# Christian 

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Vot. XX-No. 21.]

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# Christian Alobocate. <br> PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENOES OF THE M. E. OHUROH, SOUTH---BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY. 

Vol. $\mathbf{X X}-$ No. 21.]
GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872.
[Whole No. 1009

## BINDING SHEAVES.

"Reaper," Iasked, "among the golden sheave Tolling at noon amidt the falling leaves, What recompense hast thou for all thy toil,
What tithe of all thy Master's wine and oil? Or dost thou coin thy brow's hot drops to zold Or dost thou coin thy brow's hot drops to gold
Or add to house and land, or flock and fold ?",
The reaper paused from binding elose the grain, Andsatd, whlle shone his smile through labor's stain,
"Ido my Master's work as he has taught, And work of love with gold was never bought His servants rill of whech my life hath needWith all my heap as they have sown the seed. And love makes sweet my labor and my pain.

Then bending low beneath the burning sun, The resper toiled until the day was done. "Lo, here," I said, "love's largess seeme mere
Than cruse of wine or ofl that runneth $0^{\circ}$ er ; If work of love such store doth yield,

I, too, will labor in the Master's field."

## ©exas Besources.

## Description of Milam County.

Milam county lies between Robertson on the east, from which it is separated by the Brazos river ; Burleson on the south, Williamson and Bell on the west, Bell and Falls on the north, and is intersected by the 31st parallel of latitude. It will thus be seen that it lies within the heart of the best cotton growing portion of Texas. Resting throughout its whole eastern border on the Brazos river, bisected by Little River from west to east, the San Gabriel running through a considerable portion of it and debouching in Little River within its borders, Elm and Pond creeks emptying into Little River, and Brushy into the Gabriel, watering different portions of it. It contains a ferent portions of it. It contains a
large proportion of bottom lands, equal large proportion of bottom lands, equal
to any in the world in productive cato any in the world in productive ca-
pacity. North of Little River, somepacity. North of Little River, somemostly prairie, of black, rich mold, from three to ten or fifteen feet deep. The river and creek bottoms adjacent, with occasional post-oak motts, furnish ample timber for the wants of the prairie farms. South of Little river the country is covered with post-oak of fine quality, with occasional small prairies, and the soil is brown sand, underlaid with red clay and brown terrugin laid with red clay The prairie lands of ous sand-stone. The prairie lands
the one portion, and the post-oak lands the one portion, and the post-oak land of the other, are equal to similar lands in any part of Texas; the first pro-
ducing a bale of cotton, or forty to ducing a bale of cotton, or forty to
sixty bushels of corn, or fifteen to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre the other about as much cotton, but somewhat less corn, in a fair season. On all lands in this county more can be raised than the labor producing it can gather and save. Even now, when we are suffering a drouth that has continued since the first week in July some fine crops of corn have been gathered, more, by double, than can be consumed by the present inhabitants, and a hair being gathered.

The facilities for raising hogs are unsurpassed, and cattle are to be had in any numbers at $\$ 3$ to $\$ 4$ per head for "stock," $\$ 10$ for a cow and calf. Broke oxen can be bought for $\$ 30$ to $\$ 50$ per yoke, and mules and horses for $\$ 30$ to $\$ 150$. Lands, improved, can be bought for $\$ 3$ to $\$ 10$ per acre; unimproved, for $\$ 1$ to $\$ 5$ per acre, according to quality and locality. Lands ready for cultivation can be rented for $\$ 2$ to $\$ 5$
per acre, or for one-third corn and one-fourth cotton, when the renter furnishes everything, or half when the owner furnishes teams, implements and feed. Land can be bought on such terms that the purchaser can commence operations in the fall, (many have commenced first of January, ) build his cabin, make fence, etc., and readily meet the payments by the proceeds of his crops. He can get teams and feed, groceries and necessary apparel on credit by mortgaging his crop; so that here with bare hands and empty pock ets, and soon procure a comortable home. Water for stock is abundant everywhere, and good drinking water can be got from wells of moderate depth.
There are five villages in the county, at each of which there is a schoolhouse and church, the schools at Cameron, Davilla and Port Sullivan being academies of high grade. Besides these there are five or six other schools in different parts of the county, at each of which there is some regular religions scrvice. The population is about 12,000, as intelligent, orderly, law-abiding as in any other county in the State.
The Texas Central Railroad runs parallel with the eastern border of the county, from five to ten miles from it, and there is easy access to Calvert and Hearne, towns on this road, whence easy ingress to the county can be obtained. By the end of 1873 the International will bisect the county near its center. Lands along the line of this road that will produce a bale of cotton to the acre, and that have $\$ 75$ worth of ties on each acre, can now be purchased for $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ per acre. In two years they will be worth twice or thrice that price.
The health of the county is as good as in any part of the State east of the Colorado river; and in this connection I will refer to the last United States census, wherein it will beaseen that the mortality of Texas is greatly less than in any other State; for in Kansas, which compares favorably with every other State, it was, in 1869, one in sixty-nine, while in Texas it was only one in two hundred and fifty-three. Yet all Northern papers and people denounce Texas as unhealthy.
Labor in every branch of industry is very much needed in this county, and white labor much preferred to any ther. Every one who comes here to work, wherever he may come from, and to identify his interest with ours, is heartily welcomed, and every encouragement and assistance afforded him. Building material can be bought at various mills in the county for $\$ 30$ per 1000 , except pine lumber, which can be got at Hearne, twenty-six miles rom the county site, for $\$ 2225$. When the International road is extended west of the Brazos, this will be cheaper, and more conveniently had.
To show the productiveness of our ands, I will give one instance : Mr. John Grantham, with the assistance of a half-witted boy about 17 years old, in 1869, cultivated twenty acres in cotton and gathered twenty-seven bales, of 500 pounds each. In 1870 , on the same land, with the same labor, he made twenty-five bales; in 1871 he made twenty bales, averaging over 500 pounds each. This year, without
any help, he has made ten bales. He has averaged 1000 bushels of corn each year, and a superabundance of vege tables of all kinds. This year there has not been more than half a crop o cotton made, on account of drouth, but a very large crop of corn, which can be bought for 25 to 50 cents per bushel Now is the time for immigrants to come here, for provisions are very abundant and cheap, and lands lower than they ever will be again.
D. W. Brodnax, M

Suggestions About Stock Raising.
Mr. Editor-This has long been one of the best stock countries in the world, or, so it has been called, at least, from its capacity to support such immense numbers of all kinds of such immense numbers of all kinds of
live stock upon its annual crops of live stock upon its annual crops of
spontaneous vegetation, and, although spontaneous vegetation, and, although
it is not what it has been, yet it is capable of sustaining sufficient numbers to meet the rapidly increasing want of the population, and to make the tock business, with skillful manage ment, very profitable for many year to come. Last winter vast numbers of the cattle died, as you are aware and I now propose to give the reasons for this catastrophe, and to suggest a means of guarding against a repetition of it.

There were two causes which brought about this great misfortune to the stock interest of this country. First, The range was vastly overstocked, which may be seen in the fact that there are sufficient numbers left to consume the grass as fast as it comes Second, The season was so dry that vegetation could not grow fast enough to keep pace with the immense consumption, and hence long before the grass season was gone, the grass was gone, and the poor cattle reduced al most to starvation before the winter came on. Every one knows that thi may occur again, even the coming winter.
I am convinced that this great evil to the material resources of the country may be remedied, and at the same time a great moral change for the better wrought here. The first thing to be done to secure this result is to convince those interested that our remedy is practical and practicable; that each and all will be benefited by its appli cation. We propose first, then, for every stock owner to secure as much good grass-producing land as possible, which may be done at a cost of one dollar per acre, (we insert this for the benefit of those desiring to come and put as much of it under fence as he can, and then reduce his stock to such a number as he can keep under his own immediate control. This is our remedy, and, although we do not claim that it is something new under the sun," yet of the very few of the stock men about its practical results anything a case in point, and, by the applicaa case in point, and, by the applica-
tion of figures, show what those results may be: We will suppose a person demay be: We will suppose a person de-
sires to enter the stock business with capital of $\$ 2500$. He invests $\$ 1000$ in stock-cattle at four dollars per head (he may do better than this,) which orings him 250 . He now gives $\$ 300$ more for as many acres of land, and has $\$ 1200$ left to be laid out in improvements. With this, by good
management and proper economy, he can house himself comfortably, and fence all of his land-one hundred acres in a farm, and two hundred in a pasture. With the improved machinery of the day one hand can cultivate this one hundred acres in corn, with a certain average yield of twenty bushels per acre, and by subsoiling our poorest lands will produce this.
During the grass season his cattle will always live, and usually keep fat on the common, and by keeping stock off, the pasture will produce enormous quantities of hay, besides furnishing
quasture will range to winter two-thirds of his cat tle. Out of the above number of cattle he will have-say, eighty head of beeves. These can be prepared for market with 800 bushels of corn; with also half as many hogs, which can be raised with but little cost or trouble. We will now suppose the original value of the beeves to be $\$ 10$ per head; the corn fifty cents per bushel, and the hogs to be $\$ 1$ per head, and we have a total investment of $\$ 1250$. Then calculating the beeves to bring $\$ 40$ per head, (and corn-fed beeves will surely never bring less;) the hogs, at an average weight of 200 pounds, worth six cents per pound, are worth $\$ 12$ per head, making a total return of $\$ 3825$, which leaves a net profit of $\$ 2575$. We can now allow him $\$ 575$ for incidental expenses, and leave him $\$ 2000$ and 1200 bushels of corn for his year's work.
I have given the above figures simply to induce others of more experimental knowledge of the subject than myself to perfect the calculation by correcting its inaccuracies, if there are any, and test its value by practical demonstration. My object is to show that a small number of stock, properly controled and cared for, is worth more than a large number scattered over a large scope of country, subject to the casualties which surround range stock in this country, that they will bring a better and surer profit with less labor. And now we come to consider the most important advantage to be gained. To carry on the stock business in this way would require those engaged to concentrate their labors and efforts to one point. To have a home, and stay t it much the greater part of their time, would incite them to steady, persevering industry, and in a great number of instances to efforts at elevating and purifying the social and religious atmosphere in which they move, and where we now have hundreds of our people exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, deprived of the softening and purifying associations of home, and cut off from church and Sabbath privileges for at least half of each year, we would have the reverse of all this. And who can doubt that the change would work a wonderful result or the better
The stock business, as it has been hitherto managed, is very demoralizing in its tendencies. As it might be managed, it would have an opposite endency. Jno. B. Denton.
Clinton, Sept. 7, 1872.
The Drouth. - For upwards of hree months Texas has been suffering from drouth, and yet there is a superabundance of corn, while from one-third to a half crop of cotton will be made. This fact speaks volumes or the soil and climate of our State.

## (Our Mutlook.

## TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. J. L. Lemons, of the Inde pendence circuit, Texas Conference, sends us a good report from a portion of his work. We have many pleasant memories connected with that field of labor:

We have just closed a meeting at Roek Island, which resulted in ten conversions and eight accessions to the church; left ten or twelve penitents at the altar. We had a gracious out-
pouring of the Holy Spirit ; a revival pouring of the lloly Spirit; a revival
of religion in the true sense of the of religion in the true sense of the
word. It was thought liock Island was spiritually dead; but, thank God! there is life in the old church yet. We feel very grateful to the brethren who came to our assistance and di most of the work. I claim nothing for myself; only that I was there, heard some good preaching, got happy and enjoyed the meeting very much.
Rev. W. A. Moore, of Kickapoo circuit, East Texas Conference, in a letter of September 8th, reports good news from his charge :
I write you the result of two meetings on my work. The first, near Fosterville, resulted in fourteen conversions and eight additions to the church. Others will yet join, I suppose. The second was a camp-meeting for the Kickapoo circuit, resulting in about forty conversions, a general reviving of the church, and a number of accessions-the exact number not yet known. At both meetings I had yet known. At both meetings 1 had
the efficient services of other breththe efficient services of other bre
ren. To God be all the glory.
From the interesting report of Rev D. Morse, on another page, of Marshal district, we learn since his last report there have been one luendred and sereateen conversions on his district, and as many accessions to the church. Our brethren there are being truly olessed in their labors. May the good work go on.

SOCTHERX METHODISM.
We are glad to see in our chureh papers reports of gracious revivals. The Southern Christian Adcocute reports from Wilkinson, in the South Georgia Conference, 100 conversions. On Cherokee circuit, North Gieorgia Conference, there were upwards of 200 conversions, and 88 accessions to the church, many of whom were Sun-day-school scholars. On Franklin circuit 60 had been added to the church, and 138 on Stone River circuit.

The Episcopal Methodist report revivals in progress in the bounds of the Virginia Conference.

Rev. A. Dowley, writing to the New Orleans Christian Adrocute from Alabama, reports revivals on the Mariana district, resulting in 368 accessions, besides two preachers and fifty-one members from the African Methodist Church.
Rev. A. Adams, of the Los Angeles Conference, makes, through the Nashville Adrocate, an appeal for the work on the Pacific coast. On the San Bernardino district, of Los $\mathbf{\Lambda n}$ geles Conference, four additional and eflicient laborers are needed. In the city of Prescot., Arizona Territory, a church was commenced by the people last year, and so nearly completed as to be used, costing $\$ 2000$. There is a debt of some $\$ 500$. He appeals to the "rich men and congregations" in the older States to help them out. We echo the appeal.

The Nashville Adrocate of the 28th ult. contains reports of revivals in the Tennessee, North Alabama and Louis ville Conferences.

## northern methodism.

Miss Carrie Reid, who was appointed by the Cincinnati branch of he Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, is to be transferred to the Parent Board, and will go out as the wife of one of the missionaries to the China tield.
Bishop Peek was required by his physicians to absent himself from the conferences held last mouth.
Some Christian woman, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, have started a project to establish an Orphanage Institute to educate and train orphan children, and give them a home until they can earn their living. Bishop Simpson is at the head of an advisory ommittee.
Hon. W. C. De:rauw, at the late session of the Indiana Conference, made his annual donation of one thouand dollars each to the Conference Preachers Aid Society and the Church Extension Society.
The new Discipline bas 424 pages. The arrangement "is changed to conecutively numbered sections, amounting to 602 .

