## Christian 2dborate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENOES OF THE M. E. OHUROH, SOUTH-.-BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
Vol. XX-No. 39.]
Galveston, texas, wednesday, february 12, 1873.
[Whолк No. 1027

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to Dr . Fitler, Philadelphia. His valuable ad. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { vice costs nothing. } & \text { R. F. GEORGE, }\end{array}$ jan22 $3 \mathrm{~m} \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Wholesale and Retall Agent, } \\ \text { Galveston, } \\ \text { Texas. }\end{gathered}$. Agents wanted to sehe.

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and over $\mathbf{1 . 1 0 0}$ pares, and is the most coumpre. and over and yalaables, Hastory of the Bible eve published. Tho labor and learning of centurte are gathered in this one volume to throw
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# Christian 2dborate. 

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

## treastre of agricelture.

## orm

A rinter at the point of death, Spako to his sons with parting -A treasure in our vineyard lies. Dik for the, say, where is the " Dilg, dil: !" he sald, when lo ! he
en lo $!$ he ded Ere in his grave he long had latn, They searched and duk with might and $m$. The vineyard $0^{\circ}$ er and $\rho^{\circ}$ 'er they throw. No elod escaped their zeal ous toll, E'en through a sieve they passed the soll And drew the rakes aeross, around, Yor ev'ry stone upon the ground; But of the treasure saw no trace; Each thought 'twas but a wild-goo Had made, when they with wonder touin Each vine -tree bore a three-fold prize. Then crew, at k ngth, the elilildren w And, year on year revolving round,

## Exas despurtes.

## Weatherford.

Mr. Editor-I think 1 am safe in aying that the town of Weatherford, in Parker county, is as orderly and quiet as any town in the Lone Star state. One is very favorably impressed with the town as soon as he arrives. He sces, and knows, and feels at once -although he is "green from the States"-that he is among a people who love good order and quietude. This speakes well in behalf of the town. The people of the town are kind, clever and frank, and make a new-comer feel at home among themthat he is a "part and parcel" of them, if he is honest, industrious and calcuated to be an acquisition to the town. Well, this is as it should be; for honesty should be respected, industry admired and merit recognized everywhere. The business men of the town are wide-awake, shrewd, far-seeing and masters of their situation. Some of the merchants have been in the "blues" in consequence of the non-arrival of their goods, but we noticed yesterlay heir gome goods were arriving and we rust that the epizoty, which has we re the buress worl, such havoc in the basicess world, is abating, and the merchants will ind a ready sale for their goods when they arrive, although late, and take consolation from the old adage-"Beter late than never!"
I had the pleasure of visiting the mechanical shops-P. C. Mills' carding machinery and mattress making of Messrs. Carson \& Lewis-a few days since and was very much pleased with their modus operandi. This speaks well for the thrift and enterprise of these gentlemen. There is no discount on their work. They have skillful workmen, who, knowing their duty, do it. My friend Lewis is all life and energy, and knows exactly how to "handle the ropes" to advantage. Weatherford compares very favorably with Sherman, and goods can be bought as cheap here as in the former place. The business men of the place are acting very judiciously in relation to the
railroad. They are neither too hot railroad. They are neither too hot nor too cold, but occupy the "golden mean." They want the road, and so
does everybody else, but they are not willing to give such a bonus, in order to get the road, as will be an incubus upon their vitals for years to come. ent wisdom and foresight
they are willing to give a reasonable bonus to get the road. This is just and proper. We think we will get the and proper. We think we will get the
road, and then Weatherford will be road, and then Weatherford will be
rectus in curin, and will shine as bril liantly as any of her sister towns.
S. E. Burkhead

## Fort Worth and Tarrant County.

Fort Worth, the county seat of Tar rant county, is situated at the junctio of the West Fork and Clear Fork of the Trinity river. Its elevation above the bed of the river is about 110 feet, and above the waters of the Gulf of Mexico about 1100 feet ; conscquently the atmosphere here is as salubrious a it is possible for air to be in any latitude. It has been proved to be a healthy as any town of its size in any country. No epidemic has ever visite this place, and the mortality here Thus far, has been remarkably small As an indication that the town and surrounding country are unusually
healthy, the writer would remark that healthy, the writer would remark that
the inhabitants who have resided here the inhabitants who have resided here
for years have a bloom of health not for years have a bloom of health not
found amoner those of miasmatic refound among those of miasmatic re
gions. The soil rests upon a limestone foundation, and the prevailing soil is a rich loam, interspersed with gravel ; consequently it is never very muddy or dusty within the city limits. Good weil water can be obtained anywhere by digging from fourteen to eighteen feet below the surface, and from fourteen to thirty feet anywhere in the county, the average being about in the county
twenty feet.

Tarrant county is about one-third timber and two-thirds prairie. It is well watered by living springs and perpetual streams. There are no marshes in the county, but every foot of ground is arable. Lands are valued at from one to twenty-five dollars per acre, ac cording to the location of the same, and the improvements thereon. The county seat, Fort Worth, is situated very near the geographical centre of the county, and it is easy of access from all directions. The population of Tarrant county is about nine thousand, and this is rapidly increasing. The number of voters already registere is eighteen hundred, and only one hun
dred of these are negroes ! dred of these are negroes! As con-tra-distinguished from all other counties in the State this may with truth
be called "the white man's county," be called "the white man's county,"
and a more orderly and law-abiding and a more orderly and law-abiding
people cannot be found anywhere people cannot be found anywhere. At a recent term of the court there were but three criminals, two of those being negroes. Churches and schools pre vail, and these are in a tlourishing condition. Take it all in all, Tarrant county is one of the most desirable ones to locate in that the farmer, meStanic or tradesman can find in the advantages over and above those of advantage
all others.
Fort Worth has a population of about fifteen hundred, and it is safe to pre diet that this number will be increased a hundredfold annually for several years to come. The signs of the times indicate this in an unmistakable manner. For several months emigration to this point has been quite heavy, and the increase is daily growing more rapid than ever before
Many of the buildings here are of
a substantial character, the courthouse and jail and many store houses, for
instance, being of rock, quarried near here, and the school houses and some here, and the school houses and some
other houses being of brick manufacother houses being of brick manutac-
tured in this vicinity. Pine lumber, tured in this vicinity. l'ine lumber,
however, is scarce and dear. At preshowever, is scarce and dear. At pres-
ent it is hauled from Wood county and sold at $\$ 5$ per hundred. The opening of railway communication to this point will reduce this price fully one-half. For a frontier town Forth Worth i orderly to an unusual extent. There are but few dram-shops here, and drunkenness, though not unknown, is still quite limited, much more so than in most towns of the same size in the Ider States
There will soon be hotel room enough to meet the demands of strangers vis iting this town, and already there are several good boarding houses. The rice of loard and lodging is about \$25 a month. Fine beef sells from three to five cents per pound, corn at ifty cents a bushel, wheat one dollar, flour at \$1 per hundred pounds, eggs at twenty-five cents a dozen, and vegetables are offered at very reasonable

Town lots for business purposes are Now selling from $\$ 100$ to $\$ 300$ each These are in size $25 \times 100$ feet
The town, which, by-the-by, is not yet incorporated, contains for its size rather more than the usual number of nerchants, tradesmen, lawyers, land agents, etc. There is an opening here however, for two or three more first lass physicians. Good mechanies particularly masons and builders-can find plenty to do here at remunerative rates.
The Masonic fraternity has a lodge here, numbering one hundred members and the Odd Fellows have also a flour ishing lodge, numbering about forty members. There are two large private schook, one public school, and church acilities; also one banking house, about twenty stores, a planing mill, and in the vicinity one flouring mill and three saw mills. In the country here are several water privileges yet unimproved. These can be made availble at least nine months each year.
The Texas Pacific and the Trans Continental Railways will be opened to Fort Worth. These roads are rapidly advancing in this direction, and prepa ception. The depot grounds, donated y three citizens of this town and one of Tyler, contain three hundred and wenty acres. These are located south of the town, less than three-fourths of a mile from the public square. They extend in an oblong shape from Clear Fork to the main Trinity river.
The county also donated bonds to the extent of $\$ 100,000$, payable in orty years, the same to draw seven per ent. interest from the date of issuance and the bonds to be issued as the work upon the depots and work-shops proresses. The county being nearly out of debt, these are about all of its obli rations at present.
The Wichita will also be turned so as to intersect with the Texas Pacific and Trans-Continental at this point, or else a tap-road will be constructe rom Fort Worth to that road. At least such are the intentions of the citizens of Tarrant county.
Such railroad facilities as Fort Worth will soon possess, together with its natural advantages, place it pre-eminently in advance of all other towns
in Northern Texas as a great commercial and railroad centre. This is conceded by all, with the exception of those interested in the success of rival towns.
Preparations are now being made here for the erection of depots and work-shops on a very extensive scale, and it is safe to predict that ere long not less than one thousand artisan will be employed on these works alone There are those now living who wil yet see not only our town site, but the entire country which surrounds it for miles, crowded with :an enterprising and prosperous people. Those who ar now searching for grounds on which to build their residences "out of town," will, if they so improve them, within two or three miles of the public square in many instances live to see the day when their homes will be surroundel by the busy movements of a prosperou city. The city limits will he extended from time to time to meet its busines demands, until its confines will em brace an area many fold greater than our present town limits. All this will occur within a very limited period.
These are not the predictions of an enthusiast, or of a pecuniary interested party alone, but they are the expressed opinions of many of the leading capi talists of the country at large, and par ticularly of those among their numbe who have visited this section and see with their own eyes what we are and what we are bound to become.
Safely Arrived.-The pioneer steamer of the Liverpool and Texa Steamship Company-" San Jacinto," Capt. A. C. Burrows-arrived off our bar Sunday evening, $2 d$ inst., having made the trip from Liverpool in twenty eight days. Owing to the heavy fog prevailing, the steamer was compelled to remain at anchor, but her passengers, numbering some 240 , were taken of by a steam lighter, and all landed in good health and spirits. We learn the passenger list was increased by three births on board the steamer while en route; and we are glad to say that no sickness prevailed. This speaks well for the vessel and its arrangements for ventilation, room and diet, which are said to be unsurpassed by any line coming to this country. We may now look to this route for a steady supply of reliable settlers, similar to those by this first vessel, who are all, we learn, already provided for in the matter of employers; and each suc ceeding steamer will doubtless come loaded with those seeking homes in our broad State.

We are under obligations to G. On derdonk, of Mission Valley, Victoria county, Texas, for a copy of his hand book and descriptive catalogue of fruits, etc., cultivated and for sale at the Mission Valley Nurserics. It fur nishes valuable information to thos who would improve and beautify their homes with fruit and shade trees. Mr Onderdonk has devoted years to the culture of fruit, and is able to furnish valuable information respecting the varieties best adapted to our soil.

## (O) Out Oulapl

TExAS METHODISM

- Rev. S. C. Littlepage, of Bryan tation, Texas Conference, reports six accessions to the church since conference, and considers the prowects for good very favorable
-Rev. II. M. Glass, Presilent of owensville Iligh School, writes us repecting the institution under hi charge:
Owensville Iligh School at last seems to be entering upon a career of suc cess and usefulness. Tapils are coming in every day, and the spring session promises a fine attendance from abroad. Our buildings are quite comfortable for winter or summer, location healthy, community moral, and the school furnishes ample facilities for a solid and practical education. Owensville is easy of access : From Englewood three and a half miles, and Calvert and Bremond, on the "Central", cach ten miles.
-Mr. David Ayres informs us that the workmen have promised positively that St . James church will be ready March.

SOUTHENX IHETHODISM.
-Since Conference we have had one hundred additions to our church in Colorado. At several points there is
quite an interest felt in church buildquite an interest felt in church build-
ing. Churches lave been organized at ing. Churches have been organized at
Silver Star and Virginia City, in the Silver Star and Virginia City, in the
Deer Lodge district, Mon tana Territory.

NORTHERN METHODESM.
-The annual meeting of the Sun-day-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just been held at the Mission Board Room in New
York. The report of the Treasurer showed receipts at New York during the year, amounting to $\$ 17,152,22$, dis-
bursements amounting to $\$ 12,7,6,18$. bursements amounting to $\$ 12,766.18$.
These figures do not indicate the business tone by the branch committees in the West. Bishop Morris was elected President for 1873.

EPISCOPAK
-The annual Epiphany Offerings for Missions, in Grace church, Brooklyn, last Sunday, reached the unprecedently large sum of twelve thousand dollers. Such a heaping of "alms and oblations" at one time upon God's altar, is surely a matter for profound gratitule to Almighty God.
-The Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska is now engaged in erecting the thirtysecond church in his original mission-
ary jurisdiction, since the commencement of his episcopate, six years ago.
-The Episcopal Society for the inrease of the ministry has existed sixteen years and helped to educate nearly 500 men. It has 112 young men under
its care.
-The Rev. Charles Voysey, who was silenced in the Church of England, on account of his C nitarianism, has inbaptism. It is called the dedication and benediction of children, and is performed without water.
-The Bishop of Manchester has declared pew-renting in the churches of the Establishment illegal; that the pews are the common property of the parish, whose right to accommodation cannot be alienated. If this be so, then the system of Establishment is entitled to one long, bright mark of credit.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTEREAN
-Five Presbyterian churches have recently been organized in the territory lying between the Wilmington and Weldon and the $\Lambda$ tlantic and North Carolina Railroads and the sea coast of North Carolina.

The surviving members of the Board
of Trustees of the Theological Seminary of the United Presbyterian Synod, which, when established, was to have been located at the University of Virginia, have, chiefly through the inVirginia, have, chacily through the in-
fluence of Rev. T. W. Hooper, turned over $\$ 15,000$ to the Hamplen Sydney over C 10,
College.

## PRESBYTERLAN.

-The Old School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri is made up of 6 Presbyteries, 140 churches, 77 ministers and 7,563 members. During the last year 591 persons were received by exumination, and $35: 1$ by letter
-The Trustees of Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia have had mivate rooms fitted up in one of their onildings for patients who desire and are able to pay for better accommodations than can be had in the general wards of the hospital. Application may be made to Mr. John A. E. Walk, superintendent at the hospital, corner of Thirty-ninth and Powelton Avenue Phiadelphia.
-The opposition of the Presbyterian Church to secret societies continues a pronounced as ever. The Presbytery of Alleghany lately passed resolutions requiring pastors to preach against such
societies ; directing church sessions to call upon such members of their churches as may belong to the societies and show them thesin of their course ; and ordering that if this admonition is not heeded, the erring brethren must b disciplined.

Congricheationar.
Hampangregational pastor in New cessity of has awakened to the nenew coverts than simply admitting them into the church and giving them a manual of its faith, which they may never have seen before. He believes that they should have an intel ligent idea and a living sense of th step they are taking, and he would therefore have them thoroughly in structed in creed and covenant befor making a public profession. He has tried the plan of a six months' probation and instruction, with encouraging success.

REFORMED CHURCH
-The Reformed church at Schaghticoke, N. Y., has been an organized congregation for more than 150 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 ded icated a new church in the fall, whic will soon be paid for.

## BMPTIST.

-Rev. W. W. Everts, D.D., pastor of the First Church of Chicago, reports through the Steuderd the receipt of $\$ 15,30117$ from tonors in many parts of the country, for Baptist Churches and pastors who were sufferers by the great fire.
Louis Central Baptist report numerous revivals in their respective charges -The Baptist Churches of Illinois have a membership of nearly 60,000 They are divided into 846 churche and forty associations. It is a lamenta ble fact that the 816 churches have only 474 pastors, while there are in the State 949 ordained ministers, besides 118 licensed preachers.

- Reports from the interior of Russia, state that the Baptist sect are making umprecedented progress in the acquisition of converts. Dozens and scores are rebaptized in the rivers or the sea despite the biting cold.


## LUTHERAN.

-The Synod of Maryland last year contributed $\$ 1,819.59$ for mission work, an average of $13 \frac{1}{2}$ cents from each communicant. The apportionment for and 5 cents for the German churches.

## moraviav.

-The Moravian, organ of the Unied Brethren, says that four of their South American missionaries have been called away by death in four months. The church at Paramibo has been enlaged to contain accommodabeen enlaged to contain accommoda-
tions for 2,500 persons. Often as many as 1,200 communicants are present. Rev. W. Mumford, superintendent. of the Mission on the Island of St. Kitts, West Indies, retires from duty Kitts, West Indies, retires from duty
on account of ill-health, after 23 years service.

## FRIENDS.

- A rupture is impending in the Quaker Church on the subject of singing, conference and prayer meetings, and arions methods of church worship peculiar to other denominations. The progressive party are insisting on these changes, while others are tenacious of
former usages ormer usages.
-The missionary enterprise of the Friends in Jubbulpore, India, and in the adjacent districts of Nerbudda Valley, was first undertaken seven years ago by Rachel Metcalf, whonow has two girls' schools in successful op eration at Jubbulpore.


## UNITARIAN

-The Boston fire has temporarily paralized the contributions of the Unitarian churches to mission work at home and abroad, and the committee of the General Association have thereore determined to respond only to the that the deficit can be made up as the that the deficit can be made up as the
year advances and prospects brighten.

## CATHOLIC.

-In Koenigsburg, Prussia, there is a "Free-Evangelical-Catholic" congregation, with a membership of 294. It is governed by a president, a pastor,
and a presbytery of five persons. This and a presbytery of five persons. This
congregation was founded in 1846 as a congregation was founded in 1846 as a free congregation, and in 1859 it was united with the Christian-Catholic con--The Old Catholics in Austria are said to be considerably in advance of their fellow-religionists in Bavaria. A their fellow-religionists in Bavaria. A cepted the Munich resolutions as a temcepted the Munich resolutions as a tem-
porary basis for their creed and action; only the primacy of the Pope was emphatically rejected and the cautious conduct of the moderate party censured. It is affirmed that Bishop Strossmayer and two other bishops adhere to the movement.

## JEWisil.

-Four costly synagogues have been erected in New York within the past five years, and as some of them have been moved from their former localare many of the poorer worshiver vices. The only missionary enterprises of the Jews in the city are their free schools, and these are not well sustained, notwithstanding the wealth of the denomination. The Jewish Messenyer takes these facts to heart, and sees 'nothing hopeful in setting up masses of stone, brick and mortar, into what are called synagogues, and rushing into the wilderness of mortgages and loans, while the vital spirit, the religious idea, is smothered or crowded into a secondary place."

## Miscellaneous.

-The will of the late James Suylam is now undisputed. It gives the American Bible Society $\$ 25,000$, the American Tract Society $\$ 20,000$, the $\$ 25,000$, Rutgers College $\$ 20,000$, the Disable, Ministers' Fund $\$ 20,000$, the Disabled Ministers Fund $\$ 30,000$, and to the New Brunswick Theologica Seminary $\$ 60,000$-a total of $\$ 185,000$.
-Out of 449 churches in Philadelphia, the Baptists have 50 or one-tenth; the Lutherans 26 or one-seventeenth; the Methodists 88 or one-fifth; the Presbyterians 90 or one-fifth; the Epis copalians 85 or nearly one-fifth; the

Romanists 39 or not quite one-elev enth. The five first named have 358 out of 449 places of worship.
-Among celebrated European divines who are expected to attend the meeting of the International Evangel ical Alliance in New York, are Dr Guthrie, Prof. Rainey, Dr. Payne Smith, Dr. Stoughton, Pere Hyacinthe Prof. Tischendorf, Dr. Tholuek, and Dr. Hoflman, Court Chaplain to the Emperor of Germany.
-The Supreme Court of Conneticut has just decided an important case. The Methodist church at Bridgeport, Conn., received by a bequest some property, which was taken possession of by the society. Some years after a majority of the church organized a a majority of the church organized a
Congregational society, and conveyed the property over to the Congregation alists. The minority disputed the right of the majority, and brought suit for the property and $\$ 4,000$ damages, which have just been awarded them by the court.

- $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ debate on the subject of Baptism, between Rev. J. Deitzler, of Ken tucky (Methodist,) and Elder W. T. Brents, of Bedford county (Christian Brents, of Bediond county (Christian
Church,) was announced to commence Church,) was announced to commence
at Flat Creek, Bedford county, on at Flat Creek, Bedford county, on
Monday, the 20 th of Jan., and continue through the week.
-Two gentlemen in England have offered a prize of two hundred and fifty guineas for the best, and one hundred and fifty guineas for the second best, essay on the temperace reformationits claims upon the Christian Church.
-Rev. Joshua Leavitt, senior editor of the Independent, who died last week from a stroke of paralysis, was seventy-eight years of age. He was connected with the press of New York and Boston for forty years.
-The Evangelical Alliance opens in New York, October 2nd next. Many prominent European divines have made arrangements to be present. Krummacher, Hoffman, Christlieb, Pfleiderer, Tischendorf, are some of the prominent German divines to whome subjects have been assigned for the occasion.
-In England there is excitement in the Methodist Church regarding the subject of "class-meetings," which are ignored by tens of thousands of communicants. The subject is to be considered and decided upon by the next conference.
- A monument to John Bunyan, near the jail, at Bedford, England, where he dreamed his "Pilgrims Progress," is proposed, but certain persons of the Established Church in the place
strongly object to it. Possibly the jail, if standing, is considered his most impressive memorial.
- $\boldsymbol{A}$ hearing apparatus, by which the deaf can hear and enjoy the sermon, has been placed in the First Presbyterian church of Lexington, Ky., at an expense of over forty dollars. The model can be had by any one desirous of constructing such an
apparatus, by applying to the Rev. apparatus, by applying to the Rev.
Wm . Dinwiddie, the pastor of the church.
--In one of the Lowell churches on a late Sunday the minister stopped suddenly when about half through his sermon, and taking up the hymn-book gave out a hymn, requesting all the congregation to rise and join in the
singing, after which he resumed his sermon, evidently well satisfied with the waking up which had been effected.
-The Universalists of Iowa City lave dedicated a $\$ 17,500$ church
-The venerable Dr. Land, founder of the Presbyterian Church in Australia, known in the litery world as a historian of distinction, has just retired from the pastorate of the Scots church at Sidney after a ministerial career of exactly fifty years.


## TEXAS ITEMS.

They have three banks at Denison. The Scandinavians are building a church at Waco.
A first-class academy has been established at Kilgore.
Immigration to Brown county is said to be considerable.
The construction trains of the Central have reached Sherman.
The Indians are still committing depredations on our fronticr.
A colony of Virginians are to settle in the northern part of our State.
The Ranger reports life, bustle and animation as prevailing at Austin.
Nearly half the Texas papers are now advocating the Ohio liquor law.

A silver mine has been discovered on Beaver creek, in Burnet county.
A mail line is called for from Fort Worth to Stephensville via Granberry.
Immigrants are passing through Clarksville daily, all bound westward.
The Times says a great many hogs in Vanzandt county are starving to death.
A great many immigrants are reported as moving into Montague county.

The Ranchero reports the cattle thieves again operating on the Rio Grande.
Nine deaths occurred in and around Longview, Texas, from cerebro spinal meningitis.
Small-pox prevails among the railroad hands on the Texas Pacific Railroad west of Marshall.
Farmers in all parts of Kaufman county are making preparations for early and extensive crops.
$\Lambda n$ entertainment is in contemplation at Austin, on the 14th, in the interest of the Methodist church

Lampasas has no church building, and the Dispatch is stirring up the denizens of that burg on the subject.
Friend Laurie Tatum is said to be doing an active business with the Indians; trading off squaws for eaptive whites.
The Texas Central road has now completed laying the iron to the Choctaw creek, some six miles south of Sherman.
Judge Andrews, of McKinney, cultivates the grape, and has about 2000 vines in his black land vineyard growvines in li .
ing
Bonham has donated $\$ 26,000$ to the
Texas and Pacific Railway, the depot to be located immediately south of the courthouse.
We learn from the North Texan that the town of Pilot Point, Denton county, has an excellent school, numcounty, has an ex
bering 250 pupils.
The Gonzales Inquirer says that, as a general thing, the freedmen are reluctant about entering into contracts for the coming year.
The grading on the Trans-Continental is going on in the streets of Sherman. The track will run through the center of the town.

Smith county voted $\$ 250,000$ to the H. \& G. N. R. R., and Tyler, the county seat, gave $\$ 50,000$ n
have the depot located near it.

A train of cars ran into Denison a
few days ago from the north, covered few days ago from the north, covered
with snow, pre: with snow, preisenting, a novel
beautiful sight in the bright sunshine.

A building association is being organized in Fort Worth. Over $\$ 5000$ have been subscribed, and the present Legislature will be requested to incorporate it.

The Waco Tap road was sold at trustee's sale, on the 4th inst., for four hundred thousand dollars to W. J. Hutchins, Vice-President of the Central.

The Leon Lone Star is the name of a new Democratic paper published at Centreville.
The prisoners in the Erath county jail attempted to burn out a few day ago, but yelled out for help when about to suffocate.
The Masons of Lampasas contemplate the erection of a fine stone edifice for the use of the Order. The sum of $\$ 2700$ has already been subscribed.
The Texas Pacific wants the people of Bosque and Erath to make an effort of Bosque and Erath to make an enor
to have the Waco and Northwestern to have the Waco and Northwestern
railroad extended through their counties.
Gen. Dodge, in behalf of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, has presented the presbyterians of Longview with two town lots for church purposes.
A large number of immigrants from Alabama are soon to arrive,in Fayette county, three hundred having already arrived from that State and settled in the county.
A memorial has been presented to the Legislature of Texas, asking the passage of a law making the seller of liquors responsible for all damages done by the intoxicated person.
The Index says the contractors on the Houston and Great Northern Railroad have been, for the past two or three weeks, at work within the cor porate limits of the city of Tyler.
The Denison Journal favors the meeting together of the Legislatures of Texas, Missouri and Kansas, at Denias soon as the Central Ralroil and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad shall be connected.
The Denton Journal says: Some idea of the amount of business done in the city may be gleaned from the fact that the postofice in this city stamped over ten thousand letters the first twenty-seven days of last month.
The Huntsville Item says: On Monday a freight train on the I. \& G. N.R.R. was wrecked to the extent N. R. . . was wrecked to the exten
of four cars-two being entirely smashed and the other two ditched. Nobody ed and the other two chitched. Nobody
damaged but the company and our city.
Active work on the grading of the Texas and Pacific railway through Sherman as well as on the depot building of the same road, is going on this week. The grade on the Central is almost finished in and through town, except some work on the side tracks.

The Denison Journal says: "Mr. Lancaster, of the St. Louis Commer cial Gazette, has been in Denison during the past week, and counted up the business houses in our city. He reports ninety of them, without counting saloons, livery stables, or the pie and cake and smaller eating houses He also reports thirteen firms making arrangements to open in the course of a week.
The Sherman Courier says: "The Trans-Continental Railway Company is building its freight depot at about 100 yards southeast of the Odd Fellow Hall. The freight depot of the H. \& T. C. R. R. will be east of the public square, and we hear that the two companies will put a union passenger depot at the point of crossing. The Central is now completed to Choctaw bayou, five miles from this place, and
will be completed to this place within will be completed to this place within
the next ten or fifteen days, so we hear.
Col. Irwin, division engineer of the Texas and Pacific roads, informs the Bonham News that when the Texas Central reaches Sherman, his road will have two miles of track laid per day, and that in 120 days thereafter the road will be completed to Jeffer-
son. They have 200 platform cars and six locomotives at Corsicana, and track laying on the eastern division i progressing splendidy.

## DOMESTIC ITEMS

The late fire on Broadway, New York, occasioned a loss of some $\$ 100$, 000.

The Lake Erie Iron Company's works heavy.
One hundred thousand doilars wort of property was destroyed by fire is Jackson, Tenn.
The Western Union Telegraph Com pany has purchased a controlling inerest in the Cuba cable for $\$ 1,500,000$
The Public Library is opened on Sundays in Boston ly order of the common council, by a vote of 47 to 10 .
The government sells a million and a half in gold each Thusslay, and buys a million in bonds each Wednesday of February.
Charles F. Noyes, formerly of Galeston, was garoted and robbed in New Orleans on the 2 th inst., and died of injuries received.
The dwelling house of Henry Carns, near Jefferson, Iowa, burned last week. Mr. Carns, two of his children and his brother perished in the flames.
Reports from San Francisco state that there are no prospects of peace with the Medocs; neither party would agree on the spot for conference
An accident occurrel on the Louisville Railroad at Guthrie, Ky. Two were killed and several hurt. No names south of Tennessee reported.
A torpedo, which Andrew Dalrym ple, of Tuttsville, 1a., was secretly illing, exploded, killing himself, wife and child, and blowing the house to atoms.
Seven men were killed at the American Iron Works' explosion, Pittsburgh,
Pa. The nail feeders were on a strike otherwise the loss of life would hav been greater.
The city council of Philadelphia has appropriated half a million in aid of the certennial cause. 1 bill for a mil lion more is pending in the Pennsyl vania Legislature.
The bill authorizing the Pennsyl vania Central Railroal to increase its capital stock to an unlimited extent, passed both Houses of the Pennsyl vania Legislature unanimously.
A dispatch received at Virginia City from Pio-Cho says that half the horses in that district are disabled by the epizootic, and eight thousand bars of silver bullion has accumulated there
The earthquake shocks on Island Samos, which caused so great destruction of property and loss of life, continued four days. It has not yet been ascertained how many persons pershed.
The block occupied by the Merchants' Union Express and the Massa chusetts Mutual Life Insurance Companies, Springfield, Mass., is burned. The Republican printing building narrowly escaped. Loss about 875,000 .
The comptroller of currency will not hereafter exchange United States bond deposited as security for the circulating notes of national banks, except upon ondition of substituting the new per cents. of the loan of July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871.
The council in the Stokes case, in the event of failure to obtain an order for a new trial from the new judge, Boardman, will apply for a stay of proceedings, and thereby secure the result of the case by a full bench in the Supreme Court, and on failure ther will go to the Court of Appeals.
Secretary Boutwell has ordered the redemption of one-half million of the three per cent. certificates, leaving about seven-eights of a million out The debt statement shows an increase of about half a million. In the treas ury-sixty-two and three-eights mil lion in coin and seven in currency.

## FOREIGN ITEMS

Hie schooner James Bayley wa wrecked on the Anglese coast. Eight Th
The cholera has broken out in a and Hungary.
A terrible harricane visited the port of Aspinwall on the 1Sth ult., which did much damage.
The Goverament has closed the medical school at Montpelier, France. No cause assigned.
Rains have ceased, and grinding bren resumed at all points throughout ce island of Cuba
The exhibition building in Vienna has been completed. The Sultan is The Guceto, (Havana) Wen whlished the text of the on Feb. of $\$ 20,000,000$, authorized by the Cap-tain-General, Ceballos.
Railroad travel in Spain is still in terrupted by the Carlists. The mail from Madrid is nine days behind time. Spanish trade is disturbed.
The Courier, of Bayoune, says no substantial advantage has been gained by the Spanish forces over the insurfents in the northern provinces.
Marquis of Esperanza, and Romaldo Chavari, leaders in the Conservative patry at Porto Rico, have arrived in
Havana to confer with leaders of the Havana to cont
Spanish party.

There have been attecmpts made to create an insurrection in Hayti for the purpose of preventing the elcetion of President. The demonstration was soon suppressed. The ringleaders were arrested, and five of them executed.
A Matamoros dispatch says: An election for chief justice and magistrates of the supreme court of Mexico will be held on Sunday next. Porfira Diaz, Marescal and Escobedo arc among the candidates. The people seem to take very little interest in the election.
The election in Liverpool for member of parliament to fill the vacancy
occasioned by the death of Samuel R. Graves is in progress to-day, (Feb. G.) The Conservative candidate is John Fort, and the Liberal nominee is J. Caine. There are fifty-two thousand voters and twenty-one precincts in the district.
Dispatches from London state that the British Isles were visited on the 1st inst. by one of the most violent
storms ever experienced. Snow fell to an extraordinary depth. Travel was almost wholly suspended. The gale raged with great fury all around the English and Irish coasts. Many wrecks are reported and a fearful loss of life.
In the Ilouse of Commons, on February 8 , notice was given of the introduction of bills providing for the abolition of capital punishment, and looking to the establishment of a protectorate of the Fejee Islands, and providing Britail treaties made between Great ceive the foreign powers must re legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and providing for the purchase of the English railways by the Government.
Parliament has re-assembled in London. The Queen's speech says Eng-
land is at peace with the Great Powers, and will co-operate for the suppression of the slave trade on the eastern coast of Africa. In the friendly negotiations progressing with Russia, Schevenalloff assures Her Majesty of England. Thiers will arbitrate between England and Portugal in relation to the possession of the south coast of Africa. It is considered proper to hasten the payment of the Alabama Claims award.

## Gorrespondente.

## Weatherford.

The religious status of the town is not all that could be desired. Our people do not attend church as well as they should. "Neglect not the assembling of yourselves together." So the oracles of God declare. This was written for a purpose. We need al the spiritual pabulum we can get, and where is a more suitable place for this than in the sanctuary of our Godthan in the courts of the Most High ? "I would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of Kedar!" This was David's experience. Would that al our people could feel the full import of the expression and carry it out. We must "wait upon the sanctuary" if we would have our "spiritual strength re newed." If we would "walk in the light of God," we must attend the ministry of his Word.
The erection of the Metholist church is progressing, and when it is com pleted it will be a very comfortable house of worship. The house is $40 \times 60$ The basement is designed for school purposes. We should be very much gratified if the house were finished We feel more at liberty in worshiping nder our own vine and fig tree.
We had the pleasure of the pres ence of Bro. Hines, our presiding el
der, a few days since. We were happy ler, a few lays since. We were happy
to meet him. He is a pleasant, affable and genial man-a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost. Goul bles him in his arduous labors! May he ccomplish that whereunto he is sent May grace and peace be multiplied anto him through the knowledge of God and of Jesus Christ our Lord.
Bro. J. J. Shirley is on this circuit He is young in the ministry, but is ucceeding quite well. He is piou and much devoted to the cause of hi Master. God grant him many souls or his-hire this conference year.
The leading denominations of the the place are Methodists and Baptists. As to numerical strength they are about equally divided, and so far as I an see, they get along together like "brethren beloved." This is just, proper and right, and is as it should be. Sectarian bigotry is a canker upon the very vitals of Christianity, and therefore a great impediment to the religion of Jesus Christ. It is very resumptious on the part of any re gious denolistion nopoly of Christianity, and that wislom will die with them, and to be always crying, the "temple of the Lord, he temple of the Lord are we, and all heathen besides." To be instrumental in the promotion of the heritage of God upon earth and the salvation of deathless spirits, which are sinking down into the "covers of a sunless sea" and hills dark profound, should be the great absorbing theme of all that love our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Mark ix., 38,39 , is a sound rebuke to all those bigots in religion who proscribe every one who does not subscribe to their ecelesiastical shibboleth.
S. E. Burkhead.

Strange Doctrine.
Mr. Editor-In your issue of the Sth of January a correspondent-H. S. T.-in his praises of the present free school system of Texas, refers to the able report of the Committee on Education of the Northwest Texas Conference, and in his allusions to her institutions and works, attacks the church in her heaven-appointed mission of educating her youth. I should regret to know that any friend of the church assented to his position. Instead of discouