawing upon other resources than his own, is sadly mistaken. After a little the ablest will begin to repeat himself. He may have a fund of stories, or many superficial tricks of manner at his command; but the keen eyes of children are not to be evaded. If he has nothing which fairly illustrates the lesson, nothing which grows out of its central thought, nothing specially prepared for this occasion, they will know it, and become listless. "The same old story" will not hold them, and that not because they need new truths, but rather new views of old truths. The Gospel-theme need never be deserted; nay, it is only by line upon line that it can be duly impressed; but repetition of *oneself*, and of one particular statement of many-sided truth, is sure to foster indifference, and to diminish the teacher's power.—*S. S. Times.*

**Taken Care of by a Dog.**

The *Cleveland Herald* has a story of a little boy seven years old, who had wandered away from his home, and was found by a policeman, crouched in the corner of a yard, asleep and half frozen. The boy, unable to make his way home, began to cry, and while thus engaged, a large dog, which the boy had never seen before, came along and took a position close to him, and remained on guard before him, lending the warmth of his shaggy covering to keep comfortable the feet and limbs of the boy. When the officer attempted to arouse the little sleeper and take him to the station for better security, the dog manifested a disposition to resist any interference with his charge, and only after considerable coaxing did he finally concede the point, and suffer the little wanderer to be led to the station, where he was given a chance to get a good nap on a lounge in a warm room. The dog followed, stole quietly into the room where he was taken, stretched himself on the floor beside the couch of his little companion, and when the sergeant went thither at seven o'clock in the morning to look after the little fellow, the dog manifested anger at the intrusion, and stuck by the boy with a fidelity as devoted as was wonderful. When the little fellow went to the station on Detroit street, the dog still attended him, taking up a position at his feet on reaching there, viewing all comers with the eye of jealous and determined guardianship. What became of the two after this, beyond the fact that the boy was restored to his home, is not known, but the peculiar and wonderful conduct of that dog certainly deserves mention and commendation.

**WHAT A LITTLE GIRL FOUND.**

In the eastern part of Maine, in a time of reformation, a mother was sweeping the room where her invalid daughter had lain upon her bed for a year, when she said:

"Mother, what do you think I have found?"

"I don't know, my dear. What could you find, since you are compelled to lie on your little bed?"

"O, mother! I have found Jesus. As I lay here praying, I looked away to him, and he forgave my sins."

And so it was. I found the precious child had been deeply convicted and truly converted while confined to her couch; and the tears of joy ran down her cheeks as she confessed to me what Jesus had done for her soul. Now,

my little readers, you know Jesus loved little children, and said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." He is waiting to hear and to answer your prayers; and, even if you cannot go to the meeting-house, God can bless you in your closets.

Go and pray, "O Lord! for Christ's sake pardon my sins, and prepare me for thy kingdom;" and wait for an answer. Be willing to give up your sins, and to love and serve Jesus all the days of your life, and he will save you. Why, he loves you, and he died to save you, my little readers. He will never leave you so long as you trust in him.

It is necessary that those who love God should be alone with him at times. "Go forth," says God to Ezekiel, "into the field, and there will I talk with thee."

We may be engaged in the work of the Lord as well with the spade or a plough in our hand, as a Bible; on our knees scrubbing a floor, as on our knees in an attitude and act of prayer.

**PUZZLES, ETC.**

**ENIGMA.**

A favorite of each lady fair,  
I often rest upon her chair;  
And like herself I add a grace  
Where'er I am allow'd a place.  
Yet not for ladies' use alone  
On fashion's stage by fate I'm thrown;  
For lordly man has often deign'd  
To take me from some friendly hand,  
Which in deep love for one so dear  
Had twisted me with many a tear.

Change but the sound of my strange name  
(Of letters still retain the same.)  
My nature and my purpose too  
Are strangely alter'd, e'en to you.  
In harmony I now take part,  
And soothing tones help to impart.  
Without me melody is naught,  
And time itself could not be caught.

Take of me now another view;  
You know me—and old master too;  
For oft I'm sure I've heard you say  
(When full resolved to have his way.)  
"The poor old man has changed again—  
There's some new notion in his brain!"