## CANADA METHODISM.

The Christian Guardian, announcing the death of Rev. Wm. Ryerson at Grand River, September 15th, says :
He was at one time probably the most eloquent and impressive popular peaker in Canada. He entered the tinerant work in 1821, before some of our comparatively senior ministers were born, and was superannuated in 858. A great part of that time he was Presiding Eider, or Chairman of a District. He was President of Conference in 1841.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

The Christian Obserrer gives account of an interesting meeting at Boston, Bowie county, under the labors of Rev. Messrs. A. P. Silliman and J. S. Moore. Some forty or fifty professed conversion, of whom thirty five united with the church, making, with those who had previously joined a church of forty-one.
Rev. John McCain, of the Presby tery of Western Texas, has removed from Goliad to St. Marys.

## presbyterian.

Rev. Dr. Swazey, the late editor of the Interior, having retired from the chair, Rev. B. W. Dwight takes his place.
The Presbyterian Women Foreign Missionary Society has raised fifty thousand dollars for the special work of the society this year.
The descendants of Jonathan Edwards have erected in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, a monument to his memory. It is twenty-five feet high, and is composed of red granite.
The Erangelist announces that seven missionaries of the Foreign Board were to go to Mexico, and in a short time sixteen were to sail to India. Between the 1st of May and 1st of November orty-seven will have gone to the fields assigned them. Thirty of this number have never before been in the employment of the Board.

The Princeton Theologieal Scminary opened this year with an addition of sixty new students-the largest it has ever received at any one time.

## baptist.

Rev. Dr. Wade, a missionary of the American Baptist Union for forty years, recently died at Rangoon, Burmah. He was the author of a Karen Lexicon, a work highly valued by the missionaries among that people, and of a number of works in that language.
A deacon in the Baptist Church, Scranton, recently made his church the present of a large and beautiful parsonage, valued at $\$ 12,000$, which so stimulated the members that in one evening they paid off a debt on their church building amounting to about $\$ 5000$. They all feel happy over their generosity.
At a Baptist Convention in Kansas an Indian preacher illustrated the radical change religion makes among the Indians by the remarks: "Whenever he saw a squaw riding and her husband walking, he knew the husband was converted; and whenever he saw the squaws relieved of making the fires, or any kind of drudgery, he knew the husbands were converted." A good test.

The Fox Run (Illinois) Association reports from the Sunday-schools 208 conversions, and the church 282 baptisms. From these figures it appears that the Sunday-school is the chief source from which the membership is supplied.

We have alrealy mentioned the fact that after the baptism of Miss Smiley by Rev. Mr. Pentecost, he administered the Lord's Supper to a dying member of his church and to Miss Smiley and some others, not Baptists, one of whom had never been baptized. In his account of the affair, Mr. Pentecost, after speaking of his conversation and prayer with the dying man and the preparation of the table, says:
After making a few remarks, such as I thought suitable for the occasion, upon the nature of the Lord's Supper and the blessed privilege of it, I broke the bread "giving thanks." As I was about to pass the elements, the brother-in-law and his wife made a motion to retire, when I said to them as nearly as 1 can remember, "Are you not going to remain with us and join in this ordinance?" He replied, "We are not Baptists." "But are you not Christians-do you not diseern the Lord's body in this ordinance-do you not rely alone upon the blood of Jesus for salvation?"" "Ob, yes," he replied, we are Christians, and are members of the Methodist Church." "Very well," I remarked, "if you discern the Lord's body, you are at liberty to partake." Whereupon he expressed his great pleasure, and he and his wife drew near. Just then the wife of the sick man in tears pleaded that she also might partake, telling us that during her husband's illness she had been brought to a knowledge of salvation
through Christ through Christ, though she had had no opportunity of making a public profession of faith in baptism; and then and there declaring her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, she also partook of the elements with the rest of us.

This action of Mr. Pentecost is subjecting him to severe censure from his brethren.
conghegational.
The minutes of the late Ohio State

General Association show that there are in the State 200 Congregational churches, of which 132 are supplied, two of them by men of other denominations, while forty are vacant. The total church membership is 17,281 ; pupils in Sunday-schools, 20,000 . The most cheering item is the report that 413 scholars have been converted the past year and 322 adled to the church.
The German Congregational Church in lowa is endeavoring to establish an institution for the training of young Germans for the ministry in that church. The eflort meets the approval of the Congregational Association of Iowa.

## catholic.

The Jesuit Fathers of New York and Flushing have purchased a fine house and forty acres of land, to which they can resort in summer or when broken down in health.
Monsignor Capel, whom Disraeli made celebrated in Lothair, has been made domestic prelate of the Pope, which gives him the honors of a bishop.
It is announced by a dispatch from Dublin that many of the Jesuits expelled from Germany are expected in Ireland, where they are promised a cordial welcome.
According to statisties published by the French Catholic Missionary Society, the Roman Catholies appear to be growing in numbers in China. In 1822 there were in the provinces of Su-Tchuen, Yun Nan and Trouytchen one apostolic vicar, one coadjutor bishop, one European missionary, fifteen priests, one college, and 60,000 members; while in 1872 there are five bishops and seventy-eight European missionaries.
The missions of the Catholic Church in the last fifty years, according to the statistics published by the French Catholic Missionary Society, have added to their numbers and strength five bishops, 261 missionaries, 176 native priests, 18 colleges, 436 schools, 39 orphanages, and 266,538 members, making their present strength to be 18 bishops, 278 missionaries, 211 native priests, 24 colleges, 436 schools, 39 orphanages and 609,538 members.
The Jesuits of the Rhire Provinces will go temporarily into Holland and Belgium when they leave Germany, but many of them will find homes in America and England.
It was resolved at a meeting of the Society of Jesuits at Rome, over which Beckx, the lead of the order, presided, to transfer the work of the society in Germany to laymen, who are to be organized under such names as "Society of United Brethren," "Association for Prayer," and "Alliance of Good Catholics."

The Pope, hearing that the Catholic Protectory of Westchester, New York, was burned, sent them six articles to be rafled for the benefit of the institution. It appears, however, that the laws of the State of New York prohibit raflling or any other games of chance, and the six articles will have to be sent to another State to reap the benefit designed.
Rev. J. Gibbons, of North Carolina, has received from Pius IX. the bull ereating him bishop of Richmond, Va

## Our English Correspondont.

Loxdon, September 13, 1:72. The sailing of the San Jacinto has been unavoidably postponed till about the 15th of November, owing to "strikes" of workmen in Scotland. I need not tell you that the delay will cause serious inconvenience to all concerned. The Scotch workmen may or may not have good reasons for striking, but they have certainly se lected the wrong time to do it. The steamship company will suffer some loss, and the families who expected to sail in ©ctober will find it hard to wait another month; however, as soon as a fair start is made, you will see that the new line has a bright future before it. Everything possible will be done to hurry on the first steamer.
Mr. MeAdam, from Brenham, who is now in this country in the interest of emigration, visited London last week, when I had the pleasure of seeing him for the first time. He wishes me to inform your readers that, hav ing the privilege of forty berths in the San Jacinto, he can only send forty people by her, and that the remainder of the labor ordered will be forwarded by the following vessel. Planters who have given Mr. McAdam their orders will understand that the delay is no fault of his. Since hearrived in England, Mr. MeAdam has visited Dorset, Somerset, Yorkshire and Kent, and everywhere met with a very fivorable reception, as many as 2000 pecple assembling to hear him at an cpen-air meeting at Blandford. The general result of his journeys is, that he expects to send over all the emigrants that can possibly be wanted. He prothat can possibly be wanted. his proposes to make Manchester his heal-
quarters, and to visit the northern quarters, and to visit the northern
counties and other districts as may be counties
required.
As regards the London agency, the nlow of applications for assisted passages continues, and has increased the last two weeks in consequence of further articles on Texas and extracts from letters of emigrants which we have published in the newspapers. After a careful selection, we have more Atter a careful selection, we have more
names registered than we can send in names registered than we can send in
the first two steamers ; but it is possible some of these may withdraw. Emigrants able to pay passage are also coming forward. Families with not
many children have been booked, exmany children have been booked, except in two instances where several or work. The father of one of the largest families, Mr. Thomas Butcher, is highly recommended. He has had entire charge of a flock of sheep for many years, and has managed them derstands the care of sheep all through, derstands the care of sheep all through,
and can treat all their diseases. He and can treat all their diseases. He
bears an excellent character as a good bears an excellent character as a good
and reliable servant. When I went and reliable servant. When I went fied with the reasons given for the scarci-
ty of shoep, and I hope you are going to ty of shoep, and I hope you are going to
raise many more than you have done. raise many more than you have done. To any employer engaged in sheepraising, I can recommend Mr. Butcher. His present employer, as soon as he heard of his intention to emi grate, found out he was worth more tion, with higher wages, but Mr. Butcher has had so hard a struggle to live in this country that he means to go to Texas. I believe you will like go to Texas. I believe you will like
the other emigrants we are sending the other emigrants we are sending
out as soon as you see them. Pariculars respecting other families shall be sent you in future letters. Those hitherto selected have been almost ex clusively for farm labor and domestic service. Any other class of labor can be sent if required.
Among the passengers who have Mr. Geored bertus in the San Jacinto is Essex, who wiss introduced to Mr.

Hurley during his stay in London. Mr. Gilders is warmly interesting him self in promoting emigration to Texas and he intends to visit your State be fore taking out his family. He lives in an agricultural district, where he is well-known and highly respected, and his reports of Texas on his return will
probably liting many of the right class probably bring many of the right class of emigrants to your shores. Letters have come to me from others similarly situated, who may cross over in the first steamer. Clergymen and other men of influence are offering to circulate information about Texas, and to recommend famiies, and some want me to goto remote parts of the country
to lecture to them, and tell them all about it. Our people are beginning to understand that this movement is : liberal and benevolent one, and I believe they put entire confidence in the promoters of it

One good result is, that the Agent-General for Queensland, (Australia, ) is now offering free passage to married agricultural laborers with not more than two children, no repay ment being required. Queensland lie nearer the equator than any of the other Australian colonies, and my own experience of that country years ago goes to show that few people would settle there who have the choice of other localities. But our farm la borers will be much better off there
than at home, and if Queensland gets than at home, and if Queensland gets
all she wants, there will still remain all she wants, there will still remain
thousands for Texas, for the supply is practically unlimited.
P. S.-Since the above was written, I have heard from Messrs. C. Grim shaw \& Co. that the steamer "Vale of Calder" has been chartered to sail for Galveston on the 24th of September She will carry a small installment of thirty-five passengers.
F. G.

To a Member of the M. E. Church, South
Dear Beother-In my last I proposed to you a plan by which, I be lieve, each of us can do his part to wards awarding to his preacher's family as liberal a support as he affords to his own. I now propose to show how it will operate if generally adopted.
The following tabular statement $\mathbf{i}$ designed to show the sum raised by a congregation containing six representative and twenty-five represented persons, on the supposition that it accept liabilities of the previt, and liabilities of the circuit, and that the
preacher's family contains four persons.
The use of each column is indicated by its caption, which may be thus explained: Ns., for names of representa tive church members, (substituted by capital letters); Exp., expenses of the representative's family; No., number of persons in the family; Each, each person's expenses ; Pr., preacher's al lowance; $\Lambda \mathrm{p}$., apportionment to the
congregation; Hd., per head apporcongregation; Hd., per head appor-
tionment ; Rep., representative's paytionment; Rep., representative's pay-
ment. Names, expenses and number ment. Names, expenses and number
of persons are assuméd. Expenses of persons are assuméd. Expenses
divided by number gives expense of each person; then multiply by four for preacher's allowance; divide this by ten for apportionment to congregation, which divide by twenty-five for per head apportionment, and multiply this by the number of the representative' By this process we find that A's family expenses are $\$ 2000$, which, for each of the six members of his family, is $\$ 33333$, which is also his allowance to each member of the preacher' family; which, multiplied by four gives to the preacher $\$ 133333$; which, divided by ten, apportions to the con-
gregation $\$ 133$ 33; which, divided by gregation $\$ 133$ 33; which, divided by
twenty-five, apportions to each head iwenty-five, apportions to each hesix
$\$ 533$; which, multiplied by the six members of his own family, raises his own payment to $\$ 32$.
By the same process, B. expends
allows the preacher $\$ 1200$, of which e apportiou to the congregation $\$ 12$ and to
$\$ 2880$.

## tabular.statement.]



Now, if the liabilities of the circuit mount to one thousand dollars, and en per cent. thereof, or one hundred dollars, be apportioned to the congregation, and the six representative nembers pay according to this statement, the appropriation will be paid, ith one dollar and sixty cents over Of course I have, for convenience used but few names for a considerable sum; but the supposed congregation is precisely such as may ofien be found on circuits-weak in numbers, but trong in means. We oftener fird conregations individually weaker, ye numerically much stronger; therefore in aggregate stronger in means. Our model congregation, I believe, falls be ow the average pecuniary strengti. If so, the congregations that cannot adopt this plan and pay up belongs to the exception, not to the rule.
Let every contributor adopt our plan, and the congregations will pay out ; let every congrecation adopt it,
and the circuits will pay out; let all adopt it, and the church will pay out. An Olid Larma
Owemsville, Sept. 16, 1872.

