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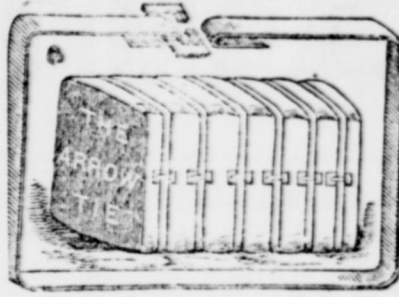
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nov 10 17

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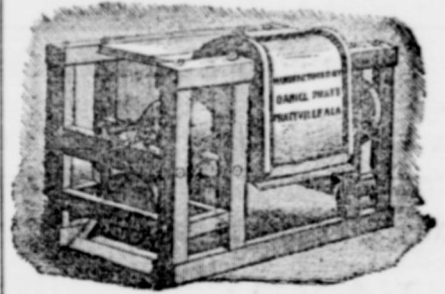
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jan 22 3m

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# Christian Advocate.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1030.]

## TO COLIN.

BY MRS. SALLIE A. VANCE.

Come over the bright seas, my Colin, to me;  
I've watched for thee long--am still waiting for thee!  
I've built in the fair South a rose-bowered home,  
Where the blue, leaping wave is besprinkled with foam--  
Where the clear sky above, with its star-jeweled wreath  
Is scarcely more fair than the green earth beneath.  
  
Why dost thou linger? Has love lost its wings  
That I'm calling to thee like the sad bird that sings  
And plaintively woos back her bright-plumaged mate,  
Who has wandered too far and who carries too late!  
The bird loves her mate and the flower its breeze,  
But I love my Colin far better than these.  
  
Knowest thou not of the Lesbian maid  
Who broke her sweet harp when her love was betrayed?  
The passionate children of love and of song  
Yield up the fierce life that is darkened with wrong;  
Her Phaon was false, but my Colin is true  
As the star in its place in yon heaven of blue.  
  
They tell me the land which thou dwellest in now  
Is bright as the smile on a beautiful brow!  
I know that it is fair--I've dreamed of that elme  
'Neath the shade of the myrtle in summer's sweet time,  
But I smile at the folly that thinks there could be  
One charm in that country to win thee from me.  
  
Thou art coming--I know by the gleam of yon star  
Reflecting the glory it sees from afar;  
The dewy-lipped zephyr awakens and sings--  
'Tis fanned into life by thy beautiful wings--  
Thou hast come--by the shadows that move and depart,  
And surer than all, by this joy in my heart.  
MEMPHIS, TENN., 1860.

## Texas Resources.

### Kendall County.

MR. EDITOR--It is now nearly one year since I came to the sunny land of Texas, and during most of the time have been a reader of your valuable paper. I cannot say enough in its praise. I see in some families here the *Northern and Northwestern Christian Advocates*, both good papers, yet I am surprised that they should be without such an excellent home paper as the Galveston *CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*.

I am at present living in Kendall county, near the little town of Boerne, which is nestled away between the hills, and is noted far and near as being one of the healthiest localities in Texas. There are invalids here from many of the old States, and some from your own Island City and other portions of Eastern Texas. Boerne is a busy, thriving German town. I, with a few families of Americans, have a good English and German school, and many other inducements to the immigrant; but alas! no churches, nor even an occasional sermon. I hunger and thirst after that spiritual food which it seems impossible to receive here. Nevertheless I am delighted with Texas, especially this portion of it, and think these church deficiencies will soon be supplied, as the county is settling up very fast, it being rich in agriculture, timber and water. The many people now coming into Texas cannot fail to give it notice and

some of them pitch their tents in our beautiful valleys.

The grasshoppers made us a visit last fall and reaped the winter wheat a little earlier than was desirable, but the most of it has come out again, so the loss will not be very heavy, and we do not anticipate any trouble from them this spring. Spring wheat is up and looks fine. Our late rains, which were very unpleasant for the pedestrian and the tidy housekeeper, have done much good to the seed in the ground, and make the thrifty farmer wear a pleasant smile and anticipate a bountiful harvest. Crops were good here last year. We had plenty of rain until after the corn was ripe, and then we had only an occasional little shower until September, and it was dry and dusty, but neither man nor beast suffered for water, or had much trouble to get it. The Cibolo, and dozens of little creeks with their never-failing springs, furnish a full supply for all. Cattle look well here, and I have heard of none dying either from hunger or exposure.

Again I say, I am charmed with Texas, and design making it my future home; and I think that families seeking a new home, where land is cheap, where a warm and healthy climate is unsurpassed, where everything that is raised on the farm brings a good price, where cattle can be raised with little or no trouble, where peaches, pears, grapes, figs--in fact, all kinds of fruit and vegetables can be raised in abundance, had better turn their attention to Texas.

I have now told you of the many things that please me in my new home. I will now speak of one thing that distresses me very much, and that is the great disregard of God's holy Sabbath day. I think every one who makes any profession of religion should utter a strong protest against Sunday visiting, hunting, working, etc., and yet I see members of the church here who, if they are going to a distant town on business, arrange it so as to start on Saturday and return on Sunday, and visiting is so very common on the Sabbath day. A few weeks ago I was in the Northern part of this county, and on the Sabbath heard a most eloquent sermon preached by good old Father Johnson (who supplies the Blanco mission and preaches in that place once a month) and the next week met a *sister Methodist*, who resides near the house where the preaching was, and said to her: "You missed so much by not being at meeting last Sabbath," "Yes," said she, "I was told the sermon was excellent, but I went to visit some people on Sunday who lately moved in." Now, I must confess I was quite shocked to hear this from any professed follower of Christ, and especially from any one who only has the blessed privilege of hearing God's Holy Word expounded once a month. Should not Christians, or rather church members, set a better example? A. L. K.

BOERNE, Feb. 11, 1873.

The Dallas *Herald* of the 12th says: Quite a number of immigrant wagons passed through our city. Their attendants expressed any amount of admiration of the beautiful location of the city, and its surroundings. Their intention is to locate in the neighborhood of Dallas.

### Lavaca County.

MR. EDITOR--I have been noticing with much interest for some time your communications from different parts of Texas, and have seen nothing relative to this, the northwest corner of Lavaca county. I have concluded to tell the numerous readers of the *ADVOCATE* what we raise best here, and what we want.

In the first place, there are more children raised here and healthier than in most places. There are now enough to keep two large schools all the time, but we have only two young men, with from forty to eighty scholars each, (free schools,) with no assistants. There are many more young people here who ought to be at school, if we had the right kind for them. We have churches well attended, and the best council of Friends of Temperance in Texas, or any other State. We organized fifteen months since with forty-seven charter members; now we have 220 members. We want a self-supporting school, where the children will help to maintain themselves, and learn to do all kinds of work. If some one more competent will take this very important matter in hand, and make plans to carry it out, I shall feel under everlasting obligations. Property on some of our beautiful prairies where the cattle now roam, could be bought cheap by a party, and improved with houses, gardens, orchards, pastures, and every kind of shop for learning boys a trade, or different trades; machinery to do all kinds of work, and the girls taught to cook, wash, iron and garden work, as well as their books and music. Let them have their hours for work, for study, and their amusements. Let them have a church and Sabbath-school, and a council, too. Then, when the young lady finishes her education, she will be prepared to take her place at home, to relieve the overburdened mother, who has toiled on from year to year, denying herself many comforts that she might be able to dress her as well as others.

And here is another great advantage in such a school: There could be a limit to fashions, and all could dress alike--cool and nice in summer, and warm and comfortable in winter. There the young men could learn to raise all kinds of produce, and the best way for doing everything, besides his profession.

This is a good country, and most beautiful. We need factories of different kinds badly. We want a cloth factory. There are thousands of sheep here which do well, and plenty of cotton raised to have a cotton seed factory. This is not a newly settled place, and there are so many inhabitants we need such things. They raise hogs, horses, cows, sheep, and a few goats, but I think we raise more children to the acre than any other place I know of. This is the head waters of the Lavaca. SUBSCRIBER.

MOULTON, TEXAS.

### Willis, Montgomery County.

MR. EDITOR--As I notice descriptions of the different counties in Texas in the *ADVOCATE*, and no one having given any notice of this county, I thought that I would give you a few items.

Take this county, all in all, I con-

sider it to be one of the best in the State, from the fact that such a thing as failure from drouth is unknown to us; then we have the rich black land in abundance, with as rich bottom land as can be found. Unimproved land sells from \$3 to \$5 per acre, and improved from \$12 to \$15.

The county is well supplied with timber and water of the best quality. We have the white-oak, Spanish-oak, pin-oak, red-oak, ash, hickory, mulberry and walnut in abundance. As for pine, the county has more saw-mills in successful operation than any other county in the State.

Where parties give it a proper attention, we have as fine fruit as can be found in any of the Southern States. Dr. Lipscomb, of this county, has a fine nursery. I consider he is doing a noble work for the people in getting his superior trees scattered throughout the county. I have seen as fine peaches from his trees as can be found anywhere, and I would here say that I recommend the Doctor to all persons throughout the country who wish to procure the best of fruit-trees. The Doctor is a high-toned gentleman, who can be relied upon in every respect.

The society of this county is as good as can be found in the State. The principal denominations are the Methodists, Baptists, and the Presbyterians (Old School.)

The principal town of the county is Willis. It is situated near the centre of the county, on the Houston and Great Northern Railroad. This town took its start about one year ago. It has some 500 inhabitants, and is increasing rapidly. We have one of the most promising Sunday-schools in the State, also a good literary school on the free system. J. M. SANDEL.

### Sherman.

The rapid growth of our city is astonishing to all, and especially to those who have been absent a few months, or even weeks. Real estate is changing hands rapidly at "railroad prices," and houses are built, as it were, by magic. The growth is all over the city--north, south, east and west; but greater on those streets leading towards the two railroad depots.

The Baptist and Christian denominations are preparing to erect neat church buildings, and other buildings are contemplated; but we have not space in this issue to enumerate them. Enough has been given to show that Sherman is full of life and business, and is growing with rapid pace, and in a most substantial manner, which is most encouraging and flattering to its citizens.

Some of those who opposed aid to secure the two railroads we now have almost finished to Sherman, can see, to some extent, the beneficial fruits of the same, and that railroads do build up and develop a country. We hope they will stick a pin here, indulge in a few sober reflections, and not demand more than ten prices for their town lots and land of new-comers who desire to build up and develop the city and country.

Track-laying on the Central road will be finished about the corporation limits by February 15th, and the cars will run into Sherman very soon. Patriot.



## Our Outlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

—One of our preachers writes us that he intends and hopes to get from every member of the church on his circuit, and many not members, at least the two cents per week for missions, as suggested by Dr. McFerrin.

—We are pained to learn from a private note received from Rev. H. V. Philpott, that he still has some sickness in his family. He also says: "I suffer from a severe accident, which caused me a good deal of uneasiness, and deprived me of the use of my left hand, to a very great extent, for ten days past, and so I am up to date, though improving."

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—About fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed towards the new Publishing House at Nashville.

—The annual session of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, South, is in session this week.

—The Catlettsburg (Ky.) *Central Methodist* contains, this week, several refreshing reports of revivals.

—Rev. W. W. Bennett, D.D., editor of the *Richmond Christian Advocate*, is said to be writing a history of the great revival of 1863 in the Confederate army.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The *Northern Christian Advocate* furnishes twenty-seven reports of different revivals this week.

—Bishop Haven in a private note, written in Mexico, to the editor of *Zion's Herald*, says: "It is surprising to find three large congregations in this city who are singing our hymns, and singing them lustily, and who have broken clean away from Papacy. The Lord reigns, though the devil is working hard to keep his place here. I believe our church, if rightly worked, will have a goodly conference ere many years in this country. There is great need of Spanish-speaking ministers. We want a dozen of them here now. The Presbyterians have four or five missionaries, and a paper. We ought to have one published here. I have just been listening to a company of singers in one of the Protestant churches gathered up in the amen corner, going as loud as they could in real Methodist airs."

—There is to be a grand State Sunday-school Convention in San Francisco, commencing April 22d. The place of meeting is the Tabernacle of the Central Presbyterian Church, which has a capacity of 2,500 or 3,000. The Sunday-school men from the East have been invited. Philip Phillips is to lead the singing.

—Bishop Janes, Bishop Wiley, Dr. Harn, Dr. Rush, etc., have returned from their Southern trips.

—Thomas Kelso, Esq., says the New York *Christian Advocate*, a well known and estimable layman of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, has made provision for the immediate erection of a Methodist Orphan Asylum in that city, the whole to be at his sole expense. The gift will amount to not less than two hundred thousand dollars.

## EPISCOPAL.

—Mrs. Mary E. C. Van Horn, an Episcopalian, died recently, leaving property to the value of half a million dollars, the greater part of which is bequeathed to charitable institutions in New York.

—The committee of clergy and laymen of the several Episcopal Dioceses within the State of Pennsylvania, ap-

pointed to consider the propriety of organizing a Federate Council of said Diocese, voted to form the proposed Council.

—The annual revenues of Trinity parish (Episcopal,) New York City, concerning which exaggerated statements have appeared, are a little over four hundred thousand dollars, of which a considerable percentage goes for taxes, assessments, etc. Besides Trinity and St. Paul's churches, the parish sustains a number of chapels in various parts of the city, and it is the only Protestant organization in the lower section of the town, all the other churches having moved away.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—A correspondent of the *Southwestern Presbyterian*, writing from Jefferson, Texas, says:

I find the Presbyterian church in this town to be in a good working condition, having doubled its membership within a little over two years. The Presbyterians here are without a house of worship; but they have secured an eligible lot, and on it erected a building—hereafter to be fitted up for a parsonage—which will comfortably seat at least two hundred and fifty persons. Both the Sunday-school and Bible class are in a flourishing condition.

—We glean from the *State Journal* (Austin) the following:

The Presbyterian church, now being erected on the corner of Brazos and Hickory streets, from the dimensions of the foundation, will be an imposing structure, and if all the details proposed are adhered to by the architect, it will be a perfect gem of a church.

—The *Southwestern Presbyterian*, of New Orleans, says that Rev. B. M. Palmer, D.D., of that city, has accepted an invitation to visit Austin, Texas, and deliver the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Presbyterian church, on Saturday, the 15th of this month. He will preach in Austin each day, from Wednesday the 12th of March until after the Sabbath. Members of the Synod of Texas who can conveniently do so, are respectfully invited to be present.

—A Presbyterian church has been organized at Denison, Texas.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Examiner and Chronicle* says that Dr. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, has a larger membership than any other Presbyterian church in the United States. It has had larger accessions within ten years than any other. It is a church of great activity, with a large Sunday-school, and a working force of young people very rarely equaled.

—The latest proposed movement to be made in the Presbyterian Church to provide for unemployed ministers and unoccupied pulpits is the establishment of a bureau, by which ministers and churches can be placed in communication with each other. Churches are to pay five dollars, and ministers three dollars each, and such subscriptions to hold good for one year.

—Dr. Cuyler's congregation (Presbyterian,) Brooklyn, will send out a second colony, and build a church (cost \$35,000) for it. The new congregation numbers over one hundred members.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

—Here is what it costs to conduct services in Mr. Beecher's church for one year: Henry Ward Beecher, \$20,000; Mr. Halliday, assistant pastor, \$3,000; Mr. Weld, first sexton, \$3,000; Mr. Raynor, second sexton, \$1,200; music, \$8,000; insurance, \$500; current expenses, \$7,000; Plymouth library, \$700. Total, \$43,400.

—In the North Congregational church at Lyons, Mass., an evening

service is held once a month, at which a layman delivers a written discourse, or address, on some practical matter of Christian life and church work. The plan is a popular feature with the congregation.

## BAPTIST.

—The Baptist Home Mission Board reports that its receipts for the current year to date are larger than they were at this time last year, while the liabilities are smaller; so that the treasury will be in good condition at the close of the year.

## CHRISTIAN.

The *American Christian Review*, published in Cincinnati, Ohio, has a Texas Department, in which one of its correspondents, writing from Waco, says:

The Christian Church here numbers about seventy-five members. We meet and break the loaf every Lord's day. Sunday-school of about fifty scholars. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday night. At present we have no regular preaching. We are in great need of a good meeting-house. We have purchased a desirable lot for the church, but we are not yet able to build.

## UNITARIAN.

—The *Christian Register*, (Unitarian) speaking of the deep religious interest in the Unitarian Society at Newton, Mass., says, thirteen persons came forward to the altar, on a recent Sabbath, and, after eleven of them had been baptized, were received as members of the church. This is rather an unusual event for a Unitarian church, and indicates an advance step.

## SWEDENBORGIAN.

—Late statistics show that the Swedenborgians have in the United States one hundred and ten "places of worship," including school-houses, houses, etc. They have forty-eight ministers, a few only are regular pastors.

## CATHOLIC.

—The Jesuits in Canada have been seeking to secure outside of regular Roman Catholic authorities an influence in educational affairs which has resulted in differences of opinion, and a final reference to the Pope at Rome. The Jesuit University scheme has received a quietus, it is believed, since the act of appealing to the Canadian Parliament in its favor is construed by the Pope as an act of disobedience to him.

—The Catholic church in Great Britain has about 2,500 priests, 1,620 churches, 82 religious communities for men, 280 for women, and 4,500,000 lay members.

—The *Catholic Almanac*, says the *New York Independent*, gives us the Roman Catholic statistics of the United States. According to this authority, there are at present in this country 7 archbishops, 58 bishops, besides 4 episcopal sees or positions vacant, 4,398 priests, a very large number of clerical students, 5,368 churches built, besides 867 chapels, and 133 churches building. The Catholic population of all the dioceses except 18 amounts to 3,539,000, which the *Pilot* says "is probably less than half the Catholic population of the country." But these "populations" are all given in round numbers, and are probably greatly exaggerated, as all ecclesiastical estimates are.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Governor of Wisconsin, in his late message, recommends the prohibition of "fairs" at which there is raffling, etc., for religious and benevolent objects, on the ground that they encourage gambling and have a harmful tendency.

—The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* says that of the 368 colleges in

the United States, 28 are controlled by States, 35 by the M. E. Church, 8 by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, 6 by the Methodist Protestant Church, 25 by the Presbyterian Church, 16 by the Episcopal Church, 38 by the Baptists, 54 by the Roman Catholics, 19 by the Congregationalists, 16 by the Lutherans, and 77 were undetermined. The Methodists have 110 schools of all sorts, 775 teachers, and over 14,500 scholars. The Methodist colleges graduate about 300 a year, and their theological institutions about twenty-five a year.

—Here are a few of the distinguished English converts from Protestantism to the Roman Catholic Church within the last few years: Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster; the Marquis of Bute; the Earls of Oxford, Kingsborough, Denbigh, Dunnven, Granard, Pembroke, Buchan; Miss Gladstone, sister of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone; Miss Stanley, sister of the Dean of Westminster; and the Rev. W. H. Wilberforce, brother of the present Bishop of Winchester. We are told there are 200 Roman Catholic priests who were at one time clergymen of the Church of England.

—The *Independent* says that there is to be a great meeting of the High Churchmen in St James Hall, London, to protest against the alteration of the Athanasian Creed. It is said that 4,000 of the English clergy are opposed to the Creed as it stands, while 16,000 stoutly advocate its retention—that is to say, four to one of the Anglican ministers think a lie in a church creed is better than the truth.

—Four of the Moravian missionaries in South America have been called away by death in four months. The *Moravian* says, the church at Paramibo has been enlarged to contain accommodations for twenty-five hundred persons. Often as many as twelve hundred communicants are present.

—It is said that there is a religious sect living in Bristol who wash each other's feet. They sit in rows back to back, when they perform their washing service. They discard pork altogether, and live principally on beans, corn-bread, and salt fish. Saturday they keep sacred, and work Sunday. The women wear trousers, or something like the Bloomer dress.

—Bishop Coxe has returned from his visitation to Hayti. He says since the achievement of their independence Christianity has gradually lost its hold upon the people, until at this day 500,000 of them are heathen, believing in Voo-dooism (snake-worship,) and devouring their own children, not for food, but as a propitiatory sacrifice. The results of his visit he summed up as follows: A Synod held, five priests and four deacons ordained, 53 persons confirmed, a church at Port-au-Prince consecrated.

—The ladies of Moscow, an English paper tells us, have just formed a society for the distribution of the Scriptures in the valley of the Volga. During the summer season they take their stations on the large steamers which ply up and down the river, which, as is well known, is the longest in Europe, and waters the most fertile and populous parts of Russia. Here they spread the Word among the crowd of passengers, which are continually renewed. Others station themselves in the villages on its banks, until their supplies are exhausted. In like manner the few lines of railway are improved by Christian ladies who give themselves to the work of attending in the waiting-rooms of stations, offering the Gospel of salvation to those who come and go. By these and similar means a net-work of societies extends over the empire to its most remote bounds, whose aim it is to secure a speedy and wide circulation of the Bible.



Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, February 1, 1873.

In this crowded city there are many lonely and friendless men and women, who deeply need an Almighty Friend and Comforter; many worn and weary ones who long to find rest to their souls. Not much care is taken, I am sorry to say, for such. If they happen to wander—perhaps for the first time—into an ordinary church, they may witness some pompous ceremonies which minister to the eye rather than the soul; or they may hear some dry theological sermon which they do not understand, and which fails to reach the conscience, or touch the heart. But if any such stray into St. James Hall on a Sunday afternoon—and many do, for the great building is always crowded—they are sure to hear just what they want—the message of God to sinners, the preaching of Christ the Savior, the Friend of men. The preacher is Rev. Newman Hall. He conducts service morning and evening in his own church, called the Surrey Tabernacle, but finds time between the two to proclaim the Gospel to the mixed audience in St. James Hall. The principal feature about his preaching is its simplicity and directness and its one theme—the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ. And this is what is really wanted. The cry of the troubled world is for a living Savior, a sure and certain hope as an anchor of the soul. And how poor and insignificant is earthly greatness in comparison with this hope! One day last week Mr. Hall preached to business men in the city, and in reference to the death of Napoleon III., he related an incident which took place in 1867 at the time of the Paris Exhibition. The late Emperor was then at the height of his power and splendor, and such an assemblage of various races and languages from East, West, North and South, as then took place in Paris, will not soon be witnessed again. Some Christian men, anxious to seize this golden opportunity of making known the good news of salvation to multitudes who had never heard it, asked permission of the Government to erect in the grounds of the Exhibition, 1. A *salle evangelique* for the preaching of the Gospel in various languages. 2. A Bible stand for the free distribution of the Holy Scriptures. 3. A tract kiosk for the printing and free distribution of tracts. The Emperor granted the permission, notwithstanding the opposition of the Romish priests. The money and the helpers were forthcoming. For many hours a day the crowd streamed in and out of the *salle evangelique*, and heard the message of salvation, which was held forth almost without intermission by different speakers—lay and clerical. Millions of gospels in every civilized language were given at the Bible stand, and innumerable gospel tracts at the tract stand without money and without price, and often the rush to procure them was so great that all the efforts of the distributors could not supply the demands of the eager crowd. The scenes which took place during that memorable summer will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. While this good work was going on, there came to Paris a Christian lady who believed she had a mission to the Emperor himself, and she sought permission to present him with a Bible. She was not a lady of high rank, nor was she introduced by any of the Emperor's personal friends, but he consented to see her. She spoke to him with Christian simplicity and frankness, and he listened with attention and interest. When she had ended, he thanked her very courteously, and added words to this effect: "It would perhaps surprise you to learn how closely my own convictions har-

monize with all that you have said." Never was Paris so gay or so brilliant as in that exhibition year, and little was it expected that the city would soon be battered by the enemy's cannon, and her Emperor end his days in exile. But it is a notable fact that throughout that carnival of nations the message of mercy and salvation was constantly proclaimed, in various forms and many tongues, to all who would hear it, from the highest to the lowest. The fruit of those labors will be seen hereafter. That Christian lady was soon afterwards called to her rest, but faithful words spoken for Christ are not lost. The Emperor knew the truth, and it may be that in his hours of retirement he sought and found One who is mighty to save.

The pastor's college in connection with Mr. Spurgeon's church has never yet had a local habitation of its own, but it is a flourishing institution. The students meet in rooms within the Tabernacle building, and are boarded out in private families in the neighborhood. Under this arrangement the college has been carried on at the smallest possible expense, and 169 students have already been sent out from it to become pastors of churches. In that position many of them are doing the work of evangelists also, for they have gathered in 1768 souls during the past year, and 13,029 during seven years. It is now proposed to erect suitable buildings for the college, and Mr. Spurgeon has about £5000 in hand for the purpose. He expects to raise the remainder in a short time. Mr. Spurgeon is slowly recovering from a severe illness, and is able to preach again as usual.

The Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, who died last month, seceded many years ago from the Established Church as a matter of conscience, but he was never a sectarian in spirit, nor a controversialist. He was the friend and fellow-worker of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ. He sacrificed worldly position and influence for conscience sake, and God blessed his ministry the more abundantly for many years.

The applications for assisted emigration to Texas continues to flow in to the London agency. Messrs. C. Grimshaw & Co. have given this agency permission to send 100 statute adults by the next steamer, instead of the smaller number allowed by the "San Jacinto," and up to this date about seventy-five of the number—all carefully selected—have been booked. The remainder could easily be secured by the end of this month, but we are now informed that probably they will not be dispatched in the San Antonio at that date, but that the San Antonio will be sent with cargo only, and the passengers forwarded by the San Jacinto about March 20th. If this be so, I hope you will understand that it is not from any failure in the supply of laborers—at least as far as the London agency is concerned. In fact, a little effort would probably double or treble the number now coming forward.

F. GORE.

Course of Study.

We hope all specially interested will either preserve this paper, or cut out the "Course of Study," and preserve for reference.

FOR ADMISSION ON TRIAL.—The Bible, in reference to doctrines generally; Wesley's Sermons on Justification by Faith and on the Witness of the Spirit; Book of Discipline; the ordinary branches of an English education.

FIRST YEAR.—The Bible, in reference to its historical and biographical parts and its chronology; Book of Discipline, with special reference to chapter 1, sections 1 and 2; Manual of Discipline, chapters 1 and 2; Wes-

ley's Sermons, volume 1; Ralston's Elements of Divinity; Watson's Institutes, part 4; Preachers' Manual; History of the Organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by Redford; written sermon on Repentance.

Books of Reference.—Watson's Biblical and Theological Dictionary; Theological Compend; Fletcher's Works; Watson's Life of Wesley.

SECOND YEAR.—The Bible, in reference to its prophetic parts; Wesley's Sermons, volume 2; Watson's Institutes, part 3; Smith's Elements of Divinity; Book of Discipline, with special reference to chapters 2, 3 and 4; Manual of Discipline, chapters 3 and 4; Coppee's Rhetoric; written sermon on Justification by Faith.

Books of Reference.—Newton or Keith on the Prophecies; Augus' Hand-Book of the Bible; Claude's Essay on the Composition of a Sermon; Watson's Sermons; Bickerstith on the Spirit of Life; Whateley's Rhetoric.

THIRD YEAR.—The Bible, in reference to the Life of Christ; Wesley's Sermons, volume 3; Watson's Institutes, part 2; Coppee's Logic; River's Mental Philosophy; Edgar's Variations of Popery; Book of Discipline, with special reference to chapter 5 to the end; Manual of Discipline, chapters 5, 6 and 7; written sermon on the Witness of the Spirit.

Books of Reference.—Young's Christ of History; Neander's Life of Christ; Hickok's Mental Science; Vinet's Pastoral Theology; Steven's History of Methodism; Paine's Life of McKendree; D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; Whateley's Logic.

FOURTH YEAR.—The Bible, in reference to the Acts and Epistles, their analysis and design; Wesley's Sermons, volume 4; Watson's Institutes, part 1; Powell on Apostolical Succession; Hickok's Moral Science; Mosheim's Church History; Summers on Baptism; Book of Discipline reviewed; Manual of Discipline, chapters 8 and 9; written sermon on Regeneration.

Books of Reference.—Butler's Analogy; Bingham's Antiquities; River's Moral Philosophy; Hoppin's Homilies; Wall on Infant Baptism; Litton's Church of Christ; Neander's Church History; Liddon on the Divinity of our Lord; Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul.

COMMENTARIES.—Clarke's, Watson's Exposition, Wesley's Notes, Summers on the Gospels, Stier's Words of the Lord Jesus, Lange on the New Testament, Olshausen on the New Testament, Alford on the New Testament, Bloomfield on the New Testament, Macknight on the Epistles, Henry's Exposition, Whitby's Commentary.

NOTES.—The examination will be confined to the course of study. The books of reference are recommended to be read, and the commentaries to be consulted.

The *Western Catholic* says there is beginning to prevail throughout the countries in Europe a feeling of acquiescence, if not satisfaction, at the contemplation of the certainty that very soon there will be a complete separation of the church form that connection with government which has been for more than a century an embarrassment rather than an aid to religion. Doubtless there is truth in the remark. At all events, it is remarkable that Roman Catholicism at the present time is making most progress in those countries where the churches are freest from government interference.—*Christian Era*.

A very remarkable work of grace is reported at Norwalk, Ohio.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Good flour is selling at McKinney for \$5 per hundred pounds.

Brenham has been surveyed under the new charter, and now embraces two square miles.

The *Waco Advance* says that it costs 1 1/4 cents per pound to ship cotton from Denison to St. Louis.

Over two hundred and twenty-five new buildings have been erected in Sherman during the past ninety days, says the *Patriot*.

Northern Texas is receiving quite an influx of emigrants from the Western States via the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas railroad.

The *Georgetown Record* says that corn planting and the necessary preparations for other products are going ahead in a lively manner in that county.

Trains on the Central will connect with those on the M., K. & T. road in a few days, thus affording an uninterrupted route by rail from St. Louis to Galveston.

Mr. D. C. Williams has disposed of his interest in the *Rusk Observer*, and goes to Jacksonville to take charge of the *Texas Intelligencer*, which will be moved from Rusk to Jacksonville.

The *National Index* says a good deal of complaint is being made by several of our merchants for the want of transportation. They are not able to get their goods as fast as they can sell them.

We extract the following from the *Denton Monitor*: Capt. W. W. Holman reports eleven cases of small-pox near Pilot Point. Dr. Ross informs us that five deaths have occurred in that vicinity.

The *Corpus Christi Gazette* has information to the effect that the cattle in that vicinity have very nearly stopped dying. The weather is more settled, and stock remaining are in a fair way to improve.

The *Neuces Valley News* says that the hide trade is commanding constant attention from our merchants, owing to increased arrivals. Large sums of gold and silver to pay for them reach here lately by nearly every mail boat.

The *North Texan* says: We learn that six thousand rounds of ammunition were shipped from Austin to Denison last week for the use of the Wichita colony. An ample supply of Winchester rifles is en route for the same destination.

Work is now going on rapidly on the Trans-Continental railroad, the grading being nearly completed along the whole line. Before the next crop is gathered we expect to hear the whistle of the iron-horse in our county. So says the *Clarksville Times*.

The *San Antonio Express* reports that infantile grasshoppers have appeared on the sides of the hills surrounding that city which are exposed to the sun, in countless numbers. Whether they will remain to subsist off the country this spring, or will migrate, remains to be seen; but should they remain, there will be another devastation of all green things, judging from the number of these pests now being hatched.

We clip from the *McKinney Enquirer* the following: The new passenger depot of the Central railway is about complete, and is quite a handsome building. The company has complied with every contract and promise ever made our town, and the utmost good feeling and respect is felt here for the directors and managers of the road. The Central railway is pushing right along to Red River. Next week passengers and freights will be delivered at Sherman. The Central is our greatest Texas road, and we take pride in the push and energy of this grand old Texas institution.



## Correspondence.

## Against Union Churches.

MR. EDITOR—With the incoming of population to our State, and the settling up of the country, it is to be hoped that church-building will keep pace. Wherever neighborhoods are formed, or wherever at one view may be seen the smoke arising from a half dozen settler's cabins—there let a house be erected for the worship of the Most High God.

Christianity is the parent of civilization, and of national and domestic happiness. Without it, the sunniest hills and the most fertile valleys are only habitations of cruelty. Therefore, let an altar be reared wherever a tent is pitched.

In erecting churches, there are several matters to be considered. One thought is: the impolicy of union churches. In statistical reports we sometimes hear of a half church, and sometimes even of a fourth church, as the property of the denomination represented.

In some cases the result of joint ownership may not have been positively evil, but success rarely attends it. In some instances the union is caused by avarice or parsimony. An organization which is fully able to build for itself a good church, goes into a co-partnership arrangement to save money. Sometimes the union is caused by pride—a larger and finer church is wanted, rather than a smaller and plainer one, such as the membership are themselves able to build. Again, false notions of liberality lead to the alliance. It is imagined that there is in the worship conducted in different churches the savor of selfishness, and that inasmuch as all are one in Christ, all in the same community should offer up their sacrifice for service beneath the same roof.

That there are communities made up of the members of various churches, no one of which churches is able to build a house, cannot be denied; but even in that case it is better for each denomination to have its own place of assembling, although that may be a school-house, a court-house, or a private residence. It is better in such a case to do without a church edifice until some one of the denominations can build.

The erection of union churches often retards or prevents the building of denominational houses of worship; frequently leads to disputes and troubles as to rights and privileges; tends to prevent earnest doctrinal and practical preaching and church organizations; often prevents liberal giving for God's cause; leads to the establishment of union Sunday-schools, which generally fail to produce spiritual or saving results; and thus hinders, instead of promoting, the progress of vital Christianity.

Let the emphasis of facts make an impression; let the experience of the past instruct us; let the barrenness of churches in copartnership admonish us to "form no entangling alliances;" let ministers and people in every town and country-place in Texas strike for churches of our own.

Bishop Pierce, writing from Kentucky a few years ago, is represented as saying: "Give me a Methodist church; or a Methodist shed; or a Methodist tree!" Sell out all the stock held by Southern Methodists in union churches, at whatever discount may be necessary, to transfer it to other hands.

A. G. S.

PALESTINE, Feb. 14, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—Why was the story of President Madison, which appeared in your issue of February 5, ever allowed in our dear good ADVOCATE? Where is the good that can come of it to any of its readers? Tell the people of the danger of the social glass; tell them that the demon, intemperance, is

in each dram, fastening his iron fangs deep in their already festering vitals, and tearing them asunder. Tell them that their stomachs are dotted with putrid sores, the which creates and produces that morbid craving for drink. Tell them of their woe-begone, heart-broken, weeping, praying wives and mothers, whose sleepless nights are spent in silent mourning and prayer, while their feeble bodies languish and die. Tell them that no man liveth to himself; that his example is followed by his children and younger brothers, and his neighbors' children. Ask him where will be the boasted pride of his children's ancestry. Tell him that he who will neglect his home and defame his son by loitering around the game-table and tippling-shop, deserves not the name of father. Tell him to look at the poor, forlorn woman whom he calls wife, and contrast her with the once happy bride and gleeful girl whom he decoyed from a happy home of doting parents and fond, loving brothers and sisters. Tell him that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven, for God has said so. Tell him that God, our Father, never made a hell for any of his creatures, but that they have made it themselves, and must go to it unless they change their ways and fly to the extended arms of a crucified Redeemer. Tell them, too, of the woes pronounced against the man who putteth the bottle to his neighbor's mouth to make him drunk. Tell them all this, and more, too; but don't tell them that so illustrious a person as President Madison returned to his glass. A MOTHER.

[The Bible records the faults of good men as well as their virtues. If Madison did wrong, we should take warning. The evil of intemperance in the land is appalling. We would be glad if our sister would furnish additional articles on the subject.—Ed.]

## Very Strange.

A biped, whose talent lay about six feet below his brains; whose business it was to teach the coming men and women of Texas the poetry of motion; whose Bible was Lord Chesterfield's Manual, and such like, and whose god was the "spirit of wine," "shuffled off this mortal coil" a few days since, being considerably under the influence of alcohol, strychnine, etc., as combined in the "villainous compound" called whisky. It is said that he took to his room Saturday night one gallon of the stupefying stuff and remained there alone. The next morning it was all gone. Tuesday night he paid the last debt of mortality, and was buried by public contribution on Wednesday.

Is it not strange that such men should be better and more cheerfully paid by a community that professes to believe that the Bible is true, to teach their children how to glide smoothly down the stream that empties into the lake that burneth forever, than those who spend their lives in the attempt to train them how to shun the snares of death, and gain glory and immortal honor at God's right hand? \* \*

## A Faithful Church.

MR. EDITOR—When a preacher on his circuit comes to a church or society where the members are all so concerned for each other's welfare that, when one is taken sick, they gather at his house to sing and pray, and wait on him, ministering to both spiritual and temporal wants; and who provide the elements, and see the preacher administer the holy sacrament, and all, with the sick and dying member, partake thereof, it is not surprising if that place become the house of God and the gate of heaven to our souls. I have just such a church on my circuit, and have just past through such a scene. It is a Shiloh.

E. P. ROGERS.

## Proposition—Texas University.

The undersigned agree to donate to the Texas University, each, one thousand (1000) acres of land toward a permanent endowment of ten thousand (10,000) acres.

1—J. D. GIDDINGS, Brenham.....	1000
2—W. J. CLARK, Dallas.....	1000
3—A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.....	1000
4—.....	1000
5—.....	1000
6—.....	1000
7—.....	1000
8—.....	1000
9—.....	1000
10—.....	1000
Total.....	10,000

The name of W. J. Clark, of Dallas, appears above as second, though the donation of "A Friend to Education" was acknowledged second. The explanation of this is, that the letter of Bro. Clark, though it reached me third, antedates that of the other, and is inserted accordingly. I have been asked by a number to give the name of the anonymous donor. It is withheld at his special request, but were it published, would be at once recognized as one with which some of the noblest benefactors of the State of Texas is connected. Doubtless, at a proper time, he will allow it to be made public.

F. A. MOOD, Regent.

## "Did Judas Partake of the Lord's Supper?"

Very recently a discussion was held here on the above subject by some young Baptist ministers. These young ministers have formed themselves into a theological society for the purpose of discussing theological subjects for their mutual improvement. This society discussed the above named subject, and decided that Judas did not partake of the Lord's supper?

Now, Mr. Editor, how this question can be disposed of in this way, I cannot see. Take the New Testament, the history of the case, and what do we learn about it? Matthew, (xxvi., 20,) says: "Now, when the even was come, he (Christ) sat down with the twelve" to eat the passover. "And as they were eating, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to the disciples, and said: 'Take, eat; this is my body;' and he took the cup, and gave thanks, and gave it to them, saying: 'Drink ye all of it.'" The twelve were there all this time. Mark is a little more explicit. He says, (xiv., 17-18): "And in the evening he (Christ) cometh with the twelve; and as they sat, and did eat, Jesus said: 'Verily I say unto you, one of you which eateth with me shall betray me.'" In verses 22-23 we are told that "as they did eat, Jesus took bread, and blessed it, and brake it, and gave it to them, and said: 'Take, eat; this is my body;' and he took the cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, and they all drank it. Luke gives the same history. After the bread and wine, in the holy supper, was distributed, Christ said: "But behold, the hand of him that betrayeth me is with me on the table." In John, after the holy supper is instituted, Jesus washed his disciples' feet, and after the washing, Jesus said, likely having in his mind (Psalms xli., 9): "He that eateth bread with me, hath lifted up his heel against me." After speaking further to them, he said: "Verily, verily I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me." While they were yet sitting at the table, after the holy supper had been instituted, and after Christ had washed the disciples' feet, he indicated Judas to the others as the betrayer by giving him the sop. Judas evidently partook of the holy eucharist. If he had refused, or if Christ had refused him the bread and wine, it would have thrown suspicion on him. There was nothing of that. When they were informed that one of them should commit the wicked deed, they doubtless began a

self-examination to see if any of them could commit so foul a deed. They could not tell who would do it. No suspicion rested on Judas, and "one by one" they asked: "Lord, is it I?" till Judas himself faltered out, "Master, is it I?" Perhaps these Baptist ministers saw the bearing this question, answered in the affirmative, would have on their close communion theory and practice. OBSERVER.

## Procrastination.

After dipping my pen in the ink no less than four times, and letting it dry while seeking in memory's chambers for some of the many nice and good things stored away for this very purpose, I find that, like many other things I have taken great pains to put away so carefully, they cannot be found; and as I have been so often cheated by that old thief, Procrastination, I will for once cheat him. I never can tell you of half the impudence and lies of that enemy to all good intentions. If I had written all words of sweet and holy thoughts that have come and stood, waiting for me to catch them and weave them as beautiful colors in some useful web, they might, like that web after being made into comfortable garments and given to the needy, bestowing warmth and comfort, have been the means of sending out to the weary, to the erring ones of earth, words of cheer; words of sympathy and hope to the fallen. But, alas! I knew not that if I let them go they were gone forever. But, to-night, I give you as my only excuse—Procrastination. When I have intended to write, and had everything flowing—the only thing to do was to get pen, ink and paper and transfer them from memory's pages to paper—then the thief steps in, and says: "Wait until to-morrow; it is too late; you can fix them in your mind." And I, after being deceived a thousand times, put it off until a more convenient time, and that time never comes. When I would gather my treasures, and seek for them, I know they are lost—lost to me and to you, dear reader. \* \* \*

## WASTE BASKET.

Man may be a worm; but a glance at the dandy proves that he is not the worm that never dies.