Name me, my friends, I'm in your sight,  
Gracing fair hands this very night.

**REBUS.**

- A depot or store to keep powder and balls;
- A city in Asia, surrounded by walls;
- An edible substance, which oft forces tears;
- A kind of a bandog, with pendulous ears;
- A nymph that was thought to have pined in a sound;
- A man who in Parliament is to be found;
- The drum of the ear, where all the bones meet;
- An isle, which of learning was once the retreat;
- A criminal, frequently subject to stripes;
- A confection arranged into tubular pipes;
- A native of Delos, of music the god;
- A fish which is easily caught with a rod;
- A disease of the lungs, which shortens the breath;
- The village where Sydney the brave met his death;
- An island, which in the Atlantic you'll find;
- A liquid, which is an ignitable kind;
- A place which the heathens suppose will entrance;
- A town, rather small, in the northwest of France;
- And one in fair Scotland, where Richmond resides;
- A person whose sentiment always decides;
- An insect that's useful, which feeds upon leaves;
- A light which the sailor with pleasure receives;
- A texture which only of cotton is made;
- A city in Holland, with plenty of trade.

Presuming the reader has now found each word, We can promise that he with us has concurr'd, In saying the initials and finals as well What you find in the *ADVOCATE* will tell.

**REBUS.**

A piece of pastry; a Scripture name; a bird; a burning application; a heathen goddess; a title of respect; a material used in making paper; a female name; a prominent part of a castle; one disliked by most authors; a man's name not uncommon in Scotland; a river in America; a projectile used in war; lofty; a swift runner; and to wound. The initials and finals read downward will both show what occasioned great excitement in England during the past summer.

**Answers to Puzzles in No. 1018.**

- 1—NINE; ELEVEN; SIX; TWO;—Nest. 2—THE YEAR. 3—ARARAT; HERO; ANT; PHARAOH; PLUTO; YPRES; NOTE; ELBOW; WIMPLE; YELL; ECHO; ABSOLV (E); RACINE—A Happy New Year to Those We Love. 4—SOMNUS; CRITIC; OHIO; TUNNEL; ANDULUSIA; NUN; DURID—Scotland.

## TEXAS ITEMS.

The epizootic has appeared at Longview.

Cut wood is selling for \$7 per cord in Austin.

Immigration is flowing into Limestone county.

Immigrant wagons are still passing through Waco.

The Dallas News urges the erection of a city hospital.

The Waco Advance wants an ordinance against fire-crackers.

No Indians down this moon, so far, says the Lampasas Dispatch.

Rain and mud is reported in Brownsville, and no prospect of change.

Fine barns, after the northern style, are being erected in Kaufman county.

Fifty immigrants reported arrived at Hearne, with the view of remaining.

Subscriptions to the Dallas grain elevator and flouring company are brisk.

Johnson & Robinson's gin was burned at Dresden last week. Loss \$6000.

The public square of Tyler has been lit by elegant gas lamps by the "city fathers."

Several applications have been sent from Kaufman county for patents for new inventions.

Dallas, Corsicana, McKinney and Paris, are about to organize hook and ladder companies.

The Monitor says immigrants are pouring into Denton, Wise Clay and Montague counties.

The Kaufman Star says many wagons are daily passing through that town on their way westward.

The Bulletin says a small piece of silver ore was found on Mrs. Hudson's land, one mile from Marshall.

The State Gazette says Adjutant General Davidson was not hoaxed into resigning. The Gazette ought to know.

Col. Felton, of Kaufman county, planted corn on the 18th of last February, and made fifty-one bushels to the acre.

The Sherman papers say that the Central road is graded to Red River, and that the track is being rapidly laid down.

The Greenville Herald says arrangements are being made, and Greenville will soon have a bank to facilitate our growing business.

Bridge tolls over the Waco bridge, even while competing with the fords—the river being low—is stated by the Advance to be \$75 per day.

An exchange thinks the horse malady will now cease. It has reached Texas, and will soon worry itself to death on some mustang pony.

The Sherman Courier inform us that Senator Broughton will probably be well enough to be in his seat upon the meeting of the legislature.

The Belton Journal learns that the Chamberlain flock of sheep, the largest and finest in that portion of the country, has been sold for \$20,000 in gold, cash.

From the Brownsville Sentinel we learn that a detachment of the Ninth cavalry recaptured about seventy cattle from thieves on the Rio Grande, recently.

The Texas New Era says: The International is now running to Overton, about sixteen miles from here. We will soon hear the cars whistle in another direction.

Mr. Miles Dikes, an old and respected citizen of Gonzales county, died on the 8th instant, aged sixty-five years. He had been a resident of Texas forty odd years.

The Dallas News says if cotton continues to come in much faster, there won't be floats enough to get it to the depot, and as for hides, they are as "thick as leaves in Val Ambrossa."

The Brownsville Ranchero wants the United States to take charge of Zona Libra, or Free Belt of the Rio Grande, and encourage immigration, thus putting a stop to Mexican pilfering.

The Denison Journal of the 21st says: Mr. Aynes and Mr. Eastburne, large cattle dealers from Jacksboro, were in the city last week and made arrangements for shipping cattle from this point. They have 17,000 head near here at the present time.

The Austin Statesman says a proposition has been made by a responsible gas company to light the city with gas, on terms, too, that are reasonable. The board have the proposition under consideration, and if accepted, the work will be commenced in sixty days.

The vote at the recent election on a change of the State constitution opening up the public domain to the encouragement of internal improvements, was in favor of the amendment, 57,239; against the amendment, 34,990. These figures are taken officially.—State Journal.

The San Antonio Express of the 29th ultimo says: A Mexican was brought into this city on Saturday last pierced through with Indian arrows. The arrows were supposed to have been from Comanche bows—or which are the same, Lipan. He was found about thirty miles from the city.

The Bonham Enterprise, speaking of North Texas, says: It is becoming the focus of all trades and business, and if its educational, social and moral immunities kept pace with the material advancements, it would be difficult for us to picture a more auspicious future for our section than is in certain waiting near ahead.

The Hearne Free Press says: We are reliably informed that there is a boy in Jasper county ten years old, who is six feet high and weighs 301 pounds; the youngster's name is Bean. In the language of our informant, the boy "is as strong as an elephant and as active as a squirrel." We vouch for the truthfulness of these facts.

The Corsicana Observer of the 25th ultimo says: Last Monday business was better than it has been during the season. Beaton street was thronged with wagons. We counted fifty-seven at one time, all loaded with cotton and produce. Our merchants were as busy as bees; cotton buyers were paying outside figures, and everything was lively. We venture that our city is the best business place on the Central railroad.

We have been permitted to examine the report of the public free schools in Colorado (8th Educational District,) made by J. W. Johnson, inspector of the district. The total number of schools in the county is twenty-five, with an attendance of 1100 pupils: there are thirty-two teachers, of all grades. The cost of schooling averages \$1 43, currency, per capita. Most of the schools are reported in a flourishing condition. The report is full, explicit and to the point.—Colorado Citizen.

The Houston Telegraph says: We had a call from Messrs. Cain & Bryce, the owners of the coal fields near McDade, on the Texas Central's branch to Austin. Their purpose is to have this coal thoroughly tested by the railroad engines and by the gas company of this city, and they are confident that it will triumph in both tests. We shall watch these tests with interest, and shall rejoice if a complete triumph shall be the result in favor of this coal, for it would be of immense benefit to the State.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

President Lerdo, of Mexico, is 45 years of age.

General Timothy Orgando has been killed in St. Domingo.

Monsignor Valegra, the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, is dead.

Valuable brine springs have been discovered in Howard county, Mo.

Henry Dickens, son of Charles Dickens, is studying law in London.

The old gold coin of Prussia is to be collected and withdrawn from circulation.

Bismarck is a member of 141 German societies in different parts of the world.

Russia has, in addition to her army in the field, an effective reserve force 480,000 strong.

Two Dubuque fathers swapped babies at the baptismal font. A boy for a girl and \$15 to boot.

The Bishop of Litchfield, England, has been "down in a coal mine" holding a religious service.

A subscription has begun in New York for the benefit of the Fifth Avenue Hotel sufferers.

Mr. Gladstone, the British Premier, finds time amid the cares of office to daily read and relish Homer.

Peter Saxe, brother of John G., drives mules across the Plains. John G. drives the Muses—well, almost anywhere.

Alexander Dumas, who earned more money, perhaps, than any other author, left for his funeral expenses precisely twenty francs.

Rev. Simon Ascher, for forty years chief reader at the Great Synagogue in London, died recently at the age of eighty-three years.

A Chicago paper says that it is wonderful how quick the blind beggars of that city can tell the difference between ten cents and a quarter.

Prince Del Drago, son-in-law of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, has been fined 1000 lire for neglecting to attend an Italian court as a juror.

They are making paper of wire grass in Georgia, but in limited quantities. The swamp palmetto is also used for the same purpose.

The Marquis of Queensbury has been fined twenty shillings for striking Tom Toby, a police detective, in the face, at the Charing Cross Hotel.

General Dominguez and Mr. Salomon are the candidates for the Presidency of Hayti at the election which will take place in February, 1873.

Nine human beings drank themselves to death from sundry casks of liquor washed ashore near Portland, England, from the wreck of the Royal Adelaide.

The Herald of Life, (Adventist,) finds evidence in Scripture that the epizootic "is but another omen of the coming day, and another effort of God to call attention to it."

Lord St. Leonards, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Westbury, Lord Cairns and Lord Heatherley, each receive from the British Exchequer a yearly pension of \$25,000 for having been Lord Chancellor.

The seventy-three Chinamen who first came to North Adams, Mass., have laid up \$73,000 above all expenses since they began work for Mr. Sampson. Twenty-two more of the Celestials are expected in a few days.

Thomas Alexander Mitchell, M. P., and member of an eminent London shipping house, of great wealth and sixty years old, has shocked the aristocratic circle, of which he was an ornament, by leading to the hymeneal altar a pretty bar-maid from a metropolitan gin palace named the "Irish Harp." He has \$75,000 per year.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

## Miscellaneous.

Seventeen hundred emigrants have arrived in New York since New Year's day, many of whom are destitute Italians.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 2.—The horse disease is raging in Denver and other sections of the Territory. Most of the animals of the Colorado and Central City Stage Company are sick, and no coaches are running between Central City and Georgetown.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The Lee family of circus performers, of eight persons, were murdered by the Apaches while traveling through Arizona.

The military sent to fight the Indians have not yet succeeded in drawing them from their stronghold at Ben Wright's cave. Howitzers and bomb shells will be used to dislodge them.

Additional troops have been stationed at Fort Klamath, and Plain Jack's band will be increased. It now numbers over one hundred warriors, who are all well armed, and have the reputation of being good fighting men.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—St. James Episcopal Church is burned. It was valued at \$40,000.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 28.—Twelve are missing from the Cottonwood avalanche. The slide came from the mountains, a mile distant, with fearful speed; men, mules and wagons were carried away like whisks of straw; the rain here and snow on the mountains continues; trains are nine hour's behind time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—It is reported that rich gold quartz mines are discovered in Sitka.

British-American war vessels are concentrating at Honolulu.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 3.—Five stores on Magazine street, known as Aurich's Row, are burned. Loss \$75,000; insurance \$500, in home companies.

The Conservative Legislature is expected to reassemble on Monday. General Emory's troops still hold Mechanic's Institute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Sumner had a bad night, but was better this morning.

The statement of the public debt for the past year shows an increase of \$1,684,307 80. The payments during the month have been very heavy, and the receipts light; the coin balance in the treasury is \$74,359,275 74, and the currency balance is \$8,876,573 52; the specie deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificate indebtedness, is \$25,370,000, and the coin certificates are \$23,263,000.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 31.—The steady rain which fell during last night softened the ice, causing large quantities to sink, and greatly lessening the danger to boats. The river is rising, and the floating ice is diminishing rapidly.

The officers of the Belle Lee, which arrived from below this morning, report that they met a large number of coal barges comparatively uninjured, and that they also rescued a man named Harvey, with his wife and child, from a dredge-boat at the mouth of the St. Francis river.

The ferryboat Excelsior has sprung a leak and is sinking. She is valued at \$7500, and will probably be a total loss; she is uninsured.

Parties who left Randolph yesterday morning state that the ice is gorged there thirty feet in height, and that a flatboat containing seven persons was drawn under it, and all perished. This news caused great excitement here among the steamboatmen.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31.—Early this morning the ice broke. The steamers Mountain Boy, Messenger and

Gray Eagle, were cut loose from the foot of Walnut street, and carried them down to the mail line wharf-boat, at the foot of Vine street, sinking the Mountain Boy and damaging the other two boats.

St. Louis, Dec. 31.—A cold and drizzling rain fell to-day. The snow is disappearing. The gorge above the bridge is unbroken, but if the rain continues the bridge will not be used for fear of a momentary break, which might demolish the bridge.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 31.—A block of five brick warehouses on Union street burned. Loss \$100,000.

MONTREAL, Dec. 31.—A fire in St. Peter street; loss half a million.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.—John A. Brown, the oldest banker and broker of this city, died to-day, aged eighty-five. In 1871 he donated \$300,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital of this city.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Fire Marshal McSpedian says, in regard to the burning of Barnum's museum and menagerie, that the fire originated under the floor and immediately over the boiler; and from the steam, which in its effects is as destructive as burning gas or flame, and where it is allowed to gain strength is sure to be productive of most terrible results. He adds that the attention of the managers of the circus was called to its condition, but the alterations made were inadequate—hence the fire.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—The river commenced falling last night, indicating another ice gorge. The total loss so far will not exceed \$200,000. A coal famine is apprehended.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 28.—The city is entirely out of coal, there being no trains from Memphis for three days.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Sub-treasury balances gold at \$40,283,541; currency, \$2,010,629.

The evidence in the Stokes case is closed; the argument is proceeding; the court was crowded to excess.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says it appears that Attorney General Williams has been used as a cover for the usurpations by Federal bayonets in the Louisiana trouble. He has allowed himself to be made a target of attack, in order to shield President Grant personally from the odium attaching to the high-handed action of the Government. Attorney General Williams has merely executed the orders of his chief, and has done nothing of his own volition in the matter. The dispatch signed by him and addressed to Pinchback, recognizing him as the rightful Governor, and Kellogg's faction in the State House in New Orleans as the rightful Legislature, was dictated by President Grant himself. It is even said it went against his legal conscience to carry out the instructions of the President.

The Sub-Committee of the Louisiana Delegation visited many prominent merchants yesterday, with a view of protracting some action in behalf of the Louisiana complication.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Cardwell, Secretary of War, addressed a public meeting at Oxford on the 30th ultimo. He spoke strongly in favor of the ballot law and the licensing act; expressed satisfaction with the result of the arbitration at Geneva, and rejoiced that the boundary dispute was settled, and that there was no longer a cloud between England and America. He adverted to the plan for the localization of the army, and advised a closer association of the army with the militia, and declared himself in favor of a short term of enlistment.

The John Bellew sails for America January 9th.

LONDON, January 2.—Hundreds of

agricultural laborers are out of employment here, because farmers refuse to pay the wages they demand, and are preparing to emigrate to Brazil.

The London Times says it must confess that Americans will eventually people the Sandwich Islands, which will become a valuable colony between San Francisco, China and Australia.

The Times reviews the question of annexation by filibustering, as heretofore practiced in new countries by the great powers, and doubts the right or propriety of any nation taking possession of the Sandwich Islands in such a manner.

HALIFAX, Dec. 30.—The schooner Lord of Islands, from St. Martins, was wrecked on Ironbound Island. Her captain, mate and four of the crew perished.

HALIFAX, Jan. 1.—The brig Batavia was wrecked in the lower bay; the crew were saved.

The schooner Anna Laura was lost near point Aconic; the crew were saved.

France.