## Sanctification Once More

Mr. Edron-Within the past year or two there have been quite a number of communications on the subject of sanctification, some of which we have regretted, not only becanse they have come in contact with all of our standard writers on that subject, as well as the fifty-seven soul-stirring hymns of Charles Wesley that are contained in our hymn-book, that we have ung with so much pleasure, but we are earful that they have been productive of evil in place of good. These antagonistic sentiments, thrown broadcast over the five Texas conferences, have done their work. Coming from distinguished divines, and endorsed by the editor of our excellent paper, could scarcely fail to make an impression ; and yet that impression has been nything than satisfactory.
The faith, the hopes and expectations of very many have been unset-
tled, and yet nothing substituted in their stead. The infidel may congratulate himself that he has de molished Christianity, and yet he of fers you no equivalent. If regeneration and sanctification mean the same thing, then there 1 no particular basis for religious aspiration, save the hope of a little expansion in grace, knowledge and love. The strong presumption is, that these terms are not identical, but that two distinct doctrines or
sentiments are intended to be inculsentiments are intended to be incul-
cated by them, not dissimilar in kind, but distinctive in degree.
The opponents of this sentiment, we think, lay down and reason from an improper basis-i. e., that, after regeneration, if there is found to be an inherent tendency to sin, then the work effected is partial. We think not. Pardon is absolute ; regeneration is thorough, and yet both combined do not constitute sanctification. The experience of perhaps every suddenly converted person is, that when their true state has been tested, they find a strong tendency to excess in the things in which they once took great delight. For instance: The man who has been intemperate for twenty years is regenerated; has he lost his taste for ardent spirits? The smell and taste are just as desirable as before conversion. The young lady who indulges in the
whirl of the giddy dance until it gain, yet at the sound of the violin what emotion
anger, avarice. anger, avarice, an evil eye, or any source of our pleasure. This state of
things is periaps universal with thosi converted at anything like matur age. Call it by whatever terms you
see proper to employ, (for it is useless to quibble over terms, the fact exists: very generaly, if not universally. At filled with of conversion, the soul is times with peace and joy, and some and test demonstrate that there still remains strong impulses to excesse that are sources of annoyance and grief, and that too, with a ness of acceptance with Gool. Disappointed at what he has conceived would be his religious status, with fighting: without and fears within, he either abandons the contest, or cries out from the depths of his soul :

## Tpeak tive second time- ibe clea

Cast it out iy pertect tore.
Does not sanctification consist in the grace imparted through faith, suljugat ing the appetites, passions and affec tions to the law of God? In apostolic language, "bring into captivity every hought into the obedience of Christ. In a word, the soul is emptied of it erimencies, and filled with lore 10 God and man; so that he can pray vive thanks to God," If everythin this great blessin* be obtained in an hour as well as twenty years:

Chapreli. Mili, Sept. 28, 1572

## From Jacksboro.

Mr. Epitor--I offier no apolugy or obtruding this letter upon you. On the 31st of July i left Denton for Jacksboro, in company with my son-n-law, Mr. II. McMurry, and family Fifteen miles brought us across th "Indian war-path," where the wild C o manche roams undisturled, One min from Denton we left the timber, and traveled through an open prairic fron there to Decatur-distance; twenty eight miles. It is called "Grand Prairie," and truly it presents to the traveler the most magnificent view and scenery that I ever beheld. Much of the land is very fertile, but on account of the Indians there is but very little of it in cultivation-only a fev settlements on the roal. There is : mound six miles south of Denton, called Pilot Knob, which can be seen distinctly from all the ridges on the road from Denten to Decatur. The latter place stands on a mound of con siderable elevation, and from the court house you can see Pilot Knob-a ditance of thirty-four miles. This las statement will not be believed by thos of your readers who live in a timberes country ; but I will not stop now t prove the truth of it. The view bounded only ly the horizon; th knob seems to rise out of the ground and set in it. We reached Decatur at dusk, much fatigued ; fond BroHaggard and Blackburn holding a protracted meeting-a continuance of the Dallas District Conference. They in sisted that I would preach; 1 finally consented. There was a good congre gation. Preliminaries gone through fifteen minutes; profouind attention the preacher interested; subject: "- Th grace of God"-bang! bang! bang and a fourth bang, close to the church, and then a stampede of the congrega tion ; service closes without any ceremony except the benediction. What was the matter? Why, the Indian had made a raid on Wagoner's horse lot and drove out four horses. They were seen by a negro man, who fire at them; they returned the fire, bu anon. horses. Nobody hurt. Mor anon.
A. R. Dicksox.

## Gorrespondeute.

## Waco Female College.

installation of faclety-opening of college, etc
Editors Advocate-After witnessing the interesting exercises of installing the recently elected faculty of Waco Female College-our Northwest Texas Conference institution for the Texas Conference institution for the
education of young ladies-which came education of young ladies-which came
off on the 7th instant, I thought I off on the 7 th instant, I thought I
would write yoa an account of it and would write yoa an account of it and
the flattering prospects of our college, which might be read with some interest by a number of your subscribers. Your readers have doubtless observed from the advertisement in your columns that the trustees of this institution have recently elected a faculty numbering seven teachers of reputation and ability, and have built a new and elegant boarding house, at a cost and elegant boarding house, at a cost of from $\$ 8000$ to $\$ 10,000$, on the beauthe most attractive portions of ou famous little city on the Brazos.
The installation took place at the commodious College Hall in the presence of a large audience. The exercises were opened by a brief lesson from the Scriptures and prayer by the writer. A sweet picee of music followed from the string band of Waco, when Dr. W. H. Wilkes, a member of the Board of Trustees, in their behalf, addressed the audience in a forcible
and pleasing fflort, on the subject and pleasing fflort, on the subject
of "Female Education." IIe recounted what the Board of Trustees had done towards advancing the great cause of education in our church and State, and that, too, under the most trying circumstances-when money was scarcer than it was ever known to be, and when the free schools threatened to swallow up all chartered colleges and private schools. He showed most forcibly that, however successful the system of free schools might prove, it was impossible for a high standard of education to be attained in them for a number of years at least, and
that the parents of Texas had the that the parents of Texas had the
chartered institutions of the State alone to look to for that higher education their children so greatly needed; and that thus they had a great and grand work to do in the noble cause of education in our State. This the people of Texas expected of them, and pightly demanded at their hands, and rightly demanded at their hands, and
this great duty they must assume and this great duty they must assume and
discharge, or prove false to the solemn discharge, or prove false to the solemn
trust imposed upon them. The adtrust imposed upon them. The ad-
dress of Dr. Wilkes, which had many good points in it, was well received by those present.
The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Col. Wm. A. Fort, then addressed a few appropriate words to the audience, and administered the promise of office to the newly elected president and faculty, after which he delivered to Dr. W. G. Connor, as the duly instalied president of the college, a copy of the Bible and a text-book, saying that he hoped the great truths of the one might ever be the interpreter and expounder of the sublime truths of the other, and that from them together the lovely daughters of our own Southland might learn the beauties of literature, science and Christianity.

Dr. Connor, in his characteristically and easy and handsome manner, replied to the words of the chairman, and addressed the board in a speech of some twenty minutes length, in which he accepted the important and solemn charge committed to him as the president elect of the institution, and said that he felt deeply conscious of the obligation and duties it imposed. He spoke most impressively of the importance of higher education for woman to advance her to that position that man would have her occupy, and most eloquently and beautifully portrayed the truly educated woman, developed
physically, socially, mentally and mor-
ally to a rounded and perfect symmetry of loveliness and excellence. Dr. Connor's effort was greatly applauded by the audience, and it has seldom been the pleasure of your correspondent to witness so agreeable a performance as the whole of the installation exercises.
The college has already matriculated ver one hundred young ladies, and bids fair to be an ornament not only to Waco, whose generous citizens have given it such material aid, but an orna ment to our church and to Texas.
This might have been forwarded sooner but for my obsence several days, attending a camp-meeting at Bosqueville, where we enjoyed a gracious season. Many souls were happily converted and the church strengthened, of which you may hear from anothe source. I am yours, fraternally, W. R. D. Stockto Waco, Texas, Sept. 18, 1872.

## Northwest Texas Conference.

Mr. Editor-Jacksboro is a smal station of two years standing. Its citiisterially for many years served ministerially by that old veteran of the still lives. His home is in Parker county, and he is yet fresh and vigorous. Our town is the headquarters of one of the largest garrisons in the U. S. service, known as Fort Richardson. The Comanches range forty miles below us. Jack county numbers only a few hundred inhabitants, most of whom are resident at the county seat. These facts invest Jacksboro with novelty and interest. Once here the pastor is tolerably effectually eut off from association with the outside world. He has a little world within where he finds some genuine piety surrounded by every type of sin known to the great world without. Hence, there is a call for all his faith and zeal, and renewed consecration of soul and body to God, and a firmer reliance on the power of the Holy Ghost. The church numbers less than fifty, and consists chiefly of ladies-almost wholly. Our is the only religious organization here The citizens have shown a commendable spirit in assisting the membership in building a parsonage office and purchasing the half-acre lot on which i stands. The office is $13 \times 14$, plastered and canvased, and serves admirably for the pastor's study. The deed has been secured and recorded. This property is worth about \$250. It forms the nucleus of a parsonage proper Any unmarried gentleman may henceforth accept the Jacksboro station as a good appointment. It is such at least in effering uninterrupted opportunity for pulpit preparation and an ope field for diligent pastoral labor.
We have had a slow but steady increase of new members this year, while we have lost several by removal,
Rev. Thomas K. Carmack, our only local preacher among the number For a few weeks past we have had the assistance of the Rev. A. R. Dickson a superannuate of the Trinity Conference, who is now living among us.
Black Spring is the bounds of the Palo Pinto mission. The pastor, Rev. Wiley V. Jones, recently held a meeting there which resulted in six accessions to the church and the baptism of eventeen children. There I made ter, a widowed sister of the late Rev, Asbury Davidson. She lives thirty miles from her postoffice, and has never seen the memoir of her departed brother. Any one having the number of the Advocate containing an account of his death would confer a great favor on Sister Lasater by mailing it to her. Her postoffice is Weatherford, Parker county, Texas.
I saw no copy of the Advocate in There is considerable travel Spring. There is considerable travel to the $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ce } \\ & \text { Weatherford Mills, and thus they get }\end{aligned}\right.$
their mail. A few copies of the Apvocate sent to the Rev. Adam Sheek for distribution might open the way for its circulation among them. They have a day-school and a Sunday-school, and, what is remarkable for the frontier, they have no grog-shop.

This section of our State is high and healthful. It is more than 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The Indians sometimes come into our town limits by night and take off horses, but their incursions are not now so frequent as formerly. This is a desirable portion of the great State of Texas, and when the time comes that these avage invaders no longer molest and alarm, it will be rapidly populated. There is no mistake, Mr. Editor, that our whole line of frontier has suffered terribly at the hands of the red men. I saw the weeping wife stand by the open grave of her husband, who had open grave of her husband, who had
fallen a prey to Indian barbarity. By her side I saw her own sister, whose husband, years before, shared the same cruel fate. And not far distant stood another whose former husband suffered like tragic death. All around were the hapless orphans. It was a heartrending scene. The troops at this post are now doing what they can to put a stop to this dreadful state of afairs. John F. Ne.
Jacksboro, Sept. 17, 1872.

## Marshall District.

Mr. Editor-I write again to let the friends of our Zion know that the Lord is still with us in power to save. Since my last communication one hunred and seventeen have professed faith added to the M. E. Church, South, on the Marshall District. I have recently received cheering accounts from Bros. D. M. Stovall, at New London, and J. S. Mathis, of the Starrville circuit. Bro. Stovall writes that, at a protracted meeting at London, thirty-two were converted and the church grachirty revived. Bro. Maille circuit, in addition to the one hundred which I previously reported. He says in a letter just received: "Since the first Sabbath in July last there have been 139 conversions, and still the good work is moving on. I have appointments for three more two days meetings and protracted meetings; have seen more people happy and have heard more shouts in the church of our God within the last eight or nine weeks than ever in life beforethe old and the young of both sexes; he rich and the poor, all meet to gether, and the Lord is with them, and all happy together. I take courage nd bless God and press forward."
Bro. Wm. H. Moss, on the Marshall circuit, and Bro. Westmoreland, on
the Elysian Fields circuit, are adding to the number of Israel's hosts.
The rain has been withheld for three months; our earth is parched and crops cut short ; but, bless God! showars of divine grace have descended nd refreshed the souls of our people.

Daniel Morse.
Hickory Grove, Sept. 19.
Mr. Editor-Is it not safe to estimate that at least one thousand young women and men have been brought into the various churches of Texas within the last three months?
What plan should be adopted to enlist all such, heartily and earnestly, in the cause of Christ-to make them, in short, "Christians at work:". What
say you, Mr. Editor ? Please give your readers your ideas on this all important subject.
Set them to work in the vineyard. A fruitless life cannot retain the grace of God. Let the pastor impress the obligation on each one by earnest preept, and enforce it by his own exam-

## FARM AND GARDEN.

Cattle and horses that are well fed can be more easily driven home than those which are half starved.
Gravevines should be pruned in autumn to ensure growth, but in the spring to promote fruitfulness.
A horse is seldom vicions without a cause. In many instances the driver needs to be broken in as well as the

Water in which potatoes have been boiled, it is said, will kill the lice on cattle. Wash freely with sponge or woolen cloth.
It is estimated that if proper care were given to agricultural implements there would be a total saving to the farmers of the United States of \$5,000,000 per annum.
Careful experiments have shown that potted plants, which have become sickly and drooping, may be benefited by applying warm insteal of cold water to them.
The best way to kill hogs is to shoot them. It is the best because it is the most merciful. The charge of powder should be light, or the ball may be driven into the shoulder and damage the meat.

An Illinois tarmer puts in a plea for quails. Seeing them one day running along a row of corn just sprouting, one was shot, and in the craw were found one cut worm, twenty-one striped bugs and over a hundred chinch bugs.
A barrel or box to receive all the bones which accumulate in the kitchen will pay the gardener, and especially the horticulturist. The latter may bury them around his grapevines and fruit trees and they will bring good returns.

## WASTE BASKET.

A great composer-sleep.
Knight of the Bath-Saturday.
The best get-up for ladies-8 oclock a. $m$.

Set together by the ears-sheaves of wheat.
Is it murder to drown your sorrow or to kill time?
When is money damp? When it is dew in the morning and mist at night. "Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" Not if they have any money. A little girl described a snake as a thing "that's tail all up to the head." A little temper is such a good thing in wives that they never ought to lose it.

How can you avoid crying out while having a tooth extracted? Hold your jaw.
What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.
When may a man be said to be really over head and ears in debt? When he hasn't paid for his wig.
Willie being asked what he would do when he became a man, said he would have his cluthes made by a tailor.
Hear the wail of the watering-place belle : The summer is past, the season is ended, and my market is not made.
There is more truth than poetry in the following line from an advertisement : "Babies, after taking one bottle of my soothing syrup, never cry any more."
"Little boy, can I go through to the river?" politely asked a fashionably dressed lady. "Perhaps so ; a load of hay went through this morning," was the horrid reply.

