

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 36.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1024.

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

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

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	PER MONTH.	PER ANNUM.
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 NOTICE.

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.
"Pre-eminently superior." Parker House, Boston.
"The best in the world." Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York.
"Used exclusively for years." Continental Hotel, Pa.
JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, Manufacturers and Proprietors. jan22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. STEIN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,
81 Twenty-second Street.
GALVESTON, - - - - TEXAS.

Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Blank Books, School Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, and Twine.
Orders for Book Binding and Printing attended to with promptness and at reasonable rates. Orders solicited. jan22 6m

A GRADUATE OF
EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.
With several years' experience, desires a situation as TEACHER. Best references given.
Address, "TEACHER,"
Care of TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.
jan22 1m

TO CAPITALISTS.
A PARTNER WANTED.
ACTIVE or SILENT, with considerable capital or credit, in an already well established, respectable, safe and prosperous Mercantile Business in this city. With \$10,000 to \$20,000 the business may be safely and profitably extended and monopolized throughout the State. Should you wish to become interested, or desire to establish a friend in such a business, here or in the interior, with an old citizen and merchant, well acquainted with merchandise generally, please address,
"A. B. C.,"
jan22 1f Box 1437, Galveston, Texas.

JOHN A. PEEL. **HENRY REID.**
PEEL & REID.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
IMPORTERS,
13 and 15 Peters Street, (formerly New Levee)
And 11 and 13 Front Street,
oct23] NEW ORLEANS, LA. }6m

H. REED & CO.,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
CISTERN BUILDERS,
252 and 254 Tremont St.,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best.
SEASONED HEART CYPRESS.
All work guaranteed or no pay.
H. REED & CO.,
7uly19 1y P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE CLERGYMEN WERE CURED

of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking **Dr. Fittler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup**, the scientific discovery of J. P. Fittler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 39 years treated these diseases exclusively with astonishing results. We believe it our Christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures. As clergymen we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Penn., suffered sixteen years, became hopeless. Rev. Thomas Murphy, D.D., Frankford, Philadelphia. Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York. Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, etc., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-fourth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fittler, Philadelphia. His valuable advice costs nothing.

R. F. GEORGE,
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
jan22 3m Galveston, Texas.

INTERNATIONAL

—AND—
GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD,
210 Miles North of Houston,
155 Miles East of Hearne,
30 Miles from Longview,
18 Miles from Tyler.

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE
From Galveston and Houston to Crockett, Palestine, Tyler, Rusk, Henderson, Nacogdoches, Longview, Marshall, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all Northeastern Texas.

On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1872, and until further notice, trains will leave Houston daily at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), connecting with the 4:45 A. M. train from Galveston, for Willis, Waverly, Phelps, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Reynolds, Troupe and Overton, connecting with the El Paso Mail Stage for all points in Northeastern Texas.

Trains for Huntsville leave Houston at 1:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Leave Huntsville at 7:15 A. M. for Houston and intermediate stations.

Trains leave Hearne daily (Sundays excepted) for Englewood, Lake Marquez, Jewett, Keechi, Oakwoods, Douglass and Palestine, connecting with trains for Houston. Leave Palestine for Hearne on arrival of train from Troupe.

Freight can be transferred at Houston to or from either the Houston and Texas Central; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, or the vessels of the Houston Direct Navigation Company.

H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l. Sup't.
S. SCHOCH, Sup't Houston Div.
jan15 1f

WM. A. FORT. **GEO. W. JACKSON.**

FORT & JACKSON,
BANKERS
And Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,
Waco, Texas.

CORRESPONDENTS: WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New York; LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans; BARTHOLOW, LEWIS & CO., St. Louis; TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE CO., T. H. McMAHAN & Co., Galveston; C. R. JOHNS & Co., Austin. aug21 1y

W. B. MORRIS. **J. C. JONES.**

NORRIS & CO.,
Dealers in
YELLOW PINE & CYPRESS LUMBER,
SHINGLES, DOORS,
SASH, BLINDS, Etc.,
Corner Bath Avenue and Mechanic St.,
apl7 GALVESTON, TEXAS. 1y

T. A. GARY. **W. A. OLIPHINT.**
GARY & OLIPHINT,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
162, 164 and 166 Strand,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates.
may17 2ly

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

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

LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE.
july17-1y.

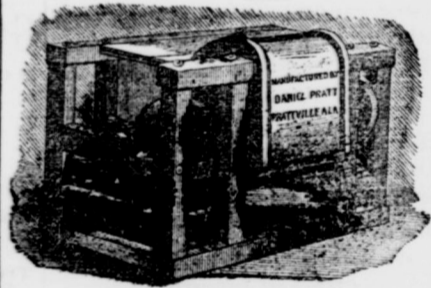
N. H. CONGER, CHAS. M. HARVEY, H. E. CONGER, E. D. CONGER, Surveyor.

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

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Also, dealers in all kinds of Agricultural Implements. Particular attention paid to Surveying and Conveyancing. Collections made and promptly remitted. Land Certificates bought, sold and located on shares. jan10-1y

H. SCHERFFIUS,
HOUSTON, TEXAS,
Agent for

PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stoppel's Iron Screw Cotton Press,
STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,
Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,
STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,
HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS
AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS,
apr24 1y HOUSTON, TEXAS.

NOTICE--NOTICE:
We are prepared to execute

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
on short notice, and as cheap as any printing house in Texas.
Orders from the Country Solicited.
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,
Galveston.

W. H. WILLIAMS,
BLACKSMITHING & HORSESHOEING
Wagon and Carriage Work
OF ALL KINDS.
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Worker, and dealer in Stoves, etc. Roofing, Guttering and Plumbing promptly attended to.
No. 37 Postoffice St., Cor P. O. and 26th Sts.,
feb16 GALVESTON, TEXAS 1y.

STOLEN,
From my residence, one mile northwest of Mexia, on Saturday night, the 14th inst., one IRON GRAY MARE, 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

CHAPPELL HILL
FEMALE COLLEGE,
CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

Rev. E. D. Pitts,.....President.

RATES AND TERMS--SIX MONTHS.
Primary Classes.....\$20 00
Intermediate Classes..... 26 00
College Classes..... 32 00
Music--Piano, Organ or Guitar (each)..... 39 00
Board, including washing and fuel..... 90 00

BILLS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE--IN COIN.

\$2- Modern Languages and Fine Arts optional at usual prices.

NO EXTRA CHARGES.

Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of Term. No deductions, except for Providential causes.
Each boarder furnishes her own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, toilet-soap and lights.

ADVANTAGES.
1, Commodious building; 2, elegant furniture; 3, splendid musical instruments; 4, full course of study; 5, rigorous mental training; 6, Church and Sunday-school privileges; 7, accessibility; 8, healthfulness; 9, freedom from excitement and interruption; 10, moderate charges; 11, nearness to home; 12, distinct recognition of the claims of religion.

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

TEXAS MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 60 Twenty-Second Street.
Guarantee Capital, - - - \$245,700.00

OFFICERS:
J. P. DAVIE.....PRESIDENT.
GEO. F. ALFORD.....VICE-PRESIDENT.
B. B. RICHARDSON.....SECRETARY.
S. M. WELCH, M. D......CONSULTING PHYSICIAN.
GEN. T. N. WAUL.....ATTORNEY.

DIRECTORS:
J. P. DAVIE, Hardware Merchant, Galveston.
JESSE BATTS, of Batts & Dean, Galveston.
J. M. BROWN, of Brown & Lang, and President of First National Bank, Galveston.
A. C. McKEEN, of J. L. & A. C. McKeen, Galveston.
HENRY SAMPSON, Secretary Merchants' Mutual Insurance Co., Galveston.
GEO. F. ALFORD, of Alford, Miller & Veal, Galveston.
N. B. YARD, of Briggs & Yard, Galveston.
T. C. JORDAN, Banker, Dallas, Texas.
HERMANN MARWITZ, Grocery Merchant, Galveston.
Ex-Governor F. R. LUBBOCK, Galveston.
C. E. RICHARDS, of Richards & Hawkins, Galveston.
S. G. ETHERIDGE, of Lee, McBride & Co., Galveston.
B. R. DAVIS, of B. R. Davis & Bro., Galveston.

Issues Policies on all the Popular Plans:
ORDINARY LIFE,
LIMITED PAYMENTS,
JOINT LIFE,
ENDOWMENT,
ANNUITIES.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.

FRANK FABJ, General Agent.
nov10 1f

TYPE FOR SALE.
We have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly worn, and four pairs cases, containing part of same, which we offer low for cash.
We have also a variety of DISPLAY TYPE and several hundred pounds TYPE METAL which will be sold cheap. Address,
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.
Galveston

McMAHAN BROTHERS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO T. H. McMAHAN & CO., Commission and Shipping Merchants, STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton and other produce to their friends in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Bremen, Amsterdam and Harro. feb3 '70 ly

G. BEAUMONT, M. D., OF MISSOURI, Treats all diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and LUNGS, EPILEPSY RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, CANCER, etc., etc. BRYAN, Brazos county, Texas. jan15 3m

C. W. HURLEY & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON, Importers and Dealers in

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties

PIG IRON, SALT, Fire Brick-Tin and Bar Iron.

AGENTS FOR THE LIVERPOOL & TEXAS STEAMSHIP CO.

AND BLACK STAR LINE

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL Sailing Vessels. jan17 1y

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., COTTON FACTORS And General Commission Merchants, (Hendley Building.) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug3-1y

SOUTHERN HOTEL, (Fronting on 4th, 5th and Walnut Streets.)

ST. LOUIS, MO. LAVEILLE, WARNER & CO., Prop'rs.

The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel.

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

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

The Astral is an improvement on Pratt & Devoe's Photolite Oils, using the same burner. These Oils are superior to any heretofore offered in this market, as to safety and time of burning, and great saving against present cost of gas or candles. Call and see before buying other Oils. W.M. HENDLEY & CO., Agents for Pratt's Oils. feb10 1f

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

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, ANDERSON, GRIMES COUNTY, TEXAS. feb14-1y

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE: Memphis, Tenn.

Capital, all paid up . . . \$250,000 Assets, Nearly 1,500,000 Annual Income 1,000,000

OFFICERS: T. A. NELSON, President AMOS WOODRUFF, Vice-President BEN MAY, Secretary CHAS. T. PATTERSON, Asst Secretary F. S. DAVIS, Treasurer J. H. MILLER & CO., Gen'l Ag'ts, N. O

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Galveston (Texas) Branch:

GEORGE SEALY, of Ball, Hutchings & Co. N. N. JOHN, of Wm. Hendley & Co. T. J. LEAGUE, Attorney at Law. R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist. H. H. SEARS, of Wm. Hendley & Co. C. W. HURLEY, of C. W. Hurley & Co. E. WEBSTER, of C. W. Hurley & Co. CHAS. L. BEISSNER, Jr. HENRY N. DUBLE. B. M. HOBBY, of Hobby & Post. A. M. HOBBY, of Hobby & Post. GEO. FLOURNOY, Attorney at Law. MICHAEL A. QUIN, of Quin & Hill. THOMAS GOGGAN. ROBERT J. JOHN, of Nat'l Bank of Texas. V. B. POOLE, of Allen, Poole & Co.

OFFICERS: GEO. SEALY, PRESIDENT. E. WEBSTER, VICE-PRESIDENT. R. J. JOHN, SECRETARY. N. N. JOHN, COL. A. M. HOBBY, T. J. LEAGUE, Executive Committee

CHAS. W. TRUEHEART, M. D., Med'l Bd. COL. A. M. HOBBY, M. D., 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.

CLAPP BROS. & CO., BAYLY & POND, D. WARREN STONE, N. Orleans Directory R. A. SHEPHERD, JUDGE J. F. CROSBY, Houston Directory. JAMES H. RAYMOND, C. R. JOHNS, Austin Directory. J. T. THORNTON, JUDGE T. J. DEVINE, S. Antonio Direc'y SAMUEL J. ADAMS, W. C. HOLLAND, J. H. BRYAN, Dallas Directory.

Insure in a Company whose Directory are known to you to be of the Highest Integrity. Retain your Money in your own State for Home Investment.

Premiums received in cash and entitled to annual dividends. All Policies non-forfeitable. The ratio of assets to liabilities, 159-65 to 100, the true test of a company's strength.

PATRONAGE OF THE CITIZENS OF TEXAS EARNESTLY SOLICITED. R. J. JOHN, Sec'y, Manager. OFFICE--With Wm. Hendley & Co., Strand. dec4 3m

W. L. MOODY. E. S. JEMISON. MOODY & JEMISON, FACTORS

FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc., GALVESTON.

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

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING. STOWE & WILMERDING, Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND INSURANCE AGENTS, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK, OR TO MESSRS. BARING BROS. & CO., Liverpool. Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncanson, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company. jan10-1y

TEXAS BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

Galveston. Cash Capital, - \$300,000.

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

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT WILL INSURE PROPERTY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE Marine and Inland Transportation, AT FAIR RATES, And LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED.

OFFICERS: J. M. BRANDON, President. N. O. LAUVE, Secretary, ALPHONSE LAUVE, Cashier. B. D. CHENOWETH, Gen'l Agent, Insurance Dep't.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Galveston: J. M. BRANDON, of J. M. Brandon & Co. J. C. WALLIS, of Wallis, Landes & Co. F. R. LUBBOCK, of F. R. Lubbock & Son. M. QUIN, of Quin & Hill. LEON BLUM, of L. & H. Blum. E. S. JEMISON, of Moody & Jemison. A. C. BAKER, of A. C. & M. W. Baker. GEO. SCHNEIDER, of Geo. Schneider & Co. R. S. WILLIS, of P. J. Willis & Bro. T. A. GARY, of Gary & Oliphant. L. KLOPMAN, Jr., of Klopman & Fellman. ROBT MILLS, of R. & D. G. Mills. W. K. McALPIN, of McAlpin & Baldrige. may1-1y

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON, GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAYS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1872, DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Train Leaves Galveston at 4:15 A. M. Carrying the United States Mail and Express, connecting at Harrisburg with the G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West; arriving at Houston at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the Texas Central Railroad for Austin and Dallas. THIS TRAIN STOPS ONLY AT HARRISBURG THE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MIXED TRAIN LEAVES GALVESTON AT 8 A. M. STOPPING FOR PASSENGERS AT ALL STATIONS.

Train Leaves Galveston 12:45 P. M. Taking passengers from Morgan's Steamers, and connecting with the Night Train of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

Train Leaves Houston at 7:40 A. M. Taking passengers from the H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with the G., H. & S. A. R. R.; arriving at Galveston at 1:15 A. M., connecting with Morgan's Steamers.

Trains Leave Houston at 9:15 P. M. Taking passengers from the H. & T. C. R. R., and arriving at Galveston at 12:35 A. M.

The Accommodation Train Leaves Houston at 1:50 P. M. Connecting with the G., H. & S. A. train from Columbus at Harrisburg.

Passengers for Houston and Great Northern Railroad take the 4:45 A. M. and 8 A. M. train from Galveston.

Passengers for Columbus and the West, via G., H. & S. A. R. R., take the 4:45 A. M. train from Galveston, and the 6:55 A. M. train from Houston. Train leaves Harrisburg for Columbus at 8 A. M. GEORGE B. NICHOLS, Superintendent. jan15 1f

USE WILL HOWE'S CELEBRATED MATTRESSES. SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker, CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ap3 1y

OWENS & ENGLISH, SUCCESSORS TO SORLEY & OWENS,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLAN-TATION MACHINERY,

122 AND 124 STRAND, GALVESTON. SOLE AGENTS FOR AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES, WATERTOWN AND UTICA PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND SAW-MILLS, HOE & CO'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MANDRELS, Etc., "KNOWLES' STEAM PUMPS, "INGERSOLL" COTTON, WOOL & HIDE PRESSES, "NISBET'S" IRON SCREW PRESS--the Cheapest in the Market, THE "EAGLE" GIN--the lightest running and best Stand in the world. It is adapted to the ginning of long or short stapled, coarse or fine Cotton, and with a reputation of 40 years, stands unrivaled.

Every Planter should have one. hreshing and Cleaning Machines, Climax Mowers and Reapers, Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar-Mills, Cook's Sugar Evaporators, Straubs' Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Shingle Machines, Planing and Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, Turbine Water Wheel, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Feed Cutters, Agricultural implements, And Machinery generally.

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

THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE HAS NO SUPERIOR.



For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivaled. 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, \$25. The BUCKEYE SHUTTLE is the best HAND MACHINE made. Price, \$20. BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston. Agents wanted in every county. dec3-1y

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

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. jy30 1y

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 36.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1024.]

THE STEP AT THE GATE.

The shades of eve are falling
Athwart the garden wall,
The summer winds come whispering by,
And showers of rose leaves fall,
As I sit by my cottage window
And dream and listen and wait
For the sound of a well known whistle
And a welcome step at the gate.

The tea-kettle out in the kitchen
Is humming its bu-iest song:
"I'm boiling, I say; it's time to get tea;
So why don't you come along?"
The table is set in the parlor,
But the singing kettle must wait,
For the tea will spill if I make it
Till I hear the step at the gate.

Baby sleeps in her cradle,
Dreaming with all her might,
And over both her blossom blue eyes
Are drawn their curtains white,
But her nap is nearly over,
She seldom sleeps so late;
She'll wake in a glow of gladness
When she hears the step at the gate.

This is our little kingdom,
This cottage with vine o'ergrown;
Papa's the king, and mamma's the queen,
And baby's the heir to the throne.
Why lingers the king, I wonder,
'Tis growing so very late!
Ah, there he comes! baby, wake up!
For I hear the step at the gate.

Texas Resources.

Dallas and its Surroundings.

From Correspondence Philadelphia Telegraph

This place possesses advantages to make it one of the largest inland towns in Texas. It is located on the east bank of the Trinity river, about 600 miles from its entrance into Galveston Bay. It is the present terminus of the Texas Central Railroad, and will remain the terminus for some months yet. It is regarded by enterprising men as a point worthy of their attention. Every train of the Texas Central comes crowded with passengers, principally emigrants. The tide of emigration to this State is very great. Thousands of young men and elderly men of enterprise are flooding here from nearly all the States in the Union. The capitalists here are erecting small dwellings and store-houses to accommodate those coming to cast their lots with them. A company has been organized to build a first-class hotel, (something very much needed), which, when finished, will be the finest hotel in the State. A company is also organized for the building of a grain elevator, the city being in the heart of a fine wheat growing region.

Ground has been broken for a street railway, running from the river on Main street to the railroad, on which a sufficient force is at work to finish it in a short time. The iron for the road is now on the way from New York. The cars are built and ready for shipment, and will be running before the close of November.

Work was commenced on the grading of the Texas Pacific Railroad last week, commencing where the local depot is to be located and running to the river. Contractors have commenced operations upon the freight depot at the intersection with the Texas Central road. Division engineers are all along the line of the road staking out work for the contractors, and the contractors are distributing themselves over the entire line of the road, and work will soon be started at all points. Supplies are being stored at different stations, and every preparation is being made for a vigorous prosecution of the work. The Texas Pacific Railroad bridge over the Trinity river at this point will be a substantial stone truss of three spans, resting on pile

abutments and piers for the present, to be replaced by an iron bridge of the most approved pattern upon heavy stone abutments and piers, founded upon a solid subformation. In less than a year the Texas Pacific will be completed to this city.

Dallas is to-day a lively, interesting town, more so than any other town on the line of the Texas Central, and will, when the Texas Pacific reaches it, become one of the most important towns in the State.