PARIS, January 2.—The transport Orne will soon sail for New Caledonia with 580 Communist prisoners, who had been sentenced to penal servitude in that colony.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Bourviny, French Minister to the Papal court, resigned because some French naval officers in Rome, at the beginning of the holidays, called on the King and the Pope on the same day and tendered the compliments of the season. The monarchists seek to make political capital out of the affair. The Union publishes an address praising the Minister's act as a striking avowal of the policy which would abandon the Holy Father to spoliation and insult.

Thiers, while visiting the English Legation, had a fall, suffering a slight contusion of the elbow, but he is able to be present at his receptions.

Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The journals of Konigsberg and Posen have been threatened with immediate confiscation if they publish any insulting reference to Germany in the recent Papal Allocation.

The Charge d'Affaires of the German Legation will probably be instructed not to attend the reception of the diplomatic body by the Pope on the 1st of January, on account of the Allocation.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Prosecutions have been instituted against the Roman Catholic journal in this city, and also against those in the provinces which have published the recent Papal Allocation. The excitement on this subject is increasing throughout the empire.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Lieut. General Von Kamecke will succeed E. Von Roon as Minister of War for Prussia. The latter is to be made Field Marshal.

Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—A rising of Alphonists is expected. The government is prepared to suppress it. The citizens of Madrid are opposed to Amadeus, who is greatly excited.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Senor Zorilla, President of the Council, in a speech yesterday, repudiated the idea that any intervention from foreign countries would be allowed by the government in matters of reforms in the Spanish colonies.

Italy.

ROME, December 30.—The German Charge d'Affaires informed Cardinal Antonelli last week that he had been instructed to take unlimited leave of absence. He has since closed the legation and quit Rome for Berlin.

ROME, Jan. 3.—The Pope, on receiving the Palatinum Guard yesterday, made a brief address, alluding to the persecutions of the church, and declaring the cities of Europe were dancing on perilous ground.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Dec. 28, 1872, to Jan. 4, 1873.

Rev A M Box, address changed to London. Subscription book sent.

Postmaster, Brookville, Ind, your notice has received attention.

Rev E L Armstrong, Jasper, 1 subscriber. The mail facilities in your section of the State are certainly bad.

Rev A H Sutherland, address changed to Corpus Christi, 2 subscribers from Caldwell county; will also send Rev F Howard's paper.

Rev S C Littlepage, 2 subscribers from Bryan, and one from Indian.

Rev J Fred Cox, 2 subscribers.

John F Neal, \$1 coin cash, and renews subscription.

Rev J M Wesson, address changed to Navasota.

Rev J L Lemons, request complied with.

Rev H A Graves, 2 subscribers and cash \$4; also \$2 for Dr Franklin's subscription, per Dr Mood.

Rev Dr Mood, report of West Texas Conference, 8 subscribers and cash from sundry parties.

Rev W J Joyce, with first round of quarterly appointments for San Marcos district.

Aleph, communication received.

Dr J R Taylor, Kosse, 3 subscribers and \$6 cash.

A H Redford, communication to hand.

J Lucus, city, renews his subscription, and \$2 25 currency.

Rev Jacob Bader, renews his subscription.

Rev A L P Green, 1 subscriber from Content.

Henry Brook, Galveston, his subscription, and cash \$2.

Rev T B Buckingham, address changed to Plantersville.

J C McKinney, Cummin's Creek, 2 subscribers. All correct.

Rev R H H Burnett, 1 subscriber from Birdston.

J B Laurens, 1 subscriber from Virginia, and cash \$2.

Henry O Williams, Masterville, your subscription will expire at No 1023. Price of subscription \$2 specie, or its equivalent.

Rev T J Hutson, 2 subscribers.

Mr G Hodges, Matagorda, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 25. All correct.

Rev Jno H McLean, 2 subscribers. The more the better.

Rev L P Lively, with Rev Jeff Shook's obituary.

Rev J W Fields, 5 subscribers. Your letter will receive attention.

Rev H V Philpott, 1 subscriber. Will send the minutes promptly.

Rev O M Addison, we have sent the papers as ordered: will send six extra copies by this mail.

Rev R Gillett, Beeville, 3 subscribers and \$10 currency.

Rev Samuel Morris, Larissa, 3 subscribers. Notice your directions.

Rev Thos Stanford, with cash \$4 on account of R B Womack.

Rev Howell L Taylor, \$10 postoffice order on account.

Rev W G Veal, address changed to Sherman.

Z T Ross, cash \$2 25 for subscription.

Griffin & Hoffman, will write you.

Dr Fidler, Philadelphia, will write you by mail.

Geo W Sharpe, answer by mail.

G P Rowell & Co, have answered you by mail.

Rev J S Clower, Chappell Hill, 1 subscriber.

MARRIED.

GILLMOUR-BLAYLOCK.—On December 31, at St. Johns Church, Galveston, by the Rev. I. G. John, Mr. ROBERT GILLMOUR, of Canada West, to Miss KATIE BLAYLOCK, of Galveston.

PIX-STACKPOLE.—On the morning of the 1st inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. S. M. Bird, Mr. VINCENT PIX, of Galveston, and Miss SUSIE W. STACKPOLE, of Brooklyn, New York.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—Owing to the extremely bad weather in the interior, and the New Year's holidays, the general market exhibited but little animation the past week. There has been but slight change in prices, Western produce showing an upward tendency. Coffee has slightly advanced; country produce showed a marked decline after the demand for the holidays ended.

COTTON.—The demand through the week has been good, though the holidays relaxed activities in this, as in all other branches of trade. The receipts show an advance of four thousand bales over those of the corresponding week of last year, and four thousand over last week. The totals for the week are as follows: Receipts, 11,594 bales. Sales, 6957 bales. Exports, 6161 bales; as follows: To New York, 1881 bales; to New Orleans, 516 bales; to Boston, 885 bales; to Bath, 809 bales; to Liverpool, 2079 bales.

The week closed with the following quotations:

Table with 2 columns: Cotton grades and prices. Includes Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, and Country Produce (Chickens, small, large, turkeys, geese, eggs).

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

Large table listing various commodities and their prices. Categories include Bagging, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton Ties, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Nails, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, Salt, and Tallow. Each item is listed with its price in dollars and cents.

Church Notices.

Galveston District. FIRST ROUND. Harrisburg and Bay mis., at Cedar Bayou, Jan. 11, 12. Spring mis., at Avery's school-house, Jan. 18, 19. Richmond and Eagle Lake, at Eagle Lake, Jan. 25, 26. Columbia, Feb. 1, 2. Matagorda, at Caney chapel, Feb. 8, 9. Velasco, at Island chapel, Feb. 15, 16. Hempstead, Feb. 22, 23. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Huntsville District. FIRST ROUND. Huntsville sta., March 15, 16. Anderson cir., at Anderson, Jan. 11, 12. Prairie Plains cir., at Martha chapel, Jan. 18, 19. Waverly and Willis, at Willis, Jan. 25, 26. Trinity cir., at Shockley chapel, Feb. 1, 2. Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Feb. 8, 9. Madisonville cir., at Oxford, Feb. 15, 16. Zion cir., Feb. 22, 23. Bryan sta., March 1, 2. Bryan cir., March 8, 9. Caney mis., March 22, 23. My correspondents will address me at Navasota. J. N. WESSON, P. E.

Marshall District. FIRST ROUND. Henderson and Bellview, at Henderson, Jan. 13, 14. Elysian Fields, at Elysian Fields, Jan. 20, 21. Marshall cir., at Willis chapel Jan. 27, 28. Starrville cir., at Antioch, Feb. 3, 4. Knoxville cir., at Good Springs, Feb. 17, 18. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Crockett District. FIRST ROUND. Sumpter mis., at Zion's Hill, Jan. 11, 12. Moscow cir., at Livingston, Jan. 18, 19. Crockett cir., at Oakland, Jan. 25, 26. Palestine cir., at Hudleston's camp-ground, Feb. 1, 2. D. P. CULLIN, P. E.

Waco District. FIRST ROUND. Bremond cir., 2d Sunday in Jan. Jenoa mis., 3d Sunday in Jan. Waco sta., 4th Sunday in Jan. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Palestine District. FIRST ROUND. 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 Fain'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. L. R. DENNIS, P. E.