## Climpses of ©ravel.

Hunting the Source of the Nile.
We extract the following from a letter from Dr. Livingstone to his brother in Canada, which appears in the Toronto Globe:
"Of these four rivers into which the springs of the Nile converge, the central one, called Lualaba, is the largest It begins as the river Chambeze, which flows into the great Lake Bangwolo. On leaving it, its name is changed fron Chambeze to Lapula, and that enter Lake Moero. Coming out of it the name Lualaba is assumed, and it flow: into a third lake, Kamolondo, which receives one of the four large drains mentioned above. It then flows on and makes two enormous bends to the west, which made me often fear that was following the Congo instead o miles broad and can neverbe waire miles broad and can never be waded a any part or any time of the year. Fa down the valley it receives another of the four large rivers above mentioned the Lockie, or Lomame, which flow through what I have named Lake Lincoln, and then joins the centra Lualaba.
"We have, then, only two lines of drainage in the lower part of the great valley-that is, Tanganyika and Albert Lake, which are but one lake river, or say, if you want to be pedantic, lacustrine river. These two form the eastern line. The Lualaba which I call Webb's Lualaba, is then the western line, nearly as depicted by Ptolemy in the second century of our era. After the Lamame enters the centra, the fourth great lake in the central line of drainage is found; but this I have not yet seen, nor yet the link between the eastern and western mains.
"At the top of Ptolemy's Loop the great central line goes down into large reedy lakes, possibly those reported to Nero's centurion, and these form the western, or Petherick's arm, whici Speke, and Grant, and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt. Neither can be called the Nile until they unite. The lakes mentioned in the centra line of drainage are by no means small. Lake Bangwolo, at the lowest estimate, is 150 miles long, and I tried to cross it and measure its breadth exaetly. The first stage was to an in habited island, twenty-four miles; the
second stage could be seen from its highest point, or rather the tops of the trees upon it evidently lifted up by mirage ; the third stage, the mainland was said to be as far beyond; but my they got a hint that the real owner were in pursuit, and got in a flurry to return home. O, that they would ! But I had only my coverlet to hire another craft, and the lake being four thousan feet above the sea. it wás very cold. So I gave in and went back, but I be lieve the breadth to be between sixty and seventy miles. Bangwolo, Moero
and Kamolondo are looked on as one great riverine lake, and is one of Ptolemy's.
"The other is the Tanganyika, which I found steadily flowing to the north. This geographer's predecessors must men who visited the very region. The reason why the genuine geography was rejected was the extreme modesty o modern map-makers, One idle person
in London published a pamphlet which, with killing modesty, he entitled 'Inner Africa Laid Open,' and in the news-papers-even in the Times-rails at
any one who travels and dares to find the country different from that drawn in his twaddle. I am a great sinner in the poor fellow's estimation, and the I was published his ravings even when
dead. Nobody but Lord Brougham dead. Nobody but Lord Brougham
we are gone. The work of trying to follow the central line of drainage down has taken me away from mails or postage."

Olimate of Gray's Peak.
In the Alps, two thousand feet lower than where we sit quietly sipping our coffee with the thermometer at $55^{\circ}$ Fah., we should be in a region of perpetual snow. Mount Shasta, in the Sierra Navada, although no higher than Gray's Peak, is clad with snow and ice a mile below its summit Mount Washington, six thousand feet ower than our camp to-night, is often isited by snow storms in midsummer. In Switzerland, but little further north than this, the vine disappears at an elevation of eightteen hundred and fifty feet, and only on the sunny slopes of Valois can it live two thousand feet above the sea. Near the foot-hills in Colorado, at a height of over five thouand feet, grapes are grown with comarative ease. At an elevation of about six thousand feet the highland zone of the Alps begins, the upper limit of trees; herds never go higher, nor are chalets found beyond that line. Here in the Round beyond that line. Here in the
Rocky Mountains, five thousand feet higher than that, we find large forest rees. In Georgetown, 8450 feet above the sea, snow in summer would seem as strange as on the sunny pavements of New York.
Gray's Peak, the topmost pinnacle of the Sierra Madre, does not reach the line of eternal snows ; and it is only within a thousand feet of its summit that snow lingers late in summer, and then only in deep ravines into which then only in deep ravines into
the sunshine rarely penetrates.
What is the cause of this paradoxical climate?
On the summits of several mountains which we visited in this range we found the trees, especially the stunted nut-pines, inclining in one general direction and bare of branches on the opposite side, or having them wisted round toward the leaning direction of the trees. Our guide explained the phenomenon as due to the persistence of the wind in one direction; and as the trees lean toward the north, it is evident that the prevailing winds are southerly. Coming thus for long distance over the dry and heated plains of Colorado and New Mexico, the wind is warm and dry ; and to this cause probably the moderate climate of this region, and the absence of snow, are to be attributed.-Scribner's

Proposed Exploration of the Bed of the Tiber.
One of the first results of the new ife arising in Rome as a consequence of the downfall of the Temporal Power will be the realization of a scbeme which has long been in contemplation, ment, might, perhaps, never have gone beyond the limits of a wild and vague chimerical project-we mean the exploration of the bed of the Tiber. The Italians, who now for the first time ince Constantine, feel as if the great city were indeed their own, have an almost boundless, yet not exaggerated, idea of the artistic, archreological, and other treasures buried under the yellow sands which the river has aceumulated on the spot for the last 3000 years. Every revolution, they say, had to pay tribute to the river. was the Tiber which received the tatues of an unpopular emperor, his armor, and even his diadem, and other insignia, even when the body itself was not flung into its waters. In more calamitous times, when Alaric, Genseric, Totila, or, in later ages, the Norman, the Swabian, the Austrian thundered at the gate, the inhabitants, hopeless for their lives, had no other means of baffling the invader's cupidity than by committing to the Tiber the spoils which must otherwise inevitably fall into the plunderer's hands. "The

Tiber will have its own share," is common saying among the Romans at the present day, and the universal re ceptacle of all that is lost, has been further enriched by fires, inundations, wrecking of galleys laden with the wealth of the ancient and medieval world, and the materials of ruined temples and palaces, of which the river afforded the most expeditious way of clearing the ground. We may imagine what wonders would gladden our eyes if we could bid the ocean restore whatever it hides in its depths. But the Tiber flows over, if not as vast and rich, at least as interesting a variety of Old World relics, all lying undisturbed under fathoms of alluvial soi which has buried them for ages, and only awaiting the enterprising genera tion which will lay these long-forgotten The scheme the light of day.
The scheme of a thorough excavation of the bed of the Tiber, with a view to call the river to account, and put it "in liquidation," compelling it to disgorge its ill-gotten gains, ha now been taken up by an Italian as sociation, at the head of which is the well-known Signor Alessandro Castellani, but which relies on the co-operation of many artists, antiquaries and other learned men of Europe and America, all of whom have been strongly urging the speedy commence ment of an undertaking which ha already been too long delayed. It i not as a commercial or financial speculation that the work is to be executed Those who set about it expect no further return for their trouble and expense than the immense gain sure to accrue from it to art and history-to archæological knowledge in all its branches. The society reckons of course on the aid of the other company, which has lately been formed with a view to protect the city from those periodical inundations of the Tiber, against which the Papal government would, or could, find no remedy; and many of the contrivances by which our own engineers have laid the foundations of the Thames em bankment will find their application in extensive operations which are now to be carried on along the banks and in the bed of the Roman river. En couragement to the Italian Society in this truly great national undertaking comes in daily from every quarter, and banking house of almost boundles wealth and munificence has volun teered funds to defray the first expense, so as to give the start to an enterprise which will certainly experience London Times.

## Discoveries of Antiquities in Moab.

A correspondent of the London Athenæum writes from Jerusalem, July 24th :
The excavation in search of antiquities in Moab have proved surprisingly successful. About 600 objects in earth enware jars, lamps, figures of men and animals, and inseribed slabs, etc., have been safely lodged in Jerusalem Many of these are of the highest in terest. One of the most striking is the figure of a calf, nearly life-size, in a sitting posture, and with a hole in the back, apparently to burn incense in. There is no inscription upon thi igure, but another calf's head, of smaller size, is placed upright on an earchen disc, which has some letters in size, and somewhat rude in construc tion, and are principally valuable for the writing with which they are covered The characters are, in some instances, stamped, (some stamps in earthenware have been found,) in others engraved with a sharp instrument, whilst a third kind is in strong relief, and may have been moulded, or, as appears to be the case with one of the lamps, first formed of wet clay and then stuck on. It
seems also that some of these raised characters have been formed by the scraping away of the surrounding clay-scraping away of the surrounding clay-
work requiring much skill and pa work requiring much skill and pa
tience where the inscription is copioul tience where the inscription is copiou
and the character crowded. The let and the character crowded. The let emble "Nabathean,, and othersagain are of forms not previously known here.
The human figures are very numerous. Some are surmised to represent Moloch, having a cavity in the capacous abdomen, and a hollow space perhaps for fire, underneath. But the nost remarkable, and in some respec the most interesting, of these antique are the Phallic emblems. Some of
these are of a very unmistakable charthese
acter.

It is, perhaps, fortunate, in so far as the discovery of the valuable an iquities is concerned, that the American Exploring Expedition has been delayed, it being certain that no such party, however small and modestly equipped, can enter Moab without at racting the attention and exciting th cupidity of the Sheiks, and putting a stop to all useful search for inscriptions, etc. It is reported that there are at present nearly one hundred Arabs mployed in digging for antiquitie count, and is paid only for what h inds.

## The Festival of Juggernaut.

The temple is a large enclosure, and was lighted up. The enclosure was iterally filled with people, mostly, if ot entirely, women and children, all stretched on the ground, asleep or rying to sleep. Not a foot of the enlosure was unoccupied. In front of the car there is a much larger space of ground open to the road, and it was milarly crowded, and so were the ides of the roads, highways and byull moon shining from a cloudless shy through the picturesque bamboo, planain and cocoanut palm upon the white coverings-I can handly say dressand upturned faces (the latter the very picture of placid serenity), supplied ght and shade for a picture to which he practical life of Europe has no counterpart, or anything at all approaching one. For about half a mile on each side of the car, the centre of
the road was densely crowded with men of all castes and positions in life aughing and chattering with a noise hat resembled nothing so much as the istant roar of the sea. And still the bands of women came strolling in from every road that led to the temple and he car; and right glad many of them seemed when they had relieved them selves of their loads and thrown themelves down at the roadside to pa ver the few hours before morning They-men and women-courteousl ade way for our horses, slowly led along the road. They made way, also or each other. There was no drink, no quarreling, a few merry go-rounds going round, a few peep-shows open ooss and a thousand articles for sale everal native Christian preachers de nouncing Juggernaut sturdily, and no ne interfering with them in the least but in many cases listening guietly and going away as quietly

A Prechors Boon.-The self-de nying Moravian missionaries on the coast of Labrador, have translated the Bible into the Esquimaux language, jety has completed the printing so cety has completed the printing of th precious volume, so that now that peo le, so ignorant and degraded befor ork among them, work among them, can read in their
own tongue the wonderful works of God. As the traveler opens the path to new countries, the gospel follows, and the Bible enriches the nations.

## ©tas Clinistian gldroatt.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OOT. $9,1872$.

## Lurgesi circumpon in prxas

We have sent to all our agents atements of their accounts to 30th September, that being the close of third quarter. We would ask all who can, to emit before conference, as we will need the money before that time.

Tine Mayor of New Orleans, on the Sd, telegraphed to Major Somerville, Mayor of Galveston, that New Orleans is and has been, during the summer, healthy-more so than for many years past. The few cases of sporadic yellow fever which have been reported are such as occur every summer; all of which have been reported. No new cases for ten days past.

Some of our friends have expressed surprise that we admitted into our columns the letter of Mr. Tovell respecting "Dr. Fisher and the Davilla debate." It will be, we presume, a sufficient explanation to say that Bro. Fisher fully understands and approves our action. We gave the letter as it came to hand, without garbling a line, that our people might appreciate the animus of the affair, being well assured that one who has labored so long and faithfully for the chureh as has our venerable brother would receive no damage from harsh epithets.

Mr. Stanley, the man who found Dr. Livingstone, is receiving great attention in London. Fine dinners are expended upon him, and all the while nothing seems to be doing for the relief of Livingstone himself. From present indications, he will be sadly in need of a dinner of the plainest sort, unless English enthusiasm takes different shape. Some think that the mind of the great explorer is impaired, and that this acounts for the apparent coarseness in style and thought manifest in his letters, and so different from all former productions of his pen. This would not be strange. The most of men would have to become demented before they would willingly wander for years through the jungles of Africa, and a large number would reach that condition in less time than he has been upon his later travels.
We Take the Back Seat.-In another column our readers will find an article on "Sanctification." As "J. M.," and perhaps others, think there is an impropriety in the editor indorsing a view of an important doctrine which many think differs from our standards, we shall not re-enter the controversy. We take the back seat more cheerfully when we read from "J. M." the following statement of the doctrine advocated by him: "The strong presumption is that these terms" (regeneration and sanctification) "are not identical, but that two distinct doctrines or sentiments are intended to be indicated by them-not dissimilar in kind, but distinctive in degree." That is very much like the position our brother controverts, viz: that regeneration and sanctification are the same grace-not differing as to nature, but distinct as to degree. We are not sure that the margin between "J. M." and his brethren is a very wide one.

## THE LABORERS,

The advanced price in coal in England, and the fact that there was re cently a large shipment of this article from the Continent to supply the Eng lish demand, indicate more important results than the last meeting of the emperors at Berlin. The predicted failure of the coal measures-the chief source of England's wealth-seems to be approaching the beginning of the end; and with it comes dependence on the foreign supply, an increasec cost of manufactures, the growth of rival manufacturing powers ; then the conflict between labor and capital in the crowded cities of Great Britain must become more intense, while the tide of emigration to new and growing countries must increase in volume; and with these changes must follow the transfer of wealth and power to other climes. Steadily the great centres of civilization are swinging round to new points, and toward them the forces which are to develop the civilization of the future are tending. The contests between empires, which were once decided on battle-fields, are now being fought amid the roar of machinery and the rush of the rail-car; while the sturdy laborers, grimy with toil, sweating before the furnace, delving in the mine or toiling in the field, are the warriors who will decide the conflict. As we look at our great country, with its millions of acres of virgin soil, its veins of hidden ore threading the hills, waiting patiently the coming of that generation which will call them forth to perform their mission, we can see, without the prophet's ken, that the balance of power is moving westward with the vast army of stalwart laborers who are swelling our population and developing the strength of empires in the great wilderness of the West. No amount of sagacity can turn the scale of this conflict. Before Asia wakes up from her sleep of centuries, and before Europe has exhausted her mineral resources, the West will move into the front rank, and her institutions, her literature and religion will give tone and direction to the coming history of our race. Her victory will be the more glorious because it will be bloodless. Opening her broad land to the oppressed among every people, they in return are making her the mightiest among the nations. As we contemplate these grand results, labor which ranks high among the agen eies which will bring them about, be comes kingly in its importance.
There is another battle to be fought, and the soldiers who will win the victory, like the toilers in the mine, and shop, and field, are unheeded amid the great changes which are being wrough among the nations. As labor, with face begrimed and hands horny with toil, looks uncouth when the equipage of wealth or rank moves by with stately pace, so the agencies which are steadily effecting the regeneration of our race are overlooked and often despised by those who are unable to appreciate their importance. Men hold real values in an inverted relation. The first thought of the states man who legislates, the grand aim of the capitalist who invests, and the $\boldsymbol{b r o a d}$ field of the scientist, are the
material objects by which we are surrounded, or the material interests to be promoted or gained. In the development of man's intellectual powers they look chiefly to the material prosperity of the nation, the aequisition of wealth and the material enjoyment on the part of the individual or the extension of research into the wonders which nature is ever opening to the gaze of her voteries. They are doing a great work. They are obeying the primal law, viz: the subjugation of the earth to the dominion of man ; yet, it is man's lowest work. The development of character, the regencration and refinement of man's moral nature, his elevation toward the spiritual and Divine, is his higher employment. But few, comparatively, are toiling in this field, and the great world takes careless notice of their work. Kings meet in council, and the world looks on with awe ; arbitrators spend months in nicely balancing the laws of nations, and kings and statesmen wait with breathless interest their decision; mighty powers watch with jealons eyes the movements of their rivals, and arm themselves for the coming battle; capital spans continents with the iron rail and traverses every ocean on swift-winged steamers; learned men dig among the rocks, or watch the stars, or seek to analyze and combine the wonderful powers with which nature is endowed, and each supposes his mission is the important one, and never pauses to mark the labor of those men who, like their Master, "go about doing good." These are telling men of God, pointing out the terrible lapse in human nature, proclaiming a Savior for the sinful, and by the agency of the gospel, are seeking to lift men from the present and perishable to the contemplation and pursnit of higher objects. In the church, in the Sundayschool, by the spreal of the Bible, by the pious life of the Christian, the battle is going on, and with each generation the kingdom of Christ is growing in strength and spreading its borders among the nations. When the work is done, and out of the dust and toil of the strife the laborer enters his reward, we will learn what a grand work we have been engaged in as co-workers with Christ in the establishment of his kingdom on earth.
The Roman Catholic papers are bitter in denouncing the marriage of Father Hyacinthe as something degrading and vile. The apostle, a great many years ago, said: "The Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils, speaking lies in hypocrisy, having their consciences seared with a hot iron, forbidding to marry," etc. If people associate these denunciations of a relationship, which was pronounced by the apostle to be "honorable in all," with those of whom the Spirit was speaking expressly, it will not be very extraordinary. The inference seems a natural one.
Asout eighty of the Indians of the Warm Springs reservation, Oregon, have joined the praying band. The good work is said to be prospering greatly among them under Capt. John Smith.

## EDITORIAL INDEPENDENCE.

We hope all our readers, and especially a certain class of correspondents, will read the following from the Nashville Cliristica Adrocate of the 2 2th ult. We have sometimes thought, when sore under the strictures of brethren whose correspondence we have abridged, amended or declined, that we were more troubled than other men; but we feel consoled when we learn that others encounter the same tribulation. The Nashville Adrocate, it seems, is not exempt from these afflictions, and gives vent to its overcharged emctions in the following pointed language.
What would the Book Agent say were we to exclude all advertis ments but those which we think should be inserted in the Adrocate? We sorely gredge the room they occupy, as we neeci it for digests of news, family reading, agricultural aud business matter, ete.; but the agent says he needs the money which the advertisements bring-he las to foot all the billsand what can we do ?
Coriespo.dents favor us with their communications, many of which we think ought to be abridged or excluded -it is our prerogative to do so-but woe to the Connectional editor who stands on the highest round of his prerogative! Indeperdence, indeed! Our patrons teach us ano.her lesson than that. We heartily wish we lad a fund that would make us independent-we would give the church a paper which some of our friends desire; and that, too, with rot a tenth of the labor and ${ }^{1}$ xation which we have to undergo in our precent dependent condition. If ve are obliged to curtail or rewrite a long and ignorantly-written obituary potice, the writar and his constituents war.a us that tieir valuable patronage ceases at tie end of the year--they can go farther and fare better. If articles rre excluded because, in our judgment, unfit for our columns, either in regard to matier, or style, or length, the writer is offer ded, and, in his righteous indigna:ion, not only withholds his pat ronage, but tries to deprive us of the patronage of others. And yet any body with a grain of common sense might see that nothing but a para mount regard to the interests of the chureh, whose servant he is, would induce an eciitor to decline the favors of any of his correspondents. By a sparing use of our prerogative, and by all the arts and appliances of the profession, we manage to keep on pretty good terms with our correspondents and readers, yet we sigh for the independence which a publishing fund or a circulation of fifty thousand would give us.

We call that man bold who would dare tell a doting mother that her babe was ugly or bad. Yet we are satisfied that such an act is a safer operation than to intimate to some men that their productions are unworthy of publication. Yet sometimes it must be done.

As an evidence that Christianity is progressing we note the statistics recently published by Baboo Mitter, of Hoogly, showing that in Northern India there are 13,980 native Christian communicants, embracing a Christian community numbering at last 48,591 souls.
We see the statement that the judicial history of Virginia shows but one case of divorce from the foundation of the commonwealth to the present time. No higher tribute to the purity and dignity of social life in the noble old State can be offered than the mention of that single fiet.

## BUSINESS AND RELIGION.

The world is willing to allow that it is easy to be religious on Sunday and in the house of God, separated from all the distractions of busines and the dissipations of pleasure on the one side, and surrounded by all the aids which the sanctity of the Sabbath, the solemnity of worship, and the aids of meditation and prayer can give on the other side. All these instrumentalities tend to spiritualize and uplift the mind to heavenly contemplations. It is no doubt more difficult away from the church, in the midst of week-day business and worldly care, to be spiritually-minded. The week and work-day is, however, the scene of trial and discipline, where the graces of Christian character must be mainly exercised. It is almost the only field where the fight can be fought. The Sabbath is a sort of armistice when the world suspends for a season the assault upon the heart and life, and leaves us, as it were, for a little season to the ministry of holy influences and sanctified instrumentalities.

The apparent difficulty of a religious life in the real business world, and its supposed incompatibility with business, has ever been a grand hindrance in the way of multitudes; it has kept them from God. Men, the vast majority, think religion real and an ultimate necessity, but impossible to them as now circumstanced. This opinion in the olden time caused many to defer their baptism until near death. It caused thousands to withdraw from all the useful activities of life, and spend their days in solitude, in selfdenial, and in acts of devotion. No doubt these people were sincere, but certainly mistaken. Christianity was not designed for an abstraction, but real and every-day life; meant for man as an inhabitant of earth, and identified with all its Divinely appointed relations. Christianity demands of us that we shall be Christians here and now. When God appeared to men of old, when he called them, when he blessed them, we find it was when they were usefully employed in some business of life. Moses and David, the most honored and eminent saints of the Old Testament Church, were tending flocks when God called them to the temporal and spiritual care of millions of men; Elisha, with his servants in the field, was plowing; the shepherds were watching their flocks by night; Matthew, as a public officer in the revenue service, was sitting at the receipt of custom; Peter, James and John were busy with nets and boats as fishermen when Jesus called them to be fishers of men ; Luke was a physician, caring for the bodies of men, when God called him to minister in spiritual things. No instance of the Lord calling idlers, save those in the market, and they were waiting to be hired.
The Scripture abounds not only with examples of men in the busy throng of life called to holiness, but with examples of men eminently holy, surrounded by all the cares, temptations, and even the luxuries and splendors of life. Moses, Joseph and Daniel were all in royal courts, with
all their corrupting air of sensuality and pride, and yet were pure and humble men. There were in Ceasar's household (and that Cusar Nero) men and women who believed on the Lord Jesus, and walked worthy of their holy calling. Cornelius, the centurion, in the midst of camp and army life, was a devout man, who gave much alms and prayed to God always. So it has ever been. Men in all honest and honorable professions have had their faithful representatives among the self-denying and the holy. If, then, a life in the world, and yet a life in the narrow way, has been possible to all classes, there can be no incompatibility between legitimate business and religion.
We know that the example of some professed Christians has gone far to give currency to the opinion that religion is a mere Sunday business ; that it cannot be carried into the world and exhibited on the field of everyday life. We know that the impression which some make is that their religion, like a robe of State, is quite too fine for every-day use. Religion for Sunday : chr"ech attendance and church forms, all soberly gone through with, then a recess and freedom from duty and self-denial until next Sunday This is all wrong in theory, because opposed to Scripture, and all wrong in practice, because dishonoring to God's cause. Religion and a useful and happy life are entirely compatible The contrary opinion, (as we think, grows out of a sad misapprehension o the Christian life.
W.

Tmis is the age of private munifirence. In other ages princes might have accomplished grand results by the proper use of their wealth, but they squandered it in empty pomp. Private liberality is now doing the work kings might have done. Mr. Pardee, of Pennsylvania, is erecting a scientific building for the College of Easton, at a cost of $\$ 200,000$. He had already given a half million of dollars to the institution. Mr. Robert Stockwell, of Lafayette, Indiana, has given $\$ 52,000$ within three years to Asbury University, Indiana. H. G. Marquod, of New York, recently gave Princeton College $\$ 100,000$, which makes about $\$ 1,000,000$ that Prince ton has received. W. F. Rogers recently gave Brown Eniversity $\$ 50$, 000 to endow the chair of chemistry With each year these noble offerings are increasing.
There are a number of Methodists in Texas who might make wise investments in this direction. Our country is growing with wonderful rapidity. Churches, schools and a university are among our wants. Will Southern enterprise and liberality lag behind the North and East?

A congregation in Connecticut offered to raise the salary of their preacher from $\$ 300$ to $\$ 400$. The venerable preacher declined the offer for the following reasons: " 1 . The congregation cannot raise more than $\$ 300$. 2. My services are not worth more than $\$ 300$. 3. I have to collect my salary, the hardest work of my life, because everybody consoles me
with empty promises additional $\$ 100$ would cause my death.'

## BECLOUDED.

We are inclined to think that the Baptist Ilerald read our lesson hastily, for it says :
Now the Apvocate almits that he does not know whe ther "water was ap" plied" or not. But if water was not applied, what then ?--clearly there was no sprinkling or pouring.
We made no such admision. In answer to the inquiry of the Herald, whether there is in this case any "actual water baptism at all," we said : "We think there is; clouds are com posed of water, and so is the sea. Will the Herald inform us by what process it eliminates water from this baptism? Yet it is compelled to do this, or abandon the case. This our neighbor admits in the following language
We do not suppose that the Israelite were immersed in water, but if their baptism was a sprinkling or pouring, it must have been a water baptism, and the Advocate so understands it.
The question being settled, that there was no immersion in water in this baptism, we are justified in our coaclusion, that it was a case of baptism by sprinkling or pouring, until the Herald can show us that there was no water cither in the cloud or the sea. It can as easily prove that the river Jordan was a bank of sand.
It does not help the Herald to claim that this baptism was figurative. Is not water baptism, whether administered by John or the apostles, figura tive? There is but "one baptism"that of the Holy Ghost, of which waer baptism, being the application of a purifying element to the person, is a beautiful type or symbol. There is no question but that this baptism, spoken of in I. Cor. x. 2, is figurative. In verse six we read, "Now these things happened unto them for ensamples,' or types; the question is what const tuted the baptismal type in this case? The apostle, in I. Cor., x. 1-2, clearly indicates the action. As in Christian baptism, water, a purifying element, symbolizes the purification of our nature from the pollation and dominion of $\sin$ by the Holy Ghost, so the water of the cloud and the sea symbolized the deliverance of Israel from Egypt with its bondage and idolatry. It was as clearly a case of water baptism as that of Jordan. The locality, the agencies employed, the historical record and the allusion of the Psalmist shuts us up to this conclusion; and as the Herald has admitted that the Israelites were not immersed, the case is made out that it was baptism by sprinkling or pouring.
We do not consider it necessary to repeat the history of the case, nor to show that the cloud which passed over the Israelites and those referred to by the Psalmist were the same. We accept the historical account furnished by inspired writers in their plain, literal meaning, and the burden rests on the Herald of proving that our conclusion is not correct, viz : that the baptism of the Israelites was a case of water baptism administered by sprinkling or pouring. To perform the task the Herald must provide clouds without water and empty the Red Sea of

We notice that the effort to show that the Egyptians were sprinkled by
the rain from the cloud is abandoned Without question they were immer They found "much water" in the se:
The case of Nebuchatnezzar is alis arrendered, no further effior bein made to prove that Neluchadneg
was "lipt" or immersed in the d. The poetical powers of our neiohhbor were unequal to the task.
We selected these two passages, not as those affording the strongest evidence of the correctness of the position of our chureh, that baptism by sprinkling or pouring is valid baptism, but because our Baptist friends usually treat thom as unworthy of special attentioi.
When our neighbor is through with them we have others in reserse
A Sundar or two ago, Brother Pauly, the German preacher, was unable to supply his pulpit in Galveston, and we had the honor of taking his place. We enjoyed the services very much, and shall preach for our German brethren whenever we have opportunity. Several things éspecially in terested us: The singing was in German. All sung, and they sung with the spirit. If any one did not sing with the understanding, it was the preacher; yet he enjoyed this part of the service. They all listened to the sermon. We have often had occation to observe that the quality of the sermon depends very much on the hearer. An carnest hearer improves the sermon vastly. It was the collection especially that interested us. Everybody gavi something. The total was not very large, but ail had an interest in it. It is the only case we can recall in which every member of the congregation gave something to advance the cause of Christ.

It appears that scientific research has not reached that point when its discoveries are so complete and it: conclusions so exact, that there is no room for debate or appeal. We arc informed that the French Academy of Sciences recently refused to enroll the name of Darwin among its members. The large majority by which this decision was affirmed was not influ enced by his views on religion. M. Morgne asserted that the "illustrious body was actuated solely by scientific reasons. The author of the 'Origin of Species' and the 'Descent of Man' has too far sacrificed science to renown, and reason to imagination, to deserv a place in the first rank of scientists." While the doctors differ, theologian can wait for some new development before they trace their ancestry cither to a monkey or a mollusk.
Tine Northern Christion Adrocate says that Rev. J. G. White, a minis ter of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who has been lecturing on Romanism, attempted to deliver an address in Syracuse, New York, and was prevented on two occasions by the interference of the Catholics. We thought free speech was the right of ever American citizen these days, and wil wait till we hear from Syracuse befon we are settled in our opinion. Such : spirit may prove the Catholics to be in the succession of Peter as he was when he cut off the ear of the high priest's servant, but it reveals very little of that charity which suffereth long and is kind.

## ©he sumday school.

## False Signals.

## by mps. J. E. M'Conatght

We read of the railroad accidents that are happening so frequently of late, with very different feelings when we have friends on board the train Then with what frantic haste we scan the columns containing the list of killed and wounded. How warm our indignation toward the unfaithful switch man, or the flagman who gave the wrong signal, or the engineer who took his glass of strong drink before starting! We feel then the vast importance of having every man, down to the lowest official, a responsible man. We wonder that any can neglect a duty, be it ever so small, when so much depends upon it-when men precious lives are at stake.
But are we as faithful at our posts of duty? Do we never give a false signal, or set up a wrong light? Ah, what teacher of us all is as faithful a are most of these laborers in our public works? Who of us show such sleepless vigilance at every hour and moment? One hundred and twenty trains pass over the road in sight of my window every day. I often marvel at the vigilance which averts dan ger and prevents accident in such a complicated system. Only the most exact care and skilltul management
enables them all to tnow their appointed times and glde on smoothly and prosperously.
Is not more at stake in our work, fellow-teacher? Are not souls worth more than these mountains of coal, though they feed ten thousand furnace fires; are they not worth more than even the bodies of men? Yet a little false doctrine, taught from a carelessly tudied lesson, a false inference drawn from your example; practice that undoes all your precepts, are all false signal lights which lure poor trusting souls down to death.
The teacher who offered his boys the prize of a meerschaum pipe, wa certainly turning the switch the wrong way, and starting the train on a track
that has wrecked its tens of thousands, that has wrecked its tens of thousands, body and soul.
The teacher who decks herself in all the follies of fashion, to go before her class and teach them the religion that enjoins humility, self-denial, modest apparel and demeanor, will not lead their thoughts heavenward; she will help to kindle a false fire in their young hearts that may consume hem.
There was a certain actor who called forth the derision of his companions by repeating the words, "O Heaven!
while he pointed towards the earth.
Alas! that so much of our teaching should resemble his error--SundaySchool Times.

## Nearer the Cross.

Teacher, are you sometimes tired of the "old, old story?" Get nearer to the cross, and oh ! how it will brighten ! The time will be too short for all you have to say. Read the words of Jesus until you feel them spoken to you, and then, like the two who walked to Emmaus, you will say, "Did not our heart burn within us while He talked with 1s by the way?" Only when you spirit is thus glowing will "the cros give much to say.
There are unwritten lives by thousands, and packets of unpublished let ters which breathe this same perfume years after the hearts that prompted them are still.
A lonely woman in a retired place, where she enjoyed few church privileges, was accustomed daily to go away alone to a back room of her house and spend some time in secret prayer woman's influence could be seen in the neighborhood where she dwelt, as well
as in the lives of seven sons, whom she was permitted to see walking in paths of honor and Christian usefulness.
A Christian woman used to gather a Sunday-school in her own house, and there, with great pains, instruct a class of neglected children about Jesus. he taught, with therty or forty in an afternoon. God blessed such self-denying labors, and no doubt the blessing still goes on. One of her pupils, who still goes on. One of her pupils, who
removed to a distant State, remembered her old instructress, and went and did her old instructress, and went and did
ikewise. She gathered such a class in her own house, and was permitted to ee like blessed results. One of her pupils, when she came to the dark valley, left this precious message for her teacher: "Tell her that her instrucionsin that little Sabbath-school were blessed to the salvation of my soul." What if that Sabbath-school had never been started?
Who would not rejoice to set in motion such a train of good influences o go on after he has passed away :-Sunday-School Times.

Reaching the Heart.-A teacher ow in the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, had years ago the following interesting experience
A child came into her class for a Sabbath whose father was a well known infidel. He had carefully kept her from all religious reading and instruction, but had at length yielded to her request to go for once to the Sun-day-school. The teacher resolved to make the most of one opportunity, and laying aside the us. The child listned the life of Jesus to a romance And when, at the close, the teacher asked if people ought not to love such a Savior as that, the little pupil anwered, "Yes; they would if they knew of it ; and why don't you tell everybody of it?"
Full of the narrative which, from the moment of hearing it, seemed to have won her to an implicit faith, she went home to tell her father and friends of what she had heard. No The fience could resist such a preacher. The father no longer objected to her attendance at Sunday-school, but when necessary carried her in his arms eligious services. Jesus was to her he nearest and dearest of friends, to and anxiety, as if he were a dweller in the house, as once he was in Bethany. She and her mother are of the church.-Sunday-School Times.

A Grand Mistake-A Sabbathschool worker speaks of one duty of teachers :
That it is a grand mistake not to know our scholars is seen in the fact that the teacher's ability to impress hem is the sum of all his moral qualifications; and that the mutual acquaintance of teacher and scholar is the natural basis of any effective and permanent influence of the former with the latter. Dr. Wayland's wonderful influence over his students was based on his personal interest in them. He called on them, invited them to see him, and encouraged at all times a respectful and confidential intimacy. By this personal aequaintance we are enabled to adapt our teachings to each one's particular need. By learning ir prsonal characteristics, their dai.y lives, their joys or troubles, at home or at their employment in the work-shop, the office or store, the teacher is not only working his way into the confidence and affections, but is finding out all the effective methods of illustrating and enforcing the lessons that he teaches, and of so driving them home to the heart and the conscience that they shall prove, by the blessing of the Spirit of God, to be the words of the wise which will be fastened like nails in a sure place.

## Learn the Verses.

A young friend who has been for days lying at the gates of death, remarked one Lord's Day to the children who were repeating their Bible verses in her room:
"Oh, I would learn all the verses I could now, while you are young. How much I would give if I knew the Bible as your mother does! How I should love to say it over to myself when I lie here, too weak even to read!
The poor girl was early lett an orphan and thrown upon the tender mercies of a worldly people, who cared only for the amount of labor that could be got out of her young hands. There was no Christian training, no blessed Sabbath influences. Yet a mother's prayers followed her, and even then she sometimes prayed most earnestly for herself, and made resolutions to seek the Savior. For six years she seek he Savior. For six years she
has professed Christ, and he does not desert her in this hour of sorest need that ever comes to mortal.
I wish that all our children would heed this message from Annie's dying bedside. Learn many Bible lessons. You do not know how much, nor how soon you may need them. It is thought a piece of commendable prodence for children to begin to save little sums of money, and put them in the savingsbank. It will be useful for them in maturer years, when they may wish to may in their sole for themselves. It may be their sole dependence in some time of adversity, when fortune frowns
But what fund in the bank could ever compare with a bank of golden texts, all payable by a Banker so rich that no possibility of failure can ever for a moment exist? Do you think that millions in money could buy from this poor, dying girl her interest in that verse, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin ?"-Sunday School Times.

## He Leadeth Me.

The prattle of little feet on my office floor, and a glad voice exclaiming: "Papa, I'se come to 'scort you home?" made known to me the presence of my little six year old darling, who often came at that hour "to take me home," asshe said. Soon we were going hand in hand on the homeward way.
"Now, papa, let's play I was a poor little blind girl, and you must let me hold your hand tight, and you lead me along and tell me where to step and how to go."
So the merry blue eyes were shut tight and we began: Now step up, now step down here we go round the corner, and so on, till we were safely arrived at home, and the darling was
nestling in my arms, sayin, "Wasn't it nesting in my arms, sayin, "Wasn't it
nice, papa? I never peeked once!" "Bat," said mamma, "didn't you feel afraid you would fall, dear?"
With a look of trusting love came the answer :
"Oh, no, mamma! I had tighthold of papa's hand, and I knew he would take me safely over all the hard places."
Dear, trusting child! What a lesson to our doubting, troubled hearts! Oh, that we might with just this loving trust clasp the Heavenly Father's hand $!-u p$ and down the steep paths, ound the sharp corners, and over all the rough places of this troublous,
changeful life, never letting go, and never opening our eyes to wonder or doubt as to his way-knowing that it will at last bring us, when the weary walk is done, to rest in his loving arms forever more.-National Sun-day-School Teacher.

Sersational Teaciing. - The children are not to blame for demanding excitement and amusement, because these have been the means re-
sorted to for bringing them into Sab-
bath-school and keeping them there Indeed the impression is quite prevalent among the children of some schools that they are conferring a grea favor on superintendent and teachers by their attendance. If they can not get funny books, or premiums, or hear funny stories, or have picnics, or Christ mas presents, or some visible reward, either to stay to leave lhe or oo some other school where they can ob tain what they demand. So all sort of means are resorted to to keep uy excitement, and, in the meantime, they get no religious impression what ever. The tunes they sing amuse them, but nurse no spirit of devotion. The books they read and the storie they hear interest them, but leave no result except hunger for more excitement of the same kind. The premium they win inspire their pride ina sort of excellence which spares little room for Christian humility. In one way and another, the opportunities for making a deep and good impression upon char acter and life are frittered away, and the children are no better prepared to enter upon life and the resita multiplied temptations to evil than i they had never seen a Sabbath-school.
Tue Power of Illustiatiox. Dry preachers have small audiences Dry teachers have sleepy classes. Many elements conspire to make a first-class Sunday-school teacher Among these elements is the ability to find and to use illustrations. We say find and use. One may have in his hand a huge volume of splendid iilustrations, and yet fail to rouse his class, through inability to relate story or point an illustration. Another may be gifted in story-telling, yet have no story to relate, no illustratio ready for use. I have in mind teacher who has uncommon aptitude for using illustrations; yet he seldom illustrates the lesson because he hafailed to be ready for the occasion. A preacher or teacher who is brimful of illustration will never be "dry.
The audience, the class, will be wide awake because the teacher is. $\Lambda$ lit. tle girl recently, on being asked what the sermon was about, related an in cident that had been given by the minister. The child remembered noth ing else; but in reality she had com prehended the whole discourse. On clear-cut idea had been lodged in he mind. Thus many a Sunday-schoo class has carried home the entire lesson solely by means of some forcible illustration.-S. S. Journal.

Wiat a Class of Little Bor, Did.-At one of our large religious meetings in the country, there was received a beautiful note. On openin it, we found ten names, of ten little Sabbath-school boys, and ten dollars The note said in substance that "one year ago I said to my class of little boys: Can we not do something for the salvation of the world? I propose this to you: Each boy bring each Sabbath two pennies, and I will keep your accounts for you, and will aet as your treasurer, and we will see how much we can do for home missions." The little boys went to work with a will to save up and earn all the pennies they could for their missionary work. The result was an offering from that one class of little boys, of ten dollars.

This came just from a little thought fulness on the part of that teacher How many teachers will go and do Chikewise? Train your children for Christian work as you are training them for Christ. He has no use for idlers in his kingdom.-Macedonian.

How many Sunday-schools in Texa

## zoys and cirls.

## Her 0wn Little Girl.

Bessie was five years old. Generally she was a good, gentle, obedient little girl, but one morning it came into her head to object to getting her book when lesson hour came, and her mamjust wis her she could rect if she just as she chose; only, if she prelerred to be a little dunce,
"Well, mamma, I won't recite them."
"Very well; but remember for a whole day you are not my little girl."
"Won't you do anything for me?
"Won't you do anything for me Dress me, or anything?"
"No. I wait upon my own little girl."
Bessie put away her book and betook erself to the kitchen.
"Oh, Olive! mamma says I may do just as I please all day."
"But there must be some mistake; haven't you been doing something wrong ?

Yee-e-e-s; I don't want to say my lesson, and so I can't be mamma's little girl all day."
Olive told her she had better go ask mamma to forgive her and then say her lesson, but by the time she had decided to do this, it was too late for the recitation, and as the duty could not be performed, mamma thought best to exact the penalty.
So Bessie went back to the kitchen, and Olive very kindly amused her with stories, and then she amused herwith stories, and then she amused herof wood with aprons on, and setting of wood with aprons on, and setting
them up in the wood house. She ate her dinner in the kitchen, too, and the her dinner in the kitchen, too, and the
lonely mamma wondered how her little
daughter could be so happy away from her.
But by four o'clock the kitchen had exhausted its charms, and the little face looked very sad, and the eyes very wistful whenever mamma came out, and the tired little girl looked as if she would dearly love to rest in mamma's arms. However, mamma was going out to te
Her bed time came, and, although mamma had come home, there was no happy time talking over the day, while loving hands made the little girl
ready for bed, but she undressed herready for bed, but she undressed her-
self, said her prayers off by the lounge, instead of at mamma's knee, and the little heart was very full when she said :
"Mamma, will you warm my feet as you always do?
It was hard for mamma to keep from clasping the dear, naughty little pet lamb in her arms, but she replied :
"No; I only warm the feet of my own little girl."
"But, mamma, I asked God to forgive me, and I think it might now be
$s$ it used to.
"My little girl has not done what she refused to do this morning, and she cannot do it till lesson hour comes again, so she cannot be mamma's little

And so she warmed her own little feet, kissed her mamma good night, and went to bed by herself, with no one to tuck her in. After she was saleep, mamma went to her and saw that all was right, and earnestly did she pray that this lesson might be
enough to teach her little girl that doenough to teach her little girl that dohappiness.
In the morning she dressed herself, brushed her own hair, and as she could not make curls, she tound an old ribbon and asked Olive to pin it ald round her head, saying, "That will around her head, saying,
Her apron was torn and dirty, but ler manma did not offer her a clean
one, and the little forlornity looked neg-
lected enough when she came to breakast.
As soon as the clock struck eleven, he came to mamma, confessed how naughty she had been, and asked to be mamma's little girl again. And then after they had gone together and asked God to forgive her naughtiness, she went to the study and asked papa's foriveness too.
Such a happy little girl as she was then! Over and over she would say, "Oh, mamma, I'm so glad I'm your little girl!"
In answer to a question from papa, whether she would like to try it again, she answered, "No, indeed, I'm perfectly cured of that. Olive's mamma used to whip her when she didn't say her lesson, but it's a great deal worse not to be your own little girl."-Congregationalist.

## Spare Moments.

A lean, awkward boy came, one morning, to the door of the principal of a celebrated school and asked to see him. The servant eyed his mean clothing, and thinking he looked more ike a beggar than anything else, told him to go round to the kitchen. The boy did as he was bidden, and soon ap peared at the back door.
"You want a breakfast, more like," said the servant girl, and I can get you that without troubling him."
"Thank you," said the boy, "I should have no objection to a bite, but I should like to see $\mathrm{Mr} \longrightarrow$, if he can see me."
"Some old clothes may be you want," remarked the servant, again eyeing the boy's patched clothing. "I guess he has none to spare, he give away a sight," and without minding work.
"Can I see Mr. ?" again asked
the boy, after finishing the bread and butter.
"Well, he is in the library; if he must be disturbed he must, but he does like to be alone sometimes," said the girl in a peevish tone. She thought girl in a peevish tone. She thought
it very foolish to admit such an illlooking fellow into master's presence. looking fellow into master's presence.
However, she wiped her hands and However, she wiped her hands and
bade him follow. Opening the library door, she said:
"Here's somebody, sir, who is dread ful anxious to see you, and so I le him in."
I don't know how that boy intro duced himself, or how he opened business, but I know that after talking awhile the principal put aside the volume he was studying, and took up some Greek books and began to examine the new-comer. The examination lasted some time. Every question the principal asked the boy was answered readily.
"Upon my word," exclaimed the principal, "you certainly do well," looking at the boy from head to foot over his spectacles.
"Why, my boy, where did you pick up so much ?"
"In my spare moments," answered the boy.
Here he was, poor, hard working with but few opportunities for school ing, yet almost fitted for college by simply improving his "spare moments." Truly are not spare moments the "gold dust of time?"-Hartford Re ligious Herald.

What Little Annie Told Jesus.
Little five year old Annie had a visitor. Her cousin Lida, who lived in the mountains, had come to spend a whole week. Annie was glad, of have a play-fellow. So Lida was gladly welcomed; and Annie's loving glady weicomed ; and Annied her to bring out all her pretheart led her to bring out all her pret-
tiest things to amuse her cousin, and tiest things to amuse her cousin, and
made her willing, when they played "keep house," to give Lida the largest
doll and more than her share of plåy things.

But Annie felt hurt when she saw Lida, every time they played, pick out all the nicest things for herself, and give little Annie only the broken ones.
Annie bore it as long as she could then, one day, without a word, she slipped quietly out of the room, but returned in a short time happy, and made turned in a short time happy, and made
her own house with spools, broken chairs, and the other toys left her by chairs, and the ot
her selfish cousin.
Lida watched her curiously, and presently said, "Where did you go just now, Annie? Were you looking for ome more toys ?
"No; I haven't dot any more toys, hese are every one I've dot.
"Did you go tell auntie about me?" again asked Lida, who felt that she had been wronging her good-natured little cousin.
"No," was the frank response, "I didn't tell mamma, but I was talking to my Jesus. I told him that Annie wanted to be a dood dirl, but the naughty would come; and I begged him to drive it clear away, so that would never come back any more."
"Did he answer you? Did you hear him say anything?" half-mockingly, asked Lida, quite at a loss to anderstand her little cousin's sweet words.
"Yes," said the dear child, "he poke to me, and I heard his voice, but not loud. It was way down in my heart he whispered, 'You must try harder, little Annie, and when the naughty comes, tell it I say it must go avay, and it will leave you.' And so t did; and now you may hab all my fings if you want to.'
The selfish girl saw and felt her genle little play-fellow's reproof, an 1 after that there was a more just division of the toys whenever the children played "keep house."-Child's Paper.
When at prayer, use little descripion and much petition.
Judge not the rich by their wealth, nor the poor by their poverty.

## PUZZLES, ETC.

I you calculate rightly, my first will appear The number, less two, of the weeks in the year My second is oft an expression of pain,
Sometimes of surprise, sometimes of complain My third is so great and fmportant a thing, Tis elaimed and acknowledged by every fifth
king.

## king.

My fourth
whole,
nd fits me to cheribh and govern the soul Would you know what I am, when my parts an adhere?
rm the tountain of all that is tender and dear Idwell in the bosom to heal and to bless, With friendship and kindness I'm always com bined;
I'm the source of all unity found with mankin Yet under my influene, so gentle and milld, The young and the ari $14^{\prime}$ grow crazy and wild

Who was the fifth son of Japhet ?
Who went to Tarsus to seek Saul
What is the favorite emblematical color of Pal
estine?
Who was the father of Cush ?
Who was the father of Pele,
Who walked with God?
Who was the fifth son or Dedan
Who was the son and successor of Solomon?
A Scholar

## beigua.

A toy for the youthful mind, A study for the sage; In me thus strangely are combi
As harmless as the beauteous flowe As harmless as the beau Array'd in tints as fair Destruction everywhere.
And when, at last, the soul of man From earth has pass'd away Fm ever ready to receiv His tenement of clay.
enioma.
What's that which all love more than life,
What's that which all love more thin
That which contented men desire
The poor possess, the rich require,
The miser spends, the spendthrift saves,
And all men carry to their graves.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1007.
-I. G.Johy. 2-Sevare Word Pezzi SHIP Ifary PRON
-Glove. 7-Ladibird.
Church illotires.

| Trinity Conference Notice. |
| :---: |
| 11 those brethren of the Trinity Confere |
| pect to bring their wives with |
| the Conterence, commencing at this pl |
| ay make arrangement |
| n? And I would lik |
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|  |

Huntsville District.
Spring cir., at Johnson, tober 12, 13.
Anderson cir., at Anderson, October 19,
 Huntsville sta., Nov.23, Chapel, Nov. 16,

Chappell Hill District Cald well, at Waugh camp-ground, Oct. 12, 1
Independence, at Wastington, vet. 19, 20
 San Feelipe, Nove 16 ,
Bellvile, at Travi Nov. 23,24.
B. D. DASHIELL, P. E. Austin District.

Celar Creek, clr., at Snake Prairie, Oct.
Vavadad, ctr, at ©lear Creek, Oct. 12, 13 .
 Austin cir., at Manor, Nov. 23, 24.
Austin sta., Nov.


Palestine Dtstrict
fourth round.
Tyler mis, Oct. 12. 13.
Vthens cir... Oct. 19.20.
Tyler sta., Oct. $26,2.2$


Belton District.
fourth mound.
Georgetown, at Round Rock, Oct. $12,13$.
Leoon, at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19.20 .2.
J. OARPENTER, P. F
Stephensville Mission District.
San Saba, at Sansth roved.
aba, October 12, 13.
W. MONK, P. I
Spriagaidd District.
fourth round.
Tehuacana miss., October 12, 13.
Riehland cir., Oetober 19, 20.
i. DAVIS, P. E.

Corpus Christi District.
third bound.
Laredo mis, and Mexloan mis., October $12,13$.
JOHN W. DEVILBISS.
Sherman District.
fourth motid.
Bonham cir., Oetober, 2 d Saturday and Sunday. Sherman cir, Oct ober, 3d saturday Grenvile cir., November,1st saturday and sun-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { day. } \\ & \text { J. W. FIELIDS, P. E. }\end{aligned}$

## TEXAS ITEMS.

The Register says that Eat Waco
The cars on the International will run into Jacksonville, Cherokee county, in a few days.
The woolen factory at New Bramsfels was sold on the tith to Mr. Kessler for $\$ 18,000$.

The Giilmer New Eira will hereafter be published at Longview, the present terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The Gatesville San says the farmers of Hamilton county purpose planting unusually large wheat crops this fall.

The Lampasas Dispatch says the pecan crop in that county and on Pecan Bayou promises an abundant yield this fall.

The Hillsboro court-house was recently destroyed by fire. It was said to have been one of the finest buildings in the State.
B. F. Wilson, well-known in Masonic circles, died at his residence, in Washington, October 4th. He was buried with the honors of the fraternity.

The Rockport Treascript complains in strong language of the irregularity of the mails in Western Texas. An efficient mail agent is badly needed in that region.
Lands in the region of Lavernia are said to be cheap, while their producing capacity is from one-half to a bale of cotton, and from thirty to forty bushels of corn per acre.
Though no rain has fallen in Gonzales county since the 1st of July, yet a third of a crop will be gathered, and corn is so abundant that it sells for thirty-five to forty cents a bushel.
It is expected that the bridge across Red River at Red River City will be finished by the 15 th of this month, and that the Missouri, Kansas and
Texas Railroal will reach it about the Texas Railr
same time.
$\Lambda$ correspondent of the San Antonio Herald gives an interesting account of the pottery of Mr. Suttle's, near Lavernia. The clay in to be of the finest quality, and the business will be a source of wealth to that region.
The Anderson Home Jourval of the 28 th ult. mentions a superior quality of pressed brick made on a machine invented by Mr. E. D. Barnett, of Bryan. Dr. J. D. Montgomery, of invention, purposes giving it a thorough test. We should encourage home inventions.
The Weatherford Signet learns from J. C. Hays, just from Fort Griffin, that large numbers of trails coming into the settlements have been discovered within the last few days. Three boys were chased by Indians between Palo Pinto and Jacksboro a short time since. Much excitement about the Indians prevails in tha' region.

A dispatch to the News of the 3 d from San Antonio states that a party
of Texans followed a cattle trail over of Texans followed a cattle trail over into Mexico, and found stolen catttle
secreted in Newtown. They demanded their property, but were refused and fired on. Two of the Texans were killed. The party returned the fire, killing several Mexicans. They burned the Alcalde's house, with him in it. They afterwards returned to the Texas the number of two hundred, armed and equiped, were on the Mexican side of the river, opposite the town of San Felipe, Texas, and were hourly expected to cross to Texas. Lieutenant
Davidson, with a company of troops Davidson, with a company of troops
from Fort Clark, was ordered to the scene of battle, who sent a sergeant back to Fort Clark for twenty-five more men and ammunition.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

 Natioual.Gov. Curtin hal a brilliant reception at Bellfontaine on the 29 th ult. He made a long speech, echoing Gree ley in every respect, and declaring emphatically for Buckalew. He made no positive declaration regarding na-
tional polities beyond denouncing centralization and theft.
Mr. Greeley made a closing speech at New York, Sept. 29th, which was very brief. He said: "I don't mean to be tortured into saying another word to the end of the canvass. I
have explained myself as fully as seems necessary, and I trust the gool work may go on."

Oregon elected Mitchell, Republi can, to the United States Senate.
Georgia has no doubt gone Democratic by a large majority. Returns from thirty-four counties had been received Oct. 3d, which gave Smith, Democrat, a majority of 19,631. But one county so far gives Walker, Radical, a majority of 451. Some of the strongest Radical counties heard from. It is estimated that the Demo cratic majority will reach 30,000 .

A full Liberal ticket was nominated at Little Rock, Ark., on Oct. 2d; three Republicans and the balance Democrats. Andrew Hunter has been nominated.for Governor.
On the 3 d inst. the Democrats and Liberals of Charleston, Massachusetts, nominated Gen. Banks for Congress
Horace Greeley was met on his return to New York from his Western trip by an immense crowd, whochecred him enthusiastically.
The jury in the case of Mrs. Fair, on the second trial, for the murder of Col. Crittenden, September 30th, rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Newspapers denounce her acquital as a mockery of justice.
The monument to Baron Steuben was unveiled September 30th at Steuben in presence of several thousand people.
We
We have information from Brownsville of the 30th ult. to the effect that Flores, alias Chicon, the most desperate outlaw on this frontier, and the murderer of Chas. Alexander, has gathered a number of fellow desperaloes and expresses the intention of crossing into Texas at Balsa, a short distance from Brownsville, and avenging the death of his two brothers, who were killed a short time since, one by a sheriff's party, the other by the Mexican cavalry. This, added to the reported plan of Cortina, has caused coniderable excitement.
The Commission to the Texas frontier,'hartig thoroughly investigated the question of Mexican depredations, and given attentive hearing to the many laims submitted to them, were to leave he 30th ult. for New Orleans, then - Washington, to report progress.
ouis $]$ the 30 th ult. During the Louis the 30th ult. During the day
a council with the other Indians asa council with the other Indians as-
sembled at the Everett House was sembled at the Everett House was
hell. Their stoicism gave way and they wept like children. Big Tree said he wanted his people and all other Indians to be at peace with the
whites, and to let Texas alone and not whites, and to let Texas alone and not
go on the war-path. It is not intended to take Santanta and Big Tree to Washington, but they will probably be placed in the custody of the United States Marshal to-morrow. There is a strong desire on the part of the Indians that Santanta be pardoned, and many think that if he is, almost any desired terms can be made with them.
A conflict took place at Macon, Ga., October 3d, between the whites and blacks, resulting from an attempt of
the latter to take forcible possession of the latter to take forcible possession of
the polls, which they have successfully
done at three previous elections. The attack came from the blacks, and resulted in one wiite man killed and six vegroes wounded, two of them fatally.
Efforts were made to create a riot at the polls at Savannal, Georgia, the $2 d$ inst., but it was arrested by the prompt action of the deputy sherint in
News from Mazatlan, received in News from Mazatan, received in
an Francisco October 2 d , announces the capture of that eity by pronunciamientos on the 13th ult. Flores was captured with several others, and will he tried by court martial. Many acts of cruelty have been committed by the victors since their entry.
A severe gale prevailed on Lake Erie the night of the 28th ult. Much lamage was done the shipping. $\Lambda$ errible storm swept over Occola, Arkansas, the same day. 1. prevailedalao
at Cincinnati a.al other points. Much damage done to property at the differnt places heard from.
Capt. Alford and Superintendent Hoag arrived in Washington October 3d with fifty-one wild Indians.
The cotton department of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be opened for entries October 10, at noon. remiums will be awardel November 13. The Commissioners offer silver medals for the bales from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and
sweep-stakes for the best bale from these seven States. In addition to these, large cash premiums will be offered by merchants of that eity. $\Lambda$ pplications already made indicate a display far exceeding that of any previous exposition in this line.
The Great Republic took threeparters of a million of treasure to tober 2d.
The Conscience Fundat Washington received $\$ 2000$ from a person in Ilamburg.
The watchmen employed by the gov-
ernment do not come within the eight hour law.
The State Department has no offillary.
The Secretary of State, Secretary
of War, and Postmaster General are only at the Cabinet to-day on the business routine.
Kingston advices state that the Indians of Honduras have made another raid on the British settlers at Orange Walk, near Corosal, Yucatan. There were about five hundred of the raiders. The British garrison made a gallant defence, killing a few of the enemy and wounding some others. Two soliers were killed and sixteen wounded The Indians pillaged to the extent of $\$ 30,000$ or $\$ 10,000$, and retired.