There is a man in California so extravagant that he kindles the fire with bank-notes, and skates on ice-cream.

A domestic, having been sent to purchase a bottle of capers, forgot her errand, and asked for a bottle of frolics.

"Hard times, and we must make the most of what we have," as the grocer said when he watered his vinegar.

A New York editor says that prejudices against color are very natural, and yet the prettiest girl he ever knew was Olive Brown.

What is the difference between the son of a rich man and the oldest son of a king? One is an apparent heir, the other an heir apparent.

A physician boasted at dinner that he cured his own hams, when one of his guests remarked: "Doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

A horse-dealer was asked if an animal which he offered for sale was timid. "Not at all," said he; "he often passes many nights by himself in the stable!"

The man in jail who looked out of the window of his cell, and exclaimed, "this is a grate country," is now generally admitted to have spoken within bounds.

"Where shall I put this paper, so as to be sure of seeing it to-morrow?" inquired Mary Jane, of her brother Charles. "On the looking-glass," was her brother's reply.



Our Monthlies for March.

IMPLORA PACE.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

The clouds that stoop from yonder sky  
Discharge their burdens, and are free;  
The streams that take them hasten by,  
To find relief in lake and sea.

The wildest wind in vales afar  
Sleeps, pillowed on its ruffled wings;  
And song, through many a stormy bar,  
Beats into silence on the strings!

And love o'ercomes his young unrest,  
And first ambition's flight is o'er;  
And doubt is cradled on the breast  
Of perfect faith, and speaks no more.

Our dreams and passions cease to dare,  
And homely patience learns her part;  
Yet still some keen, pursuing care  
Forbids content to brain and heart.

The gift unreached, beyond the hand;  
The fault in all of beauty won;  
The midew of the harvest land,  
The spots upon the risen sun;

And still some cheaper service claims  
The will that leaps to loftier call;  
Some cloud is cast on splendid aims,  
On power achieved some common thrall.

To spoil each beckoning victory,  
A thousand pigmy hands are thrust;  
And, round each height attained, we see  
Our ether dim with lower dust.

Ah, could we breathe some peaceful air,  
And all save purpose there forget,  
Till eager courage learn to bear  
The gadfly's sting, the pebble's fret!

Let higher goal and harsher way,  
To test our virtue, then combine!  
'Tis not for idle ease we pray,  
But freedom for our task divine.

—Galaxy.

Humor of General Lee.

An old lady who knew General R. E. Lee almost from childhood declared that when he was a young man he enjoyed fun and indulged in harmless frolics as much as anybody. Later in life, and after his sons became stout lads, it is said that he was fond of sleeping with them, in order that he might in the morning engage in a regular old-fashioned romp and pillow-fight with the boys. During the war, though habitually grave, as befitted a commanding officer, he relished an occasional joke very highly. When some of his staff mistook a jug of buttermilk that had been sent him for "good old apple-jack," and made wry faces in gulping it down, he did not attempt to conceal his merriment. So, too, when inquiring into the nature of "this new game, 'chuck-a-buck,' I think they call it," which had been introduced into his army, there was a sly twinkle in his eye that showed how shrewdly he guessed its real purport as a gambling game. So, again, it is reported that he appreciated fully the "sell" which a wag on his staff palmed off upon a reporter, who promptly inserted it in the papers. The reporter wanted to know General Lee's hour for dining.

"Six o'clock—exactly at six," was the reply.

"I infer, then, that it is rather a formal meal?"

"Decidedly formal—in fact, I may say it is a rigidly military dinner."

"Military! how military?"

"Well, you see General Lee sits at the head of the table, and Colonel Chilton at the foot, and everything is done in red-tape style."

"Red tape at table! I don't understand you. Please explain."

"Certainly. General Lee never carves and never helps—all that is left to Colonel Chilton—but General Lee asks the guests what they will have; they tell him, then he issues his orders, and Colonel Chilton executes them. That's all."

"Go on, go on!" opening his notebook; "give me an example—tell me exactly how it is done."

"Suppose, then, that we have beef—we generally have beef. Grace is said by the chaplain, then General Lee raps on the table with the handle of his knife, and says, 'Attention!' Everybody is silent. Every eye is turned toward General Lee. He looks at one

of us—me, for example—and I rise and make a military salute. 'Captain C—, what will you be helped to?' says General Lee. I say 'Beef,' make another salute, and sit down. General Lee, fixing his eye on Colonel Chilton, says, 'Beef for Captain C—.' My plate is passed, helped, and then Colonel Chilton, handing it to the servant, says:

'Beef for Captain C—,  
By order of General Lee.  
R. H. CHILTON, A. A. G.'

And this absurd story went the round of the Southern papers.

After the war, General Lee rarely smiled, and one may say never laughed outright. Yet he was neither sad nor unsociable. But there was that about him which made it wellnigh impossible to believe that he could ever have given completely away to feelings of mirth and indulged in a real fit of cachinnation. Such, however, was the fact, and it occurred at a time when, of all others, one would have least expected it—in the retreat to Appomattox—and General Henry A. Wise was the occasion of it.

On the second or third day of the retreat, General Wise, who had long desired an interview with Lee, discovered him at a distance, and immediately hastened toward him. While he was yet a great way off, General Lee, who happened at the time to be alone, turned and began to stare in a way that was most unusual with him. As Wise drew nearer, the stare became intense and mixed with wonderment. A few steps more, and still General Lee gazed and gazed wonderingly, as if he had never seen Wise in his life. Amazed and puzzled at General Lee's unmistakable ignorance of his identity, Wise advanced quite close to him, and said rather stiffly: "Good-morning, General Lee." It was very early and very cool, too—a sharp spring morning.

As he said this, General Lee's intense gaze relaxed, a smile appeared in its place, the smile deepened, broadened, and, spreading from feature to feature, ended at last in a fit of the most immoderate and uncontrollable laughter.

Astounded beyond words, and indignant beyond measure at such a reception, it was some time before General Wise could demand an explanation. During all this time General Lee laughed as a mature man rarely ever laughs.

The explanation, given through tears of laughter not yet dried, was simple enough. General Lee had mistaken the general for a Comanche Indian. He had lost his hat or cap, a dirty blanket was thrown over his shoulders to protect him from the keen morning air, and his face, washed in a mud-puddle and hastily wiped, retained a ring of red mud around the borders, which made the resemblance to an Indian as exact as well could be—all the more so in consequence of Wise's strong features.

Barely sufficient at the time (so incensed was Wise), the explanation eventually proved ample, for General Wise now laughs at this incident as heartily as any one, and often relates it himself, while it may well be doubted whether ever again in life General Lee found either the occasion or the disposition to relax his wonted gravity. *Our Monthly Gossip, in Lippincott's Magazine.*

Cardinal Antonelli.

Once or twice, when the guests were few, and very early in the evening, the Cardinal Minister Antonelli, (who is Secretary of State to the present Pope, and will probably prove his successor,) sat for half an hour in this pleasant and quiet retreat. I saw him many times in other places under circumstances of state and ceremonial; I heard of him often as besieged by impatient ambassadors, curious tourists, and impor-

tunate admirers, and always one uniform and most remarkable trait stamped his character. This was that unalterable courtesy and urbanity which in an Italian is as rare as the perfect control of temper which it presupposes, and in this instance confirms. He never seemed either hurried or annoyed, and at the same time no one ever fathomed his thought or surprised his confidence. A "self-made man," many of his colleagues as well as his enemies bore him little good-will, even where they were forced to recognize his eminent talent; and the "Peasant Cardinal," as he was sometimes called, was not seldom the subject of covert sneers on the part of others of more exalted origin. An instance of this antagonism became patent to the world on the following occasion, with what motive I do not know: An ordinance was passed by Cardinal Antonelli, as Prime Minister, that whereas it had hitherto always been the privilege of cardinals to claim an audience with the Pope at any time and at the shortest notice, it should now be necessary for them to go through the forms binding on other persons and to seek the interview through him. The Sacred College resented this, for, standing as it does in the place of princes of blood, the royal family of this spiritual kingdom, it considered this privilege as a vested right. Many of the cardinals are by birth Roman princes, while others belong to the highest nobility of Italy, Spain, France and Belgium. One of their body, a Roman, condensed his opposition into the following brief and haughty sentence, as he insisted upon obtaining the usual unceremonious audience, only a day or two after the new ordinance had been passed. An attendant apologized to him for making him wait in the Papal anteroom, alleging the Cardinal Minister's new regulation.

"Tell the Prime Minister," he answered quickly, "that the Cardinal Prince does not wait for leave to enter his sovereign's presence at the hands of the Cardinal Peasant." And he walked straight into the audience chamber. Notwithstanding such wordy sparring, the harmony between the members of the Sacred College was never seriously broken on important matters, and all Rome was proud to leave its affairs in the hands of a statesman who was decidedly the Cavour of the Papacy. His personal appearance is familiar through his photographs to every one; his social demeanor is dignity and affability combined, and his greatest charm is a smile of manifold expression and peculiar sweetness. His dress was usually that styled at Rome the *abbate costume*, *i. e.*, silk stockings, buckled shoes, and a short coat. The more ecclesiastical cassock, reaching to the feet and buttoned down the front, is the costume preferred by the present Pope and worn by most of the younger cardinals; the old ones like the courtly style of the last century best, retaining as they do all that intensely southern instinct that clings to old and well-worn grooves.—*Galaxy.*

Algerine Fire Eaters.

There is held every Friday at Constantina, in Algeria, a grand assembly of fire eating marabouts, the fanatics who have given so much trouble to their French rulers. The allegory on which their religion is founded as expressed by the disgusting actions of the order, would seem to be that anything is nourishment to the true believer. They therefore exhibit themselves as eating red-hot iron, scorpions, and prickly cactus. Various travelers, some of them cool hands and accurate observers, have seen these khouans at their horrible feats without being able to explain the imposture. A British soldier, an experienced Indian officer,

happened to be in Kabylia just before the breaking out of the great Sepoy rebellion in India, and was introduced to one of the fire-eating orgies by Major Deval at Tizi-ouzou, where our journey is to terminate. With his own eyes he saw a khouan, excited by half an hour's chanting and beating the tom-tom, drive a sword four inches deep into his chest by hitting it with a tile. The man marched around and exhibited it to the congregation as it quivered in his naked body. Another seared his face and hands with a large red-hot iron, holding it finally with his mouth without other support. Another chewed up an entire leaf of a cactus with its dangerous spikes, which sting one's hand severely and remain rankling in the flesh. Another filled his mouth with live coals from a brazier and walked around blazing out sparks. Another swallowed a living scorpion, a small snake, broken glass, and nails. The spectator was in the midst of these enthusiasts, being touched by them in their antics, yet he could detect no foul play, except that he imagined the sword in the first-named experiment to have been driven into an old wound or between the skin and the flesh. It was to counteract the influence of the scheming marabouts that the French government sent over Robert Houdin, the ingenious mechanic; but though he eclipsed their wonders by tricks of electricity and sleight, he has left but a lame explanation of the "juggleries" of the Algerine saints.—*Lippincott's.*

The Indian Agents and Traders.

The Indian has no means of knowing how much in value or how many presents of any particular kind the Government, the "Great Father" as he terms it, has sent him. For knowledge on this point he must accept the statement of the agent. The goods sent by the Government are generally those which would most please an Indian's fancy. The Indian trader usually keeps goods of a similar character. The trader is most frequently a particular friend of the agent, often associated with him in business, and in many instances holds his position of trader at the instance of the agent. They are always located near each other. The trader is usually present at the distribution of annuities. If the agent, instead of distributing to the Indians all of the goods intended for them by the Government, only distributes one-half and retains the other half, who is to be the wiser? Not the Indian, defrauded though he may be, for he is ignorant of how much is coming to him. The word of the agent is his only guide. He may complain a little, express some disappointment at the limited amount of presents, and intimate that the "Great Father" has dealt out the annuities with a sparing hand; but the agent explains it by referring to some depredations which he knows the tribe to have been guilty of in times past; or if he is not aware of any particular instance of guilt, he charges them generally with having committed such acts, knowing one can scarcely go amiss in accusing a tribe of occasionally slaying a white man, and ends up his charge by informing them that he felt compelled to reduce their allowance of blankets, sugar, coffee, etc., when at the same time the missing portion of said allowance is safely secured in the storehouse of the agent near by. Well, but how can he enrich himself in this manner? it may be asked. By simply, and unseen by the Indians, transferring the unissued portion of the annuities from his government storehouse to the trading establishment of his friend the trader. There the boxes are unpacked for barter with the Indians. The latter are forced to purchase at prices which are scores of times the value of the article offered.—*Life on the Plains.*



## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 5, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

## WHAT IS THE CHURCH DOING?

As one notes the stir and activity which is visible along the lines of the railroads, inquiries arise respecting the status of the church. Religion is easily forgotten as enterprise cuts new channels for business, and every man feels that the opening for a future is in his path. Property is appreciated in value, and the spirit of speculation takes possession of the minds of the people, until the sober-mindedness of religious men is lost in the eager scramble for wealth. As a necessary result, the church often languishes while the land is prospering. We accept this condition as a matter of course, and when we see the church flagging when all other interests are moving on with railroad speed, we console ourselves with the thought that this wave of worldliness will soon subside, and that the church will again assume its proper relations in society. Here is one blunder. That wave may bury in its depths the zeal of many a church, the devotion of many a member; and when the turbulence of its first appearance adjusts itself into its steadier flow, we may find that it has left wreck and desolation in its track. There is no period of the history of a church when interests so vital are at stake, as when there is this unusual pressure on the piety of the members, and when the world offers such glowing attractions to the young. Instead of sitting with folded hands and looking on, the children of God should bestir themselves, and all the agencies of the church should be at work.

These convictions are forced upon us every day as we visit our railroad towns in Texas. We see court-houses going up; street railroads are being built, business houses, not merely of lumber, but of solid brick or stone, are rising in all directions; but we do not see our church-buildings improved and new ones going up in the same proportion. At one of the points we visited recently our church has a good house of worship, but the ordinary congregations fill every seat. If the membership at that point were up with the enterprise of their city, they would build another which would cost at least twenty-five thousand dollars. We passed through another town which, from its size, we would presume has some two or three thousand inhabitants, in which our church has no building at all. There is but one house of worship in the town, which, we were told, was still unceiled and barn-like, and that belongs to the Campbellites. We know still another, which very soon will be one of the leading inland cities, in which our own church-building is the only place, in a rich, populous community, which is dedicated to the service of God. We were glad to find our church in the advance at this point, but we are not sure that this position will be maintained, unless our membership measure up in their activities to the times in which we live.

Other churches are being represented in the crowds which are coming in. Very soon their congregations will be formed; their appeals to the people to aid them in building churches will be made, and houses of worship, more imposing in appearance and more attractive in their appointments, will place our church, which so long has been the leading denomination, far in the background. The present year is one of vast importance to our church in these lands. Opportunities are opening which will soon pass away, or pass into other hands. Churches are to be built; parsonages are sadly needed; our Sunday-schools need support; members are coming in with the crowd of newcomers, and a cordial welcome to these strangers in our midst may decide their future; our educational movements call for the patronage of the church; and our social means of grace are so important to both old members and new ones, that our piety will die with their neglect. Twenty years from this time the houses in which our people worship, the congregations to whom our ministers shall preach, and the membership which will gather around our altars, will be the answer to the sloth or activity of the zeal of the church of to-day.

## HUMAN NATURE--IN THE BIBLE.

One of the beauties and points of interest in the Bible is its fine and accurate delineations of human nature. There is nothing in Thucydides, Clarendon, Shakespeare, nor Scott, that is equal to the Bible for its fine touches of nature. It abounds from first to last, in all its historical portions and biographical sketches, with examples of this delicate and nice presentation of the varying shades of character. The whole history of Joseph, the favored but envied and hated son; the honored and trusted but slandered slave; the prisoner in the dungeon, the injured son, the forgiving brother and the grateful child, sparkles throughout with gems of nature. The news of Joseph's preservation and elevation to high honors seemed to the aged and grief-stricken father almost too good to be true; his "heart fainted, for he believed them not." And when he met his best beloved and long lost son, "and fell on his neck and wept a good while," it was joy enough; life's fruition was attained. "Now let me die, since I have seen thy face, and because thou art alive."

How full of the touches of nature is the scene between Abraham's servant, who went to seek a wife for Isaac, and Nahor, the father, and Laban, the brother of Rebekah; Laban's ruling passion seemed to be covetousness. When he heard that Abraham's servant was at the well hard by, he ran out to meet him. "And it came to pass, when he saw the ear-rings and the bracelets that the man had put in his sister's hands," and heard that he was the servant of Abraham, the rich man, he said: "Come in, thou blessed of the Lord." Oh, yes, just the man for us; he comes to seek a wife for his young master, the only heir to a vast estate; he must be "blessed of the Lord." Come in; by all means, come in. Do we not see

in this revelation of Laban's heart the covetous side of human nature, as all the ages since have revealed it? How many countless hundreds of times since this ancient scene was enacted has it been said to the man of money, "Come in, thou blessed of the Lord?"

In the parables of the Great Teacher, how true to nature are the delineations of character. Let us illustrate by an example or two: A hungry and weary traveler reaches a friend's house near midnight. The sacred rites of hospitality demand that the weary and hungry man shall be refreshed and fed, but there is no bread in the house. Oriental methods of cooking were slow; it would require too much time to go through the tedious processes; so the hospitable host bethinks him of a neighbor and a "friend" near by. He hastens, and "knocks," and when the sleepers have been aroused, and he has stated the urgency of his needs, "he from within" answers like a man roused up from an unfinished sleep, surly and sharp, at being disturbed at so unseasonable an hour. "Trouble me not; the door is now shut, and my children are with me in bed. I cannot rise and give thee." The appeal to hospitality, to good neighborhood and friendship, indeed, were all powerless to stir this sleepy and selfish man. But the appeal to his selfishness was far more potent. The man seeking loaves could not decently go back to his hungry guest without bread, and yet he knew of no other house to which he could go; so he continued knocking, until the man within began selfishly to reason: "If I don't get up and give him the bread, he will give me no sleep; besides, the children will presently be aroused and disturbed, and I shall have a din of noises around me." So, though he would not give him because he was his friend, yet because of his importunity, he rose and gave him as many as he needed. How many a close and selfish man has given, not because he was generous, or cared a straw about the object for which the gift was sought, but to get rid of annoying importunity!

In the "pearl of parables," the "prodigal son," there is a cluster of these gems of nature. We can note but one or two. While the gay young man had money, he had companions to help him spend his money "in riotous living;" but when his money is gone, we find him alone, feeding swine—the last and lowest calling for a rich young Jew. Just so we see it now. Not only the fool and his money soon parted, but his friends as well, and he is left in solitude to moralize upon the ingratitude and inconsistency of men—a wiser but sadder man. This broken-down young spendthrift could have at once returned—indeed it would have been far better before his resources were all exhausted, but here comes in the pride of human nature; he was ashamed to go back; he hoped, by being willing to do anything, to eke out at least a support; something better might turn up. There was a tremendous struggle between his pride and his pressing necessities, until famine pinched him sore, and yet no man gave unto him, then his pride gave way. "I can stand this no longer.

I have no friend but my father, or like my father. Why should I perish with hunger? My father's house abounds with bread. The die is cast; I will arise and go to my father." See, the old man is sitting and musing on the absent boy, and looking the way he went when he left his home. "Who's that I see? Strangely altered, but it's like him. It's my son," and the old man did what, may be, he had not done for many a year—he "ran!" Yes, the joy of meeting his son put new springs in the old man's weary limbs, and he runs to meet him. Oh, it is nature all!

## J. E. CARNES.

It is with sincere regret that we learn, from the *Houston Union*, of the death of this gentleman. He was an eloquent preacher, a brilliant writer, and a large circle of friends throughout Texas blend their sorrow at his death, while they sympathize with his bereaved family.

Many years ago, at Vicksburg, Miss., Mr. Carnes began to attract attention as a writer of rare intellect. He became a preacher, taking a prominent position in the Methodist Church. He was afterwards tendered and accepted a position as editor of the *CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*, of this city. His splendid articles on religious literature and kindred subjects are still fresh in the minds of the Methodists of Texas, for they made his name almost a household word throughout the State.

In 1865 Mr. Carnes became one of the editors of the *Galveston News*, remaining a member of its editorial corps until 1870. During this time his religious views changed, and he connected himself with the "New," or "Swedenborgian," Church. The writer heard his "Sermon on the Trinity," preached in this city, and although years have passed, a vivid impression of the grandeur of that sermon remains with us. He contributed many brilliant and powerful creations to the columns of this paper. After severing his connection with the *News*, he became associated with the press of Brenham—thence to Houston.

About 4 p. m. on Wednesday last, Mr. Carnes was struck with an apopleptic fit, and did not regain his reason up to the hour of his death. He breathed his last at 12:15 Wednesday night.—*News*.

We copy the subjoined items from the *Christian Observer*:

THE CHINESE MISSION.—The mission at Sochow was fairly opened on Nov. 21st. Rev. Messrs. Stuart and Du Bose are settled in a native house, "constructed like all Chinese houses, so as to secure thorough ventilation in the winter and to concentrate the rays of heat in the summer," "but quite comfortable during the cold weather." The front part of the ground floor makes "a pleasant and commodious chapel." As Mr. Stuart is changing his dialect, and Mr. Du Bose has not yet learned the language, it is opened twice on the Sabbath, when there are two or three sermons on each occasion, and whenever during the week our missionaries can obtain assistance. "But in a few weeks there will be public preaching every day for two or three hours." "Every day we sell and distribute books." "We occupy two of the great cities of the empire, yet there are ten thousand walled cities in China with populations from ten thousand to many millions." The money collected for the Chinese press, with the consent of the donors, will be used for the general purposes of the mission.

The Karen Theological Seminary, under Dr. Binney, at Rangoon, Burmah, has had an average of one hundred pupils for the session. The college has gone on steadily with seventeen students since May last.



**ACROSS THE STATE.**

Only about twelve miles of the road lying between Sherman and Denison have to be completed and Texas is in direct communication with that vast net-work of railroads which is spreading with such wonderful rapidity all over the continent. We reached Sherman the night of the 23d, on the first night train which had carried travelers to this point. The cities of the Gulf are now in direct communication with that line of Red River counties which will soon pour an immense trade across the State through the outlets nature has opened upon our own borders, or turn northward, in answer to the superior enterprise of the great commercial emporium of the Northwest. One can be in this region but a few hours before he realizes that he has reached the present dividing line of trade between the ports of the Gulf of Mexico and St. Louis. At present the stream is turning northward. St. Louis is wide awake. Her merchants want the Texas trade. They have opened across the States which separate their city and our borders their line of communication; their capital and their merchants are here. Cotton, the great staple of our State, is passing over that line, seeking a market on the banks of their river.

People very often presume on their natural advantages. The son of many a rich man has proved to be a worthless nobody, because he congratulated himself on the extent of his coming inheritance, and failed to make a man of himself. Many a farmer trusts to his fertile soil and the generous seasons, and his slovenly cultivation brings him a harvest of weeds and empty barns. Many towns or cities are so certain that the advantages of their localities will ensure the commerce of the surrounding country, that they neglect their development until a more enterprising rival cuts across their track and drains into other channels the wealth they confidently anticipated would be poured into their lap. Commerce, these days, does not always seek what are considered the natural outlets. Enterprise creates paths of its own. It builds its railroads along the banks of navigable streams, and turns the flow of trade against the current.

We confess to a profound admiration for the enterprise of the people at St. Louis. Their road will prove of vast benefit to Texas, and their activity and far-seeing sagacity will secure a business that will repay them. Our Texas cities should secure their just proportion, but their activities must be stimulated or they will learn the folly of relying too implicitly on natural resources, as other people have done before.

As this country is now open to the Texas coast, we doubt not but our leading men will be more fully awake to its importance. When they visit its growing towns, look across its expanse of rich lands, see the growing farms, note the constant stream of immigration coming in every day, estimate the present and prospective productions of the soil, they will realize the value of its trade, and corresponding efforts will be made to turn the current of business toward our Texas ports.

**DAVID A MAN AFTER GOD'S OWN HEART.**

The skeptic who takes superficial views, and jumps to conclusions, has often urged the apparent inconsistency involved in the statement that "David was a man after God's own heart." "God," says the skeptic, "reveals himself as perfectly holy; and also causes to be narrated in his Word that David was guilty of some of the grossest crimes. How can both these statements be true? Either God," says the skeptic, "must be much less holy and much more tolerant of sin than the Bible declares him to be, or else David could not have been such a sinner as he is described to be." The believer is not necessitated to take either horn of this skeptic-created dilemma.

The difficulty admits of two solutions. First, The statement, "I have found David, the son of Jesse, a man after mine own heart, that shall fulfill all my will," is spoken of David's official character. Saul departed from his official character as king, and assumed the office of priest, and to offer sacrifices in open and flagrant violation of the law of God. Again, it was the purpose of God utterly to exterminate the Amalekites for their great wickedness, that no spoil should be taken as after ordinary victories; it was to be regarded rather as an execution of Divine justice. But Saul spared the "chief of the things with sheep and oxen," and permitted the people to appropriate them. He also spared Agag, the cruel king of the Amalekites. So the Lord commanded Samuel to say to Saul that he had rejected him from being king, and "the Lord hath sought him a man after his own heart; and the Lord hath commanded him to be captain over his people, because thou hast not kept that which the Lord commanded thee." "A man after God's own heart" in this connection, we understand to mean a man who would administer the government as God commanded.

The next answer is, that the remark, "I have found David a man after mine own heart," was made when David had barely attained his majority, and his great sins in the matter of Uriah were committed more than fifty years afterwards. Adam was a man after God's own heart, but by transgression he lost God's favor. And so Solomon was a man after God's own heart, but prosperity and heathen women led him astray. St. Paul, in the 13th chapter of the Acts, in quoting from I. Samuel, xiii. 14, merely quotes the remark in the narrative as a reason for removing Saul, and calling David to the throne, and not at all to say that David continued through his whole life, and in all his acts "a man after God's own heart." To say that this remark made about David's official character, and made when he was little over twenty years of age, was meant to be an indorsement of his whole life and all his acts, is a violent and unwarranted assumption.

ABOUT one-fourth of the whole annual cost of the India mission is contributed in that country. Last year the India contributions for mission work made in India reached \$29,184 gold.

**MEXICO.**

**THE SEA TRIP—VERA CRUZ.**

BY BISHOP KEBNER.

VERA CRUZ, January 26, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—Just as the Tabasco turned off from the wharf at New Orleans, early in the morning, and the farewell was waved between hearts long true to each other, "El Capitan" shouted out in Spanish: "The good ship Tabasco, from New Orleans to Vera Cruz; God give a safe voyage;" which, I suppose, has been shouted from port to port ever since the days of Columbus until now by every Spanish seaman. It certainly had this time one very hearty amen. And we needed it. The waste of waters lying between New Orleans and Vera Cruz is a wild, unfrequented part of the sea, of deep leaden-blue color, and very uneasy. Not a sail or anything significant of human life did we see from the balize to the Castle of San Juan de Uloa. For two days the wind stood ahead, the waters rolled together in masses until waves became hills, turbulent, unappeasable, threatening. Their curling summits were cut off by the sharp wind, their sides were flecked with rage and foam, and on the horizon they looked as the knots of some huge serpent creeping along against the sky. 'Twas a good place to study Jonah. But while the ship was rising, falling, driving forward under steam and wave, troubled and groaning, for the first time in my life I saw one of those brave little fellows which the Lord has made to cheer the heart of the voyager—a Portuguese man-of-war. His tiny sail was up, and he was scudding along over mountains and valleys as if the ocean was made all for himself. Many a wrecked seaman has taken fresh courage. I doubt not, from these adventurous little navigators. When the wind is very strong I noticed that they shorten sail, but when it is fair and breezy they open wide their glassy sack and are out on a holiday. The body of this jelly-fish is five or six inches in length, shaped much like a galleon, and of a bright Prussian-blue color. As the ship pressed on a flying-fish would now and then spring up out of its path, and with a level slight of some fifty yards, just above the water, presently meet a wave and sink back among mere fish; though one of them flew three times that distance, and from wave to wave, as if choosing where to fall.

So much for out of doors. Within we were all Spanish. One had to learn to eat Spanish as well as talk it. Imagine a half bottle of sweet oil over every dish—peas, hash, fish, rice, everything! The smell of the viands presently became intolerably artistic. That and the motion of the vessel told wretchedly upon all my fellow-passengers. I escaped sea-sickness, but all my sympathies were excited for them. It is the one touch of nature that makes all the world akin.

But by and by we came, on a misty, cloudy afternoon, in sight of land. It was the range of mountains north of Vera Cruz, and in the distance the captain pointed to where Cortez burned his ships—brave fellow that he was, and shrewd, it may be, withal; for to have left them would have been only to return and find them wrecks upon this inhospitable, exposed coast. It was too foggy to descry the peaks of the Orizaba, which are seen forty miles above Vera Cruz. The night had come on. One hour more and we could have been in port. So we lay on and off until morning, with a strong wind and rough sea to toss and rack every bone that was left.

You may be sure, when the morning broke beautifully and the vessel stood head on within a few miles of Vera Cruz and her famous castle, it was a time to be remembered. There

gleamed its white, grand palaces and domes of the olden time, full of the story of merchant princes, bold admirals and brave warriors of the palmy days of the Spanish monarchy. Still strong, as if that glory had never departed, everything well preserved, one expects to see in it the race that once owned the world. There is the cathedral, its duomo like that of the great Florentine, from which, no doubt, this took some of its expression; its top perfectly rounded, covered with China-tiling, in blue and white mosaic, smooth, shining and fresh as if of yesterday. There too is the Campanile, carrying the mind straight to Venice, and not unworthy of the days of the Doges. In front is the single quay of granite and the wall that stretches entirely around the city. A quarter of a mile from the shore all the shipping rides at anchor, just between the Fortresse de Uloa and the town. American and French steamers, ships, and a large Spanish man-of-war, every square inch of spar and stay covered with men and blankets—wash-day, I suppose. Full of wonder and gratitude, the Tabasco works her way in, drops her anchor, and waits the ponderous movements of the customhouse officials. In a short time we are in the Hotel Mexico, near the quay, and not far from the railroad "estation."

The newest house in Vera Cruz is one hundred and fifty years old. The outside of the cathedral, that looks so fresh, was finished ten years before Mr. Wesley came to America, as the date on its front shows. Several old churches are now apparently given up to bats, but still show, through their worn projections, the style and genius of their day. Upon the highest point of some of these structures the prickly pear has firmly established itself, and the carrion crow may be seen perched for the night. Flocks of these horrid birds are domiciled here; and with the help of dogs, and prisoners from the jail chained two and two, constitute the city scavengers. The streets are all paved, have a clean look, and are full of people, mostly Mexicans. The donkey, sorely abused but strangely philosophic, here carries all that is put on him, though upon his own schedule; and the mule, not much larger than his kinsman, is hitched up in what would seem to be a purely extemporized style, with loose ropes and a horseman's saddle, to a huge cart, and at great disadvantage does a good deal of work.

This delightful climate, to a great degree, relieves the laborer of the cost of shelter and clothing, and requires him only to get bread. Here every washerwoman scrubs and rinses and chatters in a palace, and every beggar sleeps on tessellated marble floors, under lofty arches, in spacious courts. Those courtly senors and senores who first built and moved so grandly in these mansions, if now permitted, would revisit them but once. Here is conservatism enough to ballast the whole Yankee nation. Here the great problem of miscegenation has been worked out, and every imaginable dilution of Japhetic blood may be seen. Black and white Mezo, Mexican and mulatto may be seen in the orphan asylum side by side, on the same forms and eating out of the same dish. "Can these bones live?"—these Mexican dead! "O Lord, thou knowest." Can they? Yes, by the preached word and that Spirit that filled the valley with an exceeding great army of living men.

THE entire Persian mission, with forty missionaries and sixty teachers, now under the care of the Presbyterian Board, costs less annually than the current expenses of some of our city churches.



### The Sunday-School.

#### Our Superintendent.

We are constrained to tell you about him. We think him to be the best in the country. He is a jewel, and we wish every school in the country could find such a one. He is a live man. He keeps abreast of the times. He reads the best Sunday-school periodicals, and has the faculty of appropriating the very cream of all the suggestions he finds, for the benefit of our school. He does not introduce every new feature he finds recommended simply because it may have the sanction of some ardent and successful Sunday-school worker. He has a way of testing and deciding upon any important plan and improvement, like this: "I can see there is merit in it; but is it appropriate to this school and this work?"

I like his plan in reference to Sunday-school concerts. He does not have them too frequently, as some do. Once a month he thinks too often. Once a quarter is his rule. He does not try to produce a sensation by them. Nevertheless, he takes pains to make them very interesting, and succeeds so well that they are better attended than any meetings held in the community. Yet the exercises are always selected and conducted, not as performances to please and entertain, but in such a way as to impart useful instruction and religious truth.

In the conduct of the school from week to week, he is very punctual. He invariably opens the school at the appointed time. He has little occasion to urge the scholars to be there in season. They are unwilling to lose any part of the exercises. He does not say much about good order. His presence and manner are so calm, dignified, and withal so pleasant and cheerful, that the scholars observe admirable decorum, as if by a sort of inspiration. They respect and love him so much, that they would not willingly give him pain by rude improprieties.

The teachers respect and love him. He counsels them to study the lessons well before undertaking to teach them, and ratifies his counsel by his example. If they come to him for help in some difficult part of the lesson, he is seldom unprepared to give them light.

But best of all, he is an active, earnest Christian. He believes that at no time in life can religious truths be so profitably and successfully planted as in youth. The object in all his work is to win scholars to Christ. He labors with as many of them personally as he can, and every one can see frequent developments of Christian life among the scholars. He has many other qualifications of a superior superintendent. But there is one difficulty, one sad drawback, which affects us very much; one thing about our superintendent which is a real affliction; we are exceedingly annoyed by it—we haven't found him.—*The Pacific.*

#### Children's Questions.

Probably none of the questions raised by wit or philosophy ever caused more helpless perplexity than those by which fathers and mothers are hourly besieged when their children's young ideas begin to shoot. The inquisitiveness of these miniature philosophers is generally regarded as one of the provoking yet irresistible prettiness of childhood, and, unfortunately, it is not simply admired as a mere prettiness, but is treated as such. Parents apparently, if not actually, ignore the fact that this ceaseless flow of inquiry is one of the means by which the moral and intellectual character of their children is to be formed. It is sad to observe what miserably shuffling replies are often given to questions worthy of careful answering, whilst, in other cases, the most foolish and cruel of all expedients is resorted to by saying,

"Children should not ask questions." Truly, parents consult expediency rather than prudence, and "the line of least resistance" seems to be the law of morals as well as of mechanics.

It may be objected that it is quite impossible, and, if possible, not proper, to answer the numberless queries with which children confront their elders. Surely it would be treating children as innocent, rational beings, to tell them frankly, when they ask improper questions, that they shall know when they are old enough. It is unkind of any one, through lack of time, to hurt a child's mind by a harsh rebuke when eagerly questioning; we should rather promise attention at the earliest leisure moment, and strictly fulfill the promise. Parents would not lose an iota of filial respect, rather the reverse, by promptly confessing ignorance when questions exceed their knowledge; it may be painful to do so, but anything is better than to tell a child a falsehood. If possible, search for the information at once, letting the child see your patient investigation, for children are imitators, and soon learn to copy, with a certain amount of pride, the actions of their elders. This system of mutual discipline may be very troublesome, but what is the result of following the path of indolence and convenience?—*London Congregationalist.*

#### Church Members and Sabbath-Schools.

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

There are in our country churches too many who are not identified with the Sabbath-school, and who contribute nothing at all to its strength and usefulness. Some for one reason and some for another, excuse themselves from taking a part. In many churches the school languishes, and is kept up with difficulty, because so many of the members of the church refuse to lend a helping hand. This is wrong, very wrong. If the Sabbath-school is a good institution, and is, as we all believe, a valuable auxiliary in the work of extending the influence of the gospel and building up the cause of Christ, then every Christian should give it his aid, and labor to make it efficient. He should allow no trifling cause to prevent him from connecting himself with it, or from giving it strength and encouragement by his attendance.

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

Many plans are devised for interesting the children, and for securing their punctual and regular attendance upon the exercises of the Sabbath-school.

Now, if some one devise a plan whereby all the members of our churches shall be interested, their connection with the school and attendance secured, and their efforts in its behalf enlisted, he will be the greatest benefactor the Sabbath-school cause has

found since it has had an existence. The Sabbath-school work will be doubled in its extent, influence and efficiency, and it will at once assume its true place as a means of promoting the interests of the cause of Christ.—*Religious Herald.*

"THE CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—It is noticed that in several of our Eastern cities and counties, Sunday-school Associations have been formed distinct from the regular church organization. While much good must result from superintendents and teachers meeting together and discussing the various important topics of their work, yet there are two classes of persons who are more deeply interested in these subjects than anybody else, and who ought always to be present and to take an active part—the pastors and elders. As a practical thing every minister ought to protest against any association taking out of his hands "the feeding of the lambs." The children belong to the church just as truly as persons of mature years. Every baptized youth in the Sunday-school is a member of the church, and when "of sufficient knowledge to discern the Lord's body, ought to be informed that it is his duty and privilege to come to the Lord's table." We believe in Sunday-school Associations—not separate from—but as a part of church work.—*San Francisco Occident.*

#### Little Dora.

Sad and sorrowful the teacher returned from the bedside of little Dora, her favorite pupil. Dora had German parents who could speak only their own tongue; but she had learned to read and speak our language. She had been in the Sabbath-school a good while, punctual, diligent, and earnest. During the week she had to work in the factory, to aid in the support of the large family. But for weeks she had been absent from her class. She lay on the bed in the room, almost the only room of the family, pale, wasted, and fading away. Her hair was light, her eyes large, her forehead high, but hardly could marble be whiter than her face; hardly could the diamond be brighter than her eye. Disease had taken away her strength, so that she could hardly raise the thin, long hand to her head.

One day, as her teacher sat by her bedside, talking with her as she was able, she said, "Dear Dora, I trust you pray every day?"

"I am very weak, but I never close my eyes without saying, 'Now I lay me,' and 'Our Father which art in heaven.' I can do that, but I am too weak to make up much of a prayer." "Do you feel, Dora, that you may not get well again?"

"Oh, I don't expect to. I know I am going to die."

"Are you afraid, Dora?"

"No, not exactly afraid, but somehow I don't know how it is; I don't seem to know where I am going, how it will seem, what I shall be or do. I know all about being here, but what shall I find there? Why do I dread it all?"

"You won't, dear child, when you come to go. God gives dying grace to those who are dying. You are not dying to-day, and therefore don't need it now."

"I am tired now, but when you come again, won't you try to explain it to me?"

"I will try, Dora."

Thus the teacher went to her room sad, sad that Dora must die, sad that she had undertaken to explain to her what nobody can explain. As she knelt down she prayed with tears, "Dear Lord, teach me how to comfort that poor child."

So she thought long and anxiously. She put her thoughts down on paper, and the next time she sat down by

Dora, she read to her the following little story:

A gardener had some small, hard seeds which he had carefully laid away. One day he went to his garden, dug it up, and planted the little seeds down deep in the ground. They lay there, all near each other. One seed rolled near to a stone, where it lay quiet, as if in a sound sleep. After a while it seemed to wake up.

"Oh," said the little seed, "it's very dark here, but I like it. It's my home. Here are all my sisters lying near me. Perhaps they will wake up soon, and then we can talk together." Presently one and another began to wake up.

"Oh, sisters, what a delightful home we have! Here we have quiet, and warmth and moisture. I'm sure we shall be very happy in such a home. We have just what we want. We shall never leave it. But—oh, dear, I feel pains darting through me! Ah, me, I begin to swell! What will become of me?"

"This is not your home. You must rise and come up into another world, another life," said a voice that seemed to be far above overhead.

"Another world, another life!" said the little swelling seed. "Why, I can't conceive of it! To be sure, I feel myself swelling and cracking open, and I feel a desire to push upward! But I am afraid! I can't think how or what I shall be! Must I bring my shell up with me? It seems inclined to stay in the ground."

"No, leave the shell and come up yourself."

So the little seed burst the shell, and pushed herself up; lifting up the ground and shooting up, a tall, green stem, on which hung a cluster of beautiful flowers. The dew hung jewels on their leaves; the sunlight gleamed and danced upon them; the birds sang all around them; the soft winds rocked them. And the owner of the garden came out, and exclaimed, "Oh, my beautiful flower! How glad I am to see thee! I have waited for thee!" And then the flower shook her head, and bowed it in her joy, and the whole garden was filled with her fragrance. She forgot her cold, dark home in the ground.

"I see! I see!" said Dora.

"Such will be your joy, dear Dora, when you rise up to the blessed home of Christ. What the dark home was to the seed, is this world to the soul; the voice calling the flower up, is Jesus calling you; what that flower was in the garden, will you be in that new world above."

"I see, oh, I see! thank you. I shall be afraid no more."—*Sunday-School Times.*

READING THE BIBLE.—Read the Bible slowly. Take time, even if you have but little time. A great mathematician once said, if his life depended upon solving a problem in two minutes, he would spend one of the two in deciding how to do it. So in reading the Scriptures; if you are pressed for time (and this ought to be a rare case,) then spend the precious moments on a portion of the chapter. When you feel that the mind and heart begin to drink in the sentiment, even of a single verse, then stop and drain in the heavenly chalice, because the Divine Spirit is filling the cup.

To search the Scriptures with the clear unmoted eye of meditation, secures treasures of knowledge known only to him who thus coolly, piously and philosophically studies the Word of God.

Let any man give us the reason why, when the Scriptures are read so much, memory retains so little, the quotations are so blundering and incorrect, if the reason is not found in the fact of hasty reading of the Word of God. There, as elsewhere, man must reap as he sows.



Boys and Girls.

Peep.

Perhaps Percy did it when he went to school—Percy was very forgetful; or it might have been Florence when Mr. Hale went away—Florence was was apt to be nervous when Mr. Hale was at the house; but at any rate, the front door stood open, and Peep soon found it out. They called her Peep, because her two bright eyes saw everything, especially everything they ought not to see.

Grandma had the apples for preserves in her bureau drawer, to keep them safe from Percy's prying fingers; but when she brought them out there were the marks of four little teeth on each apple, and Peep's mouth exactly fitted the marks.

Owing to her constant devotion, poor Snip had but two kittens left. One came to an untimely end by being wrapped in a shawl and left in grandma's chair with the stern charge to go "rit strit to sleep." Grandma, who weighs nearly two hundred, had been rocking back and forth for nearly an hour before Peep remembered the kitten, and then she shook out of the shawl a kitty that would never need to be put to sleep again. Percy buried it after Peep had gone to bed, and she never missed it. The second was drowned by Peep's holding it so long in water "to be washed all pitty and not ky." Snip was almost exhausted tugging the remaining two from barn to cellar, and from cellar to garret, yet a kitten was constantly dropping from somebody's pocket, or rolling from under a cushion.

It was Peep who scrubbed the floor with a damask napkin and bowl of gravy, Peep who filled the tea canister with water to "see 'e 'ittle flies swim," and Peep who poured water into the meal barrel and made "zhoncakes."

But this was the first time she had found the front door open. She had beat her head till it was black and blue against the door, she had pinched her fingers in the cracks, and kicked holes in the toes of her slippers, without opening it; but now it was wide open and nobody near.

She slipped out on the side-walk. There was a lovely little brown dog running up street, and Peep ran after him. Up the street, down an alley, across a square, ran the little dog, and the hackmen stopped their horses, and the young dandies drew up to let the little white dress and tiny blue boots flutter after him. A big man caught her just as she reached the side-walk. "Where are you going little waif, eh?" he said.

"I isn't a waif," said Peep stoutly; but the big man held her fast.

"You're lost," he said.

"No, no," said Peep, "papa yite down here."

The man looked very doubtful, but somebody called him, and telling Peep to stand still, he stepped across the street. "I'll get in 'e callidge," said Peep, as the horse-cars stopped at the corner.

They were changing horses, so she had time to scramble up the steps, and the car moved on, away out of town where the great houses stand in gardens or green fields.

"Who is this?" asked the conductor, seeing Peep. Nobody knew. The driver said they must carry her back and give her to the police; but everybody was getting out and Peep followed them, and the conductor forgot her.

Nobody noticed her, and Peep was hungry, Peep was tired. She cried a little and sat down by a high wall calling for mamma. Her head dropped on her shoulder, and she lay beside the wall asleep, and it was growing dark.

Mamma came in from shopping and asked for Peep. "I haven't seen her," said grandma; "I suppose Florence took her with her." So mamma sat

embroidering a tiny frock, and grandma knit little blue socks, and into every stitch went a prayer for or a thought of the darling who was sleeping behind the fence alone. It was nearly night when a boy brought in a note from Florence saying she was not coming home for the night.

"But she must send Peep home," said mamma.

Ten minutes after, Florence came running in asking, "What do you mean by bringing Peep home? She hasn't been with me."

Papa came home from the office—Percy shouted in the street—grandma searched the house—mamma and Florence cried, wringing their hands, but there was no Peep. \* \* \*

Tasso taking a look about to see if everything was ready for night, found a funny little heap behind the wall. He growled at it, he smelled it and found—Peep. Tasso knew it was not just the thing for babies to be sleeping under fences after dark, but how could he get her in? He barked, but Peep didn't wake, he shook the little dress, but it was of no use, so he turned soberly around and trotted into the house.

"What is the matter, Sallie?" asked Miss Carrie, coming into the kitchen, "he keeps barking and tugging at my dress."

"We'll go and see," said Sally, "them dogs know a powerful sight."

She gave the little heap a push with her foot and peered through her spectacles. "Mercy on us! its a baby," she cried, catching it up and carrying it into the house.

"You poor little creature, who left you here?" cried Miss Carrie.

"This child's not lost, she wa'n't left," said Sally decidedly, "see her white frock and little blue shoes, she's run away most likely."

After Peep had disposed of a good deal of bread and milk, they proceeded to question her, but it was small satisfaction. "What's your name, dear," crooned Sally.

"Peep."

"What else, darling?"

"No, aint darling, I'se Peep."

"Now tell me, pretty, your name, and you shall have some sugar," said Sally.

"Ponce."

"Ponce what?"

"No, Ponce Hooker, don't oo know?" said Peep with great indignation.

"What is papa's name?" asked Carrie.

"San't tell any more," said Peep, eating sugar coolly.

"Oh, yes," said Carry, supplying more sugar, "what does mother call papa?"

"Pam."

"Well, other people call him Mr.—"

"No 'ye don't call him Misser-er-er-'ey, tall him dottor."

Now we can tell; just get the directory and see if there is a doctor with a name anything like Hooker."

"La, it might be anything," said Sally, "you can't tell nothin' by her."

There was no such name, and Peep was getting sleepy again.

"Where does papa live," asked Carrie, as a last resort.

"Done 'way."

"Where has he gone?"

"To dit a yabbit stin, to yap a baby buntin' in," was the sleepy murmur, and they concluded to let her go to sleep.

"I would like to keep her," said Carrie to herself, "but I suppose somebody is suffering terribly on her account."

"I wish folks would sew labels onto their young ones, or put collars on 'em same's dogs," muttered Sally, hunting a little night gown, yellow with age, out of a bureau drawer. "Here's Mr. Bruce gone, and Mis' Bruce gone, and what Mis' Calline and me's to do with her I do' know." But Sally softened

when she went back and took another look at the little creature lying in Carrie's lap.

They took off the dainty little garments and just as Sally lifted the night dress over the bright head, Carrie saw a small cord round her neck.

"Land a massy, hope she aint a Catholic," gasped Sally. Carrie drew the cord out. Instead of the cross Sally had expected to see, was a small card engraved:

FLORENCE A. RICHMOND,  
DR. ALBERT RICHMOND,  
182 Sydney Street.

A woman with a bundle in her arms followed by another woman and a big black dog, went up the steps at 182 Sydney street, just behind Dr. Richmond.

"Is there any news?" asked a woman's voice in the hall, oh, so anxiously.

"Yes," said Miss Carrie, stepping forward and putting a bundle in the woman's arms.

Oh the hugging and kissing! and the bundle sat up and laughed, and screamed, and jumped from one to the other, and hadn't the least idea what all the fuss was about. Old Tasso, who kept strict watch over peep, was fed within an inch of apoplexy, and Carrie and Sally came near not getting home until morning.

Peep has been to make them so many visits since that she calls the place "another grandma's," and if any day you see a big black dog trotting across the city, you may know it is Tasso going to Sydney street for his daily beef-steak.—Annie M. Libby.

The law is a poisoned mine, which may at the same time yield gold and arsenic from its veins.

One of the worst men in the world is the man for whom a mother has not made all other mothers venerable.

In the deep, sweet twilight, the earliest innocent feelings of childhood flutter around us like night-butterflies.

Any one may do a casual act of good nature, but a continuation of them shows it to be a part of the temperament.

Conversation is a very serious matter. There are men with whom an hour's talk would weaken one more than a day's fasting.

PUZZLES, ETC.

An exclamation is my first,  
Which from your lips has often burst,  
With fearful looks—quite fright'ning!  
My second, unlimited as space,  
Free to roam in every place,  
While morning light is bright'ning.

My whole, though endless as the globe,  
Some with their teeth will often probe,  
My sides with gashes tearing.  
At this festive season I abound,  
My surface blooming, bright and round,  
To sight and taste most cheering.

When dress'd, I oft the table grace  
At dinner-time—the head's my place;  
With knife in hand, cut off my head,  
Then I'm just what you do with bread.  
Again behold me—if not too glaring,  
Pray let me ask: What are you staring?

Four things I saw, and what they were  
I'll shortly now to you declare;  
And though they were but four exact,  
Thirteen they were, full and compact;  
I cut off half, and then could find  
Exactly eight were left behind;  
What seem'd more strange, though really sure,  
Those eight remaining were but four.

Bright is my face, my back is white,  
My coat is of a different hue;  
In me the ladies take delight;  
I'm sometimes false, and sometimes true.  
In characters, like ladies fair,  
I'm pure, but of a fragile frame;  
And, since I do your favors share,  
Be kind enough to tell my name.

An apple-paring—just the rind;  
The village bells in order chimed;  
A statesman of the present time;  
And now, to finish up my rhyme,  
When pies are baked, so nice and prime,  
I draw them, though they are not mine.

They give my first to young recruits;  
My next expresses half a score;  
My whole you'll sometimes find in boots,  
Playing behind the kitchen door.

My first in cracking makes my second,  
But while it's strong is priceless reckon'd  
My whole chirps gaily in all weathers,  
And flies about with ruffled feathers.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1026.  
1—MADAGASCAR. 2—MOONLIGHT.

Church Notices.

Beltón District.

SECOND ROUND.

Cameron and Port Sullivan cir., Maysfield, March 1, 2.  
San Gabriel cir., at Sanders' chapel, March 8, 9.  
Davilla and Salado cir., at Oak Grove, March 15, 16.  
Beltón sta., March 22, 23.  
Lampasas cir., at Florence, March 29, 30.  
Georgetown cir., at Georgetown, April 5, 6.  
Sugar Loaf mis., at Spring Hill, April 12, 13.  
Leon cir., at Cedar Creek, April 19, 20.  
Gatesville sta., April 26, 27.  
Gatesville cir., at Perry, May 3, 4.  
Valley Mills cir., at Bosqueville, May 10, 11.  
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

SECOND ROUND.

Peoria cir., at Covington, March 1, 2.  
Waxahachie cir., at Lebanon, March 15, 16.  
Chatfield cir., at Chatfield, March 22, 23.  
Red Oak cir., at Reager's chapel, March 29, 30.  
Hillsboro cir., at Lebanon, April 5, 6.  
Lancaster cir., at Wesley chapel, May 3, 4.  
Hutchins' mis., at Bluff Spring, May 10, 11.  
Milford cir., at Richland, May 17, 18.  
GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Weatherford District.

SECOND ROUND.

Weatherford cir., at Clearfork, March 8, 9.  
Alvarado cir., at Granview, March 15, 16.  
Acton cir., at Wade's chapel, March 22, 23.  
Granberry cir., at Granberry, March 29, 30.  
Nolan's River, at Inees' school-house, April 12, 13.  
Cleburne cir., at Cado Grove, April 19, 20.  
Fort Worth cir., at — April 26, 27.  
Fort Worth sta., May 3, 4.  
Brethren will please hold suitable services at all of the above appointments on Friday before each quarterly meeting.  
T. W. HINES.  
WAXAHACHIE, Lock Box 119.

Waco District.

SECOND ROUND.

Wheelock cir., at Hickory Grove, 2d Sabbath in March.  
Calvert and Hearne, at Calvert, 3d Sabbath in March.  
Bremont cir., at Kosse, 5th Sabbath in March.  
Groesbeck cir., 1st Sabbath in April.  
Ina mis., at Unan, 3d Sabbath in April.  
Waco sta., 4th Sabbath in April.  
THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Marshall District.

SECOND ROUND.

Marshall sta., 2d Sabbath in March.  
Henderson and Belview cir., at Church Hill, 3d Sabbath in March.  
Elysian Fields, cir., at Social Point, 4th Sabbath in March.  
Knoxville cir., 5th Sabbath in March.  
Marshall cir., at Sentill's chapel, 1st Sabbath in April.  
Starrville cir., at White House, 3d Sabbath in April.  
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Stephensville District.

SECOND ROUND.

North Bosque, at Bosque Valley, March 8, 9.  
Pauloxy, at Bethesda, March 15, 16.  
Stephensville, at Barton's Creek, March 22, 23.  
Palo Pinto, at Black Spring, March 29, 30.  
Comanche, at Comanche, April 5, 6.  
Camp Colorado, at Camp Colorado, April 12, 13.  
San Saba, at Simpson's Creek, April 19, 20.  
Fort Mason, at Couche's Ranch, April 26, 27.  
Rockvale, at Honey Cave, May 3, 4.  
W. M. MONK, P. E.

Springfield District.

SECOND ROUND.

Springfield cir., at Bethel, March 8, 9.  
Owensville cir., at White Rock, March 15, 16.  
Tehuacana cir., at Tehuacana Depot, March 22, 23.  
Wadeville cir., March 29, 30.  
Dresden cir., April 5, 6.  
Corsicana sta., April 12, 13.  
A. DAVIS, P. E.

Corpus Christi District.

FIRST ROUND.

Beeville cir., at Beeville, March 8, 9.  
Oakville cir., at Dinero, March 15, 16.  
The district stewards will please meet at Rockport, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. Those brethren who cannot attend, I hope will send each a proxy.  
JOHN W. DE VILBIS, P. E.

San Antonio District.

FIRST ROUND.

Kerrville, March 8, 9.  
B. HARRIS, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FIRST ROUND.

Bryan cir., March 8, 9.  
Huntsville sta., March 15, 16.  
Camey mis., March 22, 23.  
My correspondents will address me at Navasota.  
J. M. WESSON, P. E.

San Marcos District.

FIRST ROUND.

Gonzales cir., at Gonzales, March 8, 9.  
W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FIRST ROUND.

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.



## CELEBRATION OF MARDI-GRAS.

The observance of Mardi-Gras, or, in plain English, Fat Tuesday, as a day of general rejoicing, is a custom which comes down to us from the most remote antiquity. In the countries from which we derive the practice, the Carnival commenced with the first of the year and gradually grew in intensity until they culminated in the grotesque parades of Mardi-Gras, which is the last day before the commencement of the solemn season of Lent, which is ushered in by Ash-Wednesday. The name of Mardi-Gras took its origin from the custom which still prevails in Paris of exhibiting the prize ox, gaily decorated with ribbons, followed in procession by a motley crowd of maskers. It was formerly celebrated in England by the eating of pancakes, and was named *Shrove Tuesday* from the general use of the confessional prior to Lent. The term Carnival is derived from *carni vale*, or farewell to meat.

In view of the large crowds expected in our city, to witness the usual procession, preparations were made on an extensive scale to make the celebration brilliant as possible. It was then suggested that no more fitting time could be selected to invite the Governor and Legislature to our city, where the importance, position and growth of the most valuable part of our State could be seen and appreciated.

The city authorities accordingly sent an invitation to the State officials to visit us, tendering the freedom and hospitality of the city. Its acceptance followed in due course, and on the 24th inst. the Governor, with most of the Legislature, took a special train provided by the Texas Central Railroad and proceeded to Galveston. The trip in the cars was of the most pleasant description, Gov. Davis freely conversing with the several members from whom he has always heretofore kept aloof. The Legislators mingled in easy conversation, forgetting their political differences, and seeming determined to promote a new era of concord and good will.

The excursion train, with Governor Davis, members of the Legislature and other invited guests, arrived at the railroad depot at 1:15 on the 25th, where they were received by the Committee of Invitation and the military companies—Washington Guards and Galveston Artillery.

Col. Sellers and his efficient aids soon found seats in the carriages that were in waiting, and the procession, several squares in length, wended its way up the Strand to Tremont and the Opera House, in the following order:

- Brass Band.
- Galveston Artillery.
- Washington Guards.
- Mounted Policemen on each side of Procession.
- Carriage with Governor.
- Carriages with State Officers.
- Carriages with Senators.
- Carriages with Members of the House of Representatives.
- Carriages with other Guests.

The welcoming address was delivered by Col. T. M. Jack, in his usual felicitous style. The response of Gov. Davis was exceedingly neat and appropriate, as follows:

"SIR—On behalf of the Legislature and State Government of Texas, whom you have so happily welcomed to the court of his Majesty Momus, let me, unworthy subject though I be, present with my best grace our thanks. You have before you representative subjects of his Majesty from distant El Paso, the turbid Rio Grande, the far off Red River, the tangled forests of the East, and the endless prairies of the West, who come in obedience to his Majesty's behest to take service under that banner of peace and good will, fun and frolic, for all, which you, Mr. Speaker, have so eloquently painted.

"What more can we say, than that this glorious welcome is such as might be expected from the Empire City of Texas when receiving representative guests from his Majesty's Empire State of the Southwest."

After the ceremonies in front of the Opera House were concluded, the guests were escorted to the quarters assigned them, and the crowd quietly dispersed, to prepare for the grand demonstration that evening.

Arrived at their assigned quarters, the visitors were surprised to find their baggage awaiting them, its care being taken from their minds by the Reception Committee. Tickets were furnished affording free use of the street cars and other conveyances; franks for social messages over the wires; admission to club rooms; meals at any of the hotels; everything, in fact, that a visitor could require was furnished gratuitously, thus rendering the occasion one of the most lavish and hospitable.

At night all repaired to witness the procession. The theme chosen for representation was the "Eras of Chivalry," commencing with the mythical King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, and terminating with Cervante's great creation, Don Quixote, by which Knight Errantry was laughed out of fashion. The dresses and decorations were entirely new, made to measure for the persons enacting the roles, and were as gorgeous as the trappings of the actual personages whose great deeds the pageant was intended to commemorate.

On the morning of the 26th, agreeable to the programme, a number of invited guests, including Gov. Davis, ex-Governor Stockdale, members of the Legislature, the Committees of Reception and Arrangements, a bevy of ladies, and many of the representative men of the city, reported themselves to the master of the superb steamship Josephine, of the Morgan line, at sharp eleven, the purpose being to take a look at the city from the bay, examine the harbor improvements, see the shipping at anchor in the roadstead, and make themselves familiar with our shipping facilities, by which means our State is brought into trade relations with Europe. The excursionists were taken about two miles beyond the shipping, rounding some eighteen or twenty square rigged vessels and innumerable smaller craft, which, in honor of the event, had all their bunting flying, presenting a gala appearance with which the eyes of many of those on board the Josephine were totally unacquainted.

At about noon the head of the noble vessel was turned homeward, arriving at her berth at half past 1 o'clock, when the passengers took the vehicles in waiting and repaired to their several quarters.

Among the excursionists were most of the officers of the M., K & T. R. R., who all seemed much pleased with Galveston, and did not hesitate to say that it was the determination of the company to extend their road to this seaport, provided they could get a charter with such land bonus as has been granted to other railroads. They returned to Houston by the train that evening, and will endeavor to make some agreement with the Central Railroad Company, and also the G., H. & H. R. R. Company, for through freights and through tickets between St. Louis and Houston and Galveston.

On the return of the steamer, though there was no special order observed in passing to the depot and bidding the departing guests a God-speed on their journey home, the Committees of Reception and Arrangements, with a band of music, were on the platform, to pay the parting honors. About 3:30 the whistle of the locomotive announced all ready, the band struck up an appropriate air, hats and handkerchiefs waved from the speeding cars, and the *finale*

of a festival without precedent in the history of the State was reached without a single unpleasant incident.

In entertaining the numerous guests of the city during those two or three days, Galveston certainly acquitted herself handsomely, and citizens may congratulate themselves on the favorable impression created on the minds of all who had the good fortune to participate in the festivities and good cheer of the occasion.

Disappointment there certainly was on the part of a large number of the ladies and gentlemen who for the first time visited the Queen City of the Gulf; but their disappointments were pleasant ones, and obtained by reason of reality so far exceeding anticipation.

## DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The President sent a message to Congress last week urging legislation on fishery matters.