Paris District. FIRST ROUND. 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.

Sherman District. FIRST ROUND. 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. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

Belton District. FIRST ROUND. 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. W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District. FIRST ROUND. 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. Tehuacana cir., Jan. 18, 19. Iresden cir., Jan. 25, 27. Corsicana sta., Feb. 2, 3. Wadeville mis., Feb. 9, 10. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Stephenville District. FIRST ROUND. 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.

Weatherford District. FIRST ROUND. 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. T. W. HINES, P. E.

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Has issued over 1200 Policies since its organization, 18 months ago.

All its Funds are Invested at Home.

Its special feature is the LIFE ENDOWMENT,

whereby, after certain periods, the insured has an endowment of two thirds the amount of his Policy subject to his order, and his Policy is in full force.

Other Endowment Policies are issued, payable in different periods, from five to thirty five years; and generally such other Policies as are afforded by other companies, at as reasonable rates, also.

Any further information cheerfully given by

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

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The Company refers to the above Board of Directors, under whose supervision the Reserve Fund will be invested, and losses adjusted and paid; and to the following gentlemen, who are all Directors, and insured in the Company for large amounts.

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JAMES H. RAYMOND, C. R. JOHNS, Austin Directory.

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Insure in a Company whose Directory are known to you to be of

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Retain your Money in your own State

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Premiums received in cash and entitled to annual dividends.

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The ratio of assets to liabilities, 150-65 to 100, the true test of a company's strength.

PATRONAGE OF THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

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HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION CO.

Five Steamers, Twenty-Two Barges, Three Tugs.

Receive and forward all Freight consigned to them at

GALVESTON, HOUSTON, HARRISBURG, and LYNCHBURG.

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

Without Expense to Shipper.

All Losses and Damages Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

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

JOHN SHEARN, President. W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President.

January 1, 1873. jun1 ly

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THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE

HAS NO SUPERIOR.



For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivalled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent. of your money. Price, \$45.

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

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LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

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

ENGLAND,

GERMANY,

NORWAY,

and SWEDEN.

Will be prepared to fill orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS

OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

For further particulars, apply to the Agents,

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jan17 ly

THE FAITH, CHRISTIAN HOPE, GRACES. HARIETY.

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 60w4t

# Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my  
**AIR-LINE FENCE.**  
Patented March 12, 1872.

This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all other rail fences? the answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.

4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise, and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.

5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.  
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Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton Wool, etc., in hand or Bill Lading thereof  
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NO EXTRA CHARGES.

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CALENDAR.

Spring term opens January 1st, 1873.  
Annual examination, before committee, begins June 20, 1873.

Annual sermon, June 22, 1873.

Commencement day, June 25, 1873.

REV. J. MATHEWS,

Pres. Board of Trustees.  
CHAPPELL HILL, Dec. 14, 1872. [dec25 8t

## A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

**HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New York,** will dispose of 100 PIANOS MELODEONS and ORGANS, of three first-class makers, including Waters' at extremely low prices for cash, during the Holidays. New 7-octave first-class PIANOS, modern improvements, for \$275 cash. The CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Price, for 6 stops, \$185, 10 stops, \$225 and \$250 cash. Other Organs and Melodeons for \$45, and upwards for cash. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.  
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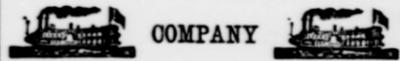
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All orders sent to either house will receive prompt personal attention.

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.

nov17-1y

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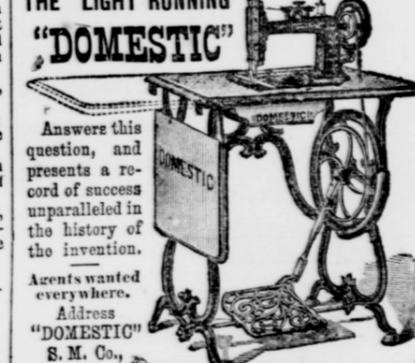
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