## FOREIGN.

## Great Britaln.

The London Observer of the 30th nlt, says it is reported that Sir RanChancellorsh has accepted the Lord Chancellorship in place of Lord Hath-
erly, who resigns.
Lord Hatherly, on the 2d instant resigned the Chancellorship.
A Commissioner in the Irish High Court of Chancery has taken a deposition in support of claims against the tity of tobace of $A$ merica for a quanate war, valued destroyed during the property of one Valentine O'Connor
A dispateh from Melbourne of Sept. 11 says that the Overland Telegraph Line has been completed.

During the past three months 54, 000 emigrants have sailed from Liver ool for America.
The rinderpest appeared in Fungoss Parish, West Riding, Yorkshire
The Solicitor General, addressing his constituents, congratulated them
upon securing the ballot, and upon securing the ballot, and Eng-
land's peace with all nations. He de-
clared that the award of the Geneva Tribunal could be paid without increasing the taxes.

The government condemns Gambetta's course in addressing the people in the provinces. His speeches are considered indiscreet and ill-timed, and calculated to needlessly agitate the country which needs repose.

The conservative journals also condemn Gambetta's speech.
The journals claim that Germany has weakened herself by the annexation of non-German territory; that Russia is friendly, and Austria sympathizes with France, and Italy remembers the past. France will have her revenge, not by arms, but by works. She has nothing to fear.
Victor Hugo has been nominated by the Republicans of Algiers for member to the French Assembly.
1000 persons have left Metz in the last fortnight, to seek homes under French jurisdiction. The population of that eity numbers only 10,000 persons.
The departures from Alsace and Lorraine of inhabitants who decline
German citizenship are upon an immense scale. It is estimated that 88 , 000 emigrating Alsatians will take up their residence in Nancy alone, while their residence in Nancy alone, while
large numbers will go to other places. arge numbers will go to other places.
From Strasbourg, Oct. 1st, we learn that the time granted to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine to choose between German and French citizenship has expired. The exodus during the last few days has been immense. Fully 12,000 persons left this city on Sunday for French territory. The trains on the railroads leading into France were crowded, and proved insufficient to carry all who wanted to sumieient The Freary journals to-day ap-
go. The Fred pear in mourning.
The Pope, on the 30th ult., went out beyond the precincts in the Vatican for the first time since the occupation of Rome by the Italian government. He proceeded to Parta Della Lucea and walked in the gardens.
spalu.
Reinforcements of 500 regulars arrived at Purycede the 29th ult., and the Carlists who were besieging the town disappeared into the mountains. $\Lambda$ dispatch was received the 3 d at Madrid reporting a fire in the Monastery and Palace of Escurial. It is teared that all the treasures in the building have been destroyed or irreparably damaged.

The foundries of Lisbon, with but few exceptions, have closed their doors, locking out some two hundred workmen, whose demands the proprietors refuse to grant. Some firms, however, have yielded, and it is believed that oners will follow. The workmen's movement is a strong one, and it is rumored that it is supported, if not ordered, by the International Seciety.


A dispatch received in Washington October 1st states that private alvices from Japan report a erisis in public affairs, and indicate the ascendency of the old Japanese power over the reformers, which will pend, for the present, the spread of western civilization in the Empire.
Mr. Mori, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, explains the present reactionist movement in Japan, by saying that it is the effort of older men in public life to counteract the progressive movement of young men who
have obtained virtual control of athave
fairs.
Mr. Mori hopes that the building of the two Japaniese vessels in New York will not long be delayed on account of funds.
The damage to the jute crop by the
cyelone of the 21st ult. is estimated at $£ 50,000$.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS From Sept. 2s, 1872, to Oet. 5, 1872.
Postmaster, Detroit, paper discontinued. SM Pettengill \& Co,
Shoemaker \& Green, Hallettsville, cheek for 20 coin for account of Rev J F Cook received. Rev Thos m Sulth, Paris, your paper has
been sent regularly every week. The faut must been sent regularly ever
Henry H Gray, New York, papers sent.
Kev SD Akin, 2 suls. Change of addresz at-
tended to. Yes! m, letter tece accompanted by name of au thor.
Rev Jeff Shook, papers handed former publishers.
Dr Alexander, Belton, cheek for $\$ 20$ for installment on stoek, and eheck for ss specie on
account. 1 sub. $\begin{array}{lll}\text { ceount. } \\ \text { Rev } & 1 \text { sub. } \\ 0 & \text { Bra }\end{array}$
Rev R O Brazelton, marringe notlee inerted.
Rev J F Hines, Mulford, marriage notices and obituary inserted.
Kev J W Beathard, 2 subs. The eaph has been acknowledged. The papers aro malled regularly.
SM Pettengiti \& Co, communleations and adertisements to hand.
Dr D W Brodnax, Cameron, thanks. Will recive attention.
Rev T B Buckingham, 1 sub from Prairie J Bur
editor's box.
Edwin Aldin, wrote you by mail r A Colton, address changed.
J W Thomas, Bayland, will remember you ir any situation offers to suit.
Rev J L Lemons, address changed. Post-
ofice order for office order for $\$ 4.50$.
Mra A Moore, draft for $4 s$ gold on account. Mrs A Ward, subseription through Dr Lewis, Mrs Landr
Mrs Landrum, renews subseription, and Mrs m Chambers, paper has been discon
Mr D Ayers renews his subscription.
Rev H W South, an obituary and sketeh of
NW Ayer \& Son, advertisement to hand. Hemphill.
Mrs Virginia Drued, communieation to hand. Kev T W Regers, Marshal, 1 sub, and cast 82.20. We certainly are anxious to leave noth ing stand in the way.
Rev H V Philpott, notice to members of exas Conference received and will publish. Rev E A Bafley, 2 subs and check for $\$ 44$ gol tal stock, the balance on account of subseriber to Advocate; also stirring revival news.
W at Potts, communication handed to calltor NW Ayer \& Son, advertisement recelvel. is Menamin, blll received.
Annie Logan, answer to puzzle very rood. Rev J Matthews, letter recelved is satis Factory.
Rev J F Hines, MIIIford, 1 sub; pleased with our remarks.
Rev Joseph T
Rev Joseph T Talley, obituary received. will receive attention.
Jas Burke, communieations handed to elitor Rev G S Sandel, Huntsville, 1 new sub. J H Bishop, Mexia, will answer by mall, wit prices.
H H Sage, New York, letters to hand. Rev Geo $\mathbf{w}$ Graves, narriage notice an tems from the Salado camp-meeting
Rev $J$ Burford, 2 subs. Yes, we would prefer the money before Conference. Will send bill.
Rev U C Spencer, with communieation anc an obituary.

## MARRIED.

BROWN-CASE.-On September 17, 1572, at he residence or Mr. En Case, by hev.J. F E. CAss ; both of Hin county, Texas.

HARRIS-STRATTON.-On September 18, 1s72, at the residence of Mr. King, near Mml ,
 Hill and Elis countles.
DAVIS-RUSH.-On September 25th, at the esidenee of the bride's mother, by Rev. R. O. Brazelton, Mr. W. A. Davis to Miss H. J
evsi, of Hilt county, Texas.
DEBLER-O'BRIEN.-On the 1st inst., a the residence of the bride, Salado, Texas, by
Rev. Geo. W. Graves, Mr. J. H. Dester to Mev. Geo. W. Graves, Mr. J. H. Desler to
Mrs. S. J. O'Bries.

## OBITUARIES.

MOREHEAD.-John Willian, son of Dr Wm. H. and Sarah E. Morehead, was born June

## children in his eare

The Son of God will take,
And sweetly shall their rest be there, Jos. F. Hixes
St. Louls Adrocate please copy.

## Alhert Capers Price was born October 17, 1536, at Cotfeevite, near Brandon, Mississippi, 15S6, at Coffecevithe, near Brandon, Mississippi, and entered the preparatory departent of Marvin College, Waxahachie, Texas, at the jeptember term in september term in 15 el. He soon gave evidence of decided mental en- Hiven dowments, and at once took a front rank in at his elassecs. His application to books was pro- verbial He was no mean scholar and his Verbial. He was no mean scholar, and his pro- fiecency in the languages and mathematies in dieat, dieated, for one ot his years, the highest attain. ment. Although ony sixteen years of ake. he stood alone in some of the more advanced stud. esod alone in some of the more advanced stud ins of the college course. He was emulous, and his his plans or lite wero matured. His aspirations were exalted, and he bent all his energies of mind and body to secure the mind and body to seeure that kiowledge by which, at a future day, he might win honor anil which, at a future day, he might win honor an distinction. His books were his companions, but his persona but his personal rriendshwer were no less dean. Having been trained by relivious parents, he  He was strietly moral in all his habits; a re markably obedient son; affablo and respectful to his teacher; and although ind imetrous at times, yet kind and atiectionate to his associ. ates. He had a high sense of honor, and scorned <br> a mean act. The eollege The eollege excreises of the present term had opened but a few days. When he was prostrated by Gastro-enteritis. He endured patiently and unmurmuringly his protracted iliness. A few times he expressed rem college priviligses regret of belng deprived grew mor feeble, he turned his attiention to a preparation he turned his attention to a preparation for death. In conversation with his pastor he ex pressed satisfaction that he was in the hands of pressed satisfaction that he was int the hand eo a merciful God who was able to save him. Prayer beeame his delight, and white the mind irayer became his delight, and white the mint isters supplicated a throne of graee, his soul went out after God. He remarkedt his went out after God. He remarked that he telt the love of Jesus, but wanted "more rrace." About five o'elock on the evening of 22.1 About five oclock on on the evening of 22.1 Sep- Atmber, he breathed his hast, and his spirit took the Its tlight-we Lope to a land of rest-where there is no more siekness or death; therelore, be it Resotvet, That, as professors and students, we deply lament the earty death of our soung frepy ans spiend and associate, and that, as a mark of re- spory wo wear ihe usual badge of mourning for thitty days. Resolved. That we tender to the bereaved pa- rents, the Rev. William and Mrs. Frances Price his mother and little sister our heart elt sym- pathy and condolence in this hour of trial and sadness Father upon them while they mourn. Resolved. That the memory of Albert capers Resolved. That the memory of Albert Capers Priee will ever be dear to us, and that this humble tribute to his life and character be tiled and among the recer the taculty, and carefully <br> preserved. Reesclued, presented <br> That a copy of these resolutions bo to the famity of the deceased, and IAso sent for publication to the TExas Chasis IAN ADVocAtE and Waxahachie Democrat <br> J. E. Moore, <br> commames D. SHAL.

W. D. Waters,
G. M. ThVETT,
GEb. Philips

Gro. S. PMILLIPs,
W. W.
Commillec

## MARKET REPORT.

The general market was less active during the close of septe.aber, but October opened briskly, with but little variation in values. general. The advance in other markets caused andrance in this; and as factors were dis posed to bold at prices above the riews of buycrs, the sales have been less active than last week The outlook is mose encouraying than the pas wo weeks, so tar as price is concerned. The erops of other cotton States will fall short of 1571 , which fact will have the tendency of ad vaneing prices at Liverpool.
The market eloses firm and aetive at the fol
owing quotat
Ordinary.....
Good Ordina
Low Mddling
Midding... weather is enabling the farmers to secure dry the cotton that is made.
Wool.-There has been a steady falling off in tho receipts, showing the clip is nearly exhatasted. The marhet has settled, with no eliago hor free, free of burrs.
Country Prodece.-The demand for ems and chickens curing the week, has been acive, and receipts or foth having been light, prices have advanced to eome extent. Other descriptions of produce have been in limited emand. We quote eggs active at 30 atise. per oren. Chickens irm at $\$ 5$ sorb 00 per dozen 759125 each. Geesedull at 85 an 00 per dozen Ducks 4606550 . sweet potatoes easy at 75 Dit 00 per bashel for new. Cow peas 810125 per bushel.
WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT. Corrected weekly.
Quotations in Currcncy, untess Gotd is specificd




Now in store and to arrive,
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1000 CRATES OF OROCKERY
Assorted crates, containing a full and com
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And other goods in our line. ag-Goods care.
ally paeked. By every arrival from Europe we will recelve additions to our stoeks. jan26tt A.C.CRAWFORD \& SONS, W. h. 8ELLERE. W. L. THomas W. H. SELLERS \& THOMAS, General

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As its name indicates, the MOBILE LIFE
NSURANGE COMPANY is a Southern In stitution, and has become a popular suceess, is.
suing in twelve months, over NINE HUN.
HiEE POWICIES Donless the reason of this success is found in the promlnent feature
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thus a person thirty-five years of are, insuring or $\$ 5000$, and continuing the rearly premium
of $\$ 131.90$, wil, at the end of finteen years, be the possessor of abut 8300 , (the aecueumulated
earnings of sald premiums, compounded from earnings of sald premiums compounded from
year to year) in addition to the Policy of $\$ 5000$, year to year in addition to the Poliey of thoin,
payable, at death. This earning, as win reaily
be seen, is the product of the sum of premiums ve seen, is the product of the sum of premiums
ay 41988.50 , paid Curing the fitteen years, an bresents to the Poliey-holder the welcome har
pest of near 1 ploo, over and above all hat he vest of near 1500 , over and above all that he
has paid, while his Life Policy is that far paid
${ }^{u p}$ This alone is one attraction to those who
 receives the amount of the Life Poliey by the
teath of the assured. Other approved Poll.
 at rates as
companies
The business of the Company will be man.
aged by aireetory now bein formed and all aged by a Directory, now befing formed, and a
monies recelved wil be retained and finveste here. W. PEETE, M. W. BRADPORD Agent. Medieal Examiner.
G.
sepis 1 y THE CITY OF HOUSTON

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The Municipal Authorities of Houston have iy ordinance GUARANTEED that, should
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Gen'l Agent, Insurance Dep't

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