The thermometer throughout Maine and New Hampshire ranged, a week or two since, 20 to 30 degrees below zero.

W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, has been appointed minister resident of the United States to Colombia at Bozalo.

Ex-Senator Graham, President of the Walking Bank, New York, has been held in \$50,000 bail for embezzlement.

The Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., where Ellsworth was killed—the first blood of the war—has been burned. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of lace, silk and worsted goods, which passengers endeavored to smuggle from the steamship Silesia, were seized on the 27th ult. in Boston.

The thermometer in New York, on the 24th inst., indicated four and a half degrees above zero. A very cold northwest wind prevailed. A heavy snowstorm delayed the trains.

The President was at the capital on the 24th, and had an interview with the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is said he urged action to relieve him of responsibility for Louisiana, but made no suggestions, simply urging legislation.

The Medoes and the peace commissioners had an interview. The Indians had needle-guns, and carried 200 cartridges each. They say "they are not mad yet. Your house is standing, so is Dorris', Van Bremen's, Fairchilds and Small's, because we are not mad yet."

A fire occurred on the 27th ult. on the corner of Hanover and Blackstone streets, Boston, in which one girl perished. Sixteen girls jumped from the third story; another was severely injured jumping from the building to an adjoining roof. Several firemen were killed by falling walls.

The only information regarding the New Orleans postoffice obtainable at the department at Washington is that the New Orleans postoffice is out of gear. It appears that the amount of the deficiency is about nineteen thousand dollars, and that Postmaster Lowell, who is thoroughly responsible for the money, was no party in the fraud.

A fire in New Orleans, which occurred on the 27th ult., destroyed nearly six squares, bounded by St. Claude, Dauphine and Mandeville streets and Washington avenue. About 200 houses and their contents were consumed. The buildings were mostly small frame dwellings. The De Sota school-house was also destroyed. A scarcity of water prevented the firemen from doing effective service; a high wind also prevailed. Loss estimated at \$250,000; insurance unknown. About 200 families are left homeless.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

Sir Rowland is making efforts to settle the strike in the South of Wales.

Russia is indisposed to recognize in any manner the present government of Spain.

The University of Dublin petition parliament for the rejection of the educational bill.

Foreign war vessels are cruising off the Spanish coast to protect their respective citizens.

A report is current in Berlin that the great powers have postponed the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

The steamer Grecian, from Liverpool for Palermo, is supposed to be lost with all on board, numbering fifty persons.

It was rumored on the 26th ult., that the Carlist General, Caballo, with four battalions, was marching on Madrid.

The Carlist General Otto is marching on Navara. The Carlists are threatening Pompeluna in force, and the government troops are intrenching.

The governments of Italy, Austria, and a majority of the European governments maintain semi-official relations with Spain, pending the formation of a regular government.

A Special says that the reconciliation between Duke Montpensier and Queen Isabella, of Spain, has been effected. Prince Alphonso marries the Duke's daughter and will assume the regency of Spain.

Reports from Madrid say that the Minister of colonies has telegraphed to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico the formation of a new ministry, and says the Republic will defend at whatever price the integrity of the Antilles.

Reports from Bayonne say that Infante Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, has issued a proclamation on his behalf, calling on the soldiers of the regular army to join the Carlist ranks, and offering officers advanced rank. The Carlists claim 35,000 men in the field.

Telegrams from Matamoros state: "The frontier commissioners, having concluded their session at this place, left here on the 27th ult., for Corpus Christi with an escort of cavalry. From Corpus Christi they go to Rio Grande City, Laredo, Eagle Pass and San Antonio, whence they proceed to Washington."

In the House of Commons Mr. Goldschmidt, member for Rochester, gave notice that he would ask the Government whether it was true that the actual losses of the United States were \$25,000,000 less than the award made at Geneva, and whether the American Government will remit that amount. The reading of the question was followed by cheers.

A dispatch from London says that in the House of Commons Mactie moved that a select committee be appointed to consider the relations of England with her colonies, particularly those affecting emigration. He supported the motion with a speech, in the course of which he complained that no steps had been taken to deviate from the United States the tide of English and Irish emigration.

The Pope on the 28th ult., received a deputation of citizens of the United States. Mr. Glover, of New York, read an address. The Pope replied with hearty thanks, and said he would always pray for a country so particularly blessed by God with such fertility of soil and industrious inhabitants; and he would ever pray for an increase of its blessings. He hoped, however, that material things would not become the sole affection of the American people, for excessive love of riches corrupted the heart.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Feb. 22, 1873, to March 1, 1873.

Rev E P Rogers, 1 subscriber and communication.

Rev J W Piner, Paris, obituary received.

Rev T J Hutson, Cameron, 1 subscriber.

Rev T B Buckingham, 1 renewal. We changed the initials.

Rev W T Melugin, 3 subscribers. Will send the lists asked for.

Rev V C Canon received attention.

Rev J M Beard, 2 subscribers from Chatfield.

Breedlove & Chadwick, draft for \$14, in full for bill sent.

Rev T C Spencer, 4 subscribers, and cash \$8 coin. Will answer your questions by mail.

E Douglas Thompson, Palestine, will answer your letter as soon as we procure the data.

Dr W H Morehead, communication received. May the work prosper! Your paper has been sent regularly.

Rev J Fred Cox, 1 subscriber.

Thos M Bowers, we note your directions.

Rev C J Lane, 2 subscribers, and draft for \$25. Applied as directed. Will write you.

Rev M A Black, St Marys, thank you for your kind promises. We have been sending the ADVOCATE to your present address several weeks.

W Wood, Texana, your items received and inserted. The advertising column is the place to give the notice the proper publicity.

Rev A H Sutherland, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 on own account, and \$20 on account of W W Beckham.

J W Norris, city, renews subscription.

Rev Jno C Huckabee, Caney, have written you by mail.

Jas Burke, communication to hand.

Griffin & Hoffman, Baltimore, will receive attention.

S M Pettengill & Co, advertisement inserted.

J W McIntyre, will answer by mail. Paper sent.

Rev U C Spencer, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 currency.

Mrs N L Pruitt, renews subscription.

Rev Thos Whitworth, San Felipe, will write you.

Rev John F Neal, 2 subscribers, and cash \$6 coin. Credited as directed.

Mrs M S McClellan, address changed to Mule Creek.

Mrs M F White, cash \$2 to renew subscription. Your paper has been mailed regularly.

M T Rutherford, your subscription expired two weeks ago, when we discontinued sending the paper.

Nelms & Dell, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 coin on account of Rev E T Brasher.

Thos Balcomb, city, renews subscription.

Dr A R Kilpatrick, Navasota, cash \$2 to renew subscription. The paper continues to go.

Rev R R H Burnett, Navasota, copies of both obituaries were sent.

Rev Jno F Cook, 2 subscribers. Your letter is very satisfactory.

John J Bowman, \$2 50 currency to renew subscription.

Rev Jas M Wesson, 6 subscribers, with check for \$17 90 currency, \$13 40 of which to apply on Rev J A Duncan's account, and \$4 50 on minutes. Do we now send Brother Duncan a copy of the ADVOCATE?

Rev W A Bonner, 1 subscriber, and cash \$8 gold.

Rev J S Clower, 1 subscriber from Burton.

Davis, Maddox & Co, Austin, will write Mrs Williams as soon as we can obtain the information.

Rev T T Smothers, send the back numbers of the paper asked for. Your paper has been sent regularly.

Sam B Jetton, Spring Hill, cash \$2 75 on account; also 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 25.

Rev J S Lane, Round Rock, 5 subscribers from Williamson county.

J C Garrigue, Philadelphia, will notice when received.

W F Wakefield, Mrs Fannie Goree's paper received attention.

Rev D S Akin, 4 subscribers, and draft for \$11 75 gold. Will send you all particulars in a few days. Much obliged for list of offices on your work.

Rev B T Kavanaugh, communication placed in editor's box.

B W Jackson, \$2 50 to renew subscription.

Rev R W Thompson, Dallas, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 20 currency; also obituary.

Joseph D Sayers, renews subscription. Will attend to directions.

Rev O Fisher, communication received.

Rev Horace Bishop, 1 subscriber from Corsicana.

Rev J Fred Cox, 2 subscribers from Englewood.

Mrs L F Mayers, renews subscription, and cash \$2.

Rev E F Boone, 3 subscribers, and cash \$6 gold.

Rev John W DeVilbiss, obituary will be inserted.

Rev C W Thomas, 1 subscriber from Eagle Lake.

Rev J W Whipple, Austin, your paper has been and is forwarded regularly.

Rev J L Lemons, 2 subscribers and communication.

Coe, Wetherill & Co, will receive attention.

Rev S H Brown, Bellville, 2 subscribers; also entered John Atkinson's name, as it was not sent us before.

Rev J R Barden, Bremond, 3 subscribers. Send you a subscription book.

Dallas District.

SECOND ROUND.

Seguin mis., 2d Sunday in March.

Rockwall cir., at Mt. Zion 3d Sunday in March.

Greenville cir., at Greenville, 4th Sunday in March.

Dallas cir., at Thomas' chapel, 4th Sunday in April.

McKinney cir., at Union, 1st Sunday in May.

Rethel cir., at Walnut Grove, 2d Sunday in May.

Denton cir., at Silby's school-house, 3d Sunday in May.

Grapevine cir., at Birdville, 4th Sunday in May.

J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

Belton District.

SECOND ROUND.

Cameron and Port Sullivan cir., Maysfield, March 1, 2.

San Gabriel cir., at Sanders' chapel, March 8, 9.

Davilla and Salado cir., at Oak Grove, March 15, 16.

Belton sta., March 22, 23.

Lampasas cir., at Florence, March 29, 30.

Georgetown cir., at Georgetown, April 5, 6.

Sugar Loaf mis., at Spring Hill, April 12, 13.

Leon cir., at Cedar Creek, April 19, 20.

Gatesville sta., April 26, 27.

Gatesville cir., at Perry, May 3, 4.

Valley Mills cir., at Besqueville, May 10, 11.

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

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.]

CROOK.—JOHN W. CROOK, son of H. D. and A. C. Crook, was born in Henderson county, Tenn., April, 1853. He embraced religion at Hunter's chapel, and joined the M. E. Church, South, under the ministry of Wm H. Hughes.

He moved with his mother to Lamar county, Texas, and united with the church at Shady Grove, Paris circuit, and lived a worthy and acceptable member until his death. He died at the residence of his stepfather, John H. Crook, on the 23d of December, 1872. To his mother this was one of the strange providences of our Heavenly Father. Just as he was approaching manhood he was cut down and taken away.

"But death could not come to him too early who was fit to die." J. W. PINER.

BECKHAM.—Died, at her residence, in Corpus Christi, Mrs. SARAH ANN BECKHAM, wife of W. W. Beckham, aged 41 years, on January 1, 1873.

Sister B. was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., of Alexander B. and Elizabeth Stevens. From thence her parents moved to Naxos county, Miss., where, in early childhood, she was converted and united with the Methodist Church. Her house was always a place of welcome and rest to the Methodist itinerant. During the first year of his ministerial life, I spent many happy hours in her family. For many years she was the subject of great bodily affliction, and for a long time preceding her death she was confined to her bed. She is said to have endured her sufferings without murmuring against Providence. Some time before her death all fear of the grave was taken away; and the last words she was heard to articulate were, "Praise God, and tell everybody to praise him!"

A. H. SUTHERLAND, PASTOR.

DEBERRY.—Mrs. SARAH DEBERRY, wife of Rev. J. W. S. DeBerry, was born in the State of Alabama, on the 17th of January, 1832, and died in the city of Navasota, on Sunday, January 19, 1873.

Sister DeBerry was for many years a faithful and devoted member of the Methodist Church. She was a quiet, unobtrusive Christian. I suppose she had not an enemy on earth; those who knew her best loved her most. Although her health had been feeble for some length of time, yet her death was sudden and unexpected to her friends. Conscious of her approaching end, she gathered her children around her bed, and, in language singularly affecting, she imparted to them her dying counsel; and with the name of her precious Savior upon her lips, she passed happily away from the scenes of earth to her home in heaven. May the Lord comfort the bereaved husband and friends, and bless the little ones whom death has written motherless.

J. W. BENNETT.

BRACKET.—Died, at Stephenville, Texas, January 25, 1873, Mrs. SARAH E. B. BRACKET, wife of W. J. Bracket, editor of the Texas Pacific.

She was a daughter of Rev. O. Fisher, D.D., of Austin. Her mother was a daughter of Rev. Benjamin Watts, of Illinois, and sister to Rev. Hope Hall Watts, and maternal cousin of Rev. Caleb W. Key, of Georgia. Her last child was buried in the same coffin with her. She left behind her four little motherless ones, two daughters and two sons. She was a member of the M. E. Church, South, and now rests from her labors with the loved ones gone before her. We sorrow not as those who have no hope. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord!" May our Father in Heaven take care of the little ones and the bereaved husband. O. FISHER.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Feb. 4, 1873.

THOMPSON.—MARY JANE THOMPSON, daughter of Joseph Denton, and consort of N. B. Thompson was born in Mississippi February 28, 1837; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, 1855; departed this life August 16, 1872. She maintained the true dignity and honor of the Christian character, and to the last strong in the faith.

Sister Thompson was true and fervent in all her domestic and social attachments, generous and noble in her impulses. She possessed the essential elements of a noble woman. She loved her friends, and was fervent in her friendship. Principle and right were the law of her nature. She was a pure and true woman, ever seeking the happiness of those within the sphere of her influence. She is gone. Let us trust that a happy home beyond the sky has welcomed her pure spirit. But in the sadness of those who linger, there is a profound and beautiful lesson, for sadness is the ground of great and permanent thoughts of a nobler existence.

D. M. STOVALL.

STARRVILLE, Feb. 14, 1873.

WELLS.—Rev. SAMUEL R. WELLS, died in Johnson county, Texas, October 30, 1872.

We know but few facts concerning his history, save that he was born in Tennessee, May 29, 1815; afterwards moved to Alabama; thence to Mississippi, and in 1869 to Texas, where he ended his earthly pilgrimage. Brother W. was an able and efficient local elder in the M. E. Church, South, as long as he lived. He died in the triumphs of a living faith. J. P. MUSETT.

GILLELAND.—Another good man is gone. Father DANIEL GILLELAND, for many long years a faithful soldier of the cross, now rests from his labors. He was born in Weir county, Arkansas Territory, in 1795; removed to Texas in 1811; joined the Methodist Church in 1836, and died, of congestion, January 12, 1873.

He was a resident for many years of Milam county, living on Gabriel river, where his influence has ever been for good. Although personally unknown to us, yet we join to bless his memory, for the savor of his devoted life lives and lingers in the hearts of his family and friends, who are now left to mourn his loss.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

His bereaved companion, partner of life's joys and sorrows, is left in melancholy sadness, while children and grandchildren, neighbors and friends, mourn and humbly pray for submission to the will of our Heavenly Father. May God sanctify this sad affliction. J. F. HINES.

SALADO, TEXAS, 1873.

HABBS.—JOHN HABBS was born in Tennessee, April 1, 1821, and, with his parents, moved to Illinois in 1829, and to Missouri in 1837, thence to Texas in 1841. Brother Habbs was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1845, at Shady Grove camp-ground, Pairs circuit—then East Texas Conference—and departed this life at his home, in Lamar county, Texas, February 9, 1873.

In the death of Brother Habbs, the community has lost one of its best citizens, the church a warm friend and consistent member, and the Masonic fraternity a worthy brother. He was buried by his Masonic brethren in due and ancient form. Brother Habbs was a kind husband and an affectionate father. He leaves on earth to mourn his loss a father 91 years of age, a wife, two daughters, and a large circle of relations and friends. The writer has known him long and intimately, having been his pastor for several years. He was just such a man and friend as the church needs everywhere.

We mourn, but not as those who have no hope. We feel more than ever the force of his example in this world, as also we are reminded that we have another friend in heaven. The Lord bless his bereaved family, and sustain us all in the loss of so great and so good a man.

J. W. PINER.

At a meeting of White Church Council No. 184, Friends of Temperance, whereof Mrs. EMILY JANE JETTON was a member, the following preamble and resolutions, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, through his providence, to take from earth to eternity our beloved friend and sister, EMILY JANE JETTON; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That in the death of Sister Jetton, the community has lost one of its best neighbors.

Resolved, 2. The church is deprived of a shining light, and of one whose pious walk and Godly conversation are stamped upon their hearts, there to remain till time with them shall be no more.

Resolved, 3. That this temperance council feels sorely oppressed with the loss of one of its faithful members; that her vacant seat reminds them that at some time not far distant they, too, must follow her; that it also should admonish us to prepare for the awful summons in order that we may gain admittance into the great council above.

Resolved, 4. That we deeply sympathize with Brother Jetton and family in this, their sore bereavement, and we do earnestly trust that God, of his infinite goodness, may build them up in the most pure and holy faith, and remind them that their loss is her eternal gain.

Resolved, 5. That this Council wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, 6. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Council; also, that a copy be sent to Brother Samuel Jetton.

Done by order of the Council.

G. A. OGLEWY, Secretary. N. J. MATTHEWS, President.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—For the week under review business has been very satisfactory, the city having been full of visitors from the interior. In Western Produce the market has ruled steady. The receipts are limited, while sales are active. The same refers to Flour. Coffee continues stiff at last quotations.

COTTON.—The market has not been over active, and the transactions mostly confined to medium and higher grades. How the receipts from India will effect the Liverpool market on low grades we can not tell, but a fair crop is reported in that country. Arrivals in Liverpool from that market, however, can not be looked for before first of May. The receipts for the week at this port have fallen off, amounting to 9311 bales. If this continues, and is general at the other ports, it will have a beneficial effect on the price, as this is the season when receipts decide the condition of the future market. The total receipts at this port, with stock on hand September 1, 1872, amount to 268,000 bales. The stock on hand here amounts to 76,500 bales. The market closes firm at the following figures:

Ordinary..... 15 @—  
Good Ordinary..... 16 @—  
Low Middling..... 16 1/2 @—  
Middling..... 17 1/2 @—

HIDES.—The bad condition in which the majority of the Hides reach market has the effect of weakening prices, 18c. being outside figures, while unsound and grubby bring 14@16c., according to quality.

WOOL.—We continue to quote 26@28c. for fine and clean, and 20@22c. for coarse; but the receipts and sales are so meagre as to make these figures nominal.

MONEY.—We note no particular change in rates, while the demand has somewhat increased.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

BAGGING—per yard—  
Kentucky and St. Louis..... none  
India, in bales..... 14 @— 15  
Barneo, 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..... 20 1/2 @— 20 3/4  
Prime..... 21 @— 21 1/4  
Choice..... 21 1/2 @— 22  
Havana..... none  
Java..... 35 @— 38

COTTON TIES—Araw, gold—  
8 @—  
Flour—per bbl.—Fine..... none  
Superfine..... nominal  
Extra, Single..... 8 00 @—  
do Double..... 8 25 @ 8 50  
do Treble..... 9 00 @ 10 25  
do Choice..... 11 50 @ 12 00  
do Fancy..... 12 50 @ 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..... 72 @— 80  
Corn, Texas..... none  
do Western..... 1 05 @ 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  
Iron Nails..... 10 @— 10 00  
LEAD, per 100 lbs.—Pig..... 10 1/2 @— 11  
Bar, per lb..... 15 @— 16  
Sheet..... 15 @— 16  
Pipe..... 18 1/2 @— 17 1/2

NAILS, per lb.—American—  
Four Penny..... 6 1/2 @—  
Six Penny..... 6 1/2 @—  
Eight Penny..... 6 @—  
Ten to Sixty Penny..... 5 1/2 @—  
Wrought, German..... 12 1/2 @— 15  
do American..... 9 @— 10  
Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs..... 10 00 @ 12 00  
STEEL, per lb.—German..... 18 @— 20  
Cast..... 22 @— 28  
Plough..... @— 12 1/2

HIDES—per lb.—  
Green, City Slaughter..... 7 @— 9  
Wet Salted..... 10 @— 10 1/2  
Dry Salted..... 14 1/2 @— 15  
Dry, Flint, in lot..... 16 1/2 @— 17  
Mexican, stretched..... none

HAY—per 100 lbs.—Northern..... none  
Western..... @ 2 50

LUMBER—per M ft, from 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..... 32 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

MOLASSES—per gallon—  
Texas, bbls..... 65 @— 70  
do half bbls..... 70 @— 75  
Louisiana, bbls..... 69 @— 75  
do 1/2 & 3/4 bbls..... 75 @— 90  
Cuba..... none  
Syrup..... 85 @— 95  
do Golden, choice bbls..... 1 00 @ 1 25  
1/2 bbls.....