So much for Dallas and the Texas Pacific and the Texas Central Railroads, and now for Dallas and the Dallas and Wichita Railroad. I regard the Dallas and Wichita Railroad as the most important enterprise in the State—one which, when completed, will be the greatest and best feeder that both the Texas Pacific and the Texas Central roads will have, and will be the best paying road in the State, or, indeed, in the United States. As the charter for the building of the Dallas and Wichita Railroad is in proper hands, it will be completed in less than two years, and will do more toward making Dallas an important city than both the Texas Pacific and the Texas Central Railroads combined. The Dallas and Wichita road will run through the very finest portion of Texas, and will penetrate the richest coal, iron and copper mines in the world. This road will tap the coal fields of Young county, where the very finest specimens of both anthracite and bituminous coals have been discovered. The extent of the coal deposits of Texas reaches at least six thousand square miles, with an estimate thickness of three hundred feet. There is no doubt about the true value of the Texas coal deposits. Copper ore, second to none known in the world, with iron ore equal in richness to that of the famous iron mountain in Missouri, are found in inexhaustible bodies, besides lead, bismuth, antimony, salt, asphaltum, petroleum, and useful rocks, with all kinds of minor mineral substances in abundance. Limpid streams of pure water abound in these mineral regions, with streams of rapid fall, affording the finest water power; and the lands in the valleys surrounding these rich mineral mountains are unsurpassed in fertility by any portion of the Union.

I will give a description of the mineral counties through which the Dallas and Wichita Railroad will run, and whose vast resources it will develop: Archer, one of the unorganized frontier counties, is adapted to stock-raising, having the very finest grass in profusion, with plenty of water, and considered one of the most valuable counties in the State on account of its great mineral wealth. Clay, an organized county, with Henrietta as the county seat, is a stock-raising county, but has excellent farming lands, whose soil is adapted to the raising of all the cereals, and whose valleys are watered by both the Big and Little Wichita rivers. Montague is a new county, with Montague as the county seat, adjoining Cook county on the east; one of the best counties in Northern Texas. This county is very hilly and broken, with hills approaching to mountains, but possessing rich bottom lands on Red River. This county is also rich in minerals. Jack county is organized with Jacksboro as

the county seat, and lies chiefly in the "Cross Timbers," at the head of the Trinity river. It is chiefly a stock country, but has excellent farming lands, and is proverbial for health. Young county is considered the best of all the extreme northwestern counties. Its lands are as good as any in the State, and well supplied with timber and water. This county abounds with coal. Wichita and Wilberger counties are rich in minerals, and are covered with rich mesquite grass, upon which large herds of buffalo feed. Besides their vast beds of copper and other minerals, these two counties contain fine, rich bottom lands on the Wichitas and Red rivers, and are considered among the finest stock-raising counties in the State.

Such are the counties that the Dallas and Wichita Railroad will develop. They contain the richest copper mines in the world, and, as I have before mentioned, lead, iron, bismuth, antimony, asphaltum, salt, petroleum, and all kinds of useful rocks and minor mineral substances. In all of the above described counties, clear, running streams of pure freestone water abound. The whole district of country spoken of possesses the finest climate east of the Sierra Nevada. Here the rain falls regularly, and the plow can be run and the cattle graze every month in the year; and all the crops that grow, except rice and sugar, can be raised in abundance. The landscape scenery to these counties is ravishingly beautiful, and the land unsurpassed in fertility. The whole region spoken of is the *beau-ideal* of a country. It is a district offering all the natural advantages and resources. We do hope that capital and enterprise will speedily develop this most beautiful, exceedingly rich, and by far most interesting portion of the "Lone Star State."

Texas to-day offers the greatest field to the capitalist extant, and to the poor man her fields are more inviting than those in any other State or Territory. It is emphatically the poor man's country. No other country in the world offers such creature comforts for so small a consideration as Texas.

G. N. S.

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 15, 1872.

REV. J. L. LEMONS, writing from Gay Hill, says:

"My father has just moved to Texas, and says that the *ADVOCATE* was mainly instrumental in inducing him to make the move."

We read the above with pleasure, as we have aimed to make the *ADVOCATE* one of the powerful agencies by which our country shall be filled with an industrious, enterprising and religious population. While we feel deeply interested in the influx of population as one of the chief instrumentalities by which the material resources of our State will be developed, yet we are well assured that the intelligence and moral and religious character of the people is the real basis on which its true greatness must be built. The *ADVOCATE* reaches precisely that class of readers who will be in every respect an acquisition to our State.

Lamar County, Texas.

It is conceded by all who visit our thriving young city, that it is by odds the largest and best town in Northern Texas. Travelers and immigrants who have heard so much of Sherman and Dallas are astonished to find that Paris exceeds the latter in population, and doubles the former.

Our city occupies a beautiful site upon sandy land, in the edge of a splendid oak forest, and extends out on the edge of Grand Prairie. It has an abundance of timber and fuel on the north and east, while on the south and west there opens up the grand prospect of the immense prairie region to the southwest of us. The rich sandy land around the city is admirably adapted to the growth of vegetables and fruits of all kinds; while the city is backed up and supported by one of the best agricultural counties in the State.

Lamar county is about thirty miles square, is bounded on the north by Red River, and on the south by north Sulphur, and is situated just on the line between the timbered country of Eastern Texas and the immense prairie region west of us. The county is about equally divided between timber and prairie. There is a belt of timber on Red River generally ten or twelve miles wide, and a belt of sulphur generally five or six miles wide. The bottoms of Red River and Sulphur are exceedingly fertile, though much of the latter is subject to overflow. The upland timbered country is sandy land, but much of it very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of all kinds of fruits, vegetables and grains.

The prairie is all rich—the most of it consisting of a rich, black, limy soil from two to ten feet in depth, and inexhaustible in fertility and strength. On the skirts of these immense prairies this rich black land is, more or less, intermixed with the sand from the timber, producing what is called the gray land, or black sandy, which, although not as strong as the black waxy, is, nevertheless, the most delightful soil to cultivate, produces astonishingly, and is preferred by many.

With the Trans-Continental crossing the county from east to west, and giving us outlet via Jefferson and Shreveport to New Orleans, and via Fulton and Little Rock to Memphis, Cairo and the cities of the east, and westward to the Pacific Ocean; with the eastern branch of the Central railroad to give us connection with the coast at Houston and Galveston, and the St. Louis & Gulf road to connect us with Sabine Pass, while the latter and the M., K. & T. R. R. gives us outlet to St. Louis and all the cities of the North, we may truthfully and safely say that no county or city in the State presents greater inducements to immigrants than the county of Lamar, and city of Paris.

Our county contains a voting population of about 3500, and the entire population is probably near 20,000. The population of the city is about 4000, and is rapidly increasing. We have four good church buildings, three or four seminaries, with good schools; also, a bank, a steam plaining mill, a steam furniture shop, steam mills, etc., with numerous mercantile and grocery establishments, and lawyers and doctors in abundance.—*North Texan.*

Our Outlook.

EPISCOPAL.

—There is a common impression that the so-called Ritualistic party is largely in the ascendant among the New York Episcopalians, and that it has monopolized the largest and the wealthiest of the up-town churches. The fact is, however, that of all the Episcopal churches above Fourteenth street, the only ones which have large congregations, or are in anywise well filled, are Christ's church, St. George's, St. Thomas', the Church of the Incarnation, and the Church of the Holy Trinity, all of which belong to the anti-Ritualistic party. The Ritualistic churches are St. Alban's St. Ignatius', and the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. All of these churches are small, and a congregation of two hundred persons is a great rarity in either of them; while it may be said with accuracy that the congregation at St. George's Church, Dr. Tyng's, is each Sabbath more than twice as large as the combined audiences of all the Ritualistic churches in New York. In Boston, furthermore, the "Anglo-Catholics" control but one small church, which is also the case in Philadelphia.

—Rev. Dr. Benjamin Haight, who was on the 5th of December elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, has declined. In his letter refusing the bishopric he says: "I am constrained by weighty considerations, which I feel it impossible to set aside, to say that I cannot accept the flattering invitation which, in the name of the convention, you have most kindly tendered to me to accept the office, so honorable, so dignified, and so full of promise to the incumbent and to the church. I say this sorrowfully and with regret, for I fear that my words may bring disappointment and grief to the hearts of many dear friends—to friends of the church—at least for a time, while many more who have acquiesced in my election may wish that my reply had been otherwise."

—"The Helpers of the Good Shepherd" is the name of a new organization in the Episcopal Church, composed of women, whose object is "to render personal service to the Good Shepherd by laboring for the welfare of his sick, poor, ignorant, sinful and sorrowful children," by relieving their wants, bringing them to baptism and confirmation, under the direction and by the help of the rector of the congregation. Members are bound to be constant and regular in reading the Bible, faithful in private prayer, and in attending to all other means of grace, and to cultivate a love for organized and systematic Christian work. Members of the association are required to make certain public promises to the bishop, and they receive a badge from him—a white cross. The association, it is said, is meeting with much favor.

—The old family mansion, at the corner of Pine and Front streets, is about to be deeded to St. Peter's parish, Philadelphia, in trust by Dawson Coleman, Esq., and will be known hereafter as St. Peter's House. It will be the center of headquarters of a most important missionary work, which has been inaugurated for a year or more, and has accomplished great good. With the property referred to there will be also received a bond, valued at \$4,000, to put the premises in thorough repair.

—The petition of 3000 clergymen from the Southern Province for some change in either the rubric or the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed, "so that the Creed in its present form shall no longer remain a necessary part of the public worship of the Church of England," has been presented to the Archbishop of Canter-

bury by the Deans of Canterbury and Chester. The list enclosed fourteen deans, twenty-five archdeacons, one hundred and nine cathedral dignitaries, eighty-one masters and fellows of college at Oxford and Cambridge, and various other notables. Of these petitioners 2159 are indifferent as to whether the change be made in the rubric or the damnatory clauses, or both; 421 desire the alteration of the rubric only; 218 ask that the use of the Creed be optional; 203 for its entire disuse in public worship; and 292 request that a change be made in the damnatory clauses.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Southwestern Presbyterian* says: A colored Presbyterian Church, of twenty-five members and two ruling elders, was organized in the city of Vicksburg, on the 5th instant, by a committee of the Presbytery of Central Mississippi. Rev. J. Hunter, D.D., preached, and the Rev. Messrs. C. M. Atkinson, W. B. Bingham and R. Price all took part in the services. G. W. Burd, a colored minister of the United Presbyterian Church, was authorized to preach for the new church until the next meeting of Presbytery. This organization has the use for the present of a comfortable house of worship, and goes to work with encouraging prospects. It is poor, however, and will need pecuniary assistance. Any persons disposed to lend it a helping hand can send the contributions to either member of the committee named above.

—The Christian Home for Orphans at Tuskegee, under the care of the Synod of Alabama, has been richly blessed the past year. Fourteen of the children have given evidence of their conversion, and have been received into full communion of the church.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

—Pastor S. B. Read, of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, of Pittsburgh, handed to the Presbytery, December 31, 1872, his resignation. He gives as reasons for the step the following: 1. Hostility to the revised psalm book. 2. Opposition to missionary contributions. 3. Unrequited toil.

REFORMED CHURCH.

—At its recent meeting, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the (German) Reformed Church National Synod suspended the Rev. Henry Knepper, of Illinois, from the ministry and the church, on the ground that he entered into the marriage relation after obtaining a divorce, which, though legal according to the civil law, was not procured on Scriptural grounds.

—The Collegiate Reformed church, recently dedicated in New York, at Fifth Avenue and 48th street, cost (building and lot) \$520,000. The property is now valued at \$1,000,000, the purchase and contracts having been made several years ago.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Rev. Dr. Budington, pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational church in Brooklyn, has lately preached a sermon in favor of responsive worship—that is, the alternate reading of the Psalms by the minister and people.

—The nineteen or twenty thousand Congregationalists of Maine report but 135 infants baptized the past year—an average of less than two to a church throughout the State.

BAPTIST.

—By will of the late Wm. S. Hansell, approved January 2, 1873, the following bequests to charitable institutions have been made: To the American Baptist Missionary Union, \$500; to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, formed in the city of New York in 1832, \$500.

—At the national convention of

Baptist Sunday-schools, held at Cincinnati in November, Dr. Warren Randolph gave the following approximate statistics of the Baptist Sunday-schools in the United States: Number of schools, 9069; of officers and teachers, 84,963; of pupils, 624,504. Number of baptisms, 10,843. Basing an estimate on these facts, Dr. Randolph thought it would be safe to say that 12,000 schools, 100,000 officers and teachers, and nearly or quite 1,000,000 scholars were connected with this denomination in the United States.

LUTHERAN.

—Iceland, with 50,000 inhabitants, has 300 pastors of the Lutheran Church. The government pays their salaries, from \$200 to \$300 per year. But the pastor does not devote all his time to ecclesiastical duties; he is farmer or blacksmith, or follows any business which may be open to him, "laboring with his own hands." One pastor built his church at his own expense, because he received no salary while his people were destitute of a house.

UNITARIAN.

—Rev. David H. Clark has severed his connection with the Unitarian Church of Northumberland. Mr. Clark is very able, but has shocked his old congregation by a union with those who "accept every result of science, and learning without seeking to harmonize them with the Bible or truth."

FRIENDS.

—The present total membership of the Orthodox Friends is 57,405, being a gain of 755 within the last twenty years. During these years the membership east of the Alleghenies has decreased 7722, while in the west they have increased 8477. The first yearly meeting of this people in our country was in New England in the year 1671.

CATHOLIC.

—Cardinal Cullen is reported to have advised the Catholic clergy in Ireland to use their influence to secure the discontinuance of "wakes."

—The Bishop of Sion, Switzerland, has been informed by the government of that Republic, in answer to his demand as to whether Father Allet, S. J., could remain in his diocese, as he was incorporated amongst the Catholic clergy, that "the Swiss government refuses to tolerate the presence of a Jesuit in any part of the country, on any pretext whatever."

SWEDENBORGIAN.

—The Swedenborgians have in the United States 110 "places of worship," including school-houses, private houses, etc. They have forty-eight ministers, a few only with the title of pastor or missionary, and two or three persons named as "leaders." In Canada they have five places of worship and four ministers.

JEWISH.

—The first colony of Jews in New York arrived in 1620, the city at that time being under the rule of the Dutch, who gave it the name of New Amsterdam. In 1706 the first Jewish congregation was formed. They built the first synagogue in 1721. In 1844 there were four synagogues; in 1854 there were twenty, and at present there are at least forty in New York. The whole number of Jewish houses of prayer in the United States is about 320.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., of Glasgow, and Rev. Robert Gillen, D.D., of Inchinnan, have been nominated for the moderatorship of the Free Church and Established Church General Assemblies of Scotland—the former of the Free Church, and the latter of the Established. Such nominations are usually considered equivalent to an election.

—Three ministers of the Methodist Church have, during the past year, left that church and become New Lutherans. Rex. Alex. H. Young, of the Presbyterian Church, has joined the Reformed (Dutch) Church, and is about to be installed over the church at Greenville, N. J.

—A Jew has obtained possession of the Jesuit College at Strasbourg, Germany, and it is used in its various parts for a public house, a skittle alley, a Masonic lodge, and a place for Lutheran worship.

—During the past year the Colonization Society has forwarded to Africa from various points in the South 393 persons. Rev. Dr. McLean, of Princeton, has been elected president.

—Connected with Mr. Spurgeon's Sunday-school, in London, is a Bible-class, taught by Mrs. Lavinia Harkness, which enrolls nine hundred women, and has an average attendance of over five hundred. Many of them are married, and a considerable number bring their babies with them. The example of such a class is worthy of imitation.

—It seldom happens that a Scottish Presbyterian minister leaves his church to unite with the Church of England; but such a case occurred not long since. Rev. Robert Leitch, who was the Established Church minister of Abernyte, and the Dundee Presbytery, of which he was a member, has accepted his resignation, and resolved to declare the charge of Abernyte vacant, and to notify the same to the crown, which holds the patronage of the parish.

—The truth of Bible history has received a striking corroboration from inscriptions lately deciphered on the ancient Assyrian monuments in the British Museum. These inscriptions, it appears, embrace a circumstantial account of the deluge, and are, in fact, the traditions which existed in the early Chaldean period at the city of Enoch, (one of the cities of Nimrod,) now represented by the ruins of Warka.

—Earl Mayo, the late viceroy of India, was assassinated not long since. The heathen Maharajah of Pittiala proposes, in honor of his memory, to add \$7500 to the more than \$50,000 he had already given to Punjab University, a Christian institution.

—Dean Stanley has been nominated, among others, by the vice-chancellor, Dr. Liddell, and the four other proper authorities, as one of the preachers for the year before the University of Oxford. The nomination meets with fierce opposition, on account of the dean's supposed latitudinarianism.

—Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, of Ditton Hall, near Prescott, Lancashire, has placed her mansion at the disposal of such members of the Jesuit body as may be driven to England from Germany, and a considerable number of Jesuit fathers and lay and ecclesiastical students are expected to arrive there soon.

We have received news of a gracious visitation of the Methodist Mission in Copenhagen and vicinity. Their Sunday-school in the city numbers 326; in Christianshavn, across the river, 116; in Skoshoved, 50; making in all 492. If they had a lager hall in the latter place, they could easily have double the number of children. In Copenhagen our church is nearly filled every Sunday night; many souls have been converted, and twenty have united on probation within the past few weeks. Eight have been taken into connection.

The Baptists who were lately in convention at Cincinnati have resolved to substitute the name of "Bible-school" for "Sunday-school." The object, we presume, is to emphasize the importance of the study of the Bible in connection with this institution. If so, the end is a good one, whatever we may think of the means.

Correspondence.

Louisiana Conference.

The Louisiana Conference convened in the Carondelet-street Church, New Orleans, January 8th, Bishop George F. Pierce presiding, and Charles F. Evans, Secretary. There was a pretty fair attendance of the members of the conference. Visitors from various conferences were in attendance. Bishop Keener was at home, and generally present in the conference-room. Dr. Poisal, from Baltimore, was present in the interest of the Metropolitan M. E. Church, South, Washington; Drs. Watkins and Charles H. Marshall, of Mississippi; and President Andrews, of Centenary District College; Bros. Urquhart, Presiding Elder of Mobile, Alabama. The business of the session was conducted with the utmost harmony. The net increase, after deducting a large number of colored workers, who had been transferred to our Southern colored church, was 1267. Eight preachers were received by transfer, and nine by admission on trial. The work has not been so well supplied since the war.

The missionary meeting resulted well. Bishops Pierce and Keener and the writer addressed the audience, which filled the large Carondelet-street Church. Some five hundred dollars were raised for general missionary purposes, and a thousand, through the efforts and request of Bishop Keener, were either raised or pledged for Mexico, where Bishop Keener desires to plant a mission at an early day. The conference, as a whole, was delightful and profitable. It was good to be there. The conference love-feast at 3 P. M. on the Sabbath of the conference was a season of holy fellowship, of spiritual rejoicing and power.
J. B. W.

MR. EDITOR—I wish to say through the ADVOCATE to the brethren that I have done the very best I could in getting out the minutes of our conference. I went to Galveston and spent a week, using all the diligence possible to get the minutes out in that time, and failing to get them within that time, I left the city, after having read most of the proof, and after receiving assurance from the publishers that the minutes should come out as soon as possible, probably Monday then following. I was unable to stay and finish reading the proof, and some errors have crept in, which, while we regret to see them, are not in themselves of great importance.

I will mention that in the hurried glance I have given to the minutes, I perceive that D. H. Wilson is marked absent, when he was present and acting on a very important committee. Jno. E. Moore, David Coulson and Rev. B. L. DeFringe are marked present, and were not present during the session. I have not had time to examine further. Other unimportant errors and omissions will be seen by the brethren. We have done our best under the circumstances.

H. V. PHILPOTT, Sec'y.

The Fakirs of India.

Christian Work contains the following paper read at a conference in India by J. D. Brown, on the Hindoo Fakirs:

I can merely glance at the endless labyrinth included under the head "Hindoo Fakirs," whose name is legion, and who, beyond all doubt, are far more numerous than their Mohammedan brethren, like them, are men of influence, but not for good.

One of these so-called holy men stopping for the night in a village is received with marked respect by the simple hearted villagers of his own caste. His wants are all supplied, and as a crowning act of reverence his feet

are washed, and his disciples drink the water in which the ablution has been performed.

THE SILENT FAKIR OF SEETAPORE.

In Seetapore there dwells an old Hindoo Fakir, who, in hope of overcoming himself and gaining the favor of the gods, nineteen years ago vowed never to speak again, and so far as is known, the vow has been strictly kept. He sits, and also sleeps, year after year, on a bed of broken limestone, I have frequently talked to him, but could never elicit a reply. In the hottest days of the dreadful summer of India the old man leaves his stony seat and walks out a few rods to a pond, in which, with shaven and uncovered head, he stands up to his neck in water for hours at a time. Yet I venture the assertion that the highest English official in the city has when compared with this old Fakir, a very limited influence over the Hindoos of that community. He would be a brave Hindoo who would venture to pass that old beggar without folding his hands and invoking his blessing. Though so much absorbed in devotion and the practice of austerities, the old man, with the assistance of some friends, entered into a lawsuit recently about some land; but when the case came up our Fakir was called upon by the English magistrate to appear as a witness. This, of course, he refused to do, and preserved his reputation for sanctity by giving up his claim to the property in question.

VARIETY OF HINDOO FAKIRS.

These Fakirs, like those of Islam, go by various names—as Gosaweas, who gain their livelihood by chanting the praises of Vishnoo; Byragees, also worshippers of the same god; Jogeas, who profess to suspend their breath, abstract the mind, and restraining all natural desires, absorb themselves in Brahma, or universal being. The merit of all their performance is said to depend on the postures in which the devotee stands or sits.

Sunyaseos often inflict upon themselves the most frightful tortures, such as holding the hand clenched until the fingers become stiff and the nails penetrate clear through the hand; holding one hand above the head until the arm grows perfectly stiff and the nails grow like bird claws; and mutilating themselves in various other ways too horrible to mention. Many of these poor wretches are sincerely seeking salvation.

Let us, while we laugh at their superstitions, never forget that among these poor deluded wretches, who look as if the pit was just opening for them, there are many who are sincerely seeking rest for their souls. Could you look into those sad countenances, as I have so frequently done, you would read there, indelibly written, the universal question, "Who will show us any good thing?" and could you bend your ear to catch the sigh just escaping from many a despairing heart, you would hear the sad refrain—

"Oh! where shall rest be found,
Rest for the weary soul?"

In proof of these poor ascetics being open to conviction and capable of reformation, I need only say that some of the best native preachers in our own and other missions were for many years Hindoo or Mohammedan Fakirs.

Yes, under that repulsive exterior, under that besmeared breast, there beats a human heart, alive to sympathy, crying out for help, and earnestly longing for that peace of mind and spiritual rest which they are free to confess they have not obtained through their self-imposed sufferings.

If we believe that Christ is able to save to the uttermost, we may approach even those poor miserable Fakirs, in all their faith and spiritual blindness and offer them a free present, and full salvation through the blood of Jesus.

Formation of Sandstone.

We find in the *Revue Scientifique* a paper presented to the Geological Institute of Vienna by M. Fuchs, on the manner in which sandstone must have been formed. It is well known that what the French call *gres*, and we "grit," is a rock composed of siliceous grains agglomerated into a mass, possessing more or less tenacity. Now the cement which binds them together is not always of the same kind, nor does it exist in the same proportion in every kind. The question examined by M. Fuchs is, whether the consolidation of the agglutinated mass was effected immediately, or whether it was the work of time? To justify this inquiry, he quotes two cases. On the natural jetty which encircles the port of Messina on the side of the straits, there are large slabs of sandstone, with their edges rounded off, and having diameters varying between twelve and eighteen feet, with a thickness of ten or twelve inches. They are buried under sand and shingle, and are unconnected with each other. Thus also recent excavations on the shore adjoining the same port, have brought to light, after a depth of nine feet of pebble and sand and a bed of gray marl, a solid conglomerate filled with sea-shells of the same kind as those still living in the surrounding waters. Their state of perfect preservation shows that they must have been immediately imbedded in a soft sandy mud; otherwise they would have been exposed to destruction. The rapid solidification of the sand M. Fuchs attributes to the incrusting agency of certain algae. The *Codium bursa*, the *Palmophyllum flabillatum*, and others, are known to agglutinate shells and pebbles so as to form masses of the size of a man's fist; whence there is reason to conclude they may make larger agglomerations, such as those of the coast of Messina. The other example adduced by M. Fuchs is a sandstone with crystalline grain, which is plentiful at Sievring, near Vienna. Here the agglutination has been slow, and is owing to the infiltration of water charged with carbonate of lime. Evidently the solidification of such a mass required a long time, and sandstone may therefore be considered as belonging to two different formations.—*Galignani*.

Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, has, in the course of his researches amongst the Assyrian columns, fallen upon an interesting account of the Deluge, and is to read a paper on the subject before the London Society of Biblical Archaeology the present month. In the *Daily Telegraph* of Saturday he has, meanwhile, published the following outline of his discovery:—"The cuneiform inscription which I have recently found and translated gives a long and full account of the Deluge. It contains the version or tradition of this event which existed in the early Chaldean period at the city of Erech (one of the cities of Nimrod,) now represented by the ruins of Warka. In this newly-discovered inscription the account of the Deluge is put as a narrative into the mouth of Xisuthrus or Noah. He relates the wickedness of the world, the command to build the ark, its building, the filling of it, the Deluge, the resting of the ark on a mountain, the sending out of the birds, and other matters. The narrative has a closer resemblance to the account transmitted by the Greeks from Berosus, the Chaldean historian, than to the Biblical history, but it does not differ materially from either; the principal differences are as to the duration of the Deluge, the name of the mountain on which the ark rested, the sending out of the birds, &c. The cuneiform account is much longer and fuller than that of Berosus, and has several details omitted both by the Bible and the Chaldean historian. This inscription opens up many ques-

tions of which we knew nothing previously, and it is connected with a number of other details of Chaldean history which will be both interesting and important. This is the first time any inscription has been found with an account of an event mentioned in Genesis."

A Working Man's City.

An English paper states that on August 3d the first stone of a workman's city was laid with appropriate ceremonies at Wandsworth England. This city, laid out in lots, for 1,200 dwellings, is situated on the Shaftsbury Park estate, and is to be built by the Artisans', Laborers', and General Dwellings company, established in 1867. The object of this association is particularly to enable workmen to become owners of their dwellings in the course of a stated number of years, by the payment of a small additional rent. The Shaftsbury Park estate contains about forty acres, and is situated near London, on the line of the railroad to Dover, by which road facilities for traveling to and from the metropolis will be afforded. The houses are to be thoroughly drained, and economically but substantially built. Ample school accommodations are to be provided, and a hall for lectures and public meetings to be built. A co-operative store is to be established, and public houses are to be prohibited. The well-known philanthropist, the Earl of Shaftsbury, has taken a great interest in this enterprise, and laid the first stone of the buildings.

We regard the above as an excellent movement, and we wish that something of that kind on a still larger scale, might be inaugurated here, for the benefit of the poorest class of working men in this city. Their domestic situation is indeed deplorable. Living daily from hand to mouth, their earnings are absorbed by the payment of high prices for poor food, bad clothing, wretched apartments. The very first requisite for their improvement, is the provision of good homes—which they will never provide for themselves. Somebody must do it for them.

The good and charitable, those who are blessed with a superabundance of this world's luxuries, others who have time to spare and willing hearts to help might, we think, unite under one effective organization, having for its especial object the erection of suburban cottages, for the purpose here indicated.—*Scientific American*.

English Oaks.

The oldest oak in the island appears to be the Parliament Oak (so called from a tradition that Edward I. held a parliament under its branches). It grows in Climpstone Park, which belongs to the Duke of Portland. This park is the most ancient in England, for it was one before the conquest, and was appropriated at once by William the Norman. The Parliament Oak is supposed to be 1500 years old.

The oak which a few years ago was regarded as the tallest in England, but which is not now standing, was also the property of the Duke of Portland. It was called the "Duke's Walking-stick," and was higher than Westminster Abbey. The largest oak is the Calthrop Oak, in Yorkshire, which measures seventy-eight feet in circumference where the trunk meets the ground.

The most productive oak on record was that of Gelonas in Monmouthshire, which was cut down in 1810. Its bark brought £200, and its timber £670.

In the mansion of Tredegar Park, in Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room forty-two feet broad and two hundred and twenty-seven feet long, the floor and wainscot of which were made from a single oak that grew upon the estate.

The West Texas Conference and---Getting Home.

The following letter, from Bishop J. C. Keener, is taken from the *New Orleans Advocate*:

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, INDIANOLA,)
Christmas Day, 1872. }

MR. EDITOR—The West Texas Conference adjourned on the twenty-second, and on the evening of the twenty-third we left Victoria for this place. Here we are, looking out on the sea, in a town that ought to be called "Joppa," consisting of one long street that ought to be called "Straight." Fortunately there are four of us in company, Drs. McFerrin and Mood, Bro. DeVilbiss and myself, all waiting for a steamer.

The West Texas Conference was finely entertained at Victoria. The place proved itself one of the most hospitable towns in the State. It is on the Guadalupe, the soil is very fertile, wood abundant, and a most excellent region for raising stock. Corn is worth but fifty cents, beef two cents a pound, turkeys—fine, large ones—fifty cents each. The population consists of twelve hundred Germans, one thousand negroes, and fifteen hundred Americans. There are in it two very indifferent church buildings—a Methodist and Presbyterian—a very solid Catholic structure, and two respectable Lutheran.

During the session the weather was cold and misty, excepting on Sunday, and this greatly interfered with the interest of the occasion. The missionary meeting yielded some \$275, and at a previous meeting some \$740 were pledged by the preachers for the liquidating an old *ADVOCATE* debt. There are thirty-eight preachers connected with the conference. None were received on trial. Six were continued on trial—William G. Coker, William L. Ridout, John B. Denton, Mark A. Black, John F. Cook and Alejo Hernandez. Levi W. Arnold was ordained deacon, and also two colored men—Robert Brown and Jordan Carter. Three were ordained elders—Alexander H. Sutherland, Charles R. Shapard and J. C. C. Black. There are three thousand five hundred and forty-nine members in the bounds of the conference—a decrease of four for the year. The total missionary contribution for the year was \$1,668.45. The next conference meets at Lockhart, about thirty miles below Austin. There are in this body men of God worthy the heroic days of Methodism. They labor on through evil report and good, and are steadily advancing the lines of the kingdom of Christ.

One of the preachers of this Conference, Bro. Potter, was attacked during the year by four Comanches as he was making a round on his circuit. He had left Canyon Frio some three miles when he discovered four heads slipping along a ravine. He stopped his horses, fastened them and ran forward to the point where the ravine crossed the road. There he saw the Indians standing, listening for the approach of his buggy, one of them within fifty yards. He immediately drew down on him, but the gun snapped. Instantly the Indian saw him, raised a rifle and—at that moment the preacher's Winchester "went off." The rifle fell from the Indian's hands, and the other three picked him up, and, crossing the road, went up on a mountain slope. The preacher, by way of ruse, called back to have his buggy brought up, but ran back and drove up behind some thick brush in the direction of the Indians. There he lighted his pipe, still uncertain what line of attack they might pursue. Directly he saw them, and a shot grazed his arm, when he returned their fire. They then moved further back in the direction of the Canyon Frio, probably thinking to intercept him again, but he whipped forward to Canyon Savi-

nolla, distant fifteen miles. I asked him how he felt when he first saw them. He said he remembered the language of the sainted Caples, of Missouri, that "if he were killed, he should go straight to heaven with a shout that would astonish the angels." I appointed him back to the same circuit. A friend, immediately upon hearing it, told him to call at his house on the way back, and there he would find a Winchester of improved pattern, which he presented him. Bro. Potter says it is a pleasure to serve the people of the Uvalde circuit, for out there "they shake hands up to the elbow." Two of the Indians were armed with rifles and two with bows and arrows. To this fact and the superior range of his own rifle he probably owes his life. The policy of supplying the Indians with repeating rifles is driving our people back all along the frontier. It contrasts strangely with the Quaker commission, which has been also adopted by the government. It should abandon one or the other.

The Spanish missionary, Alejo Hernandez, has, during the past year, made further proof of the genuineness of the work so wondrously wrought in him by the Holy Ghost. He went out into Mexico and made his way back, through adverse circumstances, without any money, excepting what he was able to make by teaching. He resisted the pressing methods adopted by the superintendent of the Foreign Christian Union Missions at Monterey for transferring him from our church to the service of that association. He staid long enough in company with the brother to rally an audience for him that had dwindled into a shadow and taught long enough to get means by which he might come up to the conference. The testimony of the brethren on the line was highly favorable to the integrity, the ability and the Christianity of Bro. Hernandez. I am well advised in all that I have stated above, and letters to Alejo in Spanish, confirmatory to these facts, were read me.

God mercifully quickens our zeal in the direction of Mexico by sending to us, unsought, or in answer to some one's prayer, this stranger, educated, who has groped his way unaided out of the confusing mazes of Romanism into the radiant pathway of a renewed mind. Another Mexican is hopefully expected by Bro. Hernandez. He is already exhorting and teaching Protestant Christianity. Several of the preachers in this conference speak the Spanish of the Rio Grande regions, and I am in hopes that the young men who are stationed on this frontier will make the study of the Spanish language a specialty. The church at large expects that we will see after the spiritual condition of our neighbors. Soon after the war I was visited by a messenger from those who are now the principal Protestant preachers in the City of Mexico. The work then employed a number of converted Catholics, lawyers, priests and laymen, who were reading the Scriptures and preaching at thirty or forty points every Sabbath day. This messenger went on to New York, and through the Christian Union secured the services of Mr. Riley, and has received substantial aid for its extension. That the Christian Union should now seek to monopolize this vast and open field is possibly very natural, but it is not in accordance with the indications of that spirit which had brought the work nearly up to its present point before the Christian Union had so much as heard of it. For one I believe that Methodism has a mission that cannot be substituted acceptably or be discharged by any other church, and I cannot forget that the messenger was knocking at our door soon after the war, and sooner than at any other door, only we were then in too crippled a condition to answer the

call. Now, by the blessing of God, we will respond, and I henceforth challenge all the lovers of Jesus among us who desire the extension of his kingdom to do something worthy of his name, and respond to every draft I may draw on them in favor of Mexico.

ON BOARD STEAMER,)
December 30, 1872. }

We are now fairly on board ship, but riding at anchor near Cavallo Pass, in Matagorda bay; and the dread of a "parson" is already half realized by the crew of the Hutchinson. Just in sight is the steamer Harlan lying across the pass, thumping on the bar—possibly without a parson. Unfortunately we carry our luck with us, for we have been in Indianola a full week waiting the arrival of the packet. 'Twas a hard spot to spend our Christmas in—no visitors but the wind and the sleet, and no home-feeling but that which a tavern that had lost much of its youthful freshness could supply. True, we thought of the coal fire, the bright faces and the plum-pudding that constitute the annual merry-time of at least one Southern home. We discussed everything else, but no one ventured upon the inner chamber of our truest meditation—the balance of trade, the latest development of arts, education, the church in Texas, and the cattle; we stirred the fire, cracked pecans, watched the wind, the tide and the telegraph; asked the opinion of every intelligent man, who might be supposed to know anything, when there would be a steamer. Every morning we bade a mental adieu to the Magnolia, and prepared our baggage to leave at a moment's notice; but all in vain. The getting off was still further complicated by a pair of enormous ox-horns, sticking in their sockets, which were brought the secretary just before we took ship. He had been inquiring for horns ever since we left Bryan, and had brought a single horn in his hand down to Galveston; but still felt that it was not all that he wanted. His search was renewed at Victoria, and again at Indianola, and was at last crowned with success. What he intends to do with them he would not exactly say. Possibly carries them, as a single brick, to give Tennessee some idea of Texas, or as a trophy of this trip, or to put up in the office of the board in the new Publishing House, expressive of the genius of enlargement, or as significant of a disposition to keep missionary stock well up in the market. It is very certain that he considers this acquisition no small triumph of some kind, about which he maintains a mysterious, uniform and self-possessed silence.

We have been one week getting out of Texas—that is, if we are out. Dr. McFerrin has just inquired of a fellow-passenger: "When do you think we will get over the bar; I do not ask when you'll get to Virginia, but when will we get over the bar?" Ah, that is the question. We came in quite handily, as one might go into Bro. Cottingham's traps; but then the getting out!—how about that? The missionary secretary is trying to laugh over the bar, but I can not see it. An anchor and capstan, the letting go and the hoisting up, are decidedly sedative. Never was there such a chance to study German (Mr. Wesley would have done it), or to write sermons, or to read in some dead language profound, elevated truth; but with a heart set on home, after long absence, I confess myself unequal to the opportunity. On our left is the long, low, sandy beach of Texas, and on our right thunders the surf of the gulf. The anchor holds us equally away from danger and from home.

OVER THE BAR, 2 P. M.

The scene changes. Harlan is inside, safely past her troubles, and we are fairly out, rolling in the trough of a rough sea. Dr. McFerrin has re-

tired to his stateroom. This opens a new chapter and starts a new line of reflection. The cattle which the steamer carries are being pitched sadly about. How these poor creatures survive the privation of food, and water, and air, which they suffer during a voyage, is of itself a wonder; but when to this is added a preceding drive of two hundred miles over plains without grass, and under a continuous norther, it would seem that if they do not perish on the passage, they must shortly after. The day is fair and the sea a beautiful green; there is nothing the matter but the motion. Several of our passengers have got beyond the place where one studies German. But why trouble the reader further? Suffice it to say that, after twenty-four hours of pitching and rolling, such as it would seem no single piece of crockery on board could possible survive, we arrived at our port of destination—the brave city of Galveston.

ARAB SALUTATIONS.—When the Arabs meet each other, the first thing is the salute, which is repeated several times, and is done in the following manner: Each strikes the palm of his right hand on that of his companion, or throws it on his left shoulder, repeating always the same phrase, *Salamat, Cuif Halcom taibin*. (Peace! How are you?—well?) This way of saluting is most beautiful and striking, and, when performed, gives a new figure and majesty to the naked Arabs who are the actors of it. These gesticulations are always accompanied with a very grave tone of voice. After salutation they inquire of each other the news about the places whence they came. Their news relates generally to the buying and selling of dromedaries, whether there are loads to carry or something of this kind. They then ask each other for tobacco or salt, and their conclusion is, "Salute me, Hamed, at Corosco; and you, Ali, at Barbar. Do you understand? In peace, in peace!" After this, each resumes his way. Women and children kiss the beards of their husbands and fathers. Their greetings are marked by a strong religious character, such as, "God grant thee His favors;" "If God will, thy family enjoy good health;" "Peace be with you."—*The Methodist*.

SYMPATHETIC VIBRATIONS.—At a meeting of the American Scientific Association, Prof. Joseph Lovering, of Cambridge, Mass., gave an interesting address on vibration, illustrated by an experiment. It was presumed that the members were more or less familiar with Milde's experiment with a tuning fork and vibrating thread. This optical method of Milde is very much improved by using a large bar of iron, and perpetuating the motion by means of magnetic excitement, the vibration being thus maintained for any length of time. A cord twenty or thirty feet in length is thus thrown into vibration. When the first suspension bridge was building in England, a fiddler offered to fiddle it away. Striking one note after another, he eventually hit its vibrating note, or fundamental tone, and threw it into such extraordinary vibrations that the bridge builders had to beg him to desist. Only recently a bridge went down under the tread of infantry in France, who had not broken step, and three hundred were drowned. An experiment is often referred to of a tumbler or a small glass vessel being broken by the frequent repetition of some particular note by the human voice. It is said, and may be true, that certain German tavern-keepers increase their custom by the occasional performance of this feat.

No man is a better merchant than he who lays out his time upon God and his money upon the poor.—*Bishop Taylor*.

The Old World.

Ancient Troy.

Excavations are now in progress on the site of ancient Troy, in Asia Minor, which can not but deeply interest not anachæologists merely, but every one who has read the tale of

Achilles's wrath, to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered.

From Homeric times the Plains of Troy, traversed by the little streams Scamander and Simois, and lying between the Ægean Sea and Mount Ida, have been identified with the scenes described in the Iliad; but so widely have travelers and archaeologists differed with regard to the site of the famous city which for ten years defied the united arms of Greece, that it has long been doubted whether any genuine remains of Troy could be found within the Troad; and, in fact, whether such a city ever existed save in the fertile imagination of the author of the Homeric Epic.

These doubts are in a fair way of being removed by the discoveries of Dr. Henry Schliemann, who for more than a year has been conducting a series of explorations on the Plains of Troy, of which he has furnished an elaborate account to the *Herald*. He had previously broken ground in this neighborhood, chiefly to satisfy himself that Burnabashi, which it had become the fashion to describe as the site of Troy, could lay no claim to that honor. He found that no considerable city could have been built there, both on account of the limited area of the site and of the absence of the remains of pottery at a greater depth than three or four feet below the surface. Excavations at other points, suggested by Strabo and other ancient historians and geographers, were equally fruitless of valuable results. Having settled this point, he turned his attention to a plateau several miles north of Burnabashi, and terminating abruptly on its northern and northwestern sides, which seemed admirably adapted for the site of a large city, such as Troy is described to have been. A slight excavation made in 1870 showed that the place was rich in remains of buried architecture and pottery. He at once made up his mind that he had discovered the site of Troy, and prepared to conduct his labors on an extensive scale and with method.

The first difficulty to overcome was to obtain permission to dig into and through the plateau, which was owned partly by a Mr. Frank Calvert and partly by two Turks. The former cheerfully consented to have his premises invaded, but the latter, not sharing Dr. Schliemann's archaeological enthusiasm, would neither sell their land nor permit it to be excavated, except on the condition that they should receive a large sum of money, and that the trenches should be filled up on the completion of the digging. Here the paternal Ottoman Government stepped in, compelled the Turks to sell the land at its estimated value to the Ministry of Public Instruction, and then obligingly turned it over to Dr. Schliemann. With eighty men he broke ground in October, 1871, and excavated until compelled, at the end of November by the winter rains, to desist. He resumed work with a much larger force of men last April, and has steadily prosecuted it until within the last few weeks. Next year he hopes to continue the interesting task he has undertaken.

The cutting made in 1871 revealed to him ruins of different ages in strata of comparative regularity. Those of historic times were nowhere more than seven feet below the surface. At a depth of fifteen feet only calcined ruins were found, showing that for ages preceding historic times none but wooden

houses had existed there. At a depth of from fourteen to twenty-four feet many stone implements and fragments of pottery were found, but no metal, and the houses were of small stones united with earth, an indication that the inhabitants were Aryans. Ten feet lower he came upon houses of unburned brick, and implements and weapons of copper, and below this stratum were unearthed huge blocks of stone, which led the explorer to believe he had reached the veritable ruins of the lost city. Last spring he opened a trench in the abrupt north side, which he believed must have formed the site of the acropolis, and this was followed by other cuttings in the vicinity, which have occupied the whole of the past season. Working his way with difficulty through immense masses of rubbish, he came in June upon a colossal structure of solid masonry, forty feet in thickness and twenty in height, built upon the primitive rock, which he conjectures may have been a tower of the wall of Troy, and possibly that from which Andromache witnessed the death of Hector. It is composed of stones joined with clay, and is apparently as ancient as those prehistoric remains known as Cyclopean, and so different in structure and character from the ruins exhumed above it that there can be no doubt that its origin dates far back into the age of tradition and fable. He also discovered on the slope of the plateau part of a wall of huge stones joined with clay, seven feet in thickness by ten in height, which may have been the wall of circumvallation mentioned in the Iliad as having been built around the city by Neptune and Apollo.

These structures, together with the supposed site of a temple, constitute the principal architectural discoveries of Dr. Schliemann, and of their absorbing interest and value there can be no question. But in connection with the remains of Troy he has also unearthed many implements and utensils, mostly in a mutilated condition, which illustrate the habits and religion of the ancient people who owned the sway of Priam. These comprise pottery of many varieties and great beauty, store instruments, copper nails, lamps, urns, etc., which in material, workmanship, shape and ornamentation indicate a people far more civilized than the races who successively built over the site of Troy. Much of the pottery is embellished with the crotched cross, a well-known symbol of the Aryan race. At a depth of fifty-three feet large toads were found, which must unquestionably have lived there some three thousand years. "It is with a strange sensation," writes Dr. Schliemann, "that one looks upon creatures that were the contemporaries of Hector and Andromache, though they be only toads."

The excavations have hitherto been conducted by Dr. Schliemann at his own expense, and he intimates his willingness to resign the further prosecution of the work into the hands of competent intelligent persons. From the clew already furnished by him, the completion of the excavations can only be a question of time and money, and it is to be hoped that the want of these may not delay or indefinitely postpone discoveries in which all civilized persons are interested. A few years' intelligent labor would doubtless lay bare the foundations of the most famous city of epic song.

Jerusalem Seven Centuries Ago.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, a translation from the Persian, found among the papers of the late Sir H. M. Elliot, was read of part of a book of travel by Nasir ibn Khushru, a native of Balkh, who visited the Holy Land and Egypt in the eleventh century of the Christian era. The traveler relates that he journeyed from

Balkh to Jerusalem, a distance of 876 parasangs, and entered the Holy City on the 5th of Ramayan, A. H. 438, one solar year having elapsed since he quitted his home. He says that the Moslems of the neighboring countries, who are unable to go to Mecca, remain there until they have celebrated the Feast of the Kurban, and that they carry their children thither to circumcise them. Sometimes as many as 20,000 strangers are congregated there. The traveler's account of the sacred buildings in Jerusalem forms a record of their state more than seven centuries ago. His description of the Kubbet-es-sakhrâh deserves especial notice. The floor he describes as level and elegantly paved with marble. The walls are of the same material, the joinings being filled in with metal. There is also a reservoir underground inside the shrine, into which runs all the rain-water, and this water is purer and sweeter than all the rest in the mosque. "The sakhrâh stands above the ground as much as the stature of a man, and a marble screen has been placed round it so that no man can touch it. It is a stone of a dark blue hue, on which no man has ever dared to set foot; but on the side where the kiblah lies, it has a hollow in one place of such a kind that you would say it had been walked over. In this way the impression of seven steps are fixed on it. I have heard that Abraham and Isaac went there, and that these are the marks of their feet." The silver lustres, the gifts of the Sultans of Egypt, were of such size and weight that the traveler calculates that there were a thousand maunds of silverware in the place. Enormous candles also, the gift of the same Sultans, were to be seen in the building. The traveler visits El Khalil (Hebron), and describes the sepulchres of the patriarchs. Of the hospitality shown to strangers he speaks in favorable terms. To all guests, travelers and pilgrims, they give bread and olives, and numbers of mills, worked by mules and oxen, are constantly grinding flour, while female servants are engaged in making bread, and each of their loaves weighs a maund. To every one arriving at that spot they present a loaf of bread and a measure of lentils cooked in olive oil, daily, as well as some raisins, and this custom has continued in vogue from the time of Abraham, the friend of the Most Merciful, until the present moment. Sometimes it happens that five hundred people come there in a day, and entertainment is provided for all of them. Returning to Jerusalem, he gives the following description: "The Christian infidels have a church at Jerusalem which they consider extremely holy. Every year a vast multitude come there from Rum on pilgrimage, and the King of Rum himself even comes in disguise. The church is capable of holding 20,000 souls, and constructed in the most splendid style of colored marble, adorned with sculpture and painting. * * * Portraits of Jesus, represented as sitting on an ass, are put up in several places, as well as those of the prophets, such as Abraham, Ishmael, Isaac, Jacob, and his children. Each picture is covered with a large plate of transparent glass of the same size as itself, and this they place there to prevent the dust from settling on the painting, the glass being daily cleaned by the servants. In this church, too, is a chamber of two kinds, constructed after the fashion of Heaven and Hell, one-half of it being descriptive of Paradise and its blessed inmates, and the other of Hell and its wretched victims." Mr. C. Horne exhibited some bells, thunderbolts, an ornamental poisoned dagger, and some figures of Buddha, used by the Llamas in Lahoul in their worship, as also an image said to have been anciently worshipped in that country, and some photographs of ancient Græco-Buddhistic carvings.—*Athenæum*.

The Valley of Tombs.

The tombs that fill this valley of death were occupied by the kings of Thebes, of the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties. They are still in existence, the low sculptured doors opening in all directions, in the bases of the mountains.

Here, in the energetic language of the Bible, slept "the powerful among the strong;" they who spread terror among the living.

Among them is the tomb of Seti, the first of the shepherd kings who conquered Syria. Leaving his new province garrisoned with Egyptian troops, he attacked Ninevah and Babylon, subdued Mesopotamia and Chaldea, carrying his victorious arms as far as to Armenia. On returning to Thebes, he constructed the palace of Gournah, and the wonderful hypostyl hall at Karnak. It was he also who built an artesian well in the desert, to facilitate the working of the gold mines of Gebelstolei, and to whom Egypt was indebted for a canal connecting the Nile and the Red Sea. This important work, which was destroyed during a period of barbarism, has recently been restored through the indomitable perseverance and genius of one of our countrymen.

Another remarkable hypogeum, one of the first which we visited, is that of Sesostris, a warrior with a somewhat legendary fame, to whom even more glory, perhaps, has been attributed, than was his due. Together with the other youth of the court Sesostris was thoroughly trained in the games and the arts of war. Immediately after his father's death, he took command of a powerful army, and traversed Ethiopia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia, at the head of his conquering hosts. He added to the conquests of Seti, put down rebellions, checked invasions, and marked his progress by erecting monuments and columns.

This is the king who is said to have used lions in his battles. He had tame lions, who followed his chariot and fought in his defence.

No less magnificent in peace than famous in war, this great monarch, son of the Sun, erected many of the grandest monuments in Egypt, and Nubia. Ibsamboul, and the Ramesian temple of Thebes, are his work; and to him, also, are due some of the great monuments of Karnak and Luxor. In Memphis, the fragments of a colossal statue of Sesostris are still to be seen. Sesostris had one hundred and seventy children, and reigned sixty-seven years with uninterrupted glory.

Next to his tomb, is that of his son, Meneptha, which we also visited. It was in the reign of Meneptha, that the Jews, released from the power of their formidable enemies by miracles, as related in the Bible, departed out of Egypt, under the guidance of Moses.

Rameses III., like his father, was a famous warrior and conqueror. His glory is celebrated in a poem inscribed on a bas-relief in the temple of Medinet Aboo, where there are also various pictures and sculptures, in which he is represented as starting on his campaigns. The poem says, in speaking of his great power: "His soldiers are like bulls who rush among flocks of sheep; his horses are like hawks among little birds."

The tomb of Rameses IV. comes next in order, and others far too numerous to mention follow. The whole valley is filled with them. Here, whether strong or weak, warlike or peaceful, whether their reigns were long or short, triumphant or obscure—here slept the kings of Thebes; here were entombed the mighty dynasties that once ruled the earth. Long silence, oblivion wrapped them in a winding sheet as impenetrable as that of death.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 22, 1873

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

OBITUARIES.

We clip the following from the Nashville *Christian Advocate*:

There is no department of the *Christian Advocate* that is read with greater interest than that containing sketches of the lives and last moments of those we have known and loved; nor is there any work belonging to the duties of an editor of so delicate a nature as the management of this department; so as to make it perfectly satisfactory to all who may be concerned.

Long obituaries are but seldom read beyond the circle of relatives and friends, and the effect which would otherwise be produced upon the general reader is lost; while any abridgment of them often produces dissatisfaction.

We are desirous of meeting, as far as practicable, the wishes of all our friends; and yet, in a weekly paper, it is impossible to conduct this department on our present plan without often giving offense on the one hand, or incurring heavy expense on the other.

We, therefore, propose in future to publish all obituaries containing *twenty lines or under free of charge*; but in all cases where the obituaries exceed twenty lines for the excess we propose to charge one-half our advertising rates. A. H. REDFORD, Agent,

THOS. O. SUMMERS, Editor.

We invite special attention to the above from brethren who have censured the position the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has taken respecting obituaries.

WE are indebted to the publisher, E. H. Cushing, Esq., for advance sheets of a new school book, soon to be issued, entitled *Familiar Lessons in Botany*, by Mrs. M. J. Young, of Houston. The authoress disclaims any great originality of research or classification in the preparation of this work, but her modesty in this respect is only equalled by her felicity of expression and friendly, familiar style of presenting the elementary principles of this science. The young student is gradually introduced to the technicalities used, and the study becomes more fascinating with each succeeding lesson. Part second is devoted especially to our *Texas Flora*, and should prove a valuable pioneer to the study of plants peculiar to our State.

REV. E. O. HAVEN, D.D.—We take pleasure in acknowledging a call last week from Dr. E. O. Haven, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), and regret the absence of the editor at the time. Dr. Haven was in our city attending the Annual Conference of his church in our State. He informs us that three conferences were organized—one a German Conference, which embraces Texas and Louisiana.

THE DIOCESE OF TEXAS.—We are in receipt of No. 1, Vol. 1, of the above monthly, a neat eight-page paper, published in the interest of the Diocese of Texas. It is designed to supply the Episcopal Church of the diocese it represents with general church news, Episcopal acts, parochial items, and other matter of interest to the ministers and members of that branch of the church.

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITHOUT IT?"

One of the greatest of modern novelists made that question the theme of a thrilling story. His hero had gifts, wealth and opportunity, and the question his life must answer was what use he would make of these endowments? The question is one that may come up in the history of many. God has blessed them with wealth. What will they do with it? Will it merely minister to their pride and enlarge the circle of their pleasures? They seem to accept this as the end of their noble endowment. A fine house, rich furniture, a sumptuous table, and an elegant equipage are regarded as the chief good heaven designed they should secure. We presume God cares but little about these things. The glitter of jewelry never can dazzle the eye of the Almighty, nor the pomp that wealth can purchase insure his favor. These are as but dust on the balances in his judgment. Yet wealth is a power. It can not buy the friendship of God, but it may be a blessing to the world around us. Its real value depends on its use. The ripened corn may be made into bread to nourish the famishing, or distilled into alcohol and bear its curse to many homes and hearts. Iron may be fashioned into a plow with which the soil is tilled that it may yield its increase for the support of human life, or it may be whetted into a sharp sword which sheds the blood of man. The tongue of man may bear the message of life to the wandering sinner and pronounce the words of consolation on the ear of the sorrowing, or it may pour out the anathemas of hate and send the victim of oppression to his bitter doom. Wealth is a blessing only when we use it aright. It is one of the agencies by which the gospel is to be spread among the nations. How shall they hear without the preacher? and how shall the preacher go unless he is sent? God's call is the grand impulse that wrenches him from his worldly surroundings, but God has ordained that his support must be drawn from the church. He put gold in the sands of rivers and bedded it in the rocks which build up the hills. For ages it has been husbanded in its hiding place, but not that it might be brought forth to pamper human pride, but to bless the nations. God has made the fields exuberant with fertility, not that a few might grow fat on their increase, but that they might feed the people. He filled the air, and earth, and water with subtle and mighty forces, not that men might mangle each other by wholesale, but to enable them to help each other on in the pursuit of happiness and salvation. Every gift and power is a trust. Every dollar is a trust. God holds the possessor accountable for its use, and even in this life he sometimes makes men feel that they can not trifle with his gifts with impunity.

WE see it stated that the settlement of James Fisk's estate leaves for his widow only \$100,000. Only a very few years ago that amount of property would have been considered a very large estate; now a man has to get way beyond that figure to be considered wealthy.

THE *Journal of Chemistry* has a number of maxims which may profit others besides the farmer. Among these wise suggestions we have the following: "Only good farming pays." That is true. A man must have his field well fenced, must plow deep, put in good seed, and cultivate thoroughly, or he need not look for a crop. His land may be as rich as the Valley of the Nile, but if he does not plant good seed he will reap a scanty harvest. If he loiters while the weeds are growing, he may anticipate an empty granary. It is easy to admit these truths, but the trouble is to put them in practice. We can see very plainly what the farmer should do to insure an abundant crop, yet very many are forgetting that life has its seed-time, and that the harvest day, which is not far off, will show that "only good farming pays."

Next among the maxims we read, "The good farmer is proved by the steady appreciation of his crops." Instead of exhausting the fertility of the soil, he is wisely adding to its resources. What the crop drains from the earth is repaid with interest, and as a result, the crops grow better as the farm grows older. Right here let us stop and think. As life passes have our powers improved, and our usefulness increased? Where is our talent? Is it wrapped in a napkin, or hid in the earth? The Master demands improvement. He will call for it one day, and not only the talent committed to our trust will be required, but the increase demanded. Each year must mark an appreciation of the farmer's crop, or he demonstrates his inefficiency. If every preacher would hold class-meeting with himself, right here he might be profited. How many of us are better preachers than we were a half-score years ago? Are our sermons more weighty, more pungent, more effective in building up the church and leading sinners to the cross? Has the sphere of our influence been widened as the years have gone by? The farmer enlarges his field with each coming year, and the gathered crops bring larger returns, or he makes a failure.

THE fact that two Japanese priests have come to Berlin in order to obtain information respecting the Christian religion, indicates the interest felt among other nations respecting questions of such supreme interest to humanity. Rev. Dr. Lisco is engaged in teaching them the distinguishing features of the various branches of the Christian church. It is to be hoped that he will make so just and enlightened an exposition of the Christian faith that the impression made on the minds of these searchers after truth may be the germ of important fruit among these people.

TWO thousand new houses are being built in Rome. The overthrow of the Pope's secular power, and the entrance of Victor Immanuel into that venerable city, has had upon it the same influence that follows the entrance of railroads into new districts. Enterprise has been evoked, and the hum of industry has taken the place of sloth and inaction.

NAPOLEON is dead, and the busy world cares but little about it, for he was no longer the Emperor of the French. His glory departed with his crown, and men who once praised or blamed put him away from their thoughts, and, living or dead, he was to them only one in the vast multitude who live on the earth, or dwell in the grave. Many scenes of momentous interest transpired in the history of the man who has just died an exile from the land he once had ruled. His name and movements were constantly before the world. They appeared in every news column; they were made questions of grave debate in the councils of kings; the financial world felt the influence of his actions, and ecclesiastics high in authority were guided in their policy by his frowns or favor. Yet no event of his life was to him of such tremendous import as that brief struggle, when the aching heart, bitter with its blasted hopes, ceased to throb on earth, and the man, turning reluctantly from his earthly disappointments, went out, like any other immortal, into the eternal world.

THE *Western Methodist*, of the 11th inst., gives in full the history of the case of Dr. S. Watson, who was arraigned before the late Memphis Conference under the charge of violation of his ordination vows in accepting and teaching the doctrines of modern Spiritualism. These doctrines, it appears, Dr. Watson had advocated in his published work entitled—"The Clock Struck One and Christian Spiritualist." It was understood at the session of the conference of which he was a member that Dr. Watson had, by a written statement, recalled his errors, and set himself right before the church and the world; but more recently he has identified himself more fully with the Spiritualists, and has formally withdrawn from the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. While, with many others, we regret that Dr. Watson has yielded to this delusion, we rejoice that the Memphis Conference has guarded the truth of the gospel against the errors which had assailed it through the teachings of one of its professed disciples.

BRO. AYERS called in to show us the bill of lading of the seats for St. James Church, which will soon be in their place. He called special attention to the word "free" endorsed on the bill of lading. Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co. have done a generous act in forwarding these articles free of charge. In the name of our venerable brother, we tender them thanks for this timely aid.

IN the publication of the report of Commissioners of Location of Texas University, which appeared in the *ADVOCATE* of January 8th, a very serious typographical error appeared. Instead of "provided further, that they shall within a term of five years from January 1, '1872,'" it should read "1873."

IT is said that the Rev. Isaac Prince, who has been pastor of a church in Amsterdam for the past seventy years, is the oldest pastor in the world. Even in that slow and steady country this long pastorate embraces wonderful changes.

A SAFE COMPANY.

On the 13th of January, upon the occasion of the annual election of its officers and directors, the Union Marine and Fire Insurance Company of Galveston gave, at their office on the Strand, one of the most elegant collations that ever tempted the appetite of Galveston epicures. We are informed by one who participated that every delicacy of the season was served up in first-class style, and spread in the richest profusion before the assembled guests; and these rich viands were washed down with the clearest, coolest and most sparkling water that Galveston cisterns could supply. We take off our hat to the Union Marine and Fire Insurance Company. The absence of champagne from such a reunion is one of the novelties of the season; but right there the good sense of the managers of the affair comes in. On an important occasion—their annual election—they kept their heads cool and their judgments clear. We do not know who were elected, but we can rely on the sound judgment of business men who, when they are called upon to reach important decisions, are careful that the fumes of intoxicating liquors shall not upset their reason. When we get to be worth one hundred thousand dollars, more or less, in property which may be destroyed by the waves of the sea, or be consumed by the torch of the incendiary, we will seek insurance in a company which honors their sober senses by avoiding that which beclouds the judgment when its wisest decisions are demanded.

We commend the example set on this occasion to other institutions which are accustomed to invoke the presence of Bacchus, instead of the goddess of wisdom, to their most important deliberations.

THE Winnebrennarians, who call themselves by the name of "The Church of God," claim to be "a church without sect." They simply insist that all their members shall be immersed, and shall keep up the ceremony of foot-washing, with certain other peculiarities, as the condition of membership. These principles are considered as being so broad that they are not marks of sectarian lives. These are not the only people who have covered an intense sectarianism and a bigoted adherence to non-essentials by a bold claim to be the church of God. The assumption of the name of "Christian" does not prove that a man is not a Campbellite any more than it demonstrates that immersion constitutes the sum of Christianity.

TALMAGE'S tabernacle and Barnum's Museum were built of iron, and yet they went down, when the fire scorched them, like wooden houses. Men are now busy over some new fire-proof building, but it has not yet been invented. Complete security is not one of the conditions of the present life. Even insurance companies need guarantees against disaster.

BRAZIL.—Rev. Wm. Le Conte and Rev. J. Rockwell Smith sailed from New York on Dec. 23, for Campinas and Pernambuco, Brazil.

Methodist Episcopal Church Statistics for 1872.

The New York *Advocate* has seen the official statistical returns from the Annual Conferences for the year 1872. We copy from it the following partial summary, and write up from its additional statements further statistics, which serve to give a general view of the prosperity of our church during the past year:

		Increase.
Annual Conferences.....	76	4
Bishops.....	13	8
Traveling Preachers.....	10,242	543
Local Preachers.....	11,964	582
Total Preachers.....	22,206	1,125
Lay Members.....	1,458,441	37,118
Total Members.....	1,468,696	37,669
Churches.....	14,008	668
Value of Churches.....	\$62,393,237	\$5,481,337
Parsonages.....	4,484	175
Value of Parsonages.....	\$8,575,877	\$789,073
Value Ch's & Parsonages.....	\$70,969,114	\$6,260,410
Sunday-schools.....	17,471	dec. 74
Officers and Teachers.....	193,691	dec. 288
Sunday-school Scholars.....	1,278,559	11,817
Missionary Collections.....	\$671,000	\$53,690
Church Extension Col.....	94,572	19,929
Tract Collections.....	21,586	140
S. S. Union Collections.....	22,674	dec. 485
Woman's For. Mis. Col.....	18,755	18,755
Freedmen's Aid Soc. Col.....	12,048	12,048
Col. for Conf. Claimants.....	150,141	8,996

The itinerant ministerial force of the church is 10,240, of whom 1498 are on trial. Deducting those who are superannuated and supernumerary, 1560, there remains an active corps of 8680. The additions of the traveling ministry for the year—noting the number located and died—are 716, an average of nearly fourteen every week. The local ministry is larger, it will be seen, than the itinerant, and the combined numbers are 22,296. If we shall be able, through the district conferences, to organize and direct this large force of local ministers, we may hope to make the church more efficient. The Southern Illinois Conference reports the largest number of local preachers, 358, and Nevada the smallest number, 13.

The total lay membership reported is 1,458,441. But this number does not include members in our foreign missions not connected with our annual conferences. The net gain for the year is 37,118, an average net increase per week of 714. This is not nearly as large a gain as so large an organization should have.

The net increase in houses of worship for the year is 568, an average gain of about eleven each week, and the increase of value is \$5,481,337. It is doubtful whether this is a flattering statement, for it shows that we are building too many costly churches in proportion to the whole number built. The whole number of churches compared with the membership and the preachers is far too small. Pittsburgh Conference reports the largest number of churches, 591.

But the report shows better in the item of parsonages. The whole number is 4484, a net gain of 175, and a net increase in valuation of \$789,073. The average value of the parsonages is nearly two thousand dollars. Evidently our preachers are wisely paying more attention to their own personal comfort.—*N. Y. Methodist.*

PROFESSOR McAFEE, of the Highland University, has received into his own household thirty young men who are studying for the ministry, and who have not the means without this aid to prepare for the work to which they have devoted their lives. If each man who is endowed with wealth should use it thus for the good of his fellow-men, the world's evangelization would be wonderfully accelerated.

IT WILL be observed, by reference to our church notices, that Rev. C. J. Lane has changed his appointment at Manchac from first Saturday and Sunday in March to fourth Saturday and Sunday in February, and Red Rock from fourth Saturday and Sunday in February to first Saturday and Sunday in March.

THE MISSION FIELD.

THE *Christian Observer* (Southern Presbyterian) of the 8th furnishes, among others, the following items:

HANCHOW, CHINA.—The difficulties in relation to the sale of land to foreigners had been fully settled by the intervention of the American and English consuls, and the principle is regarded as settled that foreigners may live and buy land in the interior cities. Mr. Houston has an orderly and attentive congregation, and the knowledge of the truth is spreading. Mr. Houston's health is much better than it was in the summer. The Secretaries appeal to the Sunday-school girls and boys to raise \$1200, on the first Sabbath in February, to enlarge the girl's school-house. Rev. Messrs. DuBose and Stuart have secured a house in Suchow, which will be fitted up as a chapel and residence. Suchow is nearly as large as Hanchow, from which it is a day's journey, 100 miles distant from Hanchow, and 80 miles from Shanghai, and but thirty miles out of the direct route from Shanghai to Hanchow.

NEW GRENADA.—Rev. Mr. Pratt, with his wife, after fifteen days' hard travel, had reached Bucaramanga, the capital of the province of Santander, on Oct. 27. He preached nearly every night, and at almost every stopping place on the road. Three cities near Bucaramanga contain, with that place, some 30,000 or 35,000 people. Bucaramanga, which has a population of 14,000, has one parish, whose priest marries and buries the people. But Dr. Pratt's plans are not yet fully settled. Mr. Erwin remains with the rest of Mr. Pratt's family at Barranquilla.

INDIAN MISSION.—In November there were fifty scholars in Spencer Academy. Rev. H. Balentine is working on in faith, in an open country sparsely settled by English-speaking Cherokees and Shawnees. Rev. Mr. Perryman again makes an appeal for a teacher to assist him in the school-room, and permit him to give more time to preaching.

The receipts of the American Board during the past three months have been but \$55,362—scarcely one-half of the average expenditures—\$12,289 below the receipts of the same period last year, and \$27,127 below those of the same period the year before.

An editor of a Bombay paper says he has recently attended a meeting of more than 200 Christian converts, more than 60 of whom in a short time made such a confession of Christ as warranted the expectation of a very great religious movement.

WE glean the following from *Zion's Herald* (Northern Methodist):

CHINA.—The Corresponding Secretaries of our Missionary Society have received a private letter, dated Peking, China, which gives some interesting facts respecting the work there. The letter says: "Our prospects were never so bright. There is the single drawback occasioned by that persistent official opposition to our occupation of our chapel in the 'Chinese city'; but even there we work increasingly—disposing of Christian literature, and preaching daily to civil and interested audiences. Brothers Lowry and Davis design starting on a 'country trip' tomorrow. They go as Methodist itinerants, on horseback, with saddle-bags, and a supply of religious books and tracts."

AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.—The Rev. H. A. Schaffler, formerly of the Western Turkey mission, left this country in May last to seek a field of missionary labor in the Austrian Empire. He has explored six out of the nineteen provinces of that Empire, namely, Hungary, Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Bohemia, and Moravia. In all these he sought earnestly for information respecting missionary work, and found

much encouragement. In Hungary there is great freedom of religious opinions; in Styria, Upper and Lower Austria, Bohemia, and Moravia, he found much intelligence among the laboring classes. He also found a state of things more favorable to success among the Roman Catholic population than was anticipated. In Bohemia alone some five hundred Romanists have become Protestants annually, for several years past. Mr. Schaffler recommends the establishment of two missions—one for Bohemia and Moravia, the other for Upper and Lower Austria and Styria. The Prudential Committee of the American Board have requested him to establish the missions as recommended; and three other missionaries, Rev. Messrs. Adams, Clark and Alexander, with their wives, have already sailed to join him in the new and important enterprise. We are glad to learn that the American Board is moving in the establishment of new missions. Success to this noble and powerful missionary organization.

The *Christian Intelligencer* says: "The Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church needs, at once, thirty thousand dollars for the sustentation of its work. The truth is, that nothing but prosperity has attended the labors of its missionaries in India, China and Japan, and by reason of the divine blessing upon their labors, there has arisen a necessity for prompt and liberal contributions to the treasury of the Board that our foreign operations may be adequately sustained. Further delay in providing for the present urgent need of the Foreign Board will produce embarrassments which few, if any in the church, would be willing to contemplate."

MANY of the usages which Methodists have laid aside are taken up with great profit among other churches. Watch-night was always observed by the earlier Methodists, and they were frequently periods of great power. Now we meet Methodists who have been in the church for years and have never attended one of these meetings. We clip the following from the *Christian Era*, a Baptist journal, published in Boston:

A watch-meeting was held on the night of December 31st at the Bethel. A conference meeting was commenced at half past seven under the guidance of the Rev. Henry A. Cooke, the beloved pastor of the Bethel, and at ten o'clock a powerful sermon was preached by the Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, upon the value of the Blood of Christ. After the sermon, a prayer and conference meeting was continued with spirit and profit until the witching tones of the midnight bells rang the birth song of the new year.

At the Meionaon a watch-meeting was observed. A short sermon was preached early in the evening by the pastor of Tremont Temple, after which an experience meeting of prayer, singing and the relation of personal religious experience occurred until about ten o'clock. A sermon was then preached by Rev. Dr. Lorimer, after which another season of prayer and praise was had, bidding farewell to the old and ushering in the new year. The meeting was one of great interest.

For 129 years Christ Church chimes have rung out the old year, but the first watch-meeting ever held in an Episcopal church in this city took place on the night of December 31st in the ancient edifice. The services were under the auspices of the St. George Society, composed of English residents, and were held in honor of the day appointed for the subjects of the Queen of England resident in the city of Boston to offer prayer and praise for their sovereign and nation. The oldest English church in Boston was appropriately selected.

The Sunday-School.

Wanted at Once.

We want help. During the last two years our Sunday-school periodicals have had a large and steadily increasing circulation. This encourages us. We have had the generous co-operation of many friends. We thank them. But some of our schools are only partially supplied with our papers; some have no papers at all; some have the ill-adapted issues of the American Sunday-school Union.

There are as many reasons for Methodist Sunday-schools as for Methodist churches. If we ought to publish Methodist Sunday-school papers, we ought to place them in every Methodist Sunday-school. We greatly desire to see a Methodist Sunday-school in every Methodist church, and to supply every Methodist Sunday-school with the papers, lessons and books authorized and directed by the General Conference. The *Sunday-School Magazine*, with the *Uniform Lessons*, the *Visitor* and *Our Little People*, ought to be in each one of our Sunday-schools. We will do our best to accomplish this. The Agent has made these publications cheap; the Sunday-school Secretary will try to make them worthy.

Friends, take notice: *We want names and postoffices*; not of those who take all of our periodicals, but of those who take none, or only a part. We wish to send specimens to all our schools that do not take all our papers. Help us in this matter. Thus: At Sardis church, Hopewell circuit, none, or only a part, of our papers are taken. We want the name and postoffice of the superintendent at Sardis. If there is any church without a school, send us the name and office of the man or woman who ought to start one.

Quite a number of presiding elders have done a good work in this cause by taking full specimens to each quarterly conference, at least for one round, exhibiting, explaining and commending. We will gladly *equip* any presiding elder who will give us his address.

Men, brethren, sisters, help! Help us to get Methodist Sunday-school papers into every Methodist Sunday-school and family in Texas. Send the names and offices to

ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD,
S. S. Secretary, Nashville, Tenn.

Report of St. Johns Sunday-School, Galveston, for the Year 1872.

During the year, now just ended, we have been eminently blessed in not having a single leader, officer, or child belonging to our Sabbath-school taken from among us by the cruel hand of death. This is an occasion for more than ordinary gratitude upon our part to the Giver of all mercies, as the mortality of the children in our community has been very great, and many families have been called to mourn the loss of the most cherished and dearest object of their love.

The total attendance of the school during the fifty-two Sabbaths, now passed, has been 11,281, making an average of 217 each Sabbath day, which is the largest average attendance of any preceding year, and which is still more striking, when we consider the great number of families connected with our congregation that spent many months of the year in visiting other portions of the country for business, pleasure, or recreation.

Many things, under the blessing of Providence, have conduced to the results above mentioned, among which may be noted the fact that the pastor of the church was present every Sabbath, observing its affairs with close inspection, and lending to the labors of the school the sanction of his station and the benefits of his eminent abilities.

The great difficulty of keeping our young people who have attained the age of fifteen to twenty years in the Sunday-school and church, has been happily solved by Brother S. A. Edgerley, by bringing them into a Bible-class, in which not only are the great Biblical truths explained and enforced, but the true social relations of life are recognized and maintained.

The interest in the infant department, under the supervision of Sister Annie Parks, assisted by Miss Ritchie and Miss Baldinger, has been ever on the increase; and this department, which is the nursery of the main body of the school, has had an average attendance of between fifty and sixty scholars each Sabbath of the year.

The library, which has heretofore been one of our weak points, has now, under the management of Brother C. W. Hurley and the new system introduced by him, proved a great success, and a permanent and decided blessing to the school.

We have taken from the department at Nashville three hundred copies of the *Amaranth*, one hundred magazines, two hundred and fifty copies of the *Weekly Visitor*, and one hundred copies of the *"Little People."* The *Uniform Lessons* have been used by our school before their adoption by the General Conference, and their use has ever been attended with the most decided success.

The untiring zeal and energy of the teachers and officers of the school who, through summer's heat and winter's cold, are ever found at their posts of duty, have been crowned with the conversion of many of their classes, who are now living in the happy experience of a Christian life, and a blessed hope of eternal happiness in the world to come.

JNO. HOWARD,
Sup't St. Johns Sunday-School.

"Keep Your Temper."

"It must needs be that offences come" in Sabbath-schools. The pupils are young; various in character; with a natural flow of good spirits; and with their share of the general bent toward ill rather than good, which we all confess before our divine Father. Levity will sometimes break out just where it ought not, and movements will be made that are not in the programme. How to deal positively with these excrescences on class life cannot be stated in an article, nor written in a book. A certain nameless, indescribable faculty in a good teacher provides for each separate emergency. But we can assert with confidence that *the very worst course possible is to lose your temper*. For consider:

1. The slips made by the pupils are sometimes excusable. A good man, for example, undertakes to lead the devotions. Either he cannot or he will not make himself heard. His "exercise" is a meditation uttered in the hearing of the favored few around. How can the outsiders, with young blood in their veins, keep up a shadow of devoutness? He screams, or gesticulates, or particularizes awkwardly, or does something else ridiculous. Now if we expect the children to feel when we speak solemn things, to weep when we mention mournful things, why should we wonder if they smile when we do ridiculous things? Gentile and Jew may say with Shylock, "If you tickle us do we not laugh."

You had better recognize this fact, and instead of making cast iron and worthless rules against nature, correct the absurdities in yourselves that elicit mirth and contract the muscles of the youthful cheeks.

2. Any display of angry feeling does mischief:

1. To begin with, it often makes yourself laughable. We laugh at incongruities, and can anything be more incongruous than a Christian teacher,

discussing on the sublime verities of revelation, and commending the peace and patience and joy of the Christian life, suddenly thrown into impotent and irrepressible rage by a child's freak, which perhaps shows fatigue or thoughtlessness rather than wickedness?

2. Any step you take while "in a temper" is almost certain to be wrong. Your punishments will be apt to be excessive, indiscriminate, or ill adapted to the case. To shoot every tenth man in a mutinous regiment may be a military necessity, but punishments so inflicted by teachers ruling by moral means, and for moral purposes, are worse than useless. To pick out some one who may have been open to detection just because he was a novice in wrong, and punish him because somebody must be punished, is extremely mischievous. It offends the natural sense of justice in all the pupils. It makes the class your enemies and friends of the victim and seems to them to justify future retaliation; and often crushes, and sorely wounds the least guilty of the party. Pupils conscious of such wrong have been ever after reluctant attendants, and have taken the earliest opportunities to sever the connection between them and such teachers.

If with a competent knowledge of the lesson, and a fair amount of power to interest you cannot rule and manage a class, if every now and then you have to call upon the superintendent to remove a boy or girl, or get him expelled, you may almost regard it as conclusive proof of unfitness for the place. You had better get out of the way, and leave your place to some one with more grace, or more good sense. Bad temper is by itself a sufficient disqualification in any teacher who is expected to produce moral results.

On the other hand, patient, good-tempered kindness will win love, break down prejudice, and take possession of human hearts. The writer has several times caught himself at once ready to shed tears and cheer in certain meetings of the students in a historic college. A retired president comes among them or is named, and the enthusiasm is as irrepressible as it is contagious. It is the spontaneous tribute of the human heart to the worth and power of persistent, good tempered loving kindness. —*Sunday-School World*.

How to Have Good Teachers.

Superintendents can have as good teachers in their schools as they really want. They usually do have such. If teachers are not what they ought to be, and the superintendent realizes it, and he wants them improved, or better ones secured in their places, he should feel the responsibility on himself to have just what is wanted. He is in his present place for the very purpose of getting good teachers, and of bringing them steadily to a higher standard of character and work. If they are not what they should be, he is to blame, if he retains them, and they do not improve. He cannot expect to have them come to the highest standard at once, nor all together; nor should he peremptorily dismiss those who are below the right measure and likely to remain so. One by one, and in one thing at a time, they are to be brought up or dropped off. If he wants them at teachers' meetings, and they do not come, he must seek them personally, and bring a steady and gentle pressure to bear on them until they attend regularly. If they are in the habit of leaving their classes unprovided for in occasional absences, and he wants them to always secure a substitute—to be approved by himself—before they leave their place for a single Sunday, let him have that point so clearly understood with each of them, that an unexplained failure will be recognized as a willful disregard of the unvarying rule of the school. If they do not

study their lessons, or visit their scholars' homes, or pray for and with those of their charge; or in any other way they fail to fill the place of a faithful teacher, as he understands their duty, it is for him to undertake, prayerfully and in faith in God, (for whom he stands in this Sunday-school work,) the instruction of his teachers personally as to what is their duty, and the bringing them to the performance of that duty. In this process, those who are unlikely to be good teachers will inevitably drop out. The pressure on them for progress, and for conformity to a right standard, will be such that they will withdraw from the school, rather than yield or longer resist. When a vacancy occurs, it is for the superintendent to look up another teacher—the best he can get, being most anxious to get one who is likely to gain and grow. But the trouble is, that not all superintendents really want good teachers. Too many of them do not think much about the way in which their teachers do their work; or they fail to count themselves responsible for their teachers' well doing.

A STIFF SCHOOL.—The superintendent is very precise in manner, stands quite erect, seldom shakes himself up, or commits any impropriety in deflecting from a dignified bearing. The secretary reads the report with a face that reminds one of bronze, and puts the facts of each Sabbath in the old mold, which some one cast many years ago, and placed in the book. The teachers have been affected by this general Sunday-school rheumatism, and never hover near the dangerous line of a laugh, nor seem to need any restraint on the old modes. The children sit with knees that are parallel and faces that are demure. The singing has caught the spirit of the place, and is slow and careful, and excitement is not found therein.

As a result of the aforesaid, the school is small—the children come in slowly and go out quickly—the parents were obliged to lament the fact that the young people choose to absent themselves—those of the junior department look forward to the time when they will be big as the abrupt end of Sunday-school life, which seems to be far ahead, yet a final release from prison, and the dawn of liberty.—*Sunday-School Times*.

WHERE DOES EDUCATION COMMENCE?—Education does not commence with the alphabet. It begins with a mother's look, with a father's nod of approbation, or his sign of reproof; with a sister's gentle pressure of the hand, or a brother's noble act of forbearance; with a handful of flowers in green and daisy meadows; with a bird's nest admired, but not touched; and, with thoughts directed, in sweet and kindly tones and words, to nature, to beauty, to acts of benevolence, to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good—to God himself.

TALKING WITH CHILDREN.—When you are world-weary and soul-sick, talk with a little child. As the clear, trusting eye is lifted to you, a thought of the immeasurable distance you have blindly traveled from that sweet trust to your present atheism, will touch the world-frozen fountain of your tears; and just as the little head, unquestionably and confidently leans on your breast, you will yearn instinctively for the All-wise Father, whose loving arms are our best and safest shelter.

A Presbyterian Sabbath-school convention was appointed for the second Thursday in May, at Selma, Ala., by the Presbytery of Alabama, at its last meeting.

THE First Church of Nashville, Tenn., has five Sunday-schools, with more than one thousand scholars.

Boys and Girls.

White Lilies.

"Why, Zoe, my child, what has become of your lilies?" asked Mrs. Lester, in surprise, as she took the easy chair that her little daughter had wheeled for her upon the piazza one warm July afternoon.

Zoe was the happy owner of a little garden-plot full of flowers of her own cultivation. Rarest and most valued among them was a white lily, the bulbous root of which had been sent her from a great distance by express. She had felt very important on the receipt of the package directed to Miss Zoe Lester, for she was but eight years old and had never seen her own name written with a "Miss" prefixed. Very carefully she planted the bulb, patiently waited all the long winter for its sprouting, joyfully hailed the first tiny green shoots that pierced the soil early in April, and oh! eagerly, every day had she watched its growth, till, under the warm rays of the July sun, it had flowered in profusion. Zoe had never seen a white lily until her own rare plant burst into bloom. She thought the pure white, slender buds more lovely than anything she had ever beheld, but when, one early morning, she ran out on the piazza and saw in her garden a fair and perfect lily in bloom upon the stalk, her admiration and delight knew no bounds. Papa, and mamma, and brother, and nurse, and cook, must all come to see and praise "my lily." A few days later eight perfect and full-blown lilies, besides five snowy buds, adorned the tall stalk, making a whorl of fragrant, beautiful whiteness, altogether worthy of the admiration it received. Zoe spent most of her time hovering around her precious treasure, and feasting her eyes and her soul on the glowing fairness of her beloved lilies.

Mrs. Lester had observed in the morning that the stem was quite full of blooms and buds, and now, as she cast her eyes towards the accustomed spot, she saw only the stem. The entire whorl of blossoms was gone.

Zoe glanced at the broken stalk as her mother's question was asked, and replied eagerly: "Oh, mamma, I gave them away."

"Gave away your lilies?" said her mamma in tones of still greater surprise. "To whom, pray? Why, I didn't dare to ask for a single one, lest you shouldn't like to pull them, and you have given them all away. I should have as soon thought of your giving away—well, I don't know what. I didn't suppose you could bring yourself to part with your beautiful lilies in any course of human events."

There was a little wondering smile on Mrs. Lester's face as she said this, but Zoe did not seem to feel like laughing as she usually did when her mamma said things in her quiet, funny way. Instead of laughing she threw her arms around her mother's neck and whispered in her ear, "I gave them away for the love of Jesus."

"Tell me all about it," said Mrs. Lester softly.

And so, leaning on her mother's shoulders, she began. "You see, mamma, it was while you were out shopping, a 'drefful' little Irish girl came and would keep hanging on the fence, and when I told her to get down she wouldn't, and I was as mad as could be and had a notion to go and push her, but I didn't. I just happened to think maybe 'twas my lily that she couldn't bear to leave, and then I didn't feel quite so mad and thought I'd let her stay a minute, but she was so horrid dirty and freckled and dressed like I don't know what, with no stockings on, and she did look so, hanging around the fence, it made me feel every way but the right way. I guess—"

"Well, go on; what then?" said

Mrs. Lester, as Zoe paused in her story and began to curl and uncurl her mother's ringlets, nervously.

"Why, mamma, you know the verse I said in Sunday-school, don't you? 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'"

"Yes, I remember," said her mother.

"Well, my teacher said that the poorest and meanest little child, anywhere, is one of Jesus' brethren, and that if we should do a kindness to such a one just because it was the Lord's brethren, we should really do a kindness to Jesus."

"Well?" said her mamma, as Zoe paused again.

"Oh, I said that Jesus didn't need our kindness. He was just as happy as could be, up there in heaven, and he could do very well without us, and I never thought of doing anything for the sake of pleasing him. I thought you did right because you ought to, and you must—"

"Why, Zoe!" said Mrs. Lester, in some astonishment, "how came you by such ideas? But what did your teacher say?"

"Well," she said, "so he could do without us, but that he didn't want to have to. And she said we could do him kindnesses, for he has said so. She said he didn't need the ointment that the woman poured on his head, but that he was pleased with it, because it showed her love for him."

Zoe paused again.

"Go on," said her mamma, caressing her.

"Oh, mamma," said the little girl, "ever since then I've been loving him so dearly. I've wished and wished to please him, but I never found any chance to be kind to some one for his sake until this morning. All of a sudden I thought that this poor, ragged girl was one of Jesus' brethren, and I could do her a kindness. Then I looked up at her and she didn't look quite so bad as she did before, and sure enough, she was staring real hard at my lily. So I thought to myself: 'she loves lilies if she is mizzable.' And then I couldn't see so very much difference between us, after all—only I was clean and dressed real nice and she wasn't. So I got up to go and get a lily for her, and when I went to break it off, I was as ashamed as anything and couldn't. 'Cause if I was going to give anything for love of Jesus, I ought to give the best I had, and not be stingy about it, either, oughtn't I?"

"Certainly, darling," replied Mrs. Lester; "God loves a cheerful giver."

"I thought that, mamma, and so I just said to myself, 'for love of Jesus,' and broke off the whole bunch and ran and gave it to the girl."

"What did the poor little thing say?" asked Zoe's mamma.

"Oh, nothing. She just took them and ran down the street as fast as she could. I guess she went to tell her mother," said Zoe, simply.

"And didn't the crayther thank ye, Miss Zoe? Sure niver an Irish girl was she, thin," said Nora, the nurse, who had been an unseen listener, to Zoe's story.

"Oh, I didn't want her to," said Zoe. "I din't care. I didn't know you heard me, Nora."

"Never fret, darlint," said Nora gently; "the Master'll thank you himself, and its meself that thanks you now in place of the mannerless spalpeen. Bless yer sweet soul."

When Nora was gone, Zoe's mamma drew her to her bosom and tenderly kissed her.

"Do you think he was pleased?" whispered Zoe.

"I know he was my darling."

"Will he thank me, as Nora says?"

"He will bless you. And because you have given your best treasure, freely, to him, so he will give his best gift to you. Love is the choicest gift

of God. Love to God and love to his children. And this the dear Lord will give to my darling. In giving she will find it easier and sweeter to give; and in loving she will find the whole of life's happiness. Because of her lily given, for the love of Jesus, the precious gift of the grace of love shall be given to her; and my Zoe's heart shall be a garden of lilies sweet, white lilies of love."—*Advance.*

The Baby Hippopotamus.

Dear little "Guy Fawkes," I am happy to report, is doing very well indeed. To-day (November 15th) he is eleven days old. He is wonderfully grown and plumped up, and is already of a good size, though by the side of his mother—who probably weighs about two tons—he looks but a little fellow, the size of a porker pig. He stands quite firm upon his legs, and trots about after his mother, following close behind her, turning when she turns, going into the water when she goes into the water, and taking forty winks when the old woman takes a siesta upon her clean straw sofa. His eye is wonderfully bright and deer-like, and he constantly shakes his ears rapidly as is the manner of hippopotami. He often tosses up bits of hay and straw, and plays about in a calf-like manner. He often pretends to eat his mother's hay, and I saw him this morning champing a bit of root that had fallen out of his mother's mouth. He yawns continually, as if already bored with existence.

On Tuesday last Master Hippo gave Mr. Bartlett a tremendous fright. The little wretch sank to the bottom of the bath and did not make his reappearance for an alarmingly long time. They all thought that he was dead, had a fit or something, and the next thing would be to get his body out of the tank. Preparations were made to let off the water, and just as the plug was about to be pulled up, he, the sly little wretch, made his reappearance at the top of the water, looking as cunning as possible, but quite well, and apparently laughing in a hippomatic manner. He had been under water at least fifteen minutes without causing a ripple or sending up a single bubble of air. The old hippopotami hardly ever stay under water for more than three, or at the most four minutes at a time. Perhaps the young animal has some peculiar anatomical structure which enables him to remain—for concealment—so much longer out of view at the bottom of the river. The most perfect quiet is observed in the hippopotamus house, and it is to this perfect tranquillity and other able management of Mr. Bartlett that the well-being of both mother and baby are due. Should all go on as well as at present, there is every hope that this—the third little hippo—will be reared, and in due time exhibited to the public.—*Land and Water.*

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PLAINNESS. The new German emperor is very quiet in all his ways, and has no taste for pomp and parade in office. A correspondent says: "No one accuses Wilhelm of possessing great ability, but surely the man who discovered Bismarck and who follows his suggestions must appreciate ability in others. That his mind is eminently practical shows itself constantly, and that he dislikes ostentation is proved by his life at Ems. Dressed quietly in a suit of 'pepper and salt,' he appears among the people accompanied by a single member of the court, drinks his water at the spring like everybody else, shakes hands with his friends, bows to everybody, and discourages ceremony of all kinds.

"When the Kaiser first went to Ems, he sent for all the physicians, receiving them most cordially, and sitting on the end of a table during the entire

interview. Upon taking leave of them, he said, 'Remember, gentlemen, that when you meet me you are not to know me, for I am a poor man and cannot afford to buy many hats.' This was a polite way of informing the gentlemen that it was a great bore for him to return salutations, and that he had rather not be recognized. No physician of Ems will be found removing his hat at the approach of the emperor."

A FAITHFUL TIGER.—"An amusing scene once occurred at the citadel of Dover. The 102d regiment had a very fine tiger, which came to England with the regiment from India. He was very tame, and was daily taken for a walk, and he went around the mess-table getting titbits. One day his keeper got the worse for drink, and made his way to the den, fearing detection. An officer, seeing that the man lay asleep, and the tiger sitting by him, sent for the picket, who at any other time, could do what they pleased with the beast. The moment they attempted to go near the keeper the tiger growled, and very soon let them see they must keep off. For two hours the tiger kept guard over his keeper, who, on awakening, was surprised to see no one dared to come near his charge.

The Gospel has no conditions which a child cannot fulfill.

The death of Jesus is the child's plea. The grace of Jesus is the child's strength.

Pleasing Jesus is the child's earnest rule of right.

And going to be with Jesus is the child's best thought of heaven.

PUZZLES, ETC.

My whole must be reckoned
One sort of my second,
Although on my first we confer it;
When my second is used
By my first, 'tis abused,
And my first then my whole justly merit.

Are you anxious to get
More particulars yet?
Well, my first amongst fools spend their days;
All sportsmen employ
My next, and a boy
Who possesses my whole I can't praise.

A deep and dismal thing art thou,
And looking down, my eyes I close;
But when reversed—why then, how now?
Thou art the tip of my own nose.

In the street when people meet
My first they often do;
My second most folks like, I know,
And doubtless so do you.
My first without its head on
Is often on a head;
My second, if you serve so,
Is a little verb instead.
Sit down, dear boys and girls, I pray,
And all attention give;
My whole you'll find a town of note,
Where he who writes doth live.

- A State in America.
- A town in France.
- A city in Scotland.
- A lake in America.
- A county in Wales.
- A town in Ireland.

The initials name a kingdom in Europe, and the finals its capital.

- A priest of God.
- A town in England.
- A son of Aaron.
- A large desert.
- A seaport on the coast of France.
- One of the wives of David.

The initials give the name of a prophet of the Lord, and the finals the name of a patriarch.

My first is a quadruped, patient and tame,
My next, I assure you, exactly the same;
And if you should add to my third but a letter,
A house that we use it would spell all the better.
My whole you may love in romances to meet,
But not after dark, when alone in the street.

In marble walls, as white as milk,
Lined with a skin as soft as silk;
Within a fountain, crystal clear,
A golden apple doth appear.
There are no doors to this stronghold,
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1020.
1—EAR-RING. 2—ORATORIO. 3—MUSIC;
DENBIGH; CZAR; CHILI; CHARLES; LIGHT;
INFIRM; INDIA; INDUS.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Immigrants are passing through Austin in large numbers.

Hogs in Goliad county are disposed of to the home packeries.

The *Guard* represents that the hide market has opened at Goliad.

A freight blockade prevails at Corsicana on the Central Railroad.

Two thousand bales of cotton was the Coryell county crop last year.

Most of our exchanges are complaining of the non-arrival of the mails.

The cars of the International are running within sixteen miles of Longview.

The new freight depot at Denison will be fifty feet wide and 400 feet long.

Corn is forty cents per bushel, and pork is six cents per pound in Gonzales county.

Soaking rains have fallen even as far out as the high table-lands around Laredo.

The Houston police made a descent upon the monte dealers of that city recently.

The *Journal* says that a vast amount of business is now being transacted in the Land Office at Austin.

The Great Northern railway is soon to make connection with the Texas Pacific Railroad at Longview.

A Swiss colony of eighteen or twenty families have recently purchased land and settled in the neighborhood of Austin.

The Kaufman *Star* reports small-pox in the lower part of that county, but does not apprehend its becoming general.

Col. Erwin, engineer on the Texas Pacific, says track will be laid at the rate of two miles per day after leaving Sherman.

The good people of Giddings desire a new county, to be made up from parts of Fayette, Washington, Bastrop and Burleson.

Some portions of Corryell county suffered from grasshopper ravages last fall, but in most parts the wheat prospect is excellent.

The Pacific road will be ready for the cars from Jefferson to Sherman in four months after the completion of the Central to Sherman.

Grading on the Texas Pacific Railroad is going on rapidly near Bonham. All the contracts between Bonham and Sherman have been let.

The McKinney *Inquirer* of the 11th says that a freight train on the Central ran through a trestle over a ravine in Navarro county last Saturday night.

The Belton *Journal* thinks an appropriation ought to be made to pay the pensions of veterans of the Texas Revolution provided for by a law of 1870.

Smith county voted \$250,000 to the H. & G. N. R. R.; besides the town of Tyler, the county seat, gave \$50,000 more to have the depot located near them.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* reports a severe loss to cattle owners on account of the late severe weather. The hides are being carefully looked after.

Dr. F. M. Law has declined the agency tendered him by the Educational Union, and will remain in charge of the Baptist church in Bryan.

The Indians were on Hickory creek, seven miles from Denton, lately, and stole one hundred head of horses belonging to Crow Wright, who lives near Denton.

The *Age* states that Houston will be in communication with Shreveport via the International, and with St. Louis via the M., K. & T. R. R., by the first of next month.

The Brenham *Banner* of the 11th inst. says: From official sources, we learn that the Brazos bridge will be repaired so as to enable the trains to pass, within the next fifteen days.

Wood county is to have an election upon the propriety of donating \$100,000 to the Great Northern road, in consideration that this road runs through and locates a depot within the corporate limits of Quitman.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 11th says: On Thursday twenty-two bales of cotton were received by the Galveston railway, from a point on the Central, over the International and Great Northern railways, via Palestine.

The Synod of Texas, at its recent session at Palestine, appointed a commission of three ministers and three ruling elders from each of the four Presbyteries in the State to consider the matter of the removal of the Synodical College from Huntsville.

The Brownsville *Sentinel* says: The Track of the Rio Grande Railroad from Point Isabel to Brownsville is completed to within ten miles of this city. There has been very little work done on the road the last month past, on account of the bad weather that prevailed.

The Neuces Valley *News* says: "We are informed that the boring of Artesian square is being prosecuted, and if in its results during the present year sufficient development on its hidden water-hold is made, there will be an advance in personal as well as real estate in the neighborhood.

The Bonham *News* learns from Col. Irwin, Division Engineer of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, that when the Texas Central reaches Sherman, his road will have two miles of track laid per day, and that the road will be running to Jefferson within 120 days thereafter. They have 200 platform cars and six locomotives already at Corsicana, and track-laying on the eastern division commenced on the 3d.

BAYLAND ORPHANS' HOME.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of "Bayland Orphans' Home" met at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, on Saturday, January 4, 1873.

Present—W. J. Hutchins, President; B. A. Shepherd, Treasurer; H. F. Gillett, Secretary; C. S. Longcope, Ashbel Smith.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer then made the following, his monthly report for December, 1872:

	COIN.	CUR.
From contribution box, Hutchins House, Houston.....	\$2 20	\$4 50
J. S. Adams, Dallas, contributed by himself and others.....	12 00	
T. J. Maddox, Calvert, a New Year's present.....		100 00
An old friend of the Home in Montgomery Co. New Year's present.....		30 00
Houston Gentlemen, New Year's presents, one fifty dollars, one twenty dollars.....		70 00
Total.....	\$14 20	\$204 50

(Signed) B. A. SHEPHERD, Treas.

To which the Superintendent adds the following: Members of the Fire Department, Galveston, Christmas present, \$100 00; Mr. W. F. S. Alexander, Wharton, \$12 00; M. M. Borst, Houston, \$5 00; Mr. Geo. O. Jarvis, Willow Glen, Palestine, one barrel molasses; Mr. R. Hubert, Polk county, one keg molasses; Mr. Thos. W. Macomb, one barrel molasses; a gentleman in Houston, New Year's gift, two barrels molasses, one barrel sugar; Mr. Thos. Ellsberry, Houston, Christmas present, one barrel pecans; Judge Dean, Galveston, Christmas present, two barrels potatoes, one barrel sugar, sixty pounds hams, one box mixed candies, value, \$65 75; R. F. George, medicine, \$5 10; P. J. Willis & Bro., Christmas gift, one barrel apples, one box peckles, one box jelly, one box figs, one box candies and nuts; Mr. Von Harton, Christmas gift, one barrel oranges; T. Raito, Christmas gift, one box mixed candies.

(Signed) H. F. GILLETTE, Sup't.

The Superintendent then offered his monthly report for December, which was received and handed over to the Finance Committee.

Adjourned till the 1st Saturday in February, 1873.

H. F. GILLETTE, Secretary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—*House.*—A bill was discussed admitting Colorado as a State without an election. A bill establishing a territorial government for the Indians. This seriously affects railroads from the north and south trading in Texas through the Indian territory. A bill amending the agricultural college act, extending the time for granting lands, passed.

Senate.—The bill fixing the second Monday in October for the opening of the Supreme Court passed.

The Committee on Ways and Means will have before it Thursday a proposition to refund the cotton tax.

The Credit Mobilier investigation is progressing slowly. The impression is growing that many leading Congressmen will be tainted.

Morton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire whether there is a legal State Government in Louisiana, and if so, by whom constituted. He said he was authorized by a majority of the committee to offer the resolution, and stated that the design of it was to give the committee authority to go into the whole subject matter of investigation, already submitted.

Saulsbury offered an amendment directing the committee that if it found no legal government existing in Louisiana to inquire when it ceased, and whether any federal officers, executive or judicial, had anything to do with the overthrow, which was lost. Morton's resolution was then adopted.

Louisiana Matters.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13.—Gov. McEnery's reception at Exposition Hall was largely attended. The *Picayune* office, St. Charles Hotel, and several buildings on Canal street were illuminated in honor of McEnery.

The inauguration ceremonies passed off quietly. The weather is clear and pleasant. McEnery was inaugurated at Lafayette Square. Several thousand persons were present, including many ladies. The ceremonies opened with prayer by Bishop Milner, valedictory address by Governor Warmoth, then prayer by Bishop Pierce, followed by an inauguration address by McEnery. The oath of office was then administered. The ceremonies concluded with a benediction by Rev. J. K. Gutheim.

Kellogg was inaugurated at Mechanics' Institute to-day, the doors of which are still guarded by United States soldiers. The Senators repaired to the Hall. Acting Governor Pinchback delivered a short valedictory address, followed by Kellogg's inaugural, etc. About fifteen hundred people were present, three-fourths of whom were colored.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President sent to the House of Representatives to-day, in answer to a resolution of that body of the 16th of December last, a mass of papers upon the subject of Louisiana political affairs, furnished by Attorney General Williams. The papers embrace copies of the report of the judicial proceedings, correspondence by mail and telegraph, memorials and other matter, nearly all of which have heretofore been before the public.

The following telegram from Gen. Emory, dated New Orleans, January 11, to the Adjutant-General's office, closes the correspondence: "As Mr. Kellogg has been declared by Governor Pinchback and the Legislature which he recognizes, as the Governor elect, I presume it is intended by my instructions that I shall also recognize him, and I shall accordingly do so unless otherwise instructed. I addressed letters to the general commanding the army, on the 8th and 9th insts.; they may not reach him in time for action.

The situation is becoming more complicated, and, in my opinion, the use of troops simply to keep the peace cannot tend to a satisfactory or permanent solution of the difficulty here." The report of the Attorney General, alluded to by the President in his Message, does not accompany the papers.

Miscellaneous.

The Texas Legislature assembled at Austin on January 14. Dr. Taylor was elected Speaker of the House, and Mr. Pickett, on the resignation of Senator Flanagan, was elected President of the Senate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—It is understood that all the conductors on the Harlem railroad have tendered their resignations, in consequence of an order requiring them to keep check-books of their receipts, and give punched tickets to each passenger paying fare.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the reputed poisoner of three husbands and two or three children, but who was only convicted of manslaughter in poisoning her late husband, was sentenced to State's Prison for life. She received the sentence with the utmost indifference, and at the conclusion, gracefully courtesied acknowledgments to the court. In the confession of Mrs. Sherman, she admits the poisoning of eight persons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Messrs. Robb and Savage, of the Commission to inquire into depredations by Mexicans on the Texas frontier, will leave Washington to-morrow for Chicago, where they will be joined by General Osborne of that city, who has been appointed a commissioner in place of Mr. Meade, resigned. Judge Moore, of Illinois, has been appointed Secretary of the Commission, and when they reach the Rio Grande they will, by authority given them, employ a translator and interpreter. This arrangement for ascertaining all the facts with which they are charged are more complete than heretofore. The President takes a deep interest in the subject, and has caused such instructions to be issued as will render the Commission more efficient in the collection of facts and, besides, cavalry are being sent to several points on the Rio Grande, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, with a view to guard several of the most exposed points from Mexican raids.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—In the battle of some companies of the 5th cavalry with a party of Apache Indians, on the 29th of December, near Salt River, not a warrior escaped; all the band was killed, and twenty-five women and children captured.

A New Mexico freight train, bound for Campbell, was attacked by Apache Indians and a wagon-master killed, at Pinos Altos. The Indians also killed some white men and were afterwards seen on the reservation wearing the clothes of the murdered men.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—A cable dispatch from Liverpool announces that the steamship *Tuscarora* is foundered off Gibraltar. She was loaded with cotton from Mobile, bound for Liverpool. The captain and ten men are reported lost. She belonged to Copes, of Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Some months ago several business men of the highest financial standing conceived the idea of purchasing Samana Bay and peninsula, for which the government attempted to negotiate in 1869. Correspondence took place between them and the Dominican Government, and the prospect appearing favorable for the realization of the design, a company was formed. After several meetings it was resolved to send a special steamer with three commissioners, bearing with them the amount of the purchase money in gold. To consummate the transaction the steamer *Tybee* was chartered for the purpose.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Dispatches from Bombay say that a report has reached that city that a terrible earthquake had occurred at Soonghier, a town of the Indian district of Baroda Deminoss, one hundred and fourteen miles north of Bombay. Fifteen hundred persons are said to have been killed in the town alone. Nothing has been heard from the country, but it is feared here that there has been much additional loss of life.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The funeral of the late Emperor of the French took place at Chiselmhurst this morning. Although ten o'clock was the hour designated for the procession to move from the late residence, it was thirty minutes after that time when the hearse, which was to convey the remains to the chapel, drew up in front of the grand entrance to the mansion.

The remains were deposited in Sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel, until the removal of the body to France for final interment.

The procession was very long, and the hearse was at the chapel before the end of the cortege had left the family mansion. All carriages and pedestrians were drawn up three abreast across the roadway, and in that order proceeded to the chapel. The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returned from the chapel in one carriage. They were cheered by the crowds through which they passed. At least thirty thousand people gathered to witness the funeral procession.

France.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—It is said that the French government will permit the final interment of Napoleon's remains in France if the funeral is made strictly private, and the deceased is buried as ex-Emperor and not as Emperor. The ceremonies must be of a strictly religious character. The President is understood to have conferred with the Minister of the Interior and Prefect of Police with the object of preventing the funeral, if it takes place in France, being made the opportunity of political manifestations.

Italy.

ROME, Jan. 12.—The municipal council have adopted resolutions of condolence with the Empress Eugenie.

The first subscription list for a monument to Napoleon, which was opened by the Perseveranza, of Milan, already exceeds five thousand dollars, and that paper reports that subscriptions for the same object has been opened at Venice.

Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—A great and popular demonstration was made in this city yesterday in favor of the proposed political reforms in Porto Rico, and the abolition of slavery. A long procession, with three bands and twenty banners, passed through the principal streets. Conspicuous in the line were the Turtula and Progressta clubs. The Society for the Abolition of Slavery ranks were filled with Radicals and Republicans, and considerable numbers of negroes took part.

The Carlist troubles continue in the North, but a patriotic spirit has been aroused among the people, and volunteer bands are organizing for services against the insurgents, and the inhabitants of the villages, of their own accord, assume a firm and hostile attitude. In some places the latter have effectually resisted the approach of Carlist bands on the frontier. A battalion in the city is being mobilized for service in the field.

The King has signed a concession to a Spanish company for a telegraph cable from Cadiz to Cuba, by the way of the Canaries and Cape Teneriffe.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—The Cortes reassembles to-morrow. Its first business is to appoint a special committee on the bill abolishing slavery in Porto Rico.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Jan. 11, 1873, to Jan. 18, 1873.

Dr Alexander renews his subscription, and in addition sends 1 subscriber.

Rev T W Meriwether, 1 subscriber and cash \$7 50 currency. Obituary inserted.

Rev S S Cobb, Decatur, address changed to above. Mrs Whaley's business will receive prompt attention.

Mrs Sedwick, Waco, renews her subscription, and cash \$2 20.

Mrs Kate Corley, Waco, also renews her subscription, and postoffice order for \$2 20.

E M Sweet, Hemphill, directions attended to. Rev W G Cooke, San Antonio, cash on account \$2 20.

Ella F Hobbs, request complied with. Rev O A Shook, Palo Pinto, 9 subscribers.

Rev Jesse Hood, Gollad, his own subscription and cash \$2 25.

Rev John Carpenter, 3 subscribers and \$5 gold on account.

Mr E Cawthre sends cash \$2 20 for Mrs E McDaniel's subscription.

J O Belden, Hempstead, cash \$2 50 for renewal of subscription. This pays for 57 numbers of the paper. Would like such an agent at Hempstead. We send back numbers to complete file.

Rev Wm Monk, Stephenville, 4 subscribers. EN Freshman, yours will receive attention when received.

Rumsey & Co, Seneca Falls, check on New York for \$19 cash. Much obliged.

Rev J W Fields, your letter regarding the publishing of the ADVOCATE to hand.

Rev W F Easterling, Jefferson, much obliged for your kind offers.

Rev U J Lane, Oso, obituary to hand. Will write you on the other business.

Postmaster, Waco, has received attention.

Rev J M Beard, 1 subscriber from Cummins' Creek.

Rev Willis J King, 3 subscribers from Bell county. Mrs Moreland's paper goes regularly to Mahomet. Marriage notice inserted.

H F Prince, your address changed to Burnet.

Rev D M Proctor, 1 subscriber; send numbers from beginning of year.

Mr Wm Headen, Corpus Christi, 1 subscriber and cash \$2 20.

Major ES McCall, Alto, subscription through Mr Dunklin; cash \$2 25.

E P Harris, Fort Worth, papers will go to above address. Will use the inclosed circular.

Rev J E Vernon, 2 subscribers and cash \$4.

Rev J J Shirley, 3 subscribers at Weatherford. Will write you.

Rev J M Bond, address changed from Milam to Jasper.

Rev O M Addison, 2 subscribers. Under such circumstances the price is correct.

Jas H Greerly, Weesatche, will write you. Much obliged for your attention.

Jno McKinney, Courtney, renews subscription through Lee, McBride & Co, city.

Rev Sam'l Morris, Larissa, wrote you by mail. "A Subscriber," from Granberry, communication received. Please send your name.

Rev John Carpenter, 2 subscribers and \$4 gold. Chas E Brown, Calvert, Mrs P Hearne's subscription, and cash \$2.

Rev J H McLean, 4 subscribers. Remittances will be satisfactory.

Rev H V Philpott, Secretary, notice of minutes of Texas Conference received.

Rev J S Clower, the addresses changed as advised. Much obliged for your kind promises. Will forward the list and a few extra papers.

J H Shapard, Columbia, your order will receive prompt attention.

Rev D Morgan, will direct in future to Dodge. Send some extra papers.

Rev S A Whipple, 1 subscriber and cash \$2. Will send your paper as directed.

Rev Rufus Childress, that will be satisfactory. Houston Direct Navigation Co, papers received. Much obliged.

Rev John S Davis, 2 letters, 2 subscribers, and cash \$5 currency.

Rev W G Veal, 1 subscriber from Wyoming Territory.

Rev O A Fisher, San Marcos, 2 letters, containing names of 3 subscribers.

S M Pettengill, advertisements inserted.

Rev F A Mood, 1 subscriber. Corrections made. Will send lists, etc.

Rev Jos F Hines, obituary received.

Mrs H T Wilson, 4 subscribers. Thanks for enclosures and kind wishes.

Rev J F W Toland, 2 renewals from Masterville. One of the subscriptions charged was your own.

Rev H M Glass, 2 subscribers and cash \$3 coin. Communication received.

Rev ED Pitts, Chappell Hill, communication to hand.

Rev J A Light, address changed. Mr Ellison's name was sent previously by Rev EA Stocking. Will send lists.

Rev G S Sandel, Willis, 1 year's subscription.

Rev EH Holbrook, 4 subscribers. We do not look for the money to accompany each order, but expect it at the end of each quarter, when bill is sent.

W H Morehead, Covington, Hill county, letter received. Will answer by mail.

T C Evans, will receive attention. "One of 'Em," communication to hand.

Z T Ross, will write you by mail.

Gilbert Brooks, renews his subscription, and cash \$2 25.

Wm Walker, New Orleans, his subscription. Hance Baker, renews his subscription; cash \$2 75.

Mrs Mary A Boaly, renews her subscription through Leon & H Blum.

Jas Wiley, Anderson, much obliged for information.

Rev T B Buckingham, 2 subscribers. We charge local preachers full price when they can afford to pay it.

Rev R W Kennon, address changed to Brenham.

Rev Asa L Stark, request complied with.

Rev F A Mood, communication to hand.

Rev J R Middleton, obituary received. Cash for former subscription \$2 25. Retain funds until end of quarter, when you can send a draft or register the letter.

Rev L C Crouse, Elysian Fields, will send you a few extra papers for distribution.

Rev O A Fisher, another subscriber from San Marcos.

M Windson, Nacogdoches, renews subscription. Cash \$2 25 currency.

Rev Sam'l Johnson, 1 subscriber. Bro Shapard's account is settled in full, but T M Smith's name is not on the list. We credit you with \$5 50 currency.

Postmaster, Huntsville, paper discontinued as advised.

MARRIED.

CORUM—SHERROD.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in Bell county, Texas, on the 4th of December, 1872, by Rev. Willis J. King, Mr. HENRY R. CORUM to Miss OLIVIA A. SHERROD; all of Bell county.

OBITUARIES.

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

LANDER.—Died, at the residence of Rev. W. T. Meriwether, in Guadalupe county, on the 12th of December, 1872, Sister AGNES S. LANDER, of consumption.

Sister Lander was born in Anderson county, Texas, January 17, 1824; was married to the Rev. Robert H. Hill June 17, 1840, and to Isaac N. Lander March 31, 1861. She was a kind mother and an exemplary Christian. She joined the M. E. Church when fifteen years old, and amid all the trials of life, leaned confidently on her Saviour, and died in the triumphs of a living faith. She leaves seven orphan children to mourn her loss. W. T. MERIWETHER.

JUSTICE.—Died, near Oso, Fayette county, Texas, on the 24th day of December, 1872, Sister SARAH E. JUSTICE, wife of D. W. Justice.

Sister Justice's maiden name was Glass. She was born on the 14th day of February, 1823; professed religion and joined the Methodist Church at fourteen years of age, and was a faithful and consistent member to the day of her death; and when the final hour came, she met death with perfect resignation, and felt indeed "that to die is gain." She leaves a husband and seven children to mourn her loss. May this providential visitation be the means, in the hand of God, of saving her children. C. J. LANE.

Nashville Advocate please copy.

HINES.—Christmas for 1872 brought a day of suffering and anguish to the home of Capt. Thomas and N. J. Hines, of Ellis county, Texas. Their little son, ROBERT LEE, near eight years of age, waking ere daylight dawned, sprang from his bed to see what treasures happy Christmas should award him. Hastily they were grasped, and near the glowing fire he stood, with innocent, boyish glee, eagerly recounting each treasure. Suddenly his clothes were all in flames; mother and father flew to his rescue, and from the writhing body snatched the burning garments. Alas! 'twas too late; the tender, sensitive nerves were touched beyond endurance. Intensely he suffered for near two hours, then quiet came; but, oh! what a Christmas in that household. Little Lee, fully conscious and resigned, fell asleep in the arms of death as the sun went down beyond the western hills. The family mourn—the sweet spirit of little Lee cheers them no more—while the father and mother still suffer from the painful burns received in rescuing their child.

Truly, our troubles seldom come singly, for only a few days before, the little grandson—Elison, the son of A. G. and S. E. Hines—died very suddenly of eroup. May God give resignation and submission and prepare us all to meet where parting is no more. J. F. HINES.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—Business for the past week has improved, and better than would be supposed from the few purchasers seen in our stores and thoroughfares, as most of it was done on orders. We have to notice no material change of prices in merchandise, bacon having declined about 1/2c. per pound, while flour has advanced some 25c. per barrel on all grades.

COTTON.—Has given way a fraction since our last report, the lower grades being weakest—perhaps on account of the large receipts at our shipping ports; but this is a natural consequence of superior means of transportation from the interior, and will only hasten the crops being placed on market. At this point the receipts are heavy, and sum up nearly 14,000 bales, the exports amounting to upwards of 20,000, of which 3975 were coastwise, the balance to Europe. We quote:

Low Ordinary	15 1/2
Ordinary	16 1/2
Good Ordinary	17 1/2
Low Middling	18 1/2
Middling	19 1/2

HIDES.—Are also a shade lower. We would advise parties in the country to bestow more care on this article, as many of the hides received this week were in bad condition—for choice 18 1/2 @ 18 3/4c.

WOOL.—The market is weak, in sympathy with those of the North. For fine and clean 30 @ 32c. has been paid. 25c. for coarse, and for burry a large deduction is demanded.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specific

BAGGING—per yard—
Kentucky and St. Louis..... none
India, in bales..... 14 @ —
Borneo, in bales..... 17 @ — 17 1/2
Domestic, in rolls..... 17 @ — 18
Methuen, in rolls..... 17 @ — 18

BUILDING MATERIAL—
Finishing Lime..... 3 00 @ 3 25
Rockland Lime..... 2 75 @ 3 00
Cement..... 3 50 @ 3 75
Laths..... 6 00 @ 6 50
Hair..... 10 @ —

COFFEE—per lb, gold—
Ordinary..... nominal
Fair..... 18 @ — 18 1/2
Prime..... 19 @ — 19 1/2
Choice..... 19 1/2 @ — 20 1/2
Havana..... none
Java..... 36 @ — 38

COTTON TIES—Arrow, gold—
8 @ —
FLOUR—per bbl—Fine—
Superfine..... 6 75 @ 7 00
Extra, Single..... 7 75 @ 7 50
do Double..... 7 75 @ 8 25
do Treble..... 8 75 @ 9 50
do Choice..... 10 50 @ 11 50
do Fancy..... 12 00 @ 13 00

GLASS—per box of 50 feet—
French, 8x10..... 4 40 @ 4 50
do 10x12..... 4 50 @ 4 75
do 12x18..... 5 00 @ 5 25
GRAIN—per bushel—Oats—
none
Corn, Texas..... none
do Western..... 1 00 @ 1 12

HARDWARE—
Iron, per ton, pig..... gold none
Country Bar, per lb..... 6 @ — 6 1/2
English, per lb..... 6 @ — 6 1/2
Slab Iron..... 8 @ — 9
Sheet..... 8 1/2 @ — 11
Boiler..... 8 @ — 9
Galvanized..... 18 @ — 20
Castings, American..... 6 1/2 @ — 7
Iron Axes..... 9 @ — 10
LEAD, per 100 lbs—Pig..... 10 00
Bar, per lb..... 10 1/2 @ — 11
Sheet..... 15 @ — 16
Pipe..... 16 1/2 @ — 17 1/2

NAILS, per lb—American—
Four Penny..... 6 1/2 @ — 6 3/4
Six Penny..... 6 1/2 @ — 6 3/4
Eight Penny..... 6 @ — 6 1/4
Ten to Sixty Penny..... 5 1/4 @ — 6
Wrought, German..... 9 @ — 10
do American..... 9 @ — 10
Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs..... 10 00 @ 12 00
STEEL, per lb—German..... 22 @ — 28
Cast..... 22 @ — 28
Plough..... 12 @ — 12 1/2

HIDES—per lb—
Green, City Slaughter..... 7 @ — 9
Wet Salted..... 10 @ — 10 1/2
Dry Salted..... 14 @ — 15
Dry Flint, in lot..... 18 1/2 @ — 19
Mexican, stretched..... none

HAY—per 100 lbs—Northern—
none
Western..... @ 3 00

LUMBER—per M ft, iron yard
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu..... 22 00 @ 26 00
do do Pensacola..... 28 00 @ 35 00
Flooring, do..... 40 00 @ 42 50
Ceiling, do..... 35 00 @ 43 00
Flooring, Calcasieu..... 36 00 @ 40 00
Ceiling, do..... 30 00 @ 35 00
Weatherboards, dressed..... 32 50 @ —
Pensacola..... 35 00 @ —
Cypress..... 40 00 @ 60 00
Shingles, Cypress..... 5 00 @ 5 50
do Juniper..... 6 50 @ 7 00

GLASSES—per gallon—
Texas, bbls..... 60 @ — 65
do half bbls..... 65 @ — 70
Louisiana, bbls..... 65 @ — 80
do 1/2 & 1/4 bbls..... 75 @ — 90
Cuba..... none
Syrup..... 85 @ — 95
do Golden, choice bbls
1/2 bbls..... 1 00 @ 1 25

OILS, per gallon—
Coal, in bbls..... 34 @ — 37
do cases..... 40 @ — 42
Lard, Winter Strained..... 1 10 @ —
Lard, raw..... 1 14 @ 1 20
do boiled..... 1 20 @ 1 28
Neatsfoot..... 2 00 @ 2 10

PROVISIONS, per bbl—
Breakfast Bacon..... 13 @ — 14
Beef, Mess, bbls Western..... none
do do Texas..... none
do do 1/2 bbls do..... none
Pork, Mess, per bbl..... 15 50 @ 16 00
do Prime..... 14 50 @ 15 50
Rump..... nominal
do Hams, canvassed..... 17 @ — 19
Clear Sides..... 11 1/2 @ — 11 1/2
Texas..... none
Clear Ribbed Sides..... 10 3/4 @ — 10 3/4
Ribbed Sides..... none
Shoulders..... 6 3/4 @ — 7 1/4
Lard, prime, in tierces..... 10 1/2 @ — 10 3/4
do in kegs..... 12 1/2 @ — 13
Butter, firkin, Northern..... 35 @ — 36
do Western, new..... 22 @ — 28
do do old..... @ —
do Texas..... 20 @ — 25
Cheese, Western..... 17 @ — 20
do Choice Northern..... 18 @ — 19
do English Dairy..... 18 @ — 20
Potatoes, per bbl Western..... 4 50 @ 5 50
do do Northern..... 5 00 @ 6 00
Potatoes per bbl, Texas..... none
Onions..... none
Sauerkraut, per bbl..... 11 00 @ 12 00
do 1/2 bbl..... 7 00 @ 7 50

SUGAR, per lb—
Texas, Prime..... 10 1/2 @ — 11 1/2
do Ordinary to Fair..... 9 1/2 @ — 10 1/2
Havana, Yellow..... none
Louisiana, Fair..... 10 @ — 10 1/2
do Prime..... 11 @ — 11 1/2
do Choice..... 12 @ — 12 1/2
do Yellow clarified..... 12 3/4 @ — 13
do White do..... 13 @ — 13 1/2
B Coffee, white..... 13 @ — 13 1/2
A Coffee, white..... 13 1/2 @ — 13 1/2
Crushed..... 14 1/2 @ — 15
Loaf..... none
Pulverized..... 14 1/2 @ — 15

SALT, per sack—
Fine, in boxes, per dozen..... 1 50 @ 1 70
L'pool fine, 1st hands, gold..... 2 75 @ —
do from store..... 2 75 @ 2 85
L'pool coarse, 1st hands..... 2 00 @ —
do from store..... 2 15 @ 2 20

TALLOW, per lb—
City rendered..... 7 @ —
County..... 8 @ —
Steam..... none

WOOL, per lb—
Coarse, free of burrs..... 25 @ — 28
Medium..... 25 @ — 30
Fine..... nominal

Church Notices.

To the Preachers of West Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South:

DEAR BRETHREN—At the last session of your conference I was elected assistant secretary for the purpose of collecting and recording a sketch of your lives, which work is designed to assist the Memoir Committee when you are dead. Those who did not hand me the desired sketch at Victoria, will please send it to me by mail, to Myersville, De Witt county, Texas, and oblige. I expect to leave Texas about the first of next May, and I would like very much to finish the above work before I leave, as it is probably the last work I shall ever do for you.

R. M. LEATON.

San Antonio District. FIRST ROUND.

- Helena cir., Jan. 18, 19. Sutherland Springs, Jan. 25, 26. Leesburg, Feb. 1, 2. Cibola, Feb. 8, 9. Medino, Feb. 15, 16. San Antonio, Feb. 22, 23. Uvalde, March 1, 2. Kerrville, March 8, 9.

The district stewards will meet at San Antonio, February 22, 23. B. HARRIS, P. E.

Galveston District. FIRST ROUND.

- 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.

- 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. Huntsville sta., March 15, 16. Caney ms., March 22, 23.

My correspondents will address me at Navasota. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Marshall District. FIRST ROUND.

- 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.

- 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.

- Waco sta., 4th Sunday in Jan.

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Palestine District. FIRST ROUND.

- 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.

- Boston cir., at DeKalb, Jan. 25, 26. Clarksville cir., at Stiles' school-house, Feb. 1, 2. Paris cir., at Mt. Tabor, Feb. 8, 9.

Sherman District. FIRST ROUND.

- Gainesville cir., at Gainesville, 4th Saturday and Sunday in Jan. Decatur ms., at Decatur, 1st Saturday and Sunday in Feb. Montague ms., at Mountain Creek, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Feb.

J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

Beltom District. FIRST ROUND.

- Sugar Loaf cir., at Pleasant Hill, Jan. 25, 26. Gatesville cir., 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.

Weatherford District. FIRST ROUND.

- 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.

Springfield District. FIRST ROUND.

- Dresden cir., Jan. 25, 27. Corsicana sta., Feb. 2, 3. Wadeville ms., Feb. 9, 10.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

Stephensville District. FIRST ROUND.

- Fort Mason, at Fort Mason, Jan. 25, 26. Rockvale, at Round Mountain, Feb. 1, 2.

W. MONK, P. E.

Chappell Hill District. FIRST ROUND.

- 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. Burleson 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.

Waxahachie District. FIRST ROUND.

- Hutchins' ms., 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.

Austin District. FIRST ROUND.

- 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 ms. 3d Saturday and Sunday, Feb.

Manchae cir. 4th Saturday and Sunday, Feb. Red Rock cir. 1st Saturday and Sunday, March. The preachers in charge of circuits will please notify me when their quarterly meetings are to be held. C. J. LANE, P. E.

San Marcos District. FIRST ROUND.

- San Marcos sta., Jan. 18, 19. Lockhart and Prairie Lea cir., at Lockhart, Feb. 1, 2. Blanco ms., 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.

W. J. JOYCE, P. E.



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

PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

LIVER MEDICINE.

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

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

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

CHILLS AND FEVER.

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

Price—\$1 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, \$1.25. Prepared ready for use in bottles, \$1.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations. aug7 ly

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



Answer this question, and presents a record of success unparalleled in the history of the invention. Agents wanted everywhere. Address "DOMESTIC" S. M. Co., New York.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

SECRETS OF THE CONVENT AND CONFESIONAL

By JULIA M'NAIR WRIGHT. The most thrilling and powerful book ever written on this subject. It presents a STARTLING ARRAY OF FACTS, and contains revelations never before made public. Send for circulars and terms to NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 and 276 Second Street, Memphis, Tenn. aug7 6m

Economy in Fencing.

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 supersede 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.

may 22 tf

M. W. THOMAS, 170 TREMONT St., Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS & SPANN, 78 MAIN Street, Houston, Texas.

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

FLETCHER & WALSH'S

Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13 72 ly

B. F. LUCE, J. C. WAYLAND, B. F. LUCE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS

And GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS Terminus H. & T. C. R. R., Corsicana and Dallas.

Special attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods and Produce. Consignments respectfully solicited. Warehouses near Depot. au25 6m

JOHN WOLSTON, C. G. WELLS, CHAS. VIDOR, WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR, COTTON FACTORS

And COMMISSION MERCHANTS, League Building, 73 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton Wool, etc., in hand or Bill Lading therefor. aug7 6m

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

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT SOUTHERN remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood. THE MERITS OF THIS VALUABLE PREPARATION are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities. Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing in the highest terms the Fluid Extract of Rosadalis. Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says 'he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction. Dr. T. C. Pugh of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used. Rev. Dabney Ball of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South says he has been so much benefited by it that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances. Craven & Co., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction. Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed. Rosadalis is not an secret quick preparation, its ingredients are published on every package, and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation. Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. CLEMENTS & Co., BALTIMORE, Sole Proprietors. JOHN F. HENRY, No 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York. Wholesale Agent. junel9 1y.

MENEELY'S BELLS. (Established in 1826.) WEST TROY, N. Y. Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use. For prices and catalogue, apply to E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, New York. jly10-1y

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1837. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the New Patent Rotary Hangers, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Houses, Fire Alarms, Taverns, Chimes, etc. Fully warranted. Illustrated Catalogue sent free. VANDUZEN & T... 102 and 104 East Second Street, Cincinnati. B. J. WEST, Agent, MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans, La. nov20 1y

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.. Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire-Alarm, Factory, Chime, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted. Catalogues sent free. Address, MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Troy, N. Y. apr24 ly

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

AGENTS WANTED. We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at \$3.00 per day, or \$25.00 or more per year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stone and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily. Particulars sent free. QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO. sept-1y

CABLE SCREW WIRE BOOTS AND SHOES, THE BEST. sept-25 6m

CHEAP FREIGHTS.
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
FOR THE INTERIOR OF
THE STATE
WILL BE FORWARDED
BY THE
AGENTS AT GALVESTON,
FREE OF ALL CHARGE
FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING,
MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND
BEST TRANSPORTATION
LINE TO TEXAS.

McMAHAN BROS. & CO., Agents,
GALVESTON.
THEO. NICKERSON & CO.,
may8 1y) 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

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
J. W. BRADFORD, Agent.
No. 230 Postoffice street, (Next Brick Ice House)
sep18 1y

SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO
BLAGGE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS,
GALVESTON.

Best Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale.
may8 1y

BROOKS' REVOLVING WROUGHT IRON SCREW COTTON PRESS.

10 foot Screw Irons complete.....Currency, \$200 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 CELEBRATED COTTON PRESSES in use in Texas, and the uniform expression (so far as I know without an exception) is—

That the BROOKS is the Press in use.

Circulars, with full directions for putting up, and applications for the box, sent on application.
JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GULLETT'S IMPROVED AND LIGHT DRAFT COTTON GIN.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

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

I have a first-class Mechanic traveling in the interest of the Machinery I sell. Address
GEORGE PHILLIPS, Agent and Machinist, Anderson, Grimes county, Texas.
jan17 1y



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

B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND

SILVER-PLATED.

WATCHES,

DIAMONDS AND

FINE JEWELRY,

FANCY ARTICLES, Etc.,

jan5-1y 68 Strand, Galveston, Texas.

2000 A DAY.

We are now printing 2000 copies per day of our

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK

PURE DIAMONDS,

BY JAMES E. MURRAY,

And are still behind our orders. No book of the kind ever before published has met with such decided success. Over 85,000 are now in use, although the book has been published but one month. Everything new, bright and beautiful, and by such authors as Geo. F. Root, P. P. Bliss, H. R. Palmer, J. M. Kieffer, J. H. Tenney, Lowell Mason, etc. If you wish the latest and best Sunday-school Music Book, get "Pure Diamonds." Price in boards, 35 cents; \$3.60 per doz; \$30.00 per 100. A sample copy, in paper covers, mailed on receipt of 25 cents. Sold by all book-sellers. Catalogues of Music sent free.
S. BRAINARD'S SONS, Cleveland, O.
aug28 1y

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

Practices in the District, Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin, and will attend to business with the Departments of the State Government, including investigations, &c., in the General Land Office.
june12 1y

A DOLPH FLAKE,
—DEALER IN—
LANDRETHS' SEEDS.
GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER
166 Market Street, Galveston, Texas.
aug4-6m

S. CONRADI,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
63 MAIN St., Houston, Texas.

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

PETER J. WILLIS. RICHARD S. WILLIS.
P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER,

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES
And Commission Merchants

For the sale of COTTON, WOOL and HIDES,
Willis' Building, 20, 22, 24, & 26 STRAND,
Corner of 24th Street.
jy24 6m Galveston, Texas.

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

W. H. SELLERS & THOMAS,
GENERAL
COMMISSION & BROKERAGE,
STRAND,
jy24 6m Galveston, Texas.

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

CISTERNS!

Can had 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.

T. O. MILLIS,
106 and 108 Church street, near Tremont.
P. O. Box 1098. At the Sign of the Cistern.
nov13 1y

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

Saddlery and Saddlery Hardware,
66 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Prompt attention given to all orders.
jan17 72 1y

M. QUIN, Galveston, J. L. HILL, Successor
Texas. of Adkins, Shaw & Hill.

QUIN & HILL,
COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS
And General Commission Merchants
No. 124 STRAND,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Consignments solicited. mar17 70

STEWART KELLAM & CO.,
Pharmaceutical and Analytical Chemists,
No. 172 Tremont Street,
GALVESTON.....TEXAS.

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

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

Stationers, Steam Printers
And
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book.)
june12 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

W. K. McALPIN, JAS. BALDRIDGE,
Galveston. Washington Co.

McALPIN & BALDRIDGE,
COTTON FACTORS
And
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
76 East Strand,
aug28 6m GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

WM. HENDLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COTTON & WOOL FACTORS
HENDLEY BUILDINGS,
STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay.
june24 1y

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

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

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

HOBBY & POST,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
nov20-3m

W. H. WILLIAMS,
BLACKSMITHING & HORSESHOEING
Wagon and Carriage Work
OF ALL KINDS.
Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Worker, and dealer in Stoves, etc. Roofing, Guttering and Plumbing promptly attended to.
No. 37 Postoffice St., Cor P. O. and 26th Sts.,
feb14 GALVESTON, TEXAS 1y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

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

Ask the recovered dyspeptics, Bilious suffers, victims of Fever and Ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits, and good appetite—they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. aug7 1y

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for the relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety. jan22

Dr. Tutt's Celebrated Expectorant.—How it Acts.—First, It detaches from the bronchial or wind tubes the mucus or matter which sometimes adheres to them with the tenacity of glue. Secondly, It mitigates the pain and removes the constriction of the bronchial tubes and muscles of the chest. Thirdly, It resists the progress of inflammation and assists the lungs to throw off the irritating matter which accumulates.

"I attribute the recovery of my child from a violent attack of croup entirely to the use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant."

"No one who has been afflicted as I have been for several years, and have been relieved and enjoyed the excellent health that I do now, could doubt for a moment the wonderful control over Asthma that Dr. Tutt's Expectorant possesses. ROBERT BALDWIN, "An eminent Minister in Alabama."

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye Colors a Beautiful Black. may29 1y

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,

C. W. HURLEY & CO., 117 Strand, Galveston. OR C. GRIMSHAW & CO., No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England. jan17 1y

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. jan1 1y

A LITTLE COMMON SENSE.

BUCHU AND DANDELION

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

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

by imparting tone to the parts, and securing that vigor and healthy action nature designed for them. BUCHU is known to have this effect—any physician will tell you so. It claims to cure CONSTIPATION and IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS DERANGEMENT, FEVERS, etc., etc., by promoting first the digestive functions of the stomach, and secondly, a proper secretion and excretion of bile to stimulate and lubricate the bowels—the use for which nature designed it. DANDELION secures this result—any physician will tell you so.

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

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

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

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

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. dec4 1y

SMALL DOSES! QUICK CURES!

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

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

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and E. J. HART & CO., New Orleans, La. dec4 1y

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE By Wm. SMITH, LL.D.

AUTHOR OF SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY. It contains 243 fine Scripture Illustrations and over 1,100 pages, and is the most comprehensive and valuable History of the Bible ever published. The labor and learning of centuries are gathered in this one volume to throw a strong, clear light upon every page of the inspired Word. Send for circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 274 & 276 Second St., Memphis, Tenn. aug7 6m

\$5 TO \$20 per day! Agents wanted. All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. sc25 1y

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

SEWING MACHINE DEPOT, 156 Market St., Galveston, Texas.

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

American Lock-stitch.....\$25 00 Common Sense.....18 00 Machine Needles of all kinds, all parts for Machines, Sewing Machines of all kinds repaired, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers for sale by T. C. CLARK, Dealer in all kinds of Sewing Machines, 156 Market street, Galveston, Texas. #9 CASH AGENTS WANTED. [sept1 6m

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. SASH jan8 4t

HOUSTON

DIRECT NAVIGATION



Sigs Through Bills of Lading from Houston.

INSURES ALL COTTON

AND OTHER PRODUCE

From Houston to Galveston While in Transit.

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

RECEIVES AND FORWARDS GOODS

FREE OF CHARGE.

Pays promptly all just claims for loss or damage.

JOHN SHEARN, President. jan31 1y

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

ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL, Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants

No. 69 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GEO. F. ALFORD, W. G. YEAL, Galveston, Waxahachie. P. H. CHILDRESS, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

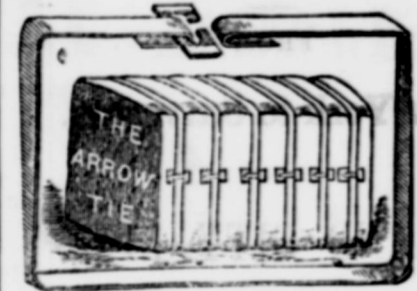
2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.

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

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

FOR SALE—A PROOF PRESS. Will sell cheap for cash. Address, ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

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 fastening 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

FOR SALE—FOR SALE.

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

I have also in store—BUILDING HARDWARE of all kinds, STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS AND BELTING, SUGAR AND CAULDRON KETTLES, FRENCH BURR and COLOGNE MILL-STONES, DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTH, Etc. J. P. DAVIE, Galveston, Texas. feb21 1y

C. F. FROMMER, BOOKBINDER, RULER and Blank Book Manufacturer. Blank Books of every description Ruled and Bound to order. Persons wishing books can order them to their own liking, at New York first-class prices. Address or apply to C. F. FROMMER, Binder, dec18 6m Postoffice Box 926, Galveston.

ALLEN LEWIS & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors, And General Commission Merchants STRAND, GALVESTON.

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides. nov29 72 1y JOSEPH W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAULARD.

RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC. AT THEIR OLD STAND feb14 No. 77 Tremont St., Galveston.