

Christian Advocate.

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

[Whole No. 1026.

Texas Christian Advocate.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER IN TEXAS!

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

I propose to ministers of the Gospel, of any denomination, regularly engaged as such, who are raising cotton, a right to use my "Cotton-worm Destroyer" on their farms, if they will send me their address, postage stamp and number of acres in cotton. **WM. B. ROYALL, Proprietor.** BRENHAM, Texas, Dec. 17, 1872.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.—Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the few leading seed growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, the Marblehead Cabbages, and many other of our new and valuable vegetables. All seeds from his establishment are sold under three special warrants. His advertisements will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His illustrated catalogue for 1873 (now ready) will be sent FREE to all applicants.

ASTHMA.—Jones Whitcomb's Remedy.—Prepared from a German recipe obtained by the late Jonas Whitcomb, in Europe. It alleviated this disorder in his case when all other appliances of medical skill had been abandoned by him in despair. In no case of a purely asthmatic character has it failed to give immediate relief, and it has effected many permanent cures. Within the past few years this remedy has been used in thousands of cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no poisonous or injurious properties whatever; an infant may take it with perfect safety. **JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,** Boston, manufacturers and proprietors. For sale by druggists everywhere. jan22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOURTH ANNUAL TEXAS STATE FAIR

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This is YOUR FAIR; make it an honor to yourselves by your presence and the evidences of your industry.

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JOHN M. BARBOUR, Prop'r. No. 20 west Market Street, feb6 GALVESTON. 8m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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I introduce this season a new Tomato, the CANADA VICTOR, which is probably the earliest of all varieties. It combines just what is wanted, viz: extreme earliness, large size, the round shape, solidity, richness of color, with an entire freedom from greenness and cracking around the stem, and first-class cropping qualities. Single packets of 25 seeds, 25 cents; five packets, \$1.00. Packets of 25, seed selected from the few very earliest, 50 cents, each. My Seed Catalogue free to all. Dealers supplied at a liberal discount.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. feb5 4t



I was the first to introduce to the public the Hubbard Squash, American Turban Squash, Marblehead Mammoth Cabbage, Mexican Sweet Corn, Phinney's Water-melon, and many other

New and Valuable Vegetables.

This season I have a new and exceedingly valuable Squash, new varieties of corn, three fine melons, and other choice new vegetables for my customers.

My business is to supply what every good farmer is anxious to get, the very best of vegetable seed. I grow a hundred and fifty kinds on my four seed farms, right under my own eye, MAKING NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY, besides importing their choicest varieties from European growers. A fine selection of flower seed, home-grown and imported, will also be found in my Catalogue, which will be sent FREE to all applicants.

As stated in my Catalogue, all my seed is sold under three warrants—1st, That all money sent shall reach me. 2d, That all seed ordered shall reach the purchaser. 3d, That my seed shall be fresh and true to name.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. feb5 4t

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I have also in store—BUILDING HARDWARE of all kinds. STEAM ENGINE TRIMMINGS AND BELTING,

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CALENDAR.

Spring term opens January 1st, 1873. Annual examination, before committee, begins June 20, 1873. Annual session, June 22, 1873. Commencement day, June 25, 1873.

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AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Express Arriving at McKinney at 12:00 midnight; at Austin 4:50 P.M., and at Waco 6:30 P.M. same day. Leaving Houston DAILY (Sundays excepted) 7:30 A. M. Accommodation Arriving at McKinney at 6:30 P.M. (except Sunday) and at Austin at 6 A.M. (except Monday) next day. Leaving Houston DAILY 4:30 P. M. Returning leaves McKinney at 4 A.M.; Austin at 10:30 A.M., and Waco 9:15 A.M.; arriving at Houston at 9 P.M. same day.

ACCOMMODATION WILL NOT RUN FROM HEMPSTEAD TO MCKINNEY ON SATURDAY.

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

Passengers for Waco must take Mail and Express Train leaving Houston at 7:30 A.M. The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 2 P.M. and 2:45 A.M.; South at 2 P.M. and 9:15 P.M.

At Waco, with stages for Peoria, Woodberry, Covington, Cleburne, Acton, Granberry, Weatherford and Jacksboro, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 A.M. For Towash on Fridays at 7 A.M. For Valley Mills, Clifton, Merion, Footout, Iredell, Duffo, Stephenville on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A.M.

At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays.

At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacksboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M.

East, for Tyler and Longview, Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 A.M. For Fort Worth, daily at 7 A.M.

Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A.M.

Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A.M.

At McKinney, North, with El Paso Stage Line, daily (Sundays excepted) for Sherman, Red River City and Terminus of the M., K. and T. R. R.

West, via Pilot Point, Denton, Whitesboro, Gainesville, Decatur and Jacksboro, daily at 6 A.M.

East, (tri-weekly), Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Greenville, Bonham, Paris, Clarksville and Jefferson at 6 A.M.

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

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

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

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Drs. Wilson & Ward, Physicians and Druggists, write from Centerville, Tenn: "We purchased Allen's Lung Balsam, and it sells rapidly. We are practicing Physicians, as well as Druggists, and take pleasure in recommending a great remedy, such as we know this to be."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit. What they say about Allen's Lung Balsam can be taken as a fact. Let all afflicted test it at once, and be convinced of its real merits.

It is harmless to the most delicate child.

It contains no opium in any form.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Call for Allen's Lung Balsam.

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PROCTER & GAMBLE'S EXTRA OLIVE SOAP

is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Buy it; you will use no other. Grocers have it. Galveston Jobbers Wholesale Agents. jan29 6m

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McALPIN & BALDRIDGE, COTTON FACTORS

And COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 76 East Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. aug28 6m

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10 foot Screw Irons complete.....Currency, \$200 00 9 foot Screw Irons complete....." 180 00 8 foot Screw Irons complete....." 150 00

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

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

That the BROOKS is the Press in use.

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

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

It took the Premium at the State Fair at Houston, May 18, 1872. Price per Saw, Gold, \$4 00

JOHN W. WICKS, Agent, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

DEERING HORSE ENGINE AND GIN HOUSE RUNNING GEAR.

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

THE DEERING!

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

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SAM MATHER COTTON TIE STRETCHER.

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

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

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



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2000 A DAY. THE GREAT SOUTHERN SEWING MACHINE DEPOT,

We are now printing 2000 copies per day of our SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC BOOK PURE DIAMONDS, 156 Market St., Galveston, Texas.

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

American Lock-stitch.....\$25 00 Common Sense..... 18 00

Machine Needles of all kinds, all parts for Machines, Sewing Machines of all kinds repaired, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers for sale by T. C. CLARK, Dealer in all kinds of Sewing Machines, 156 Market street, Galveston, Texas.

CASH AGENTS WANTED. [sept11 6m]

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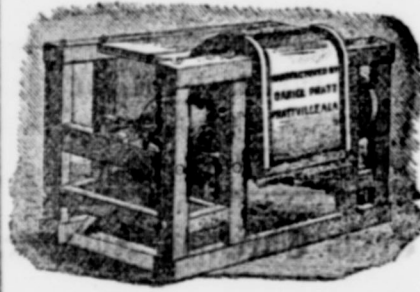
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Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

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WE CLERGYMEN WERE CURED

of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking Dr. Fittler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup, the scientific discovery of J. P. Fittler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 29 years treated these diseases exclusively with astonishing results. We believe it our Christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures. As clergymen we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Penn., suffered sixteen years, became hopeless. Rev. Thomas Murphy, D.D., Frankford, Philadelphia. Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York. Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, etc., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-fourth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fittler, Philadelphia. His valuable advice costs nothing.

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

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE BIBLE

By Wm. SMITH, LL.D. AUTHOR OF SMITH'S BIBLE DICTIONARY.

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

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Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX—No. 38.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1026.

DUTIES OF THE NEW YEAR.

Go, warm the cold; go, clothe the bare;
Go, feed the starved ones at thy door,
And let the empty-handed share
From out thy basket and thy store.

Go, wipe from Misery's eye the tear,
Take by the hand affliction's son,
And happy shall be all the year
That is thus happily begun.

Go, give the sick and weary rest,
Gladden the cells where prisoners lie;
Pour balm and oil in wounded breast,
And soothe the soul about to die.

Do thus, and thou shalt go to rest
With music round thy midnight bed:
And, blessing, shall be trebly blessed
For each such soul thus comforted.

Texas Resources.

From Tarrant County.

MR. EDITOR—As you have solicited communications from the various counties of Texas, and as I have not yet seen anything from Tarrant county, I will now give you a skeleton sketch of this county and a few impressions of Texas generally.

I have lived in Texas more than two years, have traveled over it extensively, and resided during the time in four counties. Tarrant is, I think, better than an average county, as regards health, water and timber. Farming lands are now cheap, but advancing. Good prairie land can be had at from \$2.50 to \$5 per acre, owing to location, and improved from \$10 to \$20.

Texas, like other countries, has its disadvantages as well as its advantages. I have not yet seen any of its disadvantages made public. As to soil and its adaptation to the growth of a great variety of crops, it is unsurpassed, perhaps, by any other State. The health also is as good as the best, though the northers are to be dreaded by the unacclimated and are very disagreeable. We stand much in need of more water and timber. Building material is so high as to be beyond the reach of a person of small means, consequently our houses are generally inferior and uncomfortable.

Fort Worth is situated at the junction of the West and Clear Forks of the Trinity river, on a very high bluff, commanding a magnificent view of the country for many miles. This is to be the junction of the Southern Pacific and Trans-Continental Railroads, and perhaps others, which, it is thought, will build up a city of large proportions, this being the most westerly junction now spoken of in Northern Texas.

Real estate in Fort Worth is comparatively cheap, but advancing daily. Houses are going up rapidly.

I have lived here but a short time and have not yet found anyone who had seen or could tell me anything about the preacher sent to this work. There are no church buildings in the place, but services are held by different denominations in the court and school-houses.

FORT WORTH, Jan. 22, 1873.

[Our neglect of Tarrant county has been due to the fact that none of its friends have furnished us with a sketch of its advantages. We contemplate, in next week's issue, a further description of its merits.—ED.]

A Word from Polk County.

We extract the following from a private letter to a gentleman in this city. It is from *Colita*, Polk county, Texas:

This county is not as rich as the prairie counties on the Brazos, but we have advantages which they do not possess. Good pine, white-oak and hickory in the greatest abundance. Our county is well-watered with springs and clear, running brooks. The finest place in the South is here offered for a cotton factory, and I am surprised that some company does not see the many advantages from such a locality, surrounded with every convenience, and with so many advantages over the factories of the North. Here fuel costs nothing, and living cheap. Laborers could be fed most of the year on good fat beef at 2½ cents per pound. All the expense of transportation would be saved. The planter would send his cotton in the seed to the factories, and receive his shirtings, sheeting and cottonades in return for the raw material. Will not capitalists see the point, and put up in Polk county, where all the material for building is in abundance and living cheap, factories of this character?

We have schools and churches, and a Sabbath-school, which has been kept up for twenty-three years. This speaks volumes for the morals of our youth.

Our Public Lands.

The total amount of all our public lands at this time, over and above all that has been patented from the beginning of our government, and all outstanding railroad and other certificates or claims authorized by law, is 88,842,704½ acres; amount patented during the past year, ending August 31st last, 1,036,063 acres. Total amount of land granted to railroads, 8,215,325; amount of railroad certificates patented, 2,986,412 acres; amount of railroad certificates issued not patented, 2,541,988 acres. The amount of school lands issued to the several counties of the State is about four leagues to each county, the total amount being 624 leagues to 156 counties, most of which has been patented, but some remains still unpatented.

THE reported sale of the Houston Direct Navigation Company to the Texas Central Railroad, making the terminus of that road virtually at Galveston, indicates the necessity of a coast outlet to all of our interior railroads, and the possibility of sharp, keen competition between rival routes in the future. Following this movement, we note the completion of the Union Depot at Houston, built for the accommodation of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad and International and Great Northern Railroads, where transfers from these roads are made. It would seem highly probable that these rivals of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad should combine their forces in endeavors to procure freight for the interior, the result being to cheapen rates, afford greater facilities, and correspondingly increase our home trade.

The Texas State Fair.

We extract the following from the *Houston Telegraph*:

This institution has become in the minds of our citizens what the officers and directors have designed and labored for. Already communications from the other States, even as far off as Vermont, are coming in, making inquiries relative to the Fourth State Fair, which will commence in this city on Monday, the 12th day of May next, and continue one week, and we take the liberty of publishing the following letter from one of the State Directors to show the effects already attained, and urge upon the people of the State their hearty co-operation to make this institution a still greater power in our land:

DALLAS, Jan. 20, 1873.

Jas. F. Dumble, Esq., Houston:

DEAR SIR—The Agricultural, Mechanical and Blood Stock Association of Texas did me the honor to appoint me one of the directors for the State at large, and you were kind enough to send me a copy of the proceedings of the last Fair. I am under obligations for the respect shown me by the Association, and to you for your kindness. And although I conceive my own new and flourishing city legally entitled to the State Fair proper, by primogeniture, I have great pleasure and pride in the progress of your Association. And as a Director for the time being, I shall be pleased to contribute anything within the scope of my humble means to its further advancement. Your city certainly stands ahead of any other in the State as to talent, energy and enterprise, and those eminent qualities will have their influence and their rewards. You had the first, and you still have the finest hotel in the State, and yet the popularity of your Fairs have drawn together more people than your city could accommodate with lodging. The popularity of your citizens, however, has added lustre to the other distinguishing features of your city, showing that the elements of success is triumphantly developed in the hearts of your people. I feel proud to know that it is only a matter of time, and that not long, for the Texas State Fair to compare favorably with any association of the kind in the United States. But few enterprises or public works are likely to result in more benefit to the most important interests of the State. Improving the mode and means of agriculture is the grandest work of the age, and improving the blood of stock is only second to it. These, with the encouragement given to mechanical art, are worthy the efforts of the best minds and most learned men in the State, for if they are not, as St. Paul says of a woman's hair, "her glory," they constitute the more substantial part—the pillars of strength and beauty from which the glory of a State must spring. But the very assembling of such a vast concourse of people from distant and different parts of the country must result in good in both social and business relations. The generous hospitality and courteous bearing of your citizens have given assurance and encouragement to many thousands who would most likely have never attended your Fair. This pleasurable and profitable interchange of social and business views creates a wide-spread

fraternal sentiment that would otherwise be unfelt and unknown.

If there is anything for me to do, I am at your service. With profoundest regard for the officers and members of the association, I remain truly,

JNO. M. CROCKETT.

Railroad Progress.

We learn that the International Railroad was completed to Longview on last Saturday night, so that we now have uninterrupted railroad communication from Galveston to Shreveport. The distances are as follows:

From Galveston to Houston.....	50 miles
Houston to Palestine, via the Great Northern Railroad.....	150 "
Palestine to Longview, via the International Railroad.....	76 "
Longview to Shreveport, via the Texas Pacific Railroad.....	65 "
Total from Galveston to Shreveport.....	341 "

With close connections, therefore, we may now go from this city to Shreveport within twenty hours.

The Great Northern and International have the narrow gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, but the Texas Pacific (65 miles) has the wide gauge of 5½ feet, like the road at this end from Galveston to Houston. They are now, however, about changing the gauge at that end to 4 feet 8½ inches, or what is known as the National Gauge, the same as balance of the Texas Pacific is now being constructed. In fact, all our wide-gauge railroads will soon be changed to the gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches, so that we will have one uniform gauge throughout the State.

The distance from Longview to Tyler is 38 miles, so that it will be but a short time before the International will reach Tyler.

With the additional change in gauge now contemplated between Galveston and Houston, we will have a continuous line to Tyler without change of cars.

PLANT TREES.—Every year the question becomes more serious, what shall we do for fences? We have recently given place to several valuable articles on the subject—one in this issue. The patent fence there mentioned is certainly valuable in the economical use of the old material we have on hand. We have therefore spoken in favor of planting green hedges to serve for farm fences. But little has been done in that regard. We now suggest that if our farmers will plant at suitable distances around their fields the most thrifty forest trees, they would hereafter derive great advantage in more than one respect. These trees may serve for fence posts, for shade, for fuel or timber. Several varieties of forest trees are easily transplanted, and grow well. The hackberry springs up spontaneously along the fence rows, and grows rapidly. No great amount of labor would be required to plant a row of small hackberries around the field. In a few years they would grow sufficiently to serve the purpose indicated. Other trees might answer as well or better.—*Gonzales Index.*

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. J. Taylor, Jano mission, sees much to encourage him, and reports nine accessions to the church at the first quarterly meeting.

—Rev. J. L. Lemons writes the following from his work. The good people of that circuit have prepared the way for a prosperous year, and we shall look ere long for the fruits of their preacher's labors. We wish him success in his efforts to extend the circulation of the *ADVOCATE* on his circuit:

I enter my work on the Caldwell circuit with a glad and thankful heart. My prospects for this year are very encouraging. The good people on this circuit know how to make their preacher feel like he was welcome. They have secured for me a comfortable house for the present. I think we will have a parsonage before the conference year closes. They have given to me the assurance, that while I minister to them in spiritual things, myself and family shall be abundantly supplied with temporal things. I expect to still work for the *ADVOCATE*, and hope to see its circulation largely increased on this circuit.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The *Pittsburgh Advocate* says: The value of churches and parsonages of the M. E. Church is \$70,969,114, an increase for the past year of over six million dollars. The total membership is 1,468,676, an increase of 37,669. The active itinerant ministry numbers 8,680, an increase of 716; the "local preachers" number 11,964, an increase of 582; making a total of 22,296. Of the net increase of members the *Central Advocate* says, "this is not nearly as large a gain as so large an organization should have," and of some of the other statistics: "The net increase in houses of worship for the year is 568, an average gain of about eleven each week, and the increase of value is \$5,181,337. It is doubtful whether this is a flattering statement, for it shows that we are building too many costly churches in proportion to the whole number built. The whole number of churches compared with the membership and the preachers is far too small. Pittsburgh Conference reports the largest number of churches, five hundred and ninety-one. But the report shows better in the item of parsonages. The whole number is 4,484, a net gain of 174, and a net increase in valuation of \$789,073. The average value of the parsonages is nearly two thousand dollars. Evidently our preachers are wisely paying more attention to their own personal comfort."

—The *Central Advocate* says: The editor of the *New York Advocate*, a few weeks ago, intimated that Methodist preachers were ceasing to seek out the "poor and neglected in back neighborhoods." He did not reach such a conclusion by observation in the West. We have men, old and young, in the border conferences, laboring for the church with a self-denial worthy of the older days of the itinerancy.

—The valuable law library of the late Jonathan Barnes, Esq., of Middletown, Conn., has been presented to the library of the Wesleyan University, by Mrs. Barnes.

EPISCOPAL.

—The next bishop to be consecrated in the United States will be the one hundredth in the line of American succession. The suggestion is made that the occasion be one of unusual interest.

—The *London City Press* relates

that on a recent Sunday evening, before the sermon, the rector of St. Gabriel Fenchurch and St. Margaret Patten, wearing a crimson stole, after naming the Holy Trinity, with triple crossings on the breast, requested the congregation (about seven in number besides the choir, which consisted of two boys and one adult), in future not to occupy the high pews, but to sit on the chairs in the aisle.

—At a watch-meeting held in Christ's (Episcopal) Church, in Boston, on the night of the 31st of December, the British subjects present sang "God save the Queen," and after the prayers for the President of the United States, prayers were offered for the Queen and royal family of England, with a special prayer for the Queen as "the supreme governor of the Church of England." This is the first time since the Revolution that prayers have been made in church in Boston for a sovereign of England.

—Twenty-three Episcopal clergymen are candidates for the office of Dean of the General Seminary in New York city. For the professorships of Ecclesiastical Polity and Biblical Learning there are about fifteen nominations for each. The election for these officers occurs in June next.

The Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska is now engaged in erecting the 32d church in his original missionary jurisdiction since the commencement of his episcopate, six years ago.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbytery of Chicago are considering several plans, submitted by a committee, for the increase of weekly offerings to the boards of the Church. They are as follows: First, to give a pledged amount weekly, as an act of worship, every Sabbath in church. Second, to contribute through boxes placed in the aisles, which boxes are labelled with the names of the objects for which aid is asked by the boards, and the donations for each object to be weekly given for the number of weeks in each year which is its due proportion, all of them being contributed to in the course of the year. Third, to contribute on the envelope plan, such a pledged amount as each member of a family can afford.

—The members of the First Presbyterian Church, Newburg, New York, on New Years day presented a purse containing *twenty-eight hundred dollars* to Rev. William T. Spole, D.D., who was for many years the faithful and esteemed pastor of the church, but as he has now ceased to be their pastor, is not for that reason forgotten or neglected.

—The committees of the two Presbyterian churches in Canada (the Canada Presbyterian church and the Presbyterian church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland) have agreed upon a basis of union, which was substantially approved at the meeting of the General Assembly and the synod of these two bodies. Some amendments were proposed, and the perfection of the plan delayed another year. The Presbyterian churches of the Eastern province are also parties to this movement.

—Among the sad consequences of the civil war has been the destruction of many of the colleges in the South. The Presbyterians seem to have suffered as much in this way as any body of Christians. La Grange College, in Tennessee, was utterly wrecked. Oakland College, in Mississippi, has been sold, and when its debts are paid but a small sum of money will remain in the hands of the trustees. At the last meeting of the Synod of Georgia it was deemed best that the doors of Oglethorpe University should be closed. Davidson College, in North Carolina, Hampden Sidney, in Virginia, and the College at Clarksville, Tennessee, remain.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—Protracted services are reported at Cave Spring and Box Creek, Crittenden county; at Shiloh, Webster county; at Mt. Pleasant, Union county; and at Old Cypress, Muhlenburg county, which resulted in eighty-eight professions of faith.

—There were eighteen accessions at a protracted meeting held in Henry county, Mo., and a new church was organized.

—The Board of Missions lately passed a resolution in favor of the thorough classical and theological preparation of candidates for the foreign field.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Congregational Church, Rev. Dr. Goodwin, pastor, and parsonage, in Chicago, were destroyed by fire last week. The church building was one of the finest in the country. It cost \$175,000, and the last indebtedness had just been paid off.

—Of the 104 Congregational churches in Wisconsin, only thirty-four are self-supporting, and but six have parsonages.

BAPTIST.

—Rev. J. H. Millard, Secretary of the Baptist Union, England, says that additions to the Baptists for ten years past have been greater in number than any previous ten years.

—Bishop A. C. Coxe, who is now on a visit to the Episcopal mission at Hayti, has consecrated the Church of the Holy Trinity at Port-au-Prince. On Sunday, December 18, at the early service to the English portion of the people, he confirmed four persons, and at the French service, held at a later hour, he confirmed thirty-five persons, mostly adults.

LUTHERAN.

—In 1863 there were reported in this country 1,431 Lutheran ministers, 2677 congregations, and 185,217 communicant members. In 1873 the report shows 2,309 ministers, 4115 congregations, and 485,085 communicants. The growth of the church bearing the Lutheran name has been more rapid in proportion, than that of any other denomination. The Synodical Conference has 824 ministers, 1348 congregations, and 187,073 communicant members. The unionistic General Synod has but 680 ministers, 1183 congregations, and 103,632 communicants, and the half-and-half General Council has only 454 ministers, 880 congregations and 135,602 communicants. The rest are partly in the Southern General Synod, and partly connected with none of the general organizations.

—The English Lutheran congregation of Dayton, Ohio, has contributed \$40,000 towards the endowment fund of Wittenburg College.

—Four young men are in course of preparation at Gettysburg College (Lutheran) for foreign missionary work. Recently a missionary to India and another to Liberia, have been sent out by the Lutheran Board of Missions. The contributions from the Pennsylvania Synod for Foreign Missions last year were only \$5000. The Synod numbers one hundred thousand communicants and an effort is to be made to raise the contributions to \$25,000 the present year.

REFORMED CHURCH.

—In round numbers, there were, in 1872, 1000 Sunday-schools, numbering 60,000 scholars, connected with the "Reformed Church in the United States," and the total number of Sunday-school scholars in the "Reformed Church in America" was about 25,000.

—The Reformed Church has been an organized congregation for more than one hundred and fifty years. It was once a large congregation, and the only church within a circuit of twenty miles. This venerable church

is now quite restricted in numbers, wealth and scope of territory. It dedicated a new church in the fall which will soon be entirely paid for.

—The only Reformed Church that has ever taken \$1000 at one collection for the Board of Domestic Missions is the First Church of Brooklyn. This has just been done for the second time.

—The annual donation of the congregation at East Millstone, N. J., to their pastor, Rev. A. McWilliam, on December 17th, amounted to \$405.

CATHOLIC.

—Twelve young men were ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in Baltimore on the 23d of December, and a number of others were recently ordained at the Seminary of our Lady of Angels, Suspension Bridge.

—Father Burke has been ordered to Rome on account of his declining health.

—Shanghai is the stronghold of Romanists in China, where their adherents are estimated at 80,000.

—Marre, a Catholic priest of Haravillers, has informed the bishop of Versailles of his renunciation of the Catholic faith. He is now studying Protestant theology in Lausanne.

—German papers, and even the secular ones, have much to say about the unpleasant relations that exist between Germany and the Pope. The Pope asserts, on every public occasion, that his church is persecuted, and that Germany, especially Bismarck, is his great enemy. The German government seems to be very firm in the position it has taken with reference to church matters; it will not allow the Pope to have any directing influence whatever in its affairs. Bismarck allows Catholics to remain Catholics, but he makes them comply with the laws of the Empire, let the Pope say what he will.

—Infallibility has met with a cold reception in the land of Tell. Nearly every important province either has an Old Catholic society organized, and in vigorous life, or is making preparations looking to that end; and the movement against the dogma is conducted with executive force, as well as enthusiasm, which promises permanent results of the most gratifying character. Freedom, ecclesiastically, as well as politically, is indigenous to the soil of the "Alpine land," and the result noted is therefore not so surprising.

—In St. Louis there has been a German Catholic daily paper started, called *Amerika*; they have now completed arrangements to start a similar paper in New York. It seems that Rome understands and appreciates the power of the press.

JEWISH.

A writer in the *Jewish Chronicle* calculates that in the year 1880 the nation of Israel is to be restored to Palestine.

—The *Jewish Messenger* records a steady turning of the tide of public opinion in favor of the Jews in Europe. An editor in Darmstadt has been punished for publishing a scurrilous article against them, and a pamphlet attacking them has been suppressed in Craeow.

—Rev. Dr. I. Hildesheimer has established a Jewish Seminary in Berlin. The studies are to comprise the Bible with exegesis and Targumim, Hebrew and Aramaic Grammar; the Babylonian Talmud in a discursive form, with regard to the decisions of the Halachah; the Ritual, Jerusalem Talmud, Midrash, etc. The tuition is to be gratuitous. Down to the most recent times, celebrated Rabbinical schools have existed at Metz, Frankfort, Prague and Altona; and those at Posen, Fuerth and Pressburg are still flourishing.

Ministerial Qualifications.

MR. EDITOR—In your issue of the first of January I find some remarks on this subject, by Rev. J. W. F., that are to be admitted with hesitation. I fear they may do harm. Speaking of the time at which one should enter the ministry, he says: "In the main, soon as one feels a divine impression of duty, even as early as sixteen years of age, as many have done, provided he have the necessary qualification as argued in a former article; but if he lack this necessary qualification, he had better tarry awhile in the school of the prophets. This, I repeat, will be no loss of time, either to him, the church, or the world of sinners. But what if he be a married man with considerable family before he feels the call? Shall he then obey the divine impulse or remain in the local ranks?"

In Acts iv, 19, we read: "But Peter and John answered and said unto them, whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God judge ye." How many sinners have been lost by procrastination, who can tell? How many Christians, inwardly moved to preach, have been lost by disobedience, who can calculate? The command comes, "You go work to-day in my vineyard." The son says, "let me bury my father," or "let me bid them farewell that are at my father's house." "He that putteth his hand to the plow and looketh back is not worth the kingdom of God." While we hesitate sinners are dying. "What thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might." In waiting to secure an education may not many sinners be lost? May not the young man lose his impression to preach, and feel a call to the law or medicine or matrimony?

I wish not to be understood as pleading for ignorance in the ministry, or for indolence or for neglect of study. The man who would be accepted and useful "must study to show himself a workman that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." I know Rev. James Russel, formerly of the South Carolina Conference, who is said to have begun to travel the circuit with his spelling-book in his saddle-bags. He was successful, I think, from the first, and was remarkably useful to the end of life. He studied on his circuit. Dr. Clarke remarks that all our learned and logical reasoning will not save souls without our preaching is baptized with the Holy Ghost.

There was a man in Ireland named Thomas Brown, as related by Mr. Maffit to Dr. Winans, who had been a very bad man and very ignorant. He was no sooner converted than he felt it his duty to preach. He applied to the conference for work. They denied him once or twice. At length he got an opportunity to address the conference for himself, and said, "brethren, I know I am very ignorant, but I think I know Jesus to be my Savior, and I think it is my duty to preach. Have you not some work where the people are very poor and ignorant? Send me to such a work." They sent him to very much such a work as he had described. On his way he bought a dictionary and an English grammar. In the course of a few years he reported many converts, and had made rapid progress in his studies. In the course of six years he had few superiors, and not many peers in the conference. I know Rev. Thomas Coleman, of the Georgia Conference. He was the poorest expounder of a text I think I ever heard as an itinerant preacher, but he was gifted in exhortation. He was full of zeal and was able to bear much labor. He came to our circuit when we were spiritually dead. There was no Sabbath-school, and few, if any, class-meetings. In

two years he revived the camp-meeting. He had one the first year and two the next. He added four hundred members and left the circuit benefited in all respects. I doubt whether Bishop Andrew could have effected more. His language and matter would have been less understood than Brother Coleman's. He could not have had the sympathies of the people as did the latter, and he could not have endured to exhort as he did.

I saw, not long since, in the Nashville *Advocate* an account of a peasant preacher—perhaps his name was Stanley—who could count converts by hundreds, if not equal to Whitefield.

Lorenzo Dow was opposed by the conference, or a few of it, for some time, either for his ignorance or his eccentricities; yet he felt "woe is me if I preach not the Gospel!" He followed what he felt a divine call to be—a cosmopolite. He crossed the Atlantic several times; crossed the Indian Nations; crossed mighty rivers, and who of late years was able to count so many "living epistles known and read of all men."

I know a minister of the Trinity Conference who was received with some opposition, and was called a "gum log" at first, who is now quite as popular and, perhaps, successful, as some others, and can do much good by his singing.

I have heard it told of one of the ablest men of the Georgia Conference that when he first began, his presiding elder advised him to desist for want of promise. Nearly the same is reported. I think, in regard to one of the most eloquent of our superintendents. Dr. Hopkins, it is said, advised Rev. Jasper Mercer, a Baptist minister—one who stood high as a strong and useful man—to go home, for he never could be a preacher. Perhaps no man has done more for the Baptist Church in Georgia than he. The Baptists are very numerous in that State.

Ichabod may be written upon the banners of the church when we set too high an estimate upon education, and reject all the uneducated. David would not wear Saul's armor, but preferred his sling and stone. David, too, when but a youth, was chosen before his elder and more promising brothers. "Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit," saith the Lord. "Not many noble, not many mighty, are called; but God hath chosen the foolish things of the world to confound the mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen; yea, and things which are not, to bring to naught things that are, that no flesh should glory in his presence."

There is in the essay under investigation another objectionable feature. It is a distrust of the Great Shepherd in regard to supplies for himself and household. Was ever a man known to starve who was an humble, self-sacrificing minister? They have been hard run, no doubt, many times. The gospel has all along been propagated by sacrifice. Woe to the church when its ministers covet gold! I hope I shall not be understood as apologizing for the stinginess of the church. It was remarked that "better for one to suffer than many." Surely, it is better that our families be stinted, and even brought to a piece of bread, than that many souls be lost through the disobedience of one called of God to preach.

"Be it my only wisdom here
To serve the Lord with filial fear,
With loving gratitude;
Superior sense may I display
By shunning every evil way,
And walking in the good."

J. G. COTTON.
JEFFERSON, Texas, Jan. 18, 1873.

Jas. Suydam, Esq., merchant of New York city, lately deceased, among other princely legacies, bequeathed \$25,000 to the American Tract Society, of which he was an honored and highly-esteemed vice-president.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The hide trade is lively in Corpus Christi.

The citizens of Waco are grading their streets.

There are 1083 miles of railway in Texas to-day.

Immigrants are going rapidly to Bosque county.

They are boring artesian wells in Nueces Valley.

Corn sells in Weatherford at sixty cents per bushel.

Temperance is steadily on the increase in Jasper.

A great deal of cotton is coming into market at Waco.

Forty public schools have been established in Hunt county.

The Presbyterians of Gonzales are about to build a church.

A Medical Association will be organized in Lamar county.

The merchants of Waco are discontinuing the credit system.

The farmers about Gonzales are setting to work in good earnest.

The Methodists of Tyler are about to build their pastor a parsonage.

The *Index* estimates the cotton crop of Gonzales county at 4000 bales.

The *Waco Examiner* reports an attempted incendiarism in that city.

Rev. Jas. Younge, the temperance lecturer, has been visiting Brenham.

Half a dozen immigrant families arrive daily in Bryan, so says the *Appeal*.

The Central road will branch at Rice station, ten miles above Corsicana.

There is nine and a half feet of water on Aransas bar at high water.

The *Sentinel* reports improvements in the way of new buildings at Brownsville.

A bridge is being built across the Leon some eighteen miles above Gatesville.

The Immigrant Aid and Supply Company of Denison, is favorably regarded.

The ice has been thick enough at Tyler for skating during the last cold weather.

Our Houston exchanges report an immense accumulation of cotton in that city.

The *Telegraph* says that new and neat brick buildings are going up in Houston.

Work has commenced on the freight depot of the Trans-Continental at Sherman.

The wolves are said to be rather too demonstrative in the neighborhood of Blanco.

The *New York Herald* has sent a correspondent to Texas who is writing us up favorably.

Two thousand Chinese laborers are at work on the Texas Pacific at Longview, Upshur county.

From the *Press* we learn that a National Bank will soon be established in Paris, Lamar county.

Hempstead is said to be improving as a town, and gives many indications of thrift and prosperity.

Texas contains now forty agricultural societies, nearly all of which were organized during the last two years.

Not more than half the cotton in Eastern Texas has been sent to market, simply for want of transportation.

Since the first of January, 1700 bales of cotton were shipped from Crockett by the Great Northern Railroad.

At a late stock-raisers' meeting in Bee county, a resolution was passed that nobody be allowed to skin dead cattle except the owners thereof, or persons permitted by them.

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

The *Mexia Ledger* is in for not letting any serve on the jury except the more intelligent portion of the community.

The *Victoria Advocate* reports the epizootic as causing the complete suspension of staging from that place to the outside world.

Mr. T. W. Pierce, President of the Columbus and San Antonio Railroad, will very soon put forty miles of this road under contract.

The *San Antonio Herald* reports another fight between the "cow boys" and the Indians, in which eleven of the latter were killed.

The *Courier* claims that the small-pox is not in Sherman, and that the man who was supposed to have it, died of a different disease.

It is estimated that the adoption of currency charges by the railways of this State has reduced the tariff on freights at least 12½ per cent.

The *Corsicana Observer* reports another smash-up on the Central Railroad above Bellville. No one was injured, although several cars were destroyed.

An exchange says that a sample of silver ore from a three foot vein in Llano county, Texas, gave a yield of 586 ounces of silver and 75.45 per cent. of lead.

Bonham has donated \$20,000 to the Texas and Pacific Railway, the depot to be located immediately south of the courthouse. So we learn from the *News* of that place.

The *Waco Examiner* says: "A long train of cars, freighted entirely with lumber and skingles, drove up at the depot yesterday. Building material must be in demand, and improvements rife, or those things wouldn't be thus."

The *Enterprise*, of Bonham says: "And now a lady, in our neighbor county of Red River, in the town of Clarksville, has given birth to five babies in one time—all fine, healthy children. Now who says Texas is not the 'garden spot?'"

The *Gatesville Sun* says: "Tom B. Owens and Col. Fautleroy returned from a lengthy trip to the frontier. They brought many fine specimens of silver ore. They report Hamilton, Comanche, Brown and Coleman counties as entirely free from the presence of Indians for some time."

The *National Index*, published at Tyler, says: "A large force of railroad hands are engaged this week on the deep cut in that section of Federal Courthouse street immediately west of the Baptist church and jail. The street crossing nearest these two buildings will be on the same grade that the track will be."

The *McKinney Enquirer* says: "The business of our town is rapidly increasing. The exaggerated small-pox reports that went abroad materially affected commercial matters for a time. Now, however, we see signs of prosperous activity all around us. Cotton is arriving from all points, and prices are very remunerative."

The *Gonzales Index* says: "Bituminous coal of an excellent quality has been found in the vicinity of Peach creek, in the eastern part of this county. We saw a specimen this week in the shop of Mr. Aycock, blacksmith of this place. Mr. Aycock informs us that it produces a good heat in the forge after the bitumen is consumed. We are satisfied from the specimen that it would be excellent in the generation of steam."

Correspondence.

The Missionary Enterprise.

BY REV. T. T. SMOTHERS.

Since the pen of the eloquent Wayland has portrayed the dignity of the missionary enterprise, no one will attempt to retouch a picture which has been presented to admiring Europe and America as one of those rare productions of genius; so much like angel visits on our earth—"few and far between." In Wayland's moral painting the coloring is lighted up by the purified fires of the sanctuary, every tint is expressive of mental grandeur, and the shadowings involve the elements of sublimity. But the emotions of the morally sublime are not the deepest that are called out by the spirit of missions. There is an emotion yet more touching and distinctive, which belongs to this enterprise—it is *tenderness*.

Tenderness becomes humanity. It is better to weep than to laugh. The modern Cæsar, when he wore the iron crown of France, never appeared more truly great than when, under the trembling light of the moon, he wept on the field of battle over the affectionate dog, keeping his death-watch beside the remains of a master whose voice should never salute him more.

In days more distant from ours, Xerxes, whose command had enough of potency to burden the earth with the living masses of his army destined for the invasion of Greece, has left but one line in his history able to withstand the pelting storms of time—it is the record of the fact that he wept at the thought of death's wide harvest, spread out like a map, in the plains below him. These tears of tender melancholy remain, while everything else the monarch may have done is lost, or losing itself, in the great whirlpool of years!

The King of Kings, Jesus, the Judge of the earth, when on his earthly mission, left no pledges of his divine humanity more precious than his tears. He wept at the tomb of his friend—he wept over the snow-white towers of Jerusalem, destined by the righteous judgments of heaven to sudden ruin—and the Roman plough, passing over Mariah, could not, when it tore up the lowest foundations of the temple, obliterate the traces of a Savior's tears.

The soul goes out in its eternal, blissful tour of the heavenly world with tears. Sublimity may fill the flashing eye with fire-thrill through the frame, and give new intensity to the consciousness of existence; tenderness carries a man from himself, and gives up his poured out affections into another's bosom. The one enlarges; the other diffuses and distributes through the wide ranges of humanity its own forgotten being. The one may be excited by the voice of the thunder speaking solemnly to the dark clouds, by the beetling brow of the mountain, by the sound of many waters; the other claims no affinities to inanimate bulk or brutal force, its gushing affections flow only at the touch of a soul, or when the spirit of God breathes on the heart, disposing it to immense goodness, or the overflowing of benevolence.

Just before the *missionary enterprise* commenced, the earth presented one of its darkest historical pictures. War! war! with brazen throat, belated from continent to continent, and howled over every sea. The truce was asked only to renew the stores of national venom, and the preparations for national extermination. The remote shores of this western world were stained with fratricidal blood, and shaded with Gallic and British standards.

Side by side, quiet at last, in death, on the gory fields of the American Revolution, lay the soldier of Eng-

land, the soldier of France, of Hesse, of Prussia, of Poland. And yet the American struggle was only as a few drops before a horrible cataract of waters, precipitated by whirlwinds from the rent clouds to the earth, when compared with the gigantic water spouts that, at the commencement of the French revolution, walked terribly from the Champ de Mars to the Pyramids of the Nile, and from the Eternal City to the embers of Moscow, hurling ancient dynasties to the howling winds, and forming bubble kingdoms of imposing, though transient, magnificence, where the beast of the iron foot had trodden down the concentrations of the feudal ages.

The world was full of widows and orphans. There was no comforter. Infidelity would not stand by its followers, either in life or death. None but the messengers of the Most High could impart consolation. They came; angels, having the everlasting Gospel to preach, brushed away the sulphur clouds of battle, and taught that the nations should love each other, and learn war no more.

As far as their silver trumpets have sounded and the ravishing music of their songs been heard by the kingdoms of the earth, so far has sweet peace succeeded, and the milk of human kindness been poured out to the sorrowful and the afflicted.

Examples speak a more impressive language than words. If the missionary spirit is that of tenderness, the lives, the sacrifices, self-denials, and labors of the missionary will be imbued with the dew of human kindness. Did the tenderness of the illustrious Coke acknowledge the common boundary of earthly affection? Geographical limits were nothing to him. The wide earth he strode—the wide seas he sailed—the broad oceans he crossed, in calm, in tempest, in shipwreck, carrying up with him, from the dripping wave, his only freight—the immortal love of the gospel for perishing souls. England, Ireland, France, the West Indies and America saw him again and again on his tender errands, more heavenly each time; and when his waning years prophesied of his coming rest, he conceived the immense and almost boundless design of adding India to the fields inclosed by a Savior's love. Hail first missionary to India! Proudly rides thy bark before the fragrant land breeze, freshening from the Isle of Bourbon. Midnight has arrived and gone again; and at this accustomed hour of prayer thy body is cold in death. Translated from the threshold of India to the kingdom of heaven, without sickness, at the holy hour of intercession. How great, O how great, the change—from prayer to everlasting praises!

A ship was seen bearing up against the obstinate winds of the great Indian Ocean. It moved without proclamation, or shout or defiance, bowing like a reed before the monsoon and glancing through the permitting waves like a peaceful swan. There were on board that ship two hearts united by the tenderest love—he, the missionary and minister of Jesus Christ, she, the lovely vine clinging to the oak for human support, while she lifts up her rich, red clusters to heaven. One in Jesus, one in the glorious purpose of preaching the gospel to the heathen; one in the sacred union of souls, in the mingling of pure affections—happy pair! how shall the very heavens glow with eternal beauty over your heads to shelter you from the scorplings of India's fierce haired sun; and how shall the balmy winds breathe health over the waste that these lovely pioneers of American benevolence to heathen India may long breathe the vital air, and go on together to life's far distant verge, loving the miserable more and more, as their own love towards each other gains new strength at every successive stage

of their Christ-like career! But why the tumult of baffling winds? The coast of India gained and lost again, is like the tantalizing stream, that, fabulous, flies away from the thirsty lip. The vessel, like a sea bird on ruffled wing, scours along under the angry brow of the tempest. Why does gloom gather on the good man's brow? Why sits he pale and disconsolate, disturbed and agonizing by the bed-side of his companion all the live long night, and why watch out the day? Shall she die, away from the land of her father's; away from every tender tie save her husband and her God, even before the great work, for which she lived, for which she had renounced country and friends, had been commenced? Prepare thy self for bitterness, thou pale watcher, for thou art all lonely and sorrowful by the dying bed of that devoted being whose heart, though breaking up in death, still clings to thee. Thou art the only witness of those last looks which reveal thoughts of impassioned fervor for wandering ones that travel life over in a twinkling of time. Recalling every tender thought, every endearing word, she steps alone into eternity, pointing with her farewell gesture to idolatrous India. In the spicy isle of the Indian Ocean a column of marble bears this plaintive tale and bears the name of Harriet Newell.

A traveler on his horse was toiling beneath the sun of Georgia. He had overpassed the sands, the broken hills, the forests, the rude wigwam; the dark scowls of Indian suspicion rose on his view, like the phantasms of a hideous dream. He meekly spoke to those who had rarely known the white man, save in battle or treachery. He spoke to them tenderly of Jesus; he told them how his Savior and their Savior had died for them, and how, like his Savior, he was willing to lay down his life for them, if they would only love the Lord. Surprised and overpowered to tears by such language from a white man, the unbending sternness of the savage character began to soften into the mellowness and glow of Christian love. This traveler loved these benighted Indians unto death; he laid himself down on their blanket, and they saw, with broken and adoring hearts, how a good man—a lamented missionary—could die.

BRYAN, Jan. 19, 1873.

Texas Methodists not Social.

A correspondent, writing from Fort Worth, Tarrant county, among other items, makes the following remarks, which it would be well for every Methodist to read:

MR. EDITOR—This is an important field for Methodism, and we need a live man to cultivate it.

I have found Texas Methodists quite different from those in the older States. So far as social, friendly or religious intercourse are concerned—though a Methodist—I have found more of it among other denominations or outside of any church. I have always promptly handed in my church letters the first opportunity, where I have lived, and invariably left a stranger to the membership. I have heard similar complaints from others. I must say that other denominations pursue a different course in this respect. A stranger belonging to any other church is hunted up, made welcome, and a lively interest taken in his temporal and spiritual concern. He is made to feel that he is a brother, and a chord is struck which touches his heart, and endears him to the church and its membership. H.

Eat with thankfulness what is set before you.

Never smoke, nor drink any intoxicating drinks.

WASTE BASKET.

A man in the write place—An editor.

To make both ends meet—Bow very low.

A drawing-room—The apartment of a dentist.

A sad dog—One who tarries long at his whine.

How to handle a red-hot iron—Wait until it cools.

Irony—To ask a hardware merchant the price of cast-steel soap.

A Harvard student defines flirtation to be attention without intention.

Which are the most seasonable clothes for all seasons?—Pepper and salt.

If you don't look carefully after the bits of your horse, you may one day be looking after the bits of your carriage.

"I came near selling my boots the other day," said Scuttle to a friend. "How so?" "Well, I had them half-soled."

The man who said two porcupines make one prickly pair, is a knight of the quill, and not a professor of the higher mathematics.

The knowing ones tell us that the only way to get pure Port wine is to go to Oporto, raise the grapes, press the wine, put it into the cask yourself, and ride on it all the way home.

An Irish editor got out of a railroad car to take some refreshment, and the train started without him. "Stop there!" he shouted, "stop, ye old stame wagin, ye've got a passenger aboard that's left behind!"

A man called another an extortioner for suing him. "Why, my friend," replied the man who brought the suit, "I did it to oblige you." "To oblige me, indeed—how so?" "Why, to oblige you to pay me."

A man was examining an umbrella, and commented on its fine quality. "Yes," said a person present, "he fancies everything he sees." "And," added a third party, "is inclined to seize everything he fancies."

Said a Detroit lady to a gentleman of that city: "You are not a musician, I believe?" "No," said he; "if I were the proprietor of a hand organ set expressly to play 'Old hundred,' I couldn't get seventy-five out of it."

Victor Hugo says of the Paris *gamin*: "There are two things of which he is the Tantalus, which he is always wishing for, but never attains—the overthrow of the government, and to get his trowsers mended."

"What are you digging there for?" asked a loiterer of three men who were digging a trench in the street. "Money, zur," the answer came. The man watched the operation until the joke got through the roots of his hair, and then moved on.

A lady recently asked a distinguished member of the French Academy of Sciences, "What is the use of being an academician, if you can't tell what comets are made of?" To which the learned man replied, "Madame, that I may be able to say I don't know."

A gentleman, while making a speech in Lawrence, Mass., the other evening, inadvertently stepped forward and off the platform. To the peals of laughter that greeted his unlucky fall, he claimed that any speaker had a right "to come down to the level of his audience."

An exchange says: "If, instead of the closing anthem, some of our ministers should, at the close of the service, give the orders: 'Attention, worshippers! For hats, dive! For overcoats, go! Jerk, twist, plunge! Make yourself ridiculous, all! the effect would hardly be a variation from the present style of getting ready to go out of church.'"

Our Monthlies for February.

Superstitions.

Misfortunes are not so uncommon, for instance, that the occurrence of a disaster of some sort after the spilling of salt at the table can be regarded as surprising. If three or four persons, who are discussing the particular superstition relating to salt-sellers, can cite instances of an apparent connection between a misfortune and the contact of salt with a table-cloth, the circumstance is in no sense to be wondered at; it would be much more remarkable if the contrary were the case. There is scarcely a superstition of the commoner sort which is not in like manner based, not on some remarkable coincidence, but on the occasional occurrence of quite common coincidences. It may be said, indeed, of the facts on which nearly all the vulgar superstitions have been based, that it would have amounted to little less than a miracle if such facts were not common in the experience of every person. Any other superstitions could be just as readily started, and be very quickly supported by as convincing evidence. If the present writer were to announce to-morrow in all the papers and on every wall that misfortune is sure to follow when any person is ill-advised enough to pair a fingernail between ten and eleven o'clock on any Friday morning, that announcement would be supported within a week by evidence of the most striking kind. In less than a month it would be an established superstition. If this appears absurd or incredible, let the reader consider merely the absurdity of ordinary superstitions. Take, for instance, fortune-telling by means of cards. If our police reports did not assure us that such vaticination is believed in by many, would it be credible that reasoning beings could hope to learn anything of the future from the order in which a few pieces of painted paper happened to fall when shuffled? Yet it is easy to see why this or any other way of telling fortunes is believed in. Persons believe in the predictions of fortune-tellers for the seemingly excellent reason that such predictions are repeatedly fulfilled. They do not notice that (setting apart happy guesses based on known facts) there would be as many fulfillments if every prediction had been precisely reversed. It is the same with other common superstitions. Reverse them, and they are as trustworthy as before. Let the superstition be that to every one spilling salt at dinner some great piece of good luck will occur before the day is over; let seven years of good fortune be promised to the person who breaks a mirror; and so on. These new superstitions would be before long supported by as good evidence as those now in existence; and they would be worth as much, since both orders of superstition are worth nothing.—*Living Age*.

Life Insurance Facts.

In 1861 the total income of the companies was less than seven millions, and their total assets under thirty millions; in 1871 the income must have been one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the assets considerably above three hundred millions. Nothing more striking than these figures can be adduced to show the favor life insurance has met with, the great power it has secured to itself, and the trust that has been placed in its management. But there is another side to the picture which is not so flattering.

When a policy is issued, the contemplated method of its termination is the death of the holder or the expiration of the term for which he was assured. Under the heads of "death" and "expiry" ought to be found, therefore, all or nearly all the policies terminated in

any given year. How nearly the facts correspond with the reasonable expectation may be learned from the annual reports of the New York Insurance Department. These reports deal merely with the companies authorized to do business in this State, but they cover, nevertheless, a very large proportion of the business of the country. From them it appears that in 1864 (the first year for which returns were properly classified), of the policies terminated (excluding those "changed" and "not taken"), but fifteen per cent. ceased through "death" and "expiry," and that even this small percentage had shrunk in 1871 to less than seven and a half! The decrease in the number terminated in the natural and proper methods has been accompanied by an increase of those ended in modes which are a reproach to the business. The modes here referred to are "surrender" and "lapse." It must be understood that in surrender the policy is delivered up to the company for a small consideration, and is cancelled; and that in lapse the company confiscates to itself all, be it much or little, which the unfortunate holder has paid upon it. With this understanding, the significance of the following facts will be apparent. The figures are taken, as before, from the New York reports, and policies "changed" and "not taken" are not considered. In 1864 twelve per cent. of terminated policies were surrendered, and seventy-three per cent. lapsed—and lapse and surrender swallowed up eighty-five per cent. of the whole; in 1871 twenty-one and a third per cent. were surrendered, seventy-one and a third per cent. lapsed—and lapse and surrender took the lion's share of nearly ninety-three per cent. Verily, "something is rotten in the state of Denmark." In view of the average experience of the last eight years, it may be said that of every ten policies which cease, but one will do so by death and expiry, while one and a half will be given up for a slight compensation, and seven and a half will be absolutely thrown away by the holders. The number of policies which fail of their proper use would, perhaps, surprise the general reader more even than the statement of percentages. In 1871 the number of policies really terminated in companies of New York was 124,275; of these, 9063 were by death and expiry; 145,212 lapsed and were surrendered, of which 88,706 were by lapse alone. When next the companies issue their circulars and expatiate upon the blessings bestowed by life assurance on the widow and the orphan, let them devote a paragraph or two to the loss, disappointment and vexation which in some way or other, through it, are inflicted upon thousands who wish to avail themselves of its benefits and are excluded.—*Galaxy*.

FROM WHOM ARE THE GERMANS DESCENDED?—Two savants of high reputation have lately undertaken to seek out the origin of that German race which has just put itself at the head of military Europe. One is Wilhelm Obermiller, a German ethnologist, member of the Vienna Geographical Society, whose startling theory nevertheless is that the Germans are the direct descendants of Cain! The other scholar, M. Quatrefages, a man of still greater reputation, devotes himself to a proposition almost as extraordinary—namely, that the Prussian pedigree is Finn and Slav, with only a small pinch of Teuton, and hence, in an ethnographical view, is anti-German!

That M. Quatrefages should maintain such a postulate, his patriotism if not his scientific reputation might lead us to expect; but that Obermiller should be so eager to trace German origin back to the first murderer is rather more surprising.

John Chinaman.

John is a most apt and intelligent labor-machine. Show him once your tactics in any operation, and ever after he imitates them as accurately as does the parrot its memorized sentences. So when the Pacific railroad was being bored through the hard granite of the Sierras it was John who handled the drill and sledge as well as the white laborer. He was hurled by thousands on that immense work, and it was the tawny hand of China that hewed out hundreds of miles for the transcontinental pathway. Nor is this all. He is crowding into one avenue of employment after another in California. He fills our woolen and silk mills; he makes slippers and binds shoes; he is skilled in the use of the sewing-machine; cellar after cellar in San Francisco is filled with these Celestial brownies rolling cigars; his fishing-nets are in every bay and inlet; he is employed in scores of the lesser establishments for preserving fruit, grinding salt, making matches, etc. He would quickly jump into the places of the carpenter, mason and blacksmith were he allowed, for there are numbers of them whose knowledge of these and other trades is sufficient at least to render them useful as assistants. He learns quickly to cook and wash in our American fashion. He is neat in person, can be easily ruled, does not set up an independent sovereignty in the kitchen, has no followers, will not outshine his mistress in attire; and, although not perfect, yet affords a refreshing change from our Milesian tyrants of the roast and washtub. But when you catch this Celestial domestic treasure, be sure that the first culinary operations performed for his instruction are correctly manipulated, for his imitativeness is of a cast-iron rigidity. Once in the mould, it can only with great difficulty be altered. Burn your toast or your pudding, and he is apt to regard the accident as the rule.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Old and New World Homes.

A recent English writer says the first thing that struck him in American landscape painting was the absence of man and the domestic animals from the pictures, and the preponderance of rude wild nature; and his first view of this country seems to have made the same impression. But it is certainly true that the traveler through any of our older States will see ten houses, rural habitations, to one in England or Ireland, though, as a matter of course, nature here looks much less domesticated and much less expressive of human occupancy and contact. The Old World people have clung to the soil closer and more lovingly than we do. The ground has been more precious. They have had none to waste, and have made the most of every inch of it. Wherever they have touched they have taken root and thrive as best they could. Then the American is more cosmopolitan and less domestic. He is not so local in his feelings and attachments. He does not bestow himself upon the earth or upon his home as his ancestors did. He feathers his nest very little. Why should he? He may migrate to-morrow and build another. He is like the passenger pigeon that lays its eggs and rears its young upon a little platform of bare twigs. Our poverty and nakedness is, in this respect, I think, beyond dispute. There is nothing nest-like about our homes, either in their interior or exteriors. Even wealth and taste and foreign aids rarely attain that cosy, mellowing atmosphere that pervades not only the lowly birth-places, but the halls and manor-houses of older lands. And what do our farms represent but so much real estate, so much cash value? Only where man loves the soil and nestles to it closely and long, will it take on this beneficent and human

look which foreign travelers miss in our landscape; and only where homes are built with fondness and emotion, and in obedience to the social, paternal and domestic instincts, will they hold the charm and radiate and be warm with the feeling I have described.—*Galaxy*.

Possibly the death of Mr. Greeley, after a prolonged delirium induced in part by political excitement, may add for Americans some fresh interest to the theory of a paper which just previous to that pathetic event M. Lunier had read before the Paris Academy of Medicine. The author confessed his statistics to be incomplete, but regarded them as ample for the decisive formulation of the proposition that great political crises tend to increase the number of cases of mental alienation. The leading point of his elaborate argument appears to be the classification of fresh cases of insanity developed since the beginning of the late French war. The strongest comparison is one indicating an excess of seven per cent. in the number of such cases, proportioned to the population in the departments conquered and occupied by the Germans, over those which they did not invade. Finally, M. Lunier reckons the cases of mental alienation induced by the late political and military events in France at from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred. Politics without war may, it is considered, produce the same results—results not at all surprising, of course, except as to their extent. As to this last, if M. Lunier's figures and deductions be correct, the mental strain of exciting politics is even more destructive than has been generally supposed.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

MADISON AS A TEMPERANCE MAN. Many years ago, when the temperance movement began in Virginia, ex-President Madison lent the weight of his influence to the cause. Case-bottles and decanters disappeared from the sideboard at Montpelier—wine was no longer dispensed to the many visitors at that hospitable mansion. Nor was this all. Harvest began, but the customary barrel of whisky was not purchased, and the song of the scythen in the wheatfield languished. In lieu of whisky, there was a beverage most innocuous, unstimulating and unpalatable to the army of dusky laborers.

The following morning, Mr. Madison called in his head-man to make the usual inquiry:

"Nelson, how comes on the crop?"

"Po'ly, Mars' Jeems—monsus po'ly."

"Why, what's the matter?"

"Things is seyus."

"What do you mean by serious?"

"We gwine los' dat crap."

"Lose the crop! Why should we lose it?"

"'Cause dat ar crap ar heap too big a crap to be gethered 'thout whisky. 'Lasses-and-water niver gethered no crap cence de worl' war' made, ner 'taint gwine to."

Mr. Madison succumbed: the whisky was procured, the "crap" was "gethered," case-bottles and decanters reappeared, and the ancient order was restored at Montpelier.

HARVEST-HOME.—In 1845, when Captain Marryat was a gentleman farmer, at Langham, Norfolk, he thus described a harvest-home custom to a friend:

"To-morrow the men have a harvest-home dinner, and the next day they put apart to get drunk; such being the invariable custom of the country. I proposed last year that they should get drunk on the day of the harvest dinner, but they scouted the idea—they would have a day for intoxication entirely. Such was the custom. It was true that they would lose a day's wages, but they must do as their forefathers had always done before them."

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 5, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

WE still have on hand a few copies of all the numbers of the *ADVOCATE* published since the New Year. We can, therefore, supply all subscribers with a perfect file of the paper should they prefer ordering from that time.

THE CHURCH of St. Bartholomew (Episcopal) pays one of the singers in its choir the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, or sixty dollars per Sunday. The *Southern Churchman* suggests that she has a very *high* voice. People are beginning to be luxurious in their devotions, and elegant in their deeds of self-denial.

THE PRESBYTERIANS already have eleven missionaries in Mexico; the Congregationalists, Baptists and Northern Methodists each have four at work, the Episcopal Church has two, and the Southern Methodist Church has one engaged on our Western border. Our church ought to have a score of men in this field. West Texas Conference is engaging in this work. Our solitary missionary should be re-enforced. May not each conference send another laborer. We invite the special attention of the preachers belonging to the five conferences to this matter. With proper effort each one can support a missionary in this field. Think about it while praying over the next missionary sermon you will preach.

A. H. STEPHENS advises young lawyers to have nothing to do with a case unless they are convinced they are on the right side. Were all the lawyers to adopt this course it would diminish litigation to a vast extent, for if rascality could find no advocate it would speedily abandon the courts. This would not promote the interest of the profession, but would add vastly to the peace and welfare of the rest of mankind. We are not sure but the advice might be taken with advantage by young men who are about to embark in any of the pursuits of life. There is a canker on money made by fraud which leaves its sore on the life of each man who grows rich by wrong.

THE PLAN of supplying railroad cars with the Bible, we believe, was originated in connection with some of our Southern roads. The suggestion is a good one, no matter who made it. Satanic literature has had a monopoly of travel long enough. People travel these days in an atmosphere laden with moral miasma, and an antidote is one of the chief needs of the travelers. Nothing better than God's Book can be provided. We see with pleasure that the American Bible Society, always on the alert to secure new fields for the Word of Life, has accepted the suggestion, and proposes to furnish Bibles to every railroad that prepares racks in which to hold them. We commend the matter to the managers of our Texas roads.

A TIME TO PRAY.

"Men ought to pray everywhere, lifting up holy hands, without wrath or doubting." Yet if prayer is specially in place anywhere, it is when a man elbows his way into a crowded car or deposits his baggage and family in the cabin of a steamer. Every paper brings us tidings of disasters by sea and on land, until one feels that a news column which does not furnish an account of explosions, collisions, with the usual accompaniment of so many killed, drowned or scalded, is a very tame affair, and we pronounce the publisher of said paper a failure because of the absence of spice in his sheet. Live newspapers are important institutions, but travelers usually do not feel inclined to furnish items of interest in the shape of flayed skins or broken bones. Fast as our age is, people are in no hurry to get out of it, and they recoil from the horrors of shipwrecks and explosions with as intense a horror as did our fathers who traveled by the sluggish sail vessel or lumbering stage-coach. Nobody wants to be hurt, much less to be killed; and yet everybody who feels the jar of machinery driven by steam, which forces his floating home along the river or across the ocean, or rushes over hill and plain in the rail-car, knows well that a broken bolt, a flaw in the boiler, a drunken pilot, an error of a single word or figure in the chart which the helmsman follows, may result in terrible calamities. One dram too much may unsteady eye and brain; a night's revel on the part of the engineer or brakeman may drive scores of human beings in a second across the narrow boundary which separates the mortal from the eternal world. Men who are lingering within a step of heaven, or hell, ought to think about it, and make what provision mercy will allow for their introduction into the scenes of the future world. The wise man provides against possibilities, and none but the foolish neglect to guard against the inevitable. Nothing in life is more certain than death, while the possibility of speedily meeting it is one of the facts that confront every traveler. Amid the tremendous issues which will follow to you and me, should a casualty, such as we read of daily, happen to transpire the next trip we make, and your name or mine appear in the list of the killed, let us be mindful to pray everywhere, but especially when the rush and roar of travel suggests how near we are to the stillness and silence of the grave.

It is proposed to endow a Chair of Journalism, to be called the Greeley Professorship, in Cornell University. After all, we doubt whether any editor made to order will equal those men who, amid the toils and friction of actual newspaper life, have been qualified for its duties. The office itself will prove the best school. The amount required to establish the professorship employed in aiding those who reveal peculiar qualifications for the editorial vocation, will accomplish more than a class in school under the charge, very probably, of men who have no practical acquaintance with the duties of the calling.

THE SABBATH--ITS SPIRITUAL ASPECTS.

To man, as spiritual and immortal, the Sabbath is a boon of priceless value; it affords him the best and amplest opportunities to attend to the grand concernment of his deathless being. In order to have some just conception of the religious value of the Sabbath, let us suppose it abolished, and mankind dependent for opportunities of spiritual instruction on such accidental and irregular occasions as might chance to present themselves. Under such a dispensation, the rich and the learned might, if they chose, select their time and their teachers from among the living speakers or the printed page; but here the want of habit and the force of a common example would cause the majority of even the more favored classes to neglect their spiritual interest, and be but little better than practical atheists; the poor and toiling millions would have no seasons for spiritual instruction and social worship. The abolition of the Sabbath would, with a large majority, be equivalent to the abolition of Christianity itself. Robert Owen, the infidel, in his debate with Alexander Campbell, deplored the existence of the Christian Sabbath. He maintained that his principles never could obtain a general hearing, or realize their full effect, so long as the weekly Sabbath was observed as a day of religious teaching and worship. We are of the same mind, and therefore we especially thank God for the day of rest and worship. By just so much as we would deplore the general spread and triumph of infidel teaching, do we prize and love the Christian Sabbath as one of the God-given conservators of truth and good morals.

Without a fixed and generally recognized Sabbath, it would be impossible to gather congregations or to have anything approaching regular seasons of public worship. Again, a day set apart, not by general consent of the Christian world, but by a solitary community, or only a part of it, would be entirely wanting in the authority and sanctity that should attach to a day of religious worship. All that holy hush and reverent quietness, which now marks the day of sacred rest in all communities controlled by the teaching of the Bible, would be lost forever. In short, a day partly secular and partly sacred would soon cease to bear a resemblance to a Sabbath at all.

The Sabbath, as established and recognized throughout the Christian world, is a grand proclamation of the reign of Almighty God, and of our relations to him as moral and accountable creatures. The Sabbath exercises an immense influence, especially upon the children—an influence that could only be fully appreciated by its total abolition.

Sir Archibald Alison says that the children of France who passed the period of their childhood during the time the Sabbath was abolished by the atheists and infidels, when all its sacred services were ignored, grew up without any religious faith, and exerted a baneful influence for more than fifty years on the morals and destiny of France.

The holy Sabbath awakens glorious memories; it calls to constant and

lively remembrance that most illustrious event on the rolls of time—the resurrection of the world's Redeemer, the Son of God; and it is a stronger proof of the certainty of that great fact, than the patriotic festival of the Fourth of July is of the Declaration of Independence, for it is observed fifty times as often, and by hundreds of millions of men. The heart that feels grateful for the unspeakable gift exclaims:

"Welcome, sweet day of rest,
That saw the Lord arise;
Welcome to this reviving heart,
And these rejoicing eyes."

On this glad day the sun seems to shine with brighter ray, the arching skies look peace upon the earth; the winds blow softer, the birds sing sweeter—all is serene, and a holy air pervades the world. The hammer hushes its ring, the wheel its noise, the engine its roar. The plow ceases to turn over the sod, and weary hearts and toilworn men are at rest.

"Welcome, delightful morn,
Thou day of sacred rest,
I hail thy kind return."

With what softening and soothing influence come on a Sabbath day the tender and hallowed memories of childhood—of venerable parents, faithful ministers, holy songs, the prayers of the good—like the chime of distant bells, and pleasant and reviving as the breath of the zephyrs, sweet with the orders of "Araby the blest."

What countless millions have bowed the reverent knee and lifted up in holy song the voice of praise on the holy Sabbath day! What tens of thousands of faithful ministers have poured forth the eloquence of Redeeming love, and preached with tongues of fire the quickening word! How many millions in glory now, on this blest day, were made the sons of God, the heirs of Heaven! And in how many continents and islands, and in how many tongues do millions each returning Sabbath keep holy day and sing praises! How delightful to the world-weary soul is it to get away from the distractions and selfishness of the world's common life, and go up to the house of God with the multitude of those who keep holy day!

"Lord of the world above,
How pleasant, and how fair;
The dwellings of thy love,
Thine earthly temples are."

The understanding is instructed, the heart is made better, and we feel a wider and warmer sympathy with the great family of man.

The Sabbath seems to bring nearer the august verities of eternity, and awakens a profounder appreciation of the dignity and responsibility of human existence. From the Sabbath's holy height we can look down with truer estimate upon the vanities of time, and learn to love earth less and heaven more.

The Sabbath antedates and adumbrates the rest, that rest that remains for the people of God—

"Where congregations ne'er break up
And Sabbaths have no end."

The songs of Zion in God's earthly courts are often loud and sweet; but when the great multitude that no man can number shall begin in every tongue the song of Moses and the Lamb, it shall roll and swell as the sound of many waters, even as a thousand tempest-driven waves upon a distant shore, sublime but sweet. There the good hope to see the blessed God and sing, and associate forever with illustrious and holy beings, who rejoice in unfallen excellence, or have been made pure by atoning blood.

ON THE WING.

Each visit we make to the Bayou City supplies evidence of its rapid growth and important future. In company with Rev. F. T. Mitchell, to whose kind attentions we feel deeply indebted, we were able to visit that portion which is spreading out between the Buffalo and White Oak Bayous, along Washington street, embracing the site of the new cemetery, and then across the bayou into the fifth ward, where the city is fast extending itself across the vacant space to Chapmanville. The sound of hammer and saw, piles of lumber fresh from the mills, constantly remind one that he is in the midst of a growing and prosperous community.

Brother Mitchell pointed out the site which, ere long, will be occupied by the Washington-street Church. It is admirably located, and from tokens we saw during the service we were permitted to share with his congregation Sunday morning, he will be cordially sustained by his charge in carrying out this important enterprise. We felt while trying to preach that we were addressing an earnest-hearted, spiritual congregation. Good hearers are essential to the production of good preaching. A Whitefield would sometimes freeze when facing an unfeeling crowd. The earnest look, the flowing tear, the responsive prayer furnish inspiration to the preacher, which tells in every sermon he utters. Brother M. is favored in the congregation he serves.

In the afternoon we attended the "monthly mass meeting" of the Sunday-schools of Houston. These correspond with the monthly union concerts of the Island City schools. Brief addresses by Dr. Archer, of Shearn Chapel; Rev. Mr. Chittenden, a Presbyterian minister from Tennessee, and a short talk from a substitute for one of the regular speakers, were accompanied by beautiful songs, which rendered the hour as interesting as we trust it was profitable. Such reunions indicate at once the liberal spirit of the churches, and the increasing interest felt by Christians in the Sunday-school enterprise.

At night we attended the monthly meeting of the "Young Men's Christian Association," in the Presbyterian Church, and with the large and intelligent audience, listened to a sermon of unusual eloquence and force from Rev. F. T. Mitchell. The impression made on the congregation was profound, and we doubt not an additional impulse was imparted to the noble work in which the "Young Men's Christian Association" is engaged. The important results which are being achieved at Houston by this institution should encourage other cities attempting similar organizations.

On Monday we had the sad, yet blessed privilege, of visiting the house of sorrow. The home of our old friend, Bro. A. McGowen, had been visited by death, and the form of his son, Alexander, was shrouded for the tomb. "It is more blessed to visit the house of mourning than the house of mirth," for we may not only sympathize with human sorrow, but in the presence of that faith that sustains the stricken

heart that leans on Christ and looks forward to the resurrection, our own souls may be elevated to the pursuit of our nobler inheritance, and braced for the shock of trial which must one day be felt in every home. Our faith in our blessed religion was strengthened when we saw its influence in this afflicted household.

On Monday night we attended quarterly conference at Shearn Chapel, and were pleased to learn from the report of the pastor, Dr. Archer, of the steady and encouraging growth of his important charge. Our church in Houston, in all its movements, is moving on with the growth and prosperity of the city.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The children of the English Wesleyan churches have raised since 1841 204,260 pounds sterling, or more than a million of dollars for missionary purposes. We do not know how much the children of the Southern Methodist Church have raised during that period. This portion of organized Christian effort is too much neglected among us. It is not strange, when we fail to educate our children respecting their obligations, that our churches are not in more vital sympathy with the great work of the world's redemption. At no point are we failing so completely as in this great work. What we are doing is but an apology for missionary enterprise. The boys and girls of the English Wesleyan Methodists, out of their little savings, have come up to the standard of our missionary zeal. When we measure against their zeal the wealth with which we are endowed, we ought to be ashamed of ourselves. We are not doing a child's part in the missionary field. Our mission work is still in its infancy. Our mission board stands feebly on the borders of the great heathen world, and is powerless to answer the Macedonian cry that comes up from every land, because our people are asleep to their obligations. We are a generation behind many of our sister churches. Many not our equal in numbers or wealth have scores of laborers in fields where we have none. Some are giving per member dollars every year, while with vast effort we are raising cents. It is a matter of serious doubt whether the present generation will wake up to the importance of this work. Our hope is in the children. If they are trained on the plan that our English brethren have adopted, they may not only swell the contributions the church offers to the mission work, but will enter on their coming duties with a broader appreciation of the work which Christ imposed upon his church.

In 1843 Rev. Miles Grant, a zealous Adventist, in proof of his faith in the speedy end of the world gave away fine property. The world still moved on, and though Mr. Grant lost his property, he is faithful to his opinions and recently visited his native village in Connecticut preaching the approach of the last day.

The Sunday-school of the church of Nyack, N. Y., has a superintendent and two teachers who have served it faithfully for twenty-five years.

THE MISSION FIELD.

Mrs. Judd, the wife of Dr. G. P. Judd, died in the Sandwich Islands on Dec. 2d. Dr. and Mrs. Judd arrived in these Islands in 1828, and have been earnestly laboring for good ever since.

The new Connection Methodist Mission in China has suffered great loss by the death of Li Chum Tsin, a native convert of ability, who has studied medicine, and was intending to practice as a medical missionary.

The progress of Christianity in Madagascar is attracting attention. During the last year the increase to the Christian community was 63,000 persons, including 18,000 church members. In three years the total addition has been about 258,000 converts.

The Baptists of Mexico are making an effort to raise a church-building fund, the first church to be built in Monterey, where the call for a place of worship is at present most urgent. The pastors and members of the churches at Santa Rosa, Monterey and Pouterros all favor the project, and will contribute as they are able; but they must depend in great measure upon contributions from American churches.

The Wesleyan missionaries in the West Indies number ninety, of whom one-third are natives, many of them very efficient and self-sacrificing men. One of their number, who has recently died, Edward Fraser, of Jamaica, a man of rare mental and spiritual gifts, being anxious to build a chapel and mission-house, obtained, with great difficulty, the stone and wood requisite, and then sold his library, the accumulation of forty years, that he might have means to complete the building.

The Missionary Secretaries and Dr. Maclay spent Sunday, Jan. 5th, at Albany, New York. The day was stormy, but the meetings were successful. The collections will amount about \$3700, a gain of about \$1200 over last year.

Rev. W. G. Campbell, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference General Mission, reports most encouraging news. The gracious revival at Athy continues, and has extended beyond the Methodist congregations. A considerable number of Romanists have professed conversion.

The receipts of the American Board during the past three months have been but \$55,362—scarcely one-half of the average expenditures—\$12,289 below the receipts of the same period last year, and \$27,127 below those of the same period the year before. On the other hand, the appropriations for 1873 are \$30,000 above those of 1872, the enlargement having been required by the soundest missionary policy.

The great Hilo church, at the Sandwich Islands, has been reconstructed. Says Mr. Coan: "Its members, numbering more than twelve thousand from the beginning, were scattered in a narrow zone along a coast one hundred miles long. This field has been divided into seven parishes; neat church-edifices with chapels have been built in them all, and native pastors have been ordained over six of these churches, three on the north and three on the south, leaving the central, or mother church, under my care." An English-speaking church has been organized.

A Presbyterian semi-monthly paper has just been issued in Rome under the name of *Roma Evangelica*. It will not be the special organ of any evangelical church, but is destined to support the interests of Italian Protestantism.

Rev. N. Sites writes the following earnest, pathetic, sorrowing, instructive, and importunate letter: "Re-

enforcements for the Foochow Mission are urgently needed. The opportunities for widening, extending, and deepening our work were never more favorable in this province than they are at this time. It is true three or four missionaries have been enabled to hold a general oversight in the work for the past year, in which the Lord has greatly and graciously sustained them. Still, how much more might have been done in instructing and assisting the native church and preachers in the out-stations, from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty miles in the country, if we had had six men instead of three! Our hopes have been blighted, and our hearts saddened, by the fall of two of our young preachers at Shunchang City, one hundred and eighty miles northwest. Could these once promising young men have had the instruction and occasional oversight of the missionary, they might have been saved to the work; but this they could not have with our limited force and the wide extent of our work. We must have re-enforcements from home to aid in training and instructing native agents, or the extension of our work must cease, and some of the cities now occupied suffer loss or be given up altogether.

We glean the following from the *New York Methodist*:

The Lucknow *Witness* of November 29th said that enough missionaries had signified their intention to attend the conference at Allahabad to put an end to all doubt about the success of the meeting, at least so far as numbers are concerned, and there was every reason to believe that the success would be satisfactory in all other respects.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society was held in Brooklyn, January 15th. It appears from the secretary's and treasurer's reports that the society has twenty missionaries at work in India, China, Japan, Burmah, Turkey, Greece and other countries. During the past year the sum of \$41,106.87 has been raised, and a small reserve fund is still on hand. A considerable portion of the money thus raised has been expended on churches and school-houses. The result of the labors of the missionaries employed has been of a satisfactory nature.

Yoong Kiung Nyan, a native Episcopal missionary at Hankow, China, is puzzled with a perplexing question. He says: "I have looked into many church histories in order to learn how the early Gentile converts observed their Sundays before such a day was recognized by society. I have not been fortunate in my labors. The question has an important bearing to me just now, because, though having gathered a congregation, I am unable to have all of them at service regularly, and a stranger is apt to ask, 'Where are your Christians?'"

Rev. A. Haagensen writes that "four years ago the West Indiana Street (Chicago) Norwegian Mission was organized; it is now a self-supporting congregation, and is only second in its missionary gift to any charge in the Wisconsin Conference. There are thousands more of Norwegians in the city, and we found it necessary to open a new mission without waiting for a missionary appropriation. We have neither lot nor church, but the beginning of a church in ten families." The Elder says they need \$300 to launch and live.

Rev. Dr. Waugh, of the Indian Mission, expects to return to India early next summer. He will accompany Bishop Harris from San Francisco, via Japan and China, reaching Calcutta in the early fall. He is compelled to leave his five motherless children in this country. This is sad work, and he should be remembered in the prayers of all good people.

The Sunday-School.

Clearness in Teaching.

No principle in our work outranks clearness. "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle?" There is far too much teaching that is confused, and dark, and profitless, and which makes a great ado by its own clumsiness. Teaching is a process which should transmit truth unimpaired and clear, without so much as allowing itself to be noticed in the transmission. In these respects it should be like a fine plate glass, which transmits but does not sully, nor make itself conspicuous. Suffer a few suggestions as to the improvement of our powers in this respect.

1. Seek a clear conception of just what, as a teacher, you are called upon to do. You are to secure the lodgment of truth in the minds of your pupils. Of course you are to seek its influence upon their hearts and lives, but merely as *teachers*, the first statement is adequate. To lodge truth thus, their minds must be brought into a receptive state. To this end attention must be aroused, error must be dislodged, and truth with no admixture of error, must be imparted, and so imparted that it shall be retained. You must teach the truth, and so far as is necessary to preclude erroneous understanding, you must tell the whole truth. Hold this true aim of the teacher ever before you, and it will contribute much to clearness.

2. With every lesson that you take in hand, seek a sharply defined idea of some one thing which, by the use of that lesson, you propose to accomplish. "Some one thing," we say, for while some digression or side-work is allowable, perhaps essential, still some one leading line of thought should be pursued. Determine clearly, therefore, what the one thing is which most worthily demands attention. To write out your aim will help you. Many a vague impression would be exposed by an effort to reduce it to writing, and by the same means many a clear impression would be more clear.

3. See for that use of the verses forming the Scripture lesson of the day, which shall most naturally and most obviously set forth the great idea you wish to impress. Like a ball of twine, which has a proper end from which to unwind it, so every paragraph of Scripture has an opening which is easiest and clearest. Seek for this. Do not before your class be fumbling around to get hold of the right end, but have that end in hand, and lo! before the class is aware, the verses unroll their enfolded treasures, and the point you wish to teach stands clear and stereoscopic before them.

4. Determine by whom of your scholars each part of the requisite work can best be done. Put questions and suggestions and applications at the right parties. Fishermen are careful how they bait, and where they cast their lines. Amateur anglers drop their hooks in many a hole which experts pass by, and they hang many a morsel on their hooks at which the fishes they seek turn up their noses. So inexpert teachers often work. They know their bait exactly, but alas! they fling it out promiscuously, and no one bites. Hence, we say, determine clearly just where and how each morsel of the truth shall be dispensed.

5. Practice diligently the art of saying just what you mean. Put your thoughts into writing frequently. Not to read to your class, however, but to cultivate clearness of expression. An unfortunate verbal address has condemned many a good idea. An inaccurate expression has misled many a soul. Practice, too, upon children. If you have none of your own, borrow somebody's, and then teach them. After teaching them some little thing,

let them tell you what idea they have gained from your teaching. You will be amazed at your ill success. Then go to work to repair damages. Set things to rights in their conceptions of your lesson. Review again, and repair again, and try it again some other day, and keep on working, and do not be discouraged; and by-and-by you will gain your reward, in improved capacity to say things clearly.

6. Notice where you are apt to be vague. Every one has a weaker place. Find out where yours is. It may be in questioning, in exposition, in application, or elsewhere. Do not go around this place of difficulty, but work at it as laborers do at a hill, until you cut a level and clear roadway right through it.

7. Specific prayer over the points of a lesson, and for the pupils of a class, will greatly clarify our powers for work, and our matter in work. It will show us exactly where to strike, with just what to strike, and just how to do it all.

An excellent teacher of our earlier years used to say, "I do not know so much as many others, but what I do know I know for certain." Teacher, you may know but few things, but if you know them "for certain," and if you teach them with unerring certainty, you will do a splendid work, and you will gain a splendid reward.—*Baptist Teacher.*

PUNCTUALITY OF TEACHERS.—A Sunday-school teacher is a minister in spiritual things to a class-parish. Whatever would justify a pastor in leaving his pulpit unsupplied, could be properly pleaded by a teacher in excuse of absence from his class. Nothing more than this can be conceded, unless the teacher would claim a right to shirk from lack of a salary. And surely an obligation voluntarily assumed is as binding *morally*, if not legally, as if assumed for a moneyed consideration. The teacher is a messenger of God to sinning souls. He who sent him says to him, as to the pastor: "When I say unto the wicked, thou shalt surely die, and thou givest him no warning, nor speakest to warn the wicked from his wicked way, to save his life, the same wicked man shall die in his iniquity; but his blood will I require at thine hand." The teacher is an under shepherd, to whose care, for the time being, a portion of the flock of God is committed. "As I live, saith the Lord God," to faithless shepherds, "surely because my flock became a prey, and my flock became meat to every beast of the field, because there was no shepherd, * * behold, I am against the shepherds; and I will require my flock at their hands." Sunday-school teachers should watch for the souls of their charge "as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy and not with grief."

Children should be taught to give just as they are taught to love or pray. Giving is as clearly a duty as it is a privilege. But children in the Sunday-school should be trained to earn or save what they give; not to ask it from father or mother, as if it were a tax on Sunday-school attendance. Children usually enjoy giving of their own little treasures a great deal more than their parents enjoy giving out of their abundance; for avarice is not a child's vice. Calls to giving judiciously made increase the attractiveness to children of any Sunday-school, even among the very poorest in the community. It is a great mistake to refrain from asking poor children to give into the Lord's treasury, through fear that they will be repelled from the Sunday-school where they are thus called on. The proper way is to make giving a part of their training in life, as surely as cleanliness of person, decency in speech, or uprightness in conduct.—*Independent.*

Unexpected Conversions.

The Christian teacher who never expects conversions, seldom sees any as the result of his work. Spiritual results do not usually come unsought. There is no premium offered for either weakness or want of faith. In God's harvest, the heavy sheaves, and all the sheaves, are gathered by those who expect and work for them. The aimless laborer, who looks for no grain, reaps only straw. Not even do *unexpected* conversions come to the teacher who hopes for none of any kind.

But to those who work in the earnest expectation of beholding conversions, the reward is bountiful, exceeding their highest hopes. Not only are persons for whose spiritual good they directly labor brought to Christ, but they are often encouraged by hearing of conversions, as the indirect results of their watching and their work; for God fulfills his promise royally as a great king. To them there are unexpected rewards for faithful work and firm reliance upon His word. It is true that every intelligent and hopeful teacher, after a little experience, begins to look for this class of results. But such conversions will occur when and where he could not anticipate them, in any particular instance.

A teacher puts all the powers of his mind and heart into the work of leading one soul to Christ. For this he labors, hopes, and prays, full of joy, if only this gracious reward is granted, expecting no more. But God adds another soul, casually reached by the overflowing fullness of the message. Often when the direct object of his labors is not reached, in consequence of either the dullness of the mind, the wickedness of the heart or the choking cares and follies of this world, and the various devices of Satan, even then God richly rewards the laborer by unexpected conversions in another direction. Some unknown hearer or on-looker, witnessing the fervency of the teacher and the earnestness of his work, may be turned to the cross, and led to glorify his Father who is in heaven.

It is said that Lady Huntingdon once spoke to a workman who was repairing a garden wall, and pressed him to take some thought for his soul. Some years afterward she was instructing another on the same subject, and said to him, "Thomas, I fear you never pray nor look to Christ for salvation." "Your ladyship is mistaken," answered the man. "I heard what passed between you and James at such a time, and the word you designed for him took effect on me." "How did you hear it?" asked Lady Huntingdon. "I heard it on the other side of the wall, and shall never forget the impression I received." This word led him to begin a Christian life.

There are, therefore, overflowings of the measure of God's gifts in answer to prayer, and work, and faith in his cause. They come only to the expectant worker—to one who looks for direct results. "For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance." It is a blessed encouragement to the faithful, but sometimes wearied, teacher.—*S. S. World.*

A TEACHER'S RESPONSIBILITY.—Lately we heard a teacher sorrowing because his class was so small. "Why do you grieve over this?" we asked. "Oh, it is discouraging to feel that you cannot attract more." "What! could you not be satisfied with one lamb? Is not one soul of great worth? Is it your anxiety for souls, or your desire to compete in numbers with your fellow-teachers, that makes you lament a small class? Perhaps God means that you shall have but one scholar. What then? At any rate, if it be from no lack of faithfulness on your part, that your benches are not well filled, if you

have settled the question of your true sincerity with your Master, then joyfully accept your one scholar, giving out all the wealth of your mind and soul for his or her benefit; and just as soon as you have learned to be grateful for your lesser charge, it may be that God will suddenly increase the number and responsibility."

Too Good for God.—Some people act as though their best things were too good for God. Their highest endeavors are the world's. Their corn and wine and oil gladden their own hearts, and on particular occasions the hearts of their friends; but they give grudgingly to God.

Their children are trained for the world. That bright, earnest-eyed boy is too good to be a minister; he is too good to be a missionary; he is too good for God.

The writer of this knew a young man who wanted to be a missionary, but his wealthy and worldly father thought he was too good for that, so he made a merchant of him.

The young man went sadly about his daily tasks. Like the statue of Columbus at Genoa, which is made ever to look longingly westward, the heart of the young man would look longingly toward the ministry—toward the sublime service of that prince of missionaries, the Lord Jesus Christ.

"Too good for God." Look out, professor of religion, lest in the great day you, who have thought your best earthly possessions too good for God, shall find that heaven, Christ and everlasting glory are too good for you.—*American Messenger.*

STUDY AND TEACHING.—Do not teach what you do not thoroughly understand. Take a passage out of God's Word, and, by careful study and humble prayer, investigate its meaning. Seek to understand every hard word, every Oriental custom, every historic allusion. Cull illustrations from what happens around you day by day, or from what you read in books and newspapers. Your lessons will thus be instructive as well as impressive, and your scholars will *grow* in knowledge. As a rule, teachers take little trouble to understand their Bible. How many mines are unexplored; how many only partially excavated. Try to enter the depths as well as the breadths of Scripture. How many of the less prominent histories of the Bible would make most interesting lessons if they were fully studied;—the character of Agur,—the history of Jabez,—of Rhoda,—of Onesiphorus.

QUESTION ANSWERED.—"How can I get children and young people to come to Sunday-school?" was the question asked at a Sunday-school convention. At once the answer came, "Count every Sunday an important election day, the Sunday-school room the voting place and every boy and girl a voter." If one-tenth as much effort was put forth by Sunday-school teachers and officers, and professed Christians generally, to win outside children and youth to the Sunday-school, as is made freely by politicians to win voters to the polls, there would be such an ingathering of new scholars as has never been dreamed of. "But the children in this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light."

"Our thoughts," says an eloquent divine, "like the waters of the sea, when exalted toward heaven, will lose all their bitterness and saltiness, and sweetness into an amiable humanity, until they descend in gentle showers of love and kindness upon our fellow-men."

Good words are like dew drops; they fall silently, but who can tell their effect?

Boys and Girls.

A Boy's Bargain.

One snowy night, when Lombard had closed his shop, and was sitting in his back-parlor over the smallest scrap of fire, eating a dry crust, there was a knocking at the outer door.

Old Lombard kept no servant, and had neither friend nor child beneath his roof; no one came to see him except on business, for he was not a man given to hospitality. When the knock was heard at the door, therefore, he knew very well it must be either an idle trick of some foolish boy to annoy him, or a customer; and being economical of his own trouble, as well as of everything else, he waited for the stranger to knock again.

"If it is only a mischievous boy," he said, "he'll not venture to knock twice; if it is a customer, he is sure to do so."

The knock was repeated, and old Lombard arose, and passing through his shop, unbarred and unlocked the outer door, and looked out straight before him in the snowy street. He saw nothing, and was about to shut the door again, with an angry word, when a child's voice arrested his attention.

"Please you, good Master Lombard, it is me."

"Me!" said old Lombard, suddenly darting upon a small boy, who stood shivering on the snowy doorsteps; "and who is me, that he should dare to disturb a quiet trader? Who says I never give to those who want? Tell them they speak false; you want a thrashing, and I give you that. Come here!" He seized the boy by the ear, but the lad struggled and released himself, saying:

"I did not come to play a trick on you, Master Lombard, but to ask you to make some medicine for my sick mother."

"Medicine for my sick mother?" Lombard repeated in a mocking voice. "And is mother ill? High living is too much for her; let her try meager soup, or no soup at all!"

"Please you, Master Lombard, my mother is dying partially from want of food, you know she is very poor, partly from want of medicine; but this paper tells us what is sure to do for her all that medicine can do. It is in Latin, but you know all about it."

"Come in," said Lombard, and the lad followed him. He closed the door, went behind the counter, put on his spectacles, and stooping down over a bit of lighted candle, read the paper very carefully which the boy had given him.

The boy watched the old man's face anxiously at he read, and when he ceased, asked whether it was a good remedy for such and such complaints, detailing his mother's ailments.

"Yes," said old Lombard, "the remedy is excellent; but it is dear; it will cost a golden piece."

"A golden piece!" said the poor child in alarm. "Oh, what shall I do? I have but seven sous!"

"I don't know what you are to do, except to take yourself out of my shop as quickly as possible."

"Oh, Master Lombard, you know that, ever since father's death, sickness and distress have been in our home, and now my mother is dying." "That is no affair of mine," old Lombard answered.

"I implore you," cried the boy, "send me not away without the medicine. Please do this charity, and God will reward you."

"I tell you," said old Lombard, "I will do no such thing. Money will buy medicine in this shop. Nothing for nothing, those are my terms."

"Give me the medicine," said the distracted boy, as the thought of his poor, suffering mother pressed itself on him, and almost broke his heart. "O,

good Master Lombard, I will be your servant, your slave. I will eat little, will work much. I will do anything, suffer anything, if you will help me now."

Old Lombard seemed to hesitate. "You would be a valuable servant!" he said, in his mocking and malicious way; "you would eat of the best till you fell asleep, and you would sleep till you were hungry again. You would need a laced coat, like the noblemen at Versailles, and money in both pockets for your idle hands to play with. Out with you; I need no such help as you can give."

"It was a hard trial to the boy to hear the cold cruelty of the old man, but he thought of his mother and he looked to God.

"Master Lombard, if you will give me a trial, I will come here on your own terms; I will work night and day. I will cheerfully eat black bread, I will never wrong you in any way, only give me, I beg of you, the medicine to restore my dying mother."

The boy spoke so earnestly that even old Lombard felt he spoke the truth. He made up the subscription, said he would come round and look at the patient, and that he would take the boy into his service. With warm gratitude the boy thanked him, and hastened to the bedside of his mother, while old Lombard returned to his scrap of fire and thought over his bargain. "I must have a boy to help me," so he said: "I can hire this boy for a tenth of what I must give another; I can feed him sparingly, work him hard—umph—I might have done worse."

By the bedside of his mother the boy watched all through the night, and as the grey dawn appeared, saw—and his heart leaped at the sight—his mother open her eyes, and heard her speak to him. She was better—the medicine had done its work. How grieved, and yet how grateful, was she when she heard of her boy's bargain. She was sorry that he would have so hard a master, pleased that he had accepted the service for her sake; and when she was well again, and he was to begin his duties in old Lombard's shop, she threw her arms about his neck and assured him that God would prosper a son who so honored and loved his mother.

And was it so? Yes; the work was very hard, the food was bad and scanty; a kind man would not lodge a dog as that boy was lodged, but he prospered. He was a studious, clever boy, and in that chemist's shop he learned enough to make him wish for wider information. Years passed, and he became a man, and found that "a good name was rather to be chosen than great riches." While everybody despised the rich miser, they esteemed the young doctor, who in course of time became one of the most celebrated men in Europe. He was appointed Inspector-General of Health; was loaded with honors, and received a patent of nobility; for the poor boy was none other than Parmentier, the chemist!—*Schoolday Visitor.*

Geographical Play.

Let each person of a party write on a piece of paper the name of some town, country, or province; shuffle these tickets together in a little basket, and whoever draws out one is obliged to give an account of some production, either natural or manufactured, for which that place is remarkable. This game brings out a number of curious bits of information, which the party may have gleaned in reading or traveling, and which they might never have mentioned to each other but from some such motive.

Let us suppose there to be drawn Nuremberg, Turkey and Iceland, of which the drawers narrate thus:

Nuremberg has given to the world

many useful inventions. Here were first made the pocket watch, the air gun, gun lock, and various mathematical and musical instruments; and at present half the children of Europe are indebted to Nuremberg for toys; and the industry of the inhabitants is extended to teaching birds to pipe.

Turkey is celebrated for its costly carpets, which all the efforts of European art and capital have failed in closely imitating; yet these carpets are woven by the women among the wandering tribes of Asiatic Turkey. The "Turkey Bird" is, however, very absurdly named, since it conveys the false idea that the turkey originated in Asia, whereas it is a native of America. Neither is "Turkey Coffee" grown in Turkey, but is so named from the consumption of coffee in that country.

Iceland produces in abundance a certain lichen called Iceland Moss, which is brought to America as a medicine, but is in its native country used in immense quantities as an article of common food. When the bitter quality has been extracted by steeping in water, the moss is dried and reduced to powder, and then made into a cake with meal, or boiled and eaten with milk.

Lie not, neither to thyself, nor man, nor God. Let mouth and heart be one; beat and speak together; and make both felt in action. It is for cowards to lie.

Keep your heart's window always open towards heaven. Let the blessed light of Jesus' countenance shine in. It will turn tears into rainbows.

The nearer we live to Jesus, and the closer our walk is with him, the less inclination we have for the pursuits and pleasures in which he is not the object.

Guard against low and vulgar language.

A GENTLE WORD.

A gentle word is never lost; The fallen brother needs it; How easy said! how small the cost! With joy and comfort speed it. Then drive the shadow from thy brow! A smile can well replace it; Our voice is music when we speak With gentle words to grace it!

PUZZLES, ETC.

LETTER PUZZLE.

Take S, M, R, G, C and D, Transposed and placed among them right, The self-same vowel four times be, And a large Isle appears in sight.

DECAPITATED GIRLS.

What girl's name, beheaded, will give the following: A musical strain; a measure; I consumed; a poem by Byron; essay by Lamb; an answer to the question, "Do you like the ADVOCATE?"

CHARADE.

On a fine starry night, with the moon shining bright, And the birds are all gone to rest, When by the brook walking, true lovers are talking, And cooing like doves in a nest; And the sheen in their eyes cause them no more surprise Than my first, though so far away. You will guess it, I've no fear, for I've mentioned it here, Unless they have nothing to say. Then the light of her eyes very sweetly doth rise To his own before they do part. If you study these lines several times, My second to you they'll impart. As they still linger near to each other so dear, And renew their fond vows of love, I know 'they'd be willing, their love-notes ere thrilling, In my whole for ever to rove.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1023.

1-CROCHET. 2-Arsenal; Delhi; Onion; Mastiff; Echo; Speaker; Tympanum; Ion A; Convict; Maccaroni; Apollo; Gudgeon; Asthma; Zutphen; Iceland; Naphtha; ElysiuM; OisseaU; FochaberS; Umpire; Silk-worM; EddystonE; FastiaN; UtrechT-A DOMESTIC MAGAZINE OF USEFUL INFORMATION AND AMUSEMENT. 3-TarT; Hezekiah; Eagle; Caustic; Aurora; Madam; PulP; Amelia; Turret; Critic; HugH; Ohio; BomB; High AtlantA; MaiM-THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

Church Notices.

Springfield District. SECOND ROUND.

Fairfield cir., at Burnett's Chapel, Feb. 15, 16. Centreville cir., at Beaver Dam, Feb. 22, 23. Redland cir., at Watkins' Chapel, March 1, 2. Springfield cir., at Bethel, March 8, 9. Owensville cir., at White Rock, March 15, 16. Tehuacana cir., at Tehuacana Depot, March 22, 23. Wadeville cir., March 29, 30. Presden cir., April 5, 6. Corsicana sta., April 12, 13.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

Corpus Christi District. FIRST ROUND.

Corpus Christi sta., Feb. 8, 9. Nueces River cir., at Nueces Town, Feb. 15, 16. Rockport sta., Feb. 22, 23. St. Mary's cir., at Pleasant Grove, March 1, 2. Beeville cir., at Beeville, March 8, 9. Oakville cir., at Dinero, March 15, 16. The district stewards will please meet at Rockport, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock P. M. Those brethren who cannot attend, I hope will send each a proxy.

JOHN W. DEVILBIS, P. E.

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

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

R. M. LEATON.

San Antonio District. FIRST ROUND.

Cibola, Feb. 8, 9. Medino, Feb. 15, 16. San Antonio, Feb. 22, 23. Uvalde, March 1, 2. Kerrville, March 8, 9. The district stewards will meet at San Antonio, February 22, 23.

B. HARRIS, P. E.

Galveston District. FIRST ROUND.

Matagorda, at Caney chapel, Feb. 8, 9. Velasco, at Island chapel, Feb. 15, 16. Hempstead, Feb. 22, 23.

B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Huntsville District. FIRST ROUND.

Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Feb. 8, 9. Madisonville cir., at Oxford, Feb. 15, 16. Zion cir., Feb. 22, 23. Bryan sta., March 1, 2. Bryan cir., March 8, 9. Huntsville sta., March 15, 16. Caney mis., March 22, 23. My correspondents will address me at Navasota.

J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Marshall District. FIRST ROUND.

Knoxville cir., at Good Springs, Feb. 17, 18.

DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Palestine District. FIRST ROUND.

Athens cir., at Walker chapel, 2d Saturday and Sunday in February. Palestine sta., 3d Saturday and Sunday in February.

L. R. DENNIS, P. E.

Sherman District. FIRST ROUND.

Montague mis., at Mountain Creek, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Feb.

J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

Belton District. FIRST ROUND.

Gatesville cir., at Coryell Creek, Feb. 8, 9. Valley Mills cir., at Valley Mills, Feb. 15, 16.

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

Springfield District. FIRST ROUND.

Wadeville mis., Feb. 9, 10.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

Waxahachie District. FIRST ROUND.

Lancaster cir., at Lancaster, Feb. 15, 16. The district stewards will please meet promptly at the time and place for the quarterly conference for Waxahachie station.

GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Austin District. FIRST ROUND.

Austin cir. 2d Saturday and Sunday, Feb. Austin sta. and city mis. 3d Saturday and Sunday, Feb. Manchac cir. 4th Saturday and Sunday, Feb. Red Rock cir. 1st Saturday and Sunday, March. The preachers in charge of circuits will please notify me when their quarterly meetings are to be held.

C. J. LANE, P. E.

San Marcos District. FIRST ROUND.

Bianco mis., at Bianco, Feb. 8, 9. San Marcos cir., at Holmes' school-house, Feb. 22, 23. Hallettsville cir., at Hallettsville, March 1, 2. Gonzales cir., at Gonzales, March 8, 9.

W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

Chappell Hill District. FIRST ROUND.

San Felipe, at Union Chapel, Feb. 8, 9. Independence cir., at Washington, Feb. 15, 16. Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 23. Burleson cir., March 1, 2. Brenham, March 8, 9. Belleville cir., at Sempronius, March 15, 16. Will give notice of the place where the quarterly conference will be held in due time.

H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

JANUARY 27.—*Senate*.—Bills passed: Amending the charter of the city of Brenham; repeal of State police bill by 18 to 10; amending the charter of the city of Navasota; amending the charter of the University of Nacogdoches; authorizing the Comptroller to adopt measures to secure the one hundred and one thousand dollars due the State by the federal government.....The Finance Committee were requested to report a bill providing for the payment of all warrants drawn upon the State Treasury.

House.—The printing bill, passed by the House on Saturday, last provides for ten thousand copies of the general laws of the present session.....The Committee on State Affairs reported adversely to a repeal of the act relating to common carriers, which places black and white on an equality; and also reported adversely to granting special privileges to any one county, in the shape of remitting taxes. Both reports were adopted.....Bills passed: An act making Brackettsville the county seat of Kinney county, passed; an act authorizing Maverick county to issue interest-bearing bonds, to build a courthouse, also passed; the consideration of the bill for the relief of the citizens of Limestone and Freestone counties was made the special order for Monday next.....The special committee on the difficulty between the Governor and Comptroller reported that the report of the Comptroller was not decorous, and the Governor was right in not receiving it. The committee also presented a resolution that the Comptroller present another report, in lieu of the one already made.....A resolution passed requiring that the Finance Committee consider and report whether it is advisable to provide means to pay the expenses of representatives from Texas at the Vienna Exposition.....A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, making the Supreme Court consist of three judges and four associate justices, and hold court each year in Austin, Galveston and Tyler.

JANUARY, 28.—*Senate*.—The Internal Improvement Committee reported back favorably the bill changing the name of the Galveston and Sabine Railroad and Lumber Company to the New Orleans Railroad Company.....A joint resolution was presented ratifying the amendment to the constitution regarding the land clause permitting the granting of public lands in aid of railroads and other internal improvements.....The bill constituting the county of Rockwell, under a suspension of the rules, was passed.....The State warrant matter was reconsidered.....In the House a majority of the members favor the issuance of bonds to relieve the Treasury, while in the Senate a large majority—23 to 4—favor warrants being accepted at the State Treasury as they are presented, irrespective of date or number, and that this will tend to relieve the Treasury from present troubles.

House.—The first business done was to take up the bill for the repeal of the militia law; under suspension of the rules it passed through three readings, and now goes to the Governor. The repeal of the State police bill passed to the second reading.

JANUARY 29.—*Senate*.—The Senate met at the usual time, but the weather still being intensely cold, it adjourned without even reading the minutes of yesterday.

House.—Mr. Smith, of Houston, and Mr. Smith, of Walker county, were sworn in and took their seats.....Mr. Anderson, of McLennan county, moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday on the militia bill. The ayes and nays were called, and resulted in 56 for and 26 against reconsideration.....The Election Committee was al-

lowed a clerk, so long as contested election cases are being considered.

JANUARY, 30.—*Senate*.—Bills introduced:—A bill was introduced by Senator Shelley for the protection of stockraising; by Senator Ruby, to amend the charter of the Galveston Medical College; by Senator Franks, providing that a surety on an official bond may be released from further responsibility by giving notice of his desire, the officer meantime to be suspended.....A joint resolution passed authorizing the Commissioner of the Land Office to make publication of certain certificates found in his office when he took possession of the same.....Senator Fountain presented a resolution authorizing and empowering Col. DeGress to be present in person or by attorney, at all sessions of the committee to investigate the affairs of his office and his official conduct, and examine witnesses and papers.... This caused quite a long discussion. The chairman of the committee, Senator Sayers, expressed his belief that Col. DeGress had no right to be present at the sessions of the committee; he thought the committee sat as a grand jury, not for the trial of charges, and that the committee should be the judge of how to manage the investigation.....Senators Fountain and Ruby argued strongly against getting up a star chamber for the purpose of making up an *ex parte* case against the School Superintendent, and that it was beneath the dignity of Senators to act as grand jurors.....A resolution then passed that all examinations should take place with open doors. This resolution passed without opposition—Messrs. Pickett, Dohoney, and others, favoring it by speeches.

House.—The reconsideration of the vote upon the repeal of the militia bill was the first business taken up. Judge Morris presented a bill which calls for the enrollment of citizens between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-five years. It authorizes the Governor to take charge of all arms in the State. Ministers, school teachers, judges, justices of the peace, notaries public and millers are exempted. Sheriffs are to enroll persons subject to militia duty in companies of not over one hundred each. Mr. Allen, of Harris, moved a reconsideration of the original bill. Mr. Bewley moved to lay this motion on the table; carried. Mr. Ireland wished to offer a substitute, which merely amends the militia bill, removing therefrom the obnoxious portions, and that the whole matter be postponed and made the special order for to-morrow. Mr. Westfall, of Williamson, moved the previous question. Ayes and nays were called as to whether the previous question be put. It resulted in 54 ayes to 29 nays. This cut off Mr. Ireland's substitute, and the vote was taken upon the original bill—the repeal of the militia law—which resulted in 70 ayes to 13 nays. Mr. Morris then asked a suspension of the rules to present his new militia bill. Granted. Bill read, and referred to Committee on Military Affairs.....The special committee reported favorably upon the joint resolution ratifying the vote taken at the late election upon the amendment to the constitution, so that inland improvements may be assisted by the State by subsidy of lands.....Bills presented: For an appropriation of \$1500 to pay the Presidential Electors who lately met at Austin; to amend the penal code. Another, making it a penitentiary offense to steal a hog, sheep, or goat. An act to provide for the prompt payment of sheriff's accounts with State Comptroller; to amend the bill to better define marital rights. It makes the husband the agent of the wife in all cases.....Special committee presented a report of the amount of the school fund now in the treasury, available

and unavailable; also, the amount of lands granted railroads and otherwise disposed of.

JANUARY 31.—*Senate*.—The Election Committee have reported in the case of Thompson vs. Tendick. The latter pleads the election law of 1848 as an estoppel, the term of limitation having expired. A majority of the committee agree that the law of 1870 annulled the former law, and contains no limitation. The frauds were conclusive, many of Tendick's friends voting *ad libitum*. The majority's report and accompanying documents were ordered printed and made the special order for Monday next.....The amended charter of Galveston Medical College passed.....By resolution of Senator Sayers the Judiciary Committee No. 2 was instructed to examine and present the fee bill, and alter it, if necessary.....Senators Swift, Evans and Fountain were appointed a committee to ascertain the State's indebtedness..... Resolution passed requesting the Governor to furnish a statement of work done on the Texas Pacific Railroad; also all correspondence with officers of said company.....The bill to consolidate the Sabine and Galveston Railroad and Lumber Company; the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company, and the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, was reported back favorably.....By resolution, Rev. Mr. Rodgers was requested to deliver an address upon prison reform in Austin on Tuesday next.

House.—Mr. Broadus presented a resolution, which passed, that Col. George Hancock, of Louisville, Ky., be invited to a seat in the House, on account of his distinguished services in behalf of Texas in his early days. Governor J. W. Throckmorton and Judge Franklin, of Galveston, received the same compliment.....The arms-bearing bill substitute was ordered printed, and made the special order for next Monday.....A resolution passed requesting the Immigration Committee to report upon the question of doing away with the bureau of immigration..... Bills presented: To repeal the act allowing Supreme Court judges to employ private clerks; an act defining the boundaries of Palo Pinto and contiguous counties; protraction of purchases at administrators' sales; an act to redistrict the State; an act concerning fences; an act to regulate proceedings in courts; to incorporate the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Association of Houston; amending the act dispensing with scrolls and seals in certain cases; to amend section 773, B, of the penal code; an act to attach certain unorganized territory to Menard county; an act to incorporate the Teutonia Association, of Fayette county; to amend section 31 of the criminal code; to amend fifteenth section of the act organizing justices and county courts; to amend the act incorporating Austin College; to incorporate Bolivar and Red River railroad; to amend the act incorporating Galveston Artillery Company; to amend the act incorporating the Home Insurance and Trust Company; to amend the act incorporating the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company; a bill authorizing Jacob Carroll to construct a bridge over Peach creek; a bill to provide for the election of officers of the city of Columbus; a bill for the protection of farming interests.....Mr. Pendegast presented a concurrent resolution, which passed, authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee of three to compute the distances from all county towns in the State to the Capital, by the nearest traveled routes..... A resolution by Mr. Paine passed, asking the Governor to give all information relating to the State bonds, the money received therefrom, and what disposition was made of the same.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Washington.

The government has rejected the applications from parties in California and Oregon to raise volunteer troops to fight the Medoc Indians.

Before the Credit Mobilier Committee, the 28th, Senator Logan testified that he agreed to purchase ten shares of stock, but without receiving it, got a balance of \$329 dividends on said stock, kept it, however, only a short time, and returned it to Ames with the interest thereon. He said his constituency was favorable to the road, and he was a friend to it. He had always voted to sustain the road, and would do so now.

The cashier of First National Bank of Washington testified that Colfax deposited \$1968 in that bank on June 22d, 1868. The statement caused a great sensation in the committee, as it was shown that this deposit included Oakes Ames' check for \$1200, which Ames said he had given Colfax, but which Colfax said he had no recollection of receiving.

On the 28th the Legislature appropriation bill was resumed. The amendment requiring that no judgment of the Court of Claims shall be paid, except to persons whose loyalty has been proved, was agreed to. Mr. Morrill explained that it was aimed principally against Mr. Lamar.

The new syndicate had meetings in New York and London, and resolved to place the entire three hundred millions on the market. The books will remain open only a few days.

The Bank and Currency Committee of the House ordered a sub-committee to report a bill for the resumption of specie payment, May 1, 1873, and free banking, July 1, 1874.

On the 29th, in the House, a bill admitting Colorado was tabled by a vote of 117 to 62.

The Election Committee's report of the Florida case unseating Walls and seating Niblack, was adopted.

James B. Stuart refuses to testify in regard to the Union Pacific Railroad. His arrest has been ordered.

In the Senate the French spoliation bill, which was special order, gave way to the appropriation bill, with the understanding that it be considered immediately after the appropriation bill.

Sprague moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was passed, forbidding the payment of any judgment by the Court of Claims, unless it appears that claimant never rendered aid or comfort to the rebellion.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost. Ayes, 26; nays, 23.

Miscellaneous.

Laura D. Fair delivered her lecture on "Wolves in the Fold," in a lager beer saloon in Sacramento. The lecture was free, as nobody would pay. Laura could not secure a public hall.

Ex-Senator Gwin, otherwise Duke of Sonora, has sold his silver mine for \$1,000,000.

The Italian Senate has approved a bill forbidding religious instruction in the public schools.

It cost \$354,000 to run the Brooklyn fire department last year.

A party of Illinois capitalists want to buy 50,000 acres of Kansas for a farm.

The number of hogs slaughtered in Cincinnati since November 1st is 528,000.

From February 1, 1873, all rates between offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company for ten words, that are now more than \$2 50, will be reduced to that amount.

Wm. D. Barnes, of South Carolina, convicted of Ku-Kluxing, and sentenced to one year in jail, has been pardoned.

A Washington special says: "The House Postoffice Committee to-day unanimously authorized Gen. Farnsworth, chairman, to prepare a bill to reduce letter postage to two cents, and require payments on all printed matter, except weekly papers circulating in the counties where they are printed. By the proposed bill the estimate of the Postoffice Department shows that \$13,000,000 are annually lost on account of postage on printed matter being uncollected or by their being confiscated by postmasters."

Capt. Jack, says a report from San Francisco, attacked Col. Banard's camp and was repulsed. One Indian killed and two wounded; Indian's horse captured. The women and children in the vicinity of Capt. Jack's camp have been placed on boats for safety. The men are building block houses.

Gen. R. A. Gilmore, who conducted the long bombardment of Charleston during the late war, is now superintending operations for the improvement of the harbor entrances to that city. He expresses great confidence in the speedy result of the work now in progress upon the beach channel, which will give a depth of fifteen feet on the bar at low water. This will greatly add to the advantages of Charleston as a seaport.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—There is much uneasiness over the notes between England and Russia over the boundary of Afghanistan.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—It is rumored this morning that the differences between Great Britain and Russia on the Khivan question, instead of being in a fair way for a mutually satisfactory adjustment, are increasing, and that the governments of France, Austria, Italy, Turkey, Denmark and Sweden have determined to support the British government in the position it has assumed.

Prince Napoleon disavows the recent newspaper statements regarding his views of the future policy of the Bonaparte family.

The English government declines to entertain the proposal for a repeal of the malt tax.

The rumored marriage of the British Prince to Russian Grand Duchess is unfounded.

Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The schooner Geo. Steele, from Savannah for Kingston, is lost. All on board were saved after they had endured great hardships.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Jan. 25, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1873.

Lemuel Gooding, Gainesville, sends \$2 25 currency for subscription. Our rule is to stop the Advocate when subscription expires.

Rev John C C Black, 3 subscribers and \$7 currency. We send all subscriptions guaranteed by our agents.

LaPerle Manufacturing Company, your letter to hand. Will receive attention.

Rev Jas Woodrow, Columbia, S C, 1 subscriber from Ireland, and cash \$3 04 for paper and postage.

Rev R N Brown, 2 subscribers from Fannin county, and postoffice order for \$10.

H F Wilson, Blackwood, sends his subscription and cash \$2 25 currency.

J L Penn, postoffice order for \$3 30. Much obliged for promises.

Mrs Anna E Bass, will send in future to Waxahatchie.

Rev W T Melugin, Bosqueville, 9 subscribers. Arrangement satisfactory. Wm Griffith's address changed to Mt Olivet.

Rev M C Blockman, 4 subscribers from Sherman.

Rev A Davis, second round of quarterly appointments for Springfield district received and inserted.

Rev Wesley Smith, 1 subscriber. We would like to know your present postoffice.

Rev T J Mayes, Kaufman, 1 subscriber and \$8 coin.

S M Pettengill, advertisements and electro-types received and inserted.

Rev J T Williamson, Bastrop, 1 subscriber and change of E B Carter's address.

Rev E H Holbrook, 1 subscriber from Bryan. Book sent.

Rev B D Dashiell, 1 subscriber.

H R Parks, address changed to Waxahatchie.

Rev Josephus C Turner, Jacksboro, his own subscription. Send you the extra papers asked for.

Rev D J Martin, Denton, all satisfactory. Our rule is to send accounts at end of each quarter.

Rev N A Duckett, Lampasas, with 2 subscribers.

Rev O A Shook, 3 additional subscribers. It is the number of subscribers obtained during the quarter that decides the question you ask.

Rev Jas Hiner, with list of 10 subscribers and promises of more.

Rev M C Simpson, Kaufman, 1 subscriber and \$1 10 currency.

Rev Sam'l Morris, 2 subscribers.

Mrs S E Fowler, Bremond, 3 subscribers and cash \$6 specie. Your letter is very encouraging. Much obliged.

Rev R W Kennon, your printing will be forwarded with dispatch.

Rev S G Cotton, your communication to hand.

Rev W A Harris, Virginia, has received attention.

Rev D M Slaton, your subscription begins with this number.

Rev M A Black, St Marys, 1 subscriber and cash \$2 20.

Dr F Olin Dannelly, 3 subscribers. All satisfactory.

Rev John Golden, renews his subscription; cash \$2 25.

Rev Jno S McCarver, entirely satisfactory. One subscriber and cash \$9 20 currency.

Asa Holt, address changed to Emery.

Rev Thos G Gilmore, 1 subscriber and cash \$6 coin. Are we sending your paper to correct address?

S M Pettengill, advertisement to hand.

Rev Dr Mood, will answer you by mail.

Rev T B Buckingham, 1 subscriber from Plantersville.

Rev Ernest F Stroeter, communication to hand, but too late for insertion this week.

Rev S C Littlepage, Bryan, 2 subscribers. Obituary to hand.

Communication from Dr McFerrin received.

Rev M C Field, 1 subscriber. We think your present location a good opening for a Sunday-school worker.

Rev David Rose, Hill county, 3 subscribers. If you cannot get a draft on Galveston from some of your merchants, register your letter.

T C Taylor, Goliad, your paper going regularly since January, 1871. We wrote you.

S M McAshan, the papers have been forwarded; cash \$1.

Rev J R Bellamy, Carthage, 2 subscribers and cash \$4 50 currency.

D W Bennett, obituary received.

M A Black, 1 subscriber and cash \$2 10 currency.

S E Burkhead, communication to hand.

F Y Payne, Waverly, N Y, asks for reliable information about the State. We send you some back numbers of the Advocate.

W P Baughn, Bolivar Point, renews his subscription; cash \$2 25.

Rev Sam'l Morris, postoffice money order for \$20.

Jas D Akin, renews, etc.; cash \$3 currency.

Rev S D Akin, 2 new subscribers. Will write you by mail, sending account in full.

Rev D M Proctor, 1 subscriber.

Rev A C Delaplain, 2 subscribers from Burton.

Rev W G Veal, 2 subscribers from Hill county.

Rev Thos Whitworth, 6 subscribers. Send you the subscription book. Have forwarded your order to New Orleans.

Rev Wm N Bonner, Crockett, 1 subscriber. Will look into your account and report. It is to cover just such contingencies we forward all accounts quarterly.

Rev D C Neel, cash \$4 45 currency. Entirely satisfactory.

Mrs J D B Taylor, renews her subscription through Lee, McBride & Co.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—Our market since our last report has been very dull, the extreme severity of the weather working injuriously to the movement of merchandise. Western Produce has advanced, as was to be expected, when navigation of the Mississippi closed. Our stock is limited. Coffee has advanced still higher, and is stiff at the advance.

COTTON.—Our market for cotton has improved under favorable reports from abroad, and we note an advance of ¼ to ⅜c. on all grades. Prices are now within ¼c. of the highest figures of the month. We quote:

Low Ordinary..... — @—
 Ordinary..... 15 3/4 @ 15 1/2
 Good Ordinary..... 16 3/4 @ 16 1/2
 Low Middling..... 17 1/2 @ 17
 Middling..... 17 3/4 @ 18

The receipts at this port for the week sum up 13,025 bales, and exports, 6263 bales, 4330 of which were foreign. The total receipts to date are 219,000 bales.

HIDES.—For choice 18 3/4 @ 19c. can be realized. Shipments continue large.

WOOL.—In this article very little has been done. Light stocks and but few receipts; prices therefore, are nominal and without strength. 28 @ 30c. for fine grades and clean; 25c. for coarse, and 5 to 15c. less for burry lots.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specific

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

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

COFFEE—per lb, gold—
 Ordinary..... nominal
 Fair..... 19 1/2 @ 20
 Prime..... 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2
 Choice..... — 21 @— 21 1/2
 Havana..... none
 Java..... — 36 @— 38

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

GLASS—per box of 50 feet—
 French, 8x10..... 4 40 @ 4 50
 do 10x12..... 4 50 @ 4 75
 do 12x18..... 5 00 @ 5 25

GRAIN—per bushel—Oats..... — 5 @— 5 50
 Corn, Texas..... none
 do Western..... — 38 @— 1 12

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

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

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

HAY—per 100 lbs—Northern..... none
 Western..... — @— 3 50

LUMBER—per M ft, from yard
 Yellow Pine, Calcasieu..... 22 00 @ 23 00
 do do Pensacola..... 28 00 @ 35 00
 Flooring, do..... 40 00 @ 42 50
 Ceiling, do..... 35 00 @ 43 00
 Flooring, Calcasieu..... 38 00 @ 40 00
 Ceiling, do..... 30 00 @ 35 00
 Weatherboards, dressed..... 32 50 @—
 Pensacola..... 35 00 @—
 Cypress..... 40 00 @ 60 00
 Shingles, Cypress..... 5 00 @ 5 50
 do Juniper..... 6 50 @ 7 00

MOLASSES—per gall—
 Texas, bbls..... — 60 @— 65
 do half bbls..... — 65 @— 70
 Louisiana, bbls..... — 65 @— 80
 do 1/2 & 3/4 bbls..... — 75 @— 90
 Cuba..... none
 Syrup..... — 85 @— 95
 do Golden, choice bbls..... 1 00 @ 1 25
 1/2 bbls..... — @— 1 25

OILS, per gallon—
 Coal, in bbls..... — 34 @— 37
 do cases..... — 40 @— 42
 Lard, Winter Strained..... 1 10 @—
 Linseed, raw..... 1 14 @ 1 20
 do boiled..... 1 20 @ 1 26
 Neatsfoot..... 2 00 @ 2 10

PROVISIONS, per bbl—
 Breakfast Bacon..... — 13 @— 14
 Beef, Mess, bbls Western..... none
 do do Texas..... none
 do do 1/2 bbls do..... none
 Pork, Mess, per bbl..... 17 00 @ 17 50
 do Prime..... 16 00 @ 16 50
 do Rump..... nominal
 do Hams, canvassed..... — 17 @— 19
 Clear Sides..... — 11 @— 11 1/2
 Texas..... none
 Clear Ribbed Sides..... none
 Ribbed Sides..... none
 Shoulders..... — 7 1/2 @— 8
 Lard, prime, in tierces..... — 10 1/2 @— 10 3/4
 do in kegs..... — 12 1/2 @— 13
 Butter, firkin, Northern..... — 34 @— 38
 do Western, new..... — 25 @— 30
 do do old..... — @—
 do Texas..... — 20 @— 25
 Cheese, Western..... — 18 @— 20
 do Choice Northern..... — 17 @— 19
 do English Dairy..... — 18 @— 20
 Potatoes, per bbl Western..... 5 00 @ 6 00
 do do Northern..... 6 50 @ 7 00
 Potatoes, per bbl, Texas..... none
 Onions..... none
 Sauerkraut, per bbl..... 13 00 @ 14 00
 do 1/2 bbl..... 7 50 @ 8 00

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

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

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

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

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

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

A GRADUATE OF EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.

With several years' experience, desires a situation as TEACHER. Best references given. Address, "TEACHER," Care of TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. jan22 1m

P. H. & J. T. SWEARINGEN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

BRENNHAM, WASHINGTON COUNTY, TEXAS. jan29 3m

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

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

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

FLETCHER & WALSH'S

Texas made Boots and Shoes. feb13 '72 1y

B. F. LUCE & CO., COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS

And GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Terminus H. & T. C. R. R., Corsicana and Dallas. Special attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods and Produce. Consignments respectfully solicited. Warehouses near Depot. au28 6m

E. H. CUSHING, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

BOOKS, STATIONERY, MUSIC, PIANOS, ORGANS, ETC.

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

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING. STOWE & WILMERDING,

(Successors to Geo. Butler & Co.)

Cotton Factors, Commission Merchants, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

GALVESTON, TEXAS. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK, OR TO

Messrs. BARING BROS. & CO., Liverpool. Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. New York Correspondents: Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankers; New Orleans: The Canal and Banking Company. jan10 1y

USE WILL HOWE'S CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,

CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ap3 1y

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

COTTON FACTORS And COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

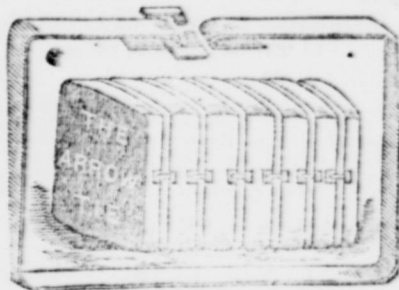
League Building, 73 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton Wool, etc., in hand or Bill Lading thereon. au27 6m

TYPE FOR SALE. We have 350 pounds Long Primer, slightly worn, and four pairs cases, containing part of same, which we offer low for cash.

We have also a variety of DISPLAY TYPE and several hundred pounds TYPE METAL which will be sold cheap. Address, ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO. Galveston

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



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

In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary...

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

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

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

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

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

We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength.

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

Yours, truly,

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

FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' " NEW WAREHOUSE Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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

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

I am yours, very truly,

F. R. LUBBOCK, Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE

General Agents for Southern States

45 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. Jan 17 1y

AGENTS WANTED - We guarantee employment for all, either sex, at \$5.00 per day, or \$25.00 or more per year. New works by Mrs. H. B. Stone and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily. Particulars sent free. QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO. sep 4-1y

MOBILE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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

All its Funds are Invested at Home.

Its special feature is the

LIFE ENDOWMENT,

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

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

Any further information cheerfully given by

J. W. BRADFORD, Agent.

No. 230 Postoffice street, (Next Brick Ice House) sep 18 1y

OWENS & ENGLISH,

SUCCESSORS TO

SORLEY & OWENS

COTTON FACTORS

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MILL AND PLANTATION MACHINERY,

122 AND 124 STRAND,

GALVESTON.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

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

HOE & CO'S CIRCULAR SAWS, MANDRELS, Etc.,

"KNOWLES'" STEAM PUMPS, "INGERSOLL" COTTON, WOOL & HIDE PRESSES,

"NISBET'S" IRON SCREW PRESS—the Cheapest in the Market,

THE "EAGLE" GIN—the lightest running and best Stand in the world. It is adapted to the ginning of long or short stapled, coarse or fine Cotton, and, with a reputation of 49 years, stands unrivaled.

Every Planter should have one.

reshing and Cleaning Machines, Climax Mowers and Reapers, Hay Rakes, "Victor" Sugar-Mills, Cook's Sugar Evaporators,

Strauss' Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Shingle Machines,

Planing and Wood Working Machinery of all kinds,

Turbine Water Wheel, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers,

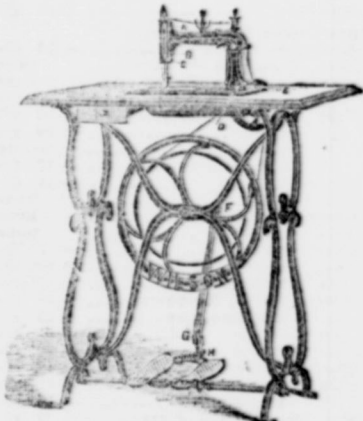
Feed Cutters, Agricultural Implements, and Machinery generally.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List.

OWENS & ENGLISH,

122 and 124 STRAND, GALVESTON. dec 15-1y

THE WILSON NEW UNDERFEED SEWING MACHINE HAS NO SUPERIOR.



For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivaled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent. of your money. Price, \$65.

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

BLESSING & BRO., Gen'l Agents, 174 Tremont street, Galveston. Agents wanted in every county. dec 8-1y

PETER J. WILLIS. RICHARD S. WILLIS.

P. J. WILLIS & BROTHER,

Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

And Commission Merchants

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

y 24 6m

Galveston, Texas.

CHEAP FREIGHTS.

FROM

New York to Galveston.

ISLAND CITY LINE

OF

New York & Texas Packets.

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

FREIGHTS TAKEN AT

Lowest Rates.

AND SHIPPERS WILL OBSERVE THAT

ALL GOODS VIA THIS LINE

FOR THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE

WILL BE FORWARDED

BY THE

AGENTS AT GALVESTON,

FREE OF ALL CHARGE

FOR RECEIVING AND FORWARDING,

MAKING THIS THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST TRANSPORTATION

LINE TO TEXAS.

McMAHAN BROS. & CO., Agents,

GALVESTON.

THEO. NICKERSON & CO.,

mays 1y] 78 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

ROSADALIS

OSADALIS

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

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

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing in the highest terms the "Solid Food" of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Hall of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South says he has been much benefited by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

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

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

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alternatives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & Co., BALTIMORE, Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY, No 8 COLLEGE PLACE, New York. Wholesale Agent.

June 19 1y.

MENEELY'S BELLS,

(Established in 1826.)

WEST TROY, N. Y.



Church Academy, Factory and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use. For prices and catalogue, apply to

E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, New York.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Established in 1837.



Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, FARMS, FACTORIES, COURT HOUSES, FIRE ALARMS, TOWER CLOCKS, CHIMES, ETC. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT.

102 and 104 East Second Street, Cincinnati.

H. J. WEST, Agent, MAGAZINE STREET, New Orleans, La.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y.

Manufacture a superior quality of Church, Academy, Fire-Alarm, Factory, Chime, Tower-Clock, Steamboat, Court-House, Farm and other Bells, of pure copper and tin, mounted in the most approved manner, and fully warranted. Catalogues sent free. Address,

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, Troy, N. Y. apr 24 1y

SENECA FALLS

Bell Foundry

For Church, Academy, Factory, Depot, Steamboat, Ship, Locomotive, Plantation, Fire Engine, Etc.



Send For Circular and Prices.

RUMSEY & CO., Seneca Falls, N. Y., U. S. A. oct 9 6m

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

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

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

PURELY VEGETABLE.

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

LIVER MEDICINE.

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

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

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

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator Is manufactured only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.

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

Beware of all Counterfeits and Imitations. aug 7 1y

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

HOBBY & POST,

COTTON FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. nov 20-2m

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

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

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

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

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


We submit the following suggestions:
COTTON.—1st. Use none but the best quality of heavy bagging and ties, and USE PLENTY OF IT.
2d. Ship your Cotton in good order, and erase from Bill of Lading the words "usual exceptions" and we will require its delivery to us in same condition.
3d. Mark each bale carefully, with full name on edge, and initials on end, to lessen danger of substitution for light or inferior bales.
4th. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.
5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.
6th. Send us marks and Gin weights of each bale when shipped, and if the Government weights here show a marked falling off, we will have each bale again carefully re-weighed in presence of a member of the firm.
HIDES.—1st. Should be trimmed of horns, ears and other parts which easily taint.
2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.
3d. Flint Hide should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ashes if necessary.
4th. Hide Poison—Four pounds Crude Arsenic, eight pounds Sal Soda, twenty gallons water—the whole costing \$1. currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerse it practicably.
nov17-1y

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

SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE
From Galveston and Houston to Crockett, Palestine, Tyler, Rusk, Henderson, Nacogdoches, Longview, Marshall, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all Northeastern Texas.
On and after MONDAY, December 16, 1872, and until further notice, trains will leave Houston daily at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.) connecting with the 4:45 A. M. train from Galveston, for Willis, Waverly, Phelps, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Reynolds, Troupe and Overton, connecting with the El Paso Mail Stage for all points in Northeastern Texas.
Trains for Huntsville leave Houston at 1:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. Leave Huntsville at 7:15 A. M. for Houston and intermediate stations.
Trains leave Hearne daily (Sundays excepted) for Englewood, Lake Marquez, Jewett, Keechi, Oakwoods, Douglass and Palestine, connecting with trains for Houston. Leave Palestine for Hearne on arrival of train from Troupe.
Freight can be transferred at Houston to or from either the Houston and Texas Central; the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, or the vessels of the Houston Direct Navigation Company.
H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l. Sup't.
S. SCHOCH, Sup't Houston Div.
jan15 tf

STRICKLAND & CLARKE,
Successors to
M. STRICKLAND & Co., and ROBT. CLARKE.
Stationers, Steam Printers
And
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
109 Strand, (Sign of the Big Book.)
june12 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.
JOHN A. PEEL. HENRY REID.
PEEL & REID.
WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—
IMPORTERS,
13 and 15 Peters Street, (formerly New Levee)
And 11 and 13 Front Street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 6m



SEND FOR CIRCULARS TO
BLAGG & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR TEXAS,
GALVESTON.
#2 Sewing Machine Extras of all kinds [by mays] for Sale.

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

SCOTLAND,
ENGLAND,
GERMANY,
NORWAY,
and SWEDEN.

Will be prepared to fill orders for
FARM HANDS, MECHANICS
OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

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

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION CO.
Five Steamers, Twenty-Two Barges,
Three Tugs.

Receive and forward all Freight consigned to them at
GALVESTON,
HOUSTON,
HARRISBURG,
and LYNCHBURG.
All COTTON and other PRODUCE covered to GALVESTON BY THEIR OPEN POLICY OF INSURANCE,
Without Expense to Shipper.
All Losses and Damages Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

Consign to HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY from all points inward and outward.
JOHN SHEARN, President.
W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President.
January 1, 1873. jan1y

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

WM. HENDLEY. N. N. JOHN. J. L. SLEIGHT.
J. J. HENDLEY. H. H. SEARS.
W. M. HENDLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
COTTON & WOOL FACTORS
HENDLEY BUILDINGS,
STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

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

Liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton and other produce to their friends in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Bremen, Amsterdam and Havre. feb3 '70 1y

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

C. W. HURLEY & CO.,
E. WEBSTER.

SHIPPING
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

117 STRAND, GALVESTON,
Importers and Dealers in

India and Domestic Bagging, Iron Ties
PIG IRON, SALT,
Fire Brick, Tin and Bar Iron.

AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL & TEXAS STEAMSHIP CO.

—OF—
BLACK STAR LINE
NEW YORK, BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL
Sailing Vessels.
jan17 1y

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. McBRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE,
Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

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

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

The Southern Hotel is first-class in all its appointments. Its tables are at all times supplied in the greatest abundance, with all the delicacies the markets afford. Its clerks and employees are all polite and attentive to the wants of the guests of the Hotel.
There is an improved elevator leading from the first floor to the upper one.
Railroad and Steamboat Ticket Offices, News Stand and Western Union Telegraph Office in Rotunda of Hotel. nov6 6m

FOR SALE—A FULL SUPPLY OF
CHARLES PRATT'S
NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS
Reference to all our Insurance Companies.
1000 Cases 2-5 RADIANT OIL.
500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL.
500 " 12-1 " "
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The attention of the public is invited to my
AIR-LINE FENCE,
Patented March 12, 1872.

This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and ride fence, that it saves 168 panels and 2571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supersede all other rail fences? the answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
 2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
 3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.
 4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
 5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.
- I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.
JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.
may22 1f

CABLE SCREW WIRE
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sep25 6m

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Train Leaves Galveston at 4:45 A. M. Carrying the United States Mail and Express, connecting at Harrisburg with the G. H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West; arriving at Houston at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the Texas Central Railroad for Austin and Dallas. THIS TRAIN STOPS ONLY AT HARRISBURG THE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MIXED TRAIN LEAVES GALVESTON AT 8 A. M. STOPPING FOR PASSENGERS AT ALL STATIONS.

Train Leaves Galveston 12:15 P. M. Taking passengers from Morgan's Steamers, and connecting with the Night Train of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

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

Trains Leave Houston at 9:15 P. M. Taking passengers from the H. & T. C. R. R., and arriving at Galveston at 12:25 A. M.

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

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

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

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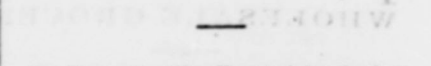
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