OLDS, per gallon—  
Coal, in bbls..... 32 @— 35  
do cases..... 38 @— 40  
Lard, Winter Strained..... 1 10 @—  
Linseed, raw..... 1 14 @ 1 20  
do boiled..... 1 20 @ 1 25  
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..... 17 00 @ 17 50  
do Prime..... 16 00 @ 16 50  
do Rump..... nominal  
do Hams, canvassed..... 16 @— 18  
Clear Sides..... 9 1/2 @— 10  
Texas..... none  
Clear Ribbed Sides..... 9 1/2 @—  
Ribbed Sides..... none  
Shoulders..... 8 1/2 @— 9  
Lard, prime, in tierces..... 10 1/2 @— 10 3/4  
do in kegs..... 12 @— 12 1/2  
Butter, firkin, Northern..... 34 @— 38  
do Western, new..... 25 @— 30  
do do old..... @—  
do Texas..... 20 @— 25  
Cheese, Western..... 18 @— 20  
do Choice Northern..... 17 @— 19  
do English Dairy..... 18 @— 20  
Potatoes, per bbl Western..... 5 00 @ 5 50  
do do Northern..... 6 00 @ 7 00  
Potatoes per bbl, Texas..... none  
Onions..... none  
Sauerkraut, per bbl..... 13 00 @ 14 00  
do 1/2 bbl..... 7 50 @ 8 00

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 1/2 @— 13  
do White do..... 13 1/2 @— 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..... 1 90 @—  
do from store..... 2 10 @ 2 15

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

WOOL, per lb.—  
Coarse, free of burrs..... 25 @— 26  
Medium..... 28 @— 30  
Fine..... nominal



## CELEBRATION OF MARDI-GRAS.

The observance of Mardi-Gras, or, in plain English, Fat Tuesday, as a day of general rejoicing, is a custom which comes down to us from the most remote antiquity. In the countries from which we derive the practice, the Carnival commenced with the first of the year and gradually grew in intensity until they culminated in the grotesque parades of Mardi-Gras, which is the last day before the commencement of the solemn season of Lent, which is ushered in by Ash-Wednesday. The name of Mardi-Gras took its origin from the custom which still prevails in Paris of exhibiting the prize ox, gaily decorated with ribbons, followed in procession by a motley crowd of maskers. It was formerly celebrated in England by the eating of pancakes, and was named *Shrove Tuesday* from the general use of the confessional prior to Lent. The term Carnival is derived from *carni vale*, or farewell to meat.

In view of the large crowds expected in our city, to witness the usual procession, preparations were made on an extensive scale to make the celebration brilliant as possible. It was then suggested that no more fitting time could be selected to invite the Governor and Legislature to our city, where the importance, position and growth of the most valuable port of our State could be seen and appreciated.

The city authorities accordingly sent an invitation to the State officials to visit us, tendering the freedom and hospitality of the city. Its acceptance followed in due course, and on the 24th inst. the Governor, with most of the Legislature, took a special train provided by the Texas Central Railroad and proceeded to Galveston. The trip in the cars was of the most pleasant description, Gov. Davis freely conversing with the several members from whom he has always heretofore kept aloof. The Legislators mingled in easy conversation, forgetting their political differences, and seeming determined to promote a new era of concord and good will.

The excursion train, with Governor Davis, members of the Legislature and other invited guests, arrived at the railroad depot at 1:15 on the 25th, where they were received by the Committee of Invitation and the military companies—Washington Guards and Galveston Artillery.

Col. Sellers and his efficient aids soon found seats in the carriages that were in waiting, and the procession, several squares in length, wended its way up the Strand to Tremont and the Opera House, in the following order:

Brass Band.  
Galveston Artillery.  
Washington Guards.  
Mounted Policemen on each side of Procession.  
Carriage with Governor.  
Carriages with State Officers.  
Carriages with Senators.  
Carriages with Members of the House of Representatives.  
Carriages with other Guests.

The welcoming address was delivered by Col. T. M. Jack, in his usual felicitous style. The response of Gov. Davis was exceedingly neat and appropriate, as follows:

"SIR—On behalf of the Legislature and State Government of Texas, whom you have so happily welcomed to the court of his Majesty Momus, let me, unworthy subject though I be, present with my best grace our thanks. You have before you representative subjects of his Majesty from distant El Paso, the turbid Rio Grande, the far off Red River, the tangled forests of the East, and the endless prairies of the West, who come in obedience to his Majesty's behest to take service under that banner of peace and good will, fun and frolic, for all, which you, Mr. Speaker, have so eloquently painted.

"What more can we say, than that this glorious welcome is such as might be expected from the Empire City of Texas when receiving representative guests from his Majesty's Empire State of the Southwest."

After the ceremonies in front of the Opera House were concluded, the guests were escorted to the quarters assigned them, and the crowd quietly dispersed, to prepare for the grand demonstration that evening.

Arrived at their assigned quarters, the visitors were surprised to find their baggage awaiting them, its care being taken from their minds by the Reception Committee. Tickets were furnished affording free use of the street cars and other conveyances; franks for social messages over the wires; admission to club rooms; meals at any of the hotels; everything, in fact, that a visitor could require was furnished gratuitously, thus rendering the occasion one of the most lavish and hospitable.

At night all repaired to witness the procession. The theme chosen for representation was the "Eras of Chivalry," commencing with the mythical King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table, and terminating with Cervante's great creation, Don Quixote, by which Knight Errantry was laughed out of fashion. The dresses and decorations were entirely new, made to measure for the persons enacting the roles, and were as gorgeous as the trappings of the actual personages whose great deeds the pageant was intended to commemorate.

On the morning of the 26th, agreeable to the programme, a number of invited guests, including Gov. Davis, ex-Governor Stockdale, members of the Legislature, the Committees of Reception and Arrangements, a bevy of ladies, and many of the representative men of the city, reported themselves to the master of the superb steamship Josephine, of the Morgan line, at sharp eleven, the purpose being to take a look at the city from the bay, examine the harbor improvements, see the shipping at anchor in the roadstead, and make themselves familiar with our shipping facilities, by which means our State is brought into trade relations with Europe. The excursionists were taken about two miles beyond the shipping, rounding some eighteen or twenty square rigged vessels and innumerable smaller craft, which, in honor of the event, had all their bunting flying, presenting a gala appearance with which the eyes of many of those on board the Josephine were totally unacquainted.

At about noon the head of the noble vessel was turned homeward, arriving at her berth at half past 1 o'clock, when the passengers took the vehicles in waiting and repaired to their several quarters.

Among the excursionists were most of the officers of the M., K & T. R. R., who all seemed much pleased with Galveston, and did not hesitate to say that it was the determination of the company to extend their road to this seaport, provided they could get a charter with such land bonus as has been granted to other railroads. They returned to Houston by the train that evening, and will endeavor to make some agreement with the Central Railroad Company, and also the G., H. & H. R. R. Company, for through freights and through tickets between St. Louis and Houston and Galveston.

On the return of the steamer, though there was no special order observed in passing to the depot and bidding the departing guests a God-speed on their journey home, the Committees of Reception and Arrangements, with a band of music, were on the platform, to pay the parting honors. About 3:30 the whistle of the locomotive announced all ready, the band struck up an appropriate air, hats and handkerchiefs waved from the speeding cars, and the finale

of a festival without precedent in the history of the State was reached without a single unpleasant incident.

In entertaining the numerous guests of the city during those two or three days, Galveston certainly acquitted herself handsomely, and citizens may congratulate themselves on the favorable impression created on the minds of all who had the good fortune to participate in the festivities and good cheer of the occasion.

Disappointment there certainly was on the part of a large number of the ladies and gentlemen who for the first time visited the Queen City of the Gulf; but their disappointments were pleasant ones, and obtained by reason of reality so far exceeding anticipation.

## DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The President sent a message to Congress last week urging legislation on fishery matters.

The thermometer throughout Maine and New Hampshire ranged, a week or two since, 20 to 30 degrees below zero.

W. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, has been appointed minister resident of the United States to Colombia at Bozalo.

Ex-Senator Graham, President of the Walking Bank, New York, has been held in \$50,000 bail for embezzlement.

The Marshall House, Alexandria, Va., where Ellsworth was killed—the first blood of the war—has been burned. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Twenty thousand dollars' worth of lace, silk and worsted goods, which passengers endeavored to smuggle from the steamship Silesia, were seized on the 27th ult. in Boston.

The thermometer in New York, on the 24th inst., indicated four and a half degrees above zero. A very cold northwest wind prevailed. A heavy snowstorm delayed the trains.

The President was at the capital on the 24th, and had an interview with the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is said he urged action to relieve him of responsibility for Louisiana, but made no suggestions, simply urging legislation.

The Medoes and the peace commissioners had an interview. The Indians had needle-guns, and carried 200 cartridges each. They say "they are not mad yet. Your house is standing, so is Dorris', Van Bremen's, Fairchilds and Small's, because we are not mad yet."

A fire occurred on the 27th ult. on the corner of Hanover and Blackstone streets, Boston, in which one girl perished. Sixteen girls jumped from the third story; another was severely injured jumping from the building to an adjoining roof. Several firemen were killed by falling walls.

The only information regarding the New Orleans postoffice obtainable at the department at Washington is that the New Orleans postoffice is out of gear. It appears that the amount of the deficiency is about nineteen thousand dollars, and that Postmaster Lowell, who is thoroughly responsible for the money, was no party in the fraud.

A fire in New Orleans, which occurred on the 27th ult., destroyed nearly six squares, bounded by St. Claude, Dauphine and Mandeville streets and Washington avenue. About 200 houses and their contents were consumed. The buildings were mostly small frame dwellings. The De Sota school-house was also destroyed. A scarcity of water prevented the firemen from doing effective service; a high wind also prevailed. Loss estimated at \$250,000; insurance unknown. About 200 families are left homeless.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

Sir Rowland is making efforts to settle the strike in the South of Wales.

Russia is indisposed to recognize in any manner the present government of Spain.

The University of Dublin petition parliament for the rejection of the educational bill.

Foreign war vessels are cruising off the Spanish coast to protect their respective citizens.

A report is current in Berlin that the great powers have postponed the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

The steamer Grecian, from Liverpool for Palermo, is supposed to be lost with all on board, numbering fifty persons.

It was rumored on the 26th ult., that the Carlist General, Caballo, with four battalions, was marching on Madrid.

The Carlist General Otto is marching on Navara. The Carlists are threatening Pampeluna in force, and the government troops are intrenching.

The governments of Italy, Austria, and a majority of the European governments maintain semi-official relations with Spain, pending the formation of a regular government.

A Special says that the reconciliation between Duke Montpensier and Queen Isabella, of Spain, has been effected. Prince Alphonso marries the Duke's daughter and will assume the regency of Spain.

Reports from Madrid say that the Minister of colonies has telegraphed to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico the formation of a new ministry, and says the Republic will defend at whatever price the integrity of the Antilles.

Reports from Bayonne say that Infante Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos, has issued a proclamation on his behalf, calling on the soldiers of the regular army to join the Carlist ranks, and offering officers advanced rank. The Carlists claim 35,000 men in the field.

Telegrams from Matamoros state: "The frontier commissioners, having concluded their session at this place, left here on the 27th ult., for Corpus Christi with an escort of cavalry. From Corpus Christi they go to Rio Grande City, Laredo, Eagle Pass and San Antonio, whence they proceed to Washington."

In the House of Commons Mr. Goldschmidt, member for Rochester, gave notice that he would ask the Government whether it was true that the actual losses of the United States were \$25,000,000 less than the award made at Geneva, and whether the American Government will remit that amount. The reading of the question was followed by cheers.

A dispatch from London says that in the House of Commons Macfie moved that a select committee be appointed to consider the relations of England with her colonies, particularly those affecting emigration. He supported the motion with a speech, in the course of which he complained that no steps had been taken to deviate from the United States the tide of English and Irish emigration.

The Pope on the 28th ult., received a deputation of citizens of the United States. Mr. Glover, of New York, read an address. The Pope replied with hearty thanks, and said he would always pray for a country so particularly blessed by God with such fertility of soil and industrious inhabitants; and he would ever pray for an increase of its blessings. He hoped, however, that material things would not become the sole affection of the American people, for excessive love of riches corrupted the heart.



ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Feb. 22, 1873, to March 1, 1873.

Rev E P Rogers, 1 subscriber and communication. Rev J W Piner, Paris, obituary received. Rev T J Hutson, Cameron, 1 subscriber. Rev T B Buckingham, 1 renewal. We changed the initials. Rev W T Melugin, 3 subscribers. Will send the lists asked for. Rev V C Canon received attention. Rev J M Beard, 2 subscribers from Chatfield. Breedlove & Chadwick, draft for \$14, in full for bill sent. Rev T C Spencer, 4 subscribers, and cash \$8 coin. Will answer your questions by mail. E Douglas Thompson, Palestine, will answer your letter as soon as we procure the data. Dr W H Morehead, communication received. May the work prosper! Your paper has been sent regularly. Rev J Fred Cox, 1 subscriber. Thos M Bowers, we note your directions. Rev C J Lane, 2 subscribers, and draft for \$25. Applied as directed. Will write you. Rev M A Black, St Marys, thank you for your kind promises. We have been sending the ADVOCATE to your present address several weeks. W Wood, Texana, your items received and inserted. The advertising column is the place to give the notice the proper publicity. Rev A H Sutherland, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 60 on own account, and \$2 20 on account of W W Beckham. J W Norris, city, renews subscription. Rev Jno C Huckabee, Caney, have written you by mail. Jas Burke, communication to hand. Griffis & Hoffman, Baltimore, will receive attention. S M Pettengill & Co, advertisement inserted. J W McIntyre, will answer by mail. Paper sent. Rev U C Spencer, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 currency. Mrs N L Pruitt, renews subscription. Rev Thos Whitworth, San Felipe, will write you. Rev John F Neal, 2 subscribers, and cash \$8 coin. Credited as directed. Mrs M S McClellan, address changed to Mule Creek. Mrs M F White, cash \$2 to renew subscription. Your paper has been mailed regularly. M T Rutherford, your subscription expired two weeks ago, when we discontinued sending the paper. Nelms & Dell, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 coin on account of Rev E T Brasher. Thos Balcomb, city, renews subscription. Dr A R Kilpatrick, Navasota, cash \$2 to renew subscription. The paper continues to go. Rev R R H Burnett, Navasota, copies of both obituaries were sent. Rev Jno F Cook, 2 subscribers. Your letter is very satisfactory. John J Bowman, \$2 50 currency to renew subscription. Rev Jas M Wesson, 6 subscribers, with check for \$17 90 currency, \$13 40 of which to apply on Rev J A Duncan's account, and \$4 50 on minutes. Do we now send Brother Duncan a copy of the ADVOCATE? Rev W A Bonner, 1 subscriber, and cash \$8 gold. Rev J S Clower, 1 subscriber from Burton. Davis, Maddox & Co, Austin, will write Mrs Williams as soon as we can obtain the information. Rev T T Smothers, send the back numbers of the paper asked for. Your paper has been sent regularly. Sam B Jetton, Spring Hill, cash \$2 75 on account; also 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 25. Rev J S Lane, Round Rock, 5 subscribers from Williamson county. J C Garrigue, Philadelphia, will notice when received. W F Wakefield, Mrs Fannie Goree's paper received attention. Rev D S Akin, 4 subscribers, and draft for \$11 75 gold. Will send you all particulars in a few days. Much obliged for list of offices on your work. Rev B T Kavanaugh, communication placed in editor's box. B W Jackson, \$2 50 to renew subscription. Rev R W Thompson, Dallas, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 20 currency; also obituary. Joseph D Sayers, renews subscription. Will attend to directions. Rev O Fisher, communication received. Rev Horace Bishop, 1 subscriber from Corsicana. Rev J Fred Cox, 2 subscribers from Englewood. Mrs L F Mayers, renews subscription, and cash \$2. Rev E F Boone, 3 subscribers, and cash \$6 gold. Rev John W DeVilbiss, obituary will be inserted. Rev C W Thomas, 1 subscriber from Eagle Lake. Rev J W Whipple, Austin, your paper has been and is forwarded regularly. Rev J L Lemons, 2 subscribers and communication. Coe, Wetherill & Co, will receive attention.

Rev S H Brown, Bellville, 2 subscribers; also entered John Atkinson's name, as it was not sent us before. Rev J R Barden, Bremond, 3 subscribers. Send you a subscription book.

Dallas District. SECOND ROUND. Seguin mis., 2d Sunday in March. Rockwall cir., at Mt. Zion, 3d Sunday in March. Greenville cir., at Greenville, 4th Sunday in March. Dallas cir., at Thomas' chapel, 4th Sunday in April. McKinney cir., at Union, 1st Sunday in May. Bethel cir., at Walnut Grove, 2d Sunday in May. Denton cir., at Silby's school-house, 3d Sunday in May. Grapevine cir., at Birdville, 4th Sunday in May. J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

Belton District. SECOND ROUND. Cameron and Port Sullivan cir., Maysfield, March 1, 2. San Gabriel cir., at Sanders' chapel, March 8, 9. Davilla and Salado cir., at Oak Grove, March 15, 16. Belton sta., March 22, 23. Lampasas cir., at Florence, March 29, 30. Georgetown cir., at Georgetown, April 5, 6. Sugar Loaf mis., at Spring Hill, April 12, 13. Leon cir., at Cedar Creek, April 19, 20. Gatesville sta., April 26, 27. Gatesville cir., at Perry, May 3, 4. Valley Mills cir., at Besqueville, May 10, 11. W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

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.] CROOK.—JOHN W. CROOK, son of H. D. and A. C. Crook, was born in Henderson county, Tenn., April, 1853. He embraced religion at Hunter's chapel, and joined the M. E. Church, South, under the ministry of Wm H. Hughes. He moved with his mother to Lamar county, Texas, and united with the church at Shady Grove, Paris circuit, and lived a worthy and acceptable member until his death. He died at the residence of his stepfather, John H. Crook, on the 23d of December, 1872. To his mother this was one of the strange providences of our Heavenly Father. Just as he was approaching manhood he was cut down and taken away. "But death could not come to him too early who was fit to die." J. W. PINER.

BECKHAM.—Died, at her residence, in Corpus Christi, Mrs. SARAH ANN BECKHAM, wife of W. W. Beckham, aged 41 years, on January 1, 1873. Sister B. was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., of Alexander B. and Elizabeth Stevens. From thence her parents moved to Nuxarce county, Miss., where, in early childhood, she was converted and united with the Methodist Church. Her home was always a place of welcome and rest to the Methodist itinerant. During the first year of my ministerial life, I spent many happy hours in her family. For many years she was the subject of great bodily affliction, and for a long time preceding her death she was confined to her bed. She is said to have endured her sufferings without murmuring against Providence. Some time before her death all fear of the grave was taken away; and the last words she was heard to articulate were, "Praise God, and tell everybody to praise him!" A. H. SUTHERLAND, Pastor.

DeBERRY.—Mrs. SARAH DeBERRY, wife of Rev. J. W. S. DeBerry, was born in the State of Alabama, on the 17th of January, 1832, and died in the city of Navasota, on Sunday, January 19, 1873. Sister DeBerry was for many years a faithful and devoted member of the Methodist Church. She was a quiet, unobtrusive Christian. I suppose she had not an enemy on earth; those who knew her best loved her most. Although her health had been feeble for some length of time, yet her death was sudden and unexpected to her friends. Conscious of her approaching end, she gathered her children around her bed, and, in language singularly affecting, she imparted to them her precious Saviour upon her lips, she passed happily away from the scenes of earth to her home in heaven. May the Lord comfort the bereaved husband and friends, and bless the little ones whom death has written motherless. J. W. BENNETT.

BRACKET.—Died, at Stephenville, Texas, January 25, 1873, Mrs. SARAH E. B. BRACKET, wife of W. J. Brackett, editor of the Texas Pacific. She was a daughter of Rev. O. Fisher, D.D., of Austin. Her mother was a daughter of Rev. Benjamin Watts, of Illinois, and sister to Rev. Hope Hall Watts, and maternal cousin of Rev. Caleb W. Key, of Georgia. Her last child was buried in the same coffin with her. She left behind her four little motherless ones, two daughters and two sons. She was a member of the M. E. Church, South, and now rests from her labors with the loved ones gone before her. "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord!" May our Father in Heaven take care of the little ones and the bereaved husband. O. FISHER. AUSTIN, TEXAS, Feb. 4, 1873.

THOMPSON.—MARY JANE THOMPSON, daughter of Joseph Denton, and consort of N. B. Thompson was born in Mississippi February 28, 1837; professed religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, 1855; departed this life August 16, 1872. She maintained the true dignity and honor of the Christian character, and to the last strong in the faith. Sister Thompson was true and fervent in all her domestic and social attachments, generous and noble in her impulses. She possessed the essential elements of a noble woman. She loved her friends, and was fervent in her friendship. Principle and right were the law of her nature. She was a pure and true woman, ever seeking the happiness of those within the sphere of her influence. She is gone. Let us trust that a happy home beyond the sky has welcomed her pure spirit. But in the sadness of those who linger, there is a profound and beautiful lesson, for sadness is the ground of great and permanent thoughts of a nobler existence. D. M. STOVALL. STARVILLE, Feb. 14, 1873.

WELLS.—Rev. SAMUEL R. WELLS, died in Johnson county, Texas, October 30, 1872. We know but few facts concerning his history, save that he was born in Tennessee, May 23, 1815; afterwards moved to Alabama; thence to Mississippi, and in 1863 to Texas, where he ended his earthly pilgrimage. Brother W. was an able and efficient local elder in the M. E. Church, South, as long as he lived. He died in the triumphs of a living faith. J. P. MUSSETT.

GILLELAND.—Another good man is gone. Father DANIEL GILLELAND, for many long years a faithful soldier of the cross, now rests from his labors. He was born in Weir county, Arkansas Territory, in 1795; removed to Texas in 1811; joined the Methodist Church in 1835, and died, of congestion, January 12, 1873. He was a resident for many years of Milam county, living on Gabriel river, where his influence has ever been for good. Although personally unknown to us, yet we join to bless his memory, for the savor of his devoted life lives and lingers in the hearts of his family and friends, who are now left to mourn his loss. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yea, saith the Spirit, they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them." His bereaved companion, partner of life's joys and sorrows, is left in melancholy sadness, while children and grandchildren, neighbors and friends, mourn and humbly pray for submission to the will of our Heavenly Father. May God smother this sad affliction. J. F. HINES. SALADO, TEXAS, 1873.

HABBS.—JOHN HABBS was born in Tennessee, April 1, 1821, and, with his parents, moved to Illinois in 1829, and to Missouri in 1837, thence to Texas in 1841. Brother Habbs was converted and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1845, at Shady Grove camp-ground, Pairs circuit—then East Texas Conference—and departed this life at his home, in Lamar county, Texas, February 9, 1873.

In the death of Brother Habbs, the community has lost one of its best citizens, the church a warm friend and consistent member, and the Masonic fraternity a worthy brother. He was buried by his Masonic brethren in due and ancient form. Brother Habbs was a kind husband and an affectionate father. He leaves on earth to mourn his loss a father of 9 years of age, a wife, two daughters, and a large circle of relations and friends. The writer has known him long and intimately, having been his pastor for several years. He was just such a man and friend as the church needs ever where. We mourn, but not as those who have no hope. We feel more than ever the force of his example in this world, as also we are reminded that we have another friend in heaven. The Lord bless his bereaved family, and sustain us all in the loss of so great and so good a man. J. W. PINER.

At a meeting of White Church Council No. 184, Friends of Temperance, whereof Mrs. EMILY JANE JETTON was a member, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, through his providence, to take from earth to eternity our beloved friend and sister, EMILY JANE JETTON; therefore be it Resolved, 1. That in the death of Sister Jetton, the community has lost one of its best neighbors. Resolved, 2. The church is deprived of a shining light, and of one whose pious walk and Godly conversation are stamped upon their hearts, there to remain till time with them shall be no more. Resolved, 3. That this temperance council feels sorely oppressed with the loss of one of its faithful members; that her vacant seat reminds them that at some time not far distant they, too, must follow her; that it also should admonish us to prepare for the awful summons in order that we may gain admittance into the great council above. Resolved, 4. That we deeply sympathize with Brother Jetton and family in this, their sore bereavement, and we do earnestly trust that God, of his infinite goodness, may build them up in the most pure and holy faith, and remind them that their loss is her eternal gain. Resolved, 5. That this Council wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, 6. That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Council; also, that a copy be sent to Brother Samuel Jetton. Done by order of the Council. G. A. OGLEVIE, N. J. MATTHEWS, Secretary, President.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—For the week under review business has been very satisfactory, the city having been full of visitors from the interior. In Western Produce the market has ruled steady. The receipts are limited, white sales are active. The same refers to Flour. Coffee continues still at last quotations. Cotton.—The market has not been over active, and the transactions mostly confined to medium and higher grades. How the receipts from India will effect the Liverpool market on low grades we can not tell, but a fair crop is reported in that country. Arrivals in Liverpool from that market, however, can not be looked for before first of May. The receipts for the week at this port have fallen off, amounting to 9311 bales. If this continues, and is general at the other ports, it will have a beneficial effect on the price, as this is the season when receipts decide the condition of the future market. The total receipts at this port, with stock on hand September 1, 1872, amount to 268,000 bales. The stock on hand here amounts to 76,500 bales. The market closes firm at the following figures: Ordinary..... 15 @— Good Ordinary..... 16 @— Low Middling..... 16 1/2 @— Middling..... 17 1/2 @— Hides.—The bad condition in which the majority of the Hides reach market has the effect of weakening prices, 18c. being outside figures, while unsound and grubby bring 14@16c., according to quality. Wool.—We continue to quote 26@28c. for fine and clean, and 20@22c. for coarse; but the receipts and sales are so meagre as to make these figures nominal. Money.—We note no particular change in rates, while the demand has somewhat increased.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly. Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified. BAGGING—per yard— Kentucky and St. Louis..... none India, in bales..... 14 @— 15 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..... 20 1/2 @— 20 3/4 Prime..... 21 @— 21 1/4 Choice..... 21 1/2 @— 22 Havana..... none Java..... 35 @— 38 COTTON TIES—Arrow, gold..... 8 @— FLOUR—per bbl—Fine..... nominal Superfine..... nominal Extra, Single..... 8 00 @— do Double..... 8 25 @ 8 50 do Treble..... 9 00 @ 10 25 do Choice..... 11 50 @ 12 00 do Fancy..... 12 50 @ 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 05 @ 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 @— 7 Iron Axes..... 9 @— 10 LEAD, per 100 lbs—Pig..... none Bar, per lb..... 10 1/2 @— 11 Sheet..... 15 @— 16 Pipe..... 10 1/2 @— 11 1/2 NAILS, per lb—American— Four Penny..... 6 1/2 @— Six Penny..... 6 1/4 @— Eight Penny..... 6 @— Ten to Sixty Penny..... 5 1/2 @— Wrought, German..... 12 1/2 @— 15 do American..... 9 @— 10 Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs..... 10 00 @ 12 00 STEEL, per lb—German..... 18 @— 20 Cast..... 22 @— 28 Plough..... @— 12 1/2 HIDES—per lb— Green, City Slaughter..... 7 @— 9 Wet Salted..... 10 @— 10 1/2 Dry Salted..... 14 1/2 @— 15 Dry Flint, in lot..... 16 1/2 @— 17 Mexican, stretched..... none HAY—per 100 lbs—Northern..... none Western..... @ 2 50 LUMBER—per M ft, from 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 MOLASSES—per gallon— Texas, bbls..... 65 @— 70 do half bbls..... 70 @— 75 Louisiana, bbls..... 69 @— 75 do 1/2 & 3/4 bbls..... 75 @— 90 Cuba..... none Syrup..... 85 @— 95 do Golden, choice bbls 1 00 @ 1 25 1/2 bbls..... OILS, per gallon— Coal, in bbls..... 32 @— 35 do cases..... 38 @— 40 Lard, Winter Strained..... 1 10 @— Linseed, raw..... 1 14 @ 1 20 do boiled..... 1 20 @ 1 25 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..... 17 00 @ 17 50 do Prime..... 16 00 @ 16 50 do Rump..... nominal do Hams, canvassed..... 15 @— 18 Clear Sides..... 9 1/2 @— 10 Texas..... none Clear Ribbed Sides..... 9 1/2 @— Ribbed Sides..... none Shoulders..... 8 1/2 @— 9 Lard, prime, in tierces..... 11 1/2 @— 10 1/2 do in kegs..... 12 @— 12 1/2 Butter, Irish, Northern..... 34 @— 38 do Western, new..... 25 @— 30 do do old..... @— do Texas..... 20 @— 25 Cheese, Western..... 18 @— 20 do Choice Northern..... 17 @— 19 do English Dairy..... 18 @— 20 Potatoes, per bbl Western..... 5 00 @ 5 50 do do Northern..... 6 00 @ 7 00 Potatoes per bbl, Texas..... none Onions..... none Sauerkraut, per bbl..... 13 00 @ 14 00 do per 1/2 bbl..... 7 50 @ 8 00 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 1/2 @— 13 do White do..... 13 1/2 @— 13 1/2 B Coffee, white..... 13 @— 13 1/2 A Coffee, white..... 13 1/2 @— 13 3/4 Crushed..... 14 1/2 @— 15 Leaf..... 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..... 1 90 @— do from store..... 2 10 @ 2 15 TALLOW, per lb— City rendered..... 7 @— County..... 8 @— Steam..... none WOOL, per lb— Coarse, free of burrs..... 25 @— 26 Medium..... 23 @— 23 Fine..... nominal



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

The 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. Fugh** 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 its use 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.

**Sarr' G. McFadden,** Murfreesboro, Tennessee, say it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

**Rosadalis** is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician 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. 3 COLLEGE PLACE,  
New York Wholesale Agents  
june19 17.

**GEO. F. ALFORD,** Galveston. **B. MILLER,** Rusk. **W. G. VEAL,** Waxahachie.  
**ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,**  
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants  
No. 69 STRAND,  
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

**GEO. F. ALFORD,** Galveston. **W. G. VEAL,** Waxahachie. **F. 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 itself practicable.  
nov17-17

**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,**  
and **SWEDEN.** **NORWAY,**  
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, Liver pool, England.  
jan17 17

**WM. HENDLEY, N. N. JOHN, J. L. SLRIGHT,**  
**J. J. HENDLEY, N. H. SEARS.**

**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 with **no delay.**  
june24t

**OWENS & ENGLISH,**

SUCCESSORS TO  
**SORLEY & OWENS,**  
**COTTON FACTORS**  
AND

**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
AND  
**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS**

FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

122 AND 124 STRAND,  
GALVESTON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
**AMES' PORTABLE ENGINES,**  
**WATERTOWN AND UTICA PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES AND SAW-MILLS,**  
**HOE & CO'S CIRCULAR SAWS, 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.**  
reshing 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.  
dec15-17

**A CHALLENGE**  
Is extended to the **WORLD** to place before the public a better **COUGH or LUNG** remedy than **Allen's Lung Balsam.**

**IT HAS NO EQUAL!**  
Read what well-known Druggists of Tennessee say about **Allen's Lung Balsam.**

**SPRINGFIELD, TENN.,** Sept. 13, 1872.  
**GENTLEMEN:**—Please ship us six dozen **Allen's Lung Balsam.** We have not a bottle in the store. It has more reputation than any Cough Medicine we have ever sold. Have been in the drug business 27 years. We mean just what we say. Very truly yours, **HURT & TANNER.**

**What the Doctors Say.**  
**Dr. Wilson & Ward,** Physicians and Druggists, write from Centerville, Tenn: "We purchased **Allen's Lung Balsam,** and it sells rapidly. We are practicing Physicians, as well as Druggists, and take pleasure in recommending a great remedy, such as we know this to be." **Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about Allen's Lung Balsam** can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once, and be convinced of its real merits.

**It is harmless to the most delicate child. It contains no opium in any form.**  
Directions accompany each bottle.

Call for **Allen's Lung Balsam.**  
**J. N. Harris & Co., Prop's, Cincinnati, O.**  
FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.  
For Sale by **R. F. GEORGE,** Galveston. jan29 6m

**SOUTHERN HOTEL,**  
(Fronting on 4th, 5th and Walnut Streets.)  
**ST. LOUIS, MO.**

**LAVELLE, WARNER & CO., Prop'rs.**  
The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel.  
There is an improved elevator leading from the first floor to the upper one.  
Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News Stand and Western Union Telegraph Office in Rotunda of Hotel. nov6 em



**GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON,**

—AND—  
GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILWAYS.  
ON AND AFTER  
**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1872,**  
DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

**Train Leaves Galveston at 4:45 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 12:25 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 tf

**HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.**  
CHANGE OF TIME.

On and After Monday, Nov. 11, 1872,  
PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN  
AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Express	Arriving at McKinney at 12:30 midnight; at Austin 4:50 P. M., and at Waco 6:30 P. M. same day.
Leaves Houston DAILY (Sundays excepted)	Returning leaves McKinney at 4 A. M.; Austin at 13:30 A. M., and Waco 9:15 A. M.; arriving at Houston at 9 P. M. same day.
7:30 A. M.	Arriving at McKinney at 6:30 P. M. (except Sunday) and at Austin at 6 A. M. (except Monday) next day.
Accommodation	Returning leaves McKinney at 6:30 A. M. and Austin at 5:30 P. M. (except Sunday) arriving at Houston at 7:30 A. M. next day.
Leaves Houston DAILY	Returning leaves McKinney at 6:30 A. M. and Austin at 5:30 P. M. (except Sunday) arriving at Houston at 7:30 A. M. next day.
4:30 P. M.	

ACCOMMODATION WILL NOT RUN FROM HEMPHREAD TO MCKINNEY ON SATURDAY.

**Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars**  
Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Mail and Express Train leaving Houston at 7:30 A. M.

The above Trains make the following connections, viz:  
At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 2 P. M. and 2:45 A. M.; South at 2 P. M. and 9:15 P. M.  
At Waco, with stages for Peoria, Woodberry, Covington, Cleburne, Acton, Granberry, Weatherford and Jackboro, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 A. M. For Towash on Fridays at 7 A. M. For Valley Mill's, Clifton, Meridian, Footout, Iredell, Buffo, Stephensville on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A. M.

At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays.  
At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jackboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M.  
East, for Tyler and Longview, Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M.  
For Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M.  
Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M.

Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M.  
At McKinney, North, with El Paso Stage Line, daily (Sundays excepted) for Sherman, Red River City and Terminus of the M., K. and T. R. R.

West, via Pilot Point, Denton, Whitesboro, Gainesville, Decatur and Jackboro, daily at 6 A. M.  
East, (tri-weekly), Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Greenville, Bonham, Paris, Clarksville and Jefferson at 6 A. M.  
At Ledbetter, with daily stage for Lagrange.  
At McDade, with daily stage for Bastrop.  
At Austin, with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.

Through Rates and Bills of Lading given from Stations on the line of this Road to New Orleans and New York, via Morgan's Line of Steamships, Galveston to New Orleans, and Merchants' Line Steamships, New Orleans to New York, Shippers furnishing their own Bills Lading.

For Rates, apply to Station Agents, or Jas. W. Mangum, Northern Agent, Sherman, and H. L. Rader, Western Agent, San Antonio.  
**J. DURAND,**  
General Superintendent.  
**J. WALDO,** General Freight and Ticket Ag't.  
jan22

**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 Best Press in use.**

Circulars, with full directions for putting up, and specifications 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, \$1 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 ly



**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.,**

jan15 ly **68 Strand, Galveston, Texas.**

**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 Lane Office.  
june12 ly

**USE WILL HOWE'S CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.**  
SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO  
**WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,**  
**CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS.**  
ap8 ly

**TEXAS SEED STORE.**  
**LANDRETH AND SHAKER SEEDS,**  
IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.  
Field and Grass Seeds of All Varieties.  
Irish and Sweet Seed Potatoes.  
10,000 CEDAR POSTS. 100 CORDS PINE WOOD.  
Prompt attention given to orders by mail.  
**C. D. HOLMES,**  
feb12 ly 74 Mechanic Street, Galveston.

**DOLPH FLAKE,**  
—DEALER IN—  
**LANDRETHS' SEEDS.**  
GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER  
**166 Market Street, Galveston, Texas.**  
aug3-4m

**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.

**CASH AGENTS WANTED.** [sep11 6m]

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

Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton, Wool and Hides. nov20 '72-ly

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

**INTERNATIONAL**

—AND—

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD,**  
210 Miles North of Houston,  
155 Miles East of Hearne,  
20 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 tf

**INTERNATIONAL**

—AND—

**GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD**  
337 Miles Completed and in Operation.

—OPEN TO—  
**LONGVIEW,**  
The Western Terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railway.

All Rail from the Gulf to Shreveport, and the only ALL RAIL ROUTE to points outside the State of Texas.

**CHANGE OF TIME:**  
On and after Monday, February 10, 1873,  
2.....TWO PASSENGER TRAINS.....2  
Will leave Union Depot, Houston, Daily,  
(Sundays excepted.)

**Express & Mail** For Willis, Waverly, Phelps, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Grapeland, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Troupe, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Shreveport, Jefferson, etc.

—AT—  
9:30 A. M. Connecting at Palestine, Westward for Douglas, Oakwoods, Keechi, Jewett, Marquez, Lake, Englewood and Hearne. Returning, this train makes close connection with train for Galveston.

**Accommodation** For Willis, Phelps, Huntsville and intermediate Stations.  
—AT—  
2:00 P. M. Leaves Huntsville at 7:00 A. M. for Houston and intermediate points.

Passengers from New Orleans and Galveston to Hearne, Longview, Marshall, Jefferson, Shreveport and Northeastern Texas change cars at

**UNION DEPOT, HOUSTON.**  
Stages connect at Crockett for Nacogdoches; at Palestine for Athens; at Jacksonville for Rusk; at Troupe for Tyler; at Overton for Henderson; at Jewett for Centreville; at Marshall for Jefferson; at Oakwoods for Butler and Fairfield.

For rates and further information, apply to  
**H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Sup't.**  
**ALLEN MCCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent.**  
HOUSTON, February 10, 1873. feb19

**WITHOUT SILVER TIPS**  
Three weeks is the extent OF WEAR FOR CHILDRENS SHOES  
sep25 6m

**W. N. STOWE,** W. E. WILMERDING.  
**STOWE & WILMERDING,**  
(Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.)

**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 LO

**MESSRS. BARING BROS. & CO.,** Liverpool.  
Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company.  
jan19-ly

**CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE,**  
Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

**LEE, M'BRIDE & CO.,**  
COTTON FACTORS

And General Commission Merchants,  
(Hendley Building.)  
**STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.**  
aug3-ly



SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Eye, Throat, and Ear.**—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 371 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs; and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21 ly

The dreadful yellow disease is raging in this country. Death stares you in the face. Why do you delay? Go to the drug-store and get a package of Simmons' Liver Regulator for one dollar, and remove the cause of this fatal disease. Keep your Liver in proper order, and there is no danger of your being afflicted. aug7 ly

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold," which would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief. jan22

**Time's Test.**—Time tries all things, rejects those which are useless, and holds fast to that which is good. Stoves without number have been invented and patented, but soon gave up the ghost. The Charter Oak has stood the test of seventeen years, and is steadily increasing in favor. feb12

**A Want Never Before Supplied.**—In regions where Liver complaint and Bilious diseases prevail to so great an extent, there has long been felt the need of a medicine that would act specifically on the Liver, restoring it to its normal functions, and at the same time be safe from after effects, and yet so simple that it may be used by any one. It is now admitted by all that DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS supply this want. They are now prescribed by the most eminent physicians throughout the whole South.

**Dr. Tutt's Expectant.**—The properties of this elegant preparation are demulcent, nutritive, balsamic, healing and soothing. It braces the nervous system and produces pleasant and refreshing sleep. It exhilarates and removes gloominess and depression. It is the most valuable Lung Balsam ever offered to sufferers from Pulmonary diseases. mar15

S. CONRADI,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,

63 MAIN St., Houston, Texas.

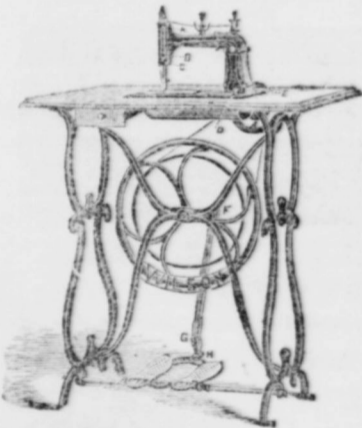
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. Sole Agent for the original Howe Sewing Machine. mar20 ly



SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO  
**BLAGGH & CO.,**  
GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS,  
GALVESTON.  
Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds for Sale. [ly may]

**THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE**

HAS NO SUPERIOR.



For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivalled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent. of your money. Price, \$35.

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

BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents,  
174 Tremont street, Galveston.

Agents wanted in every county. dec8-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. jan16 8m

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 healthy 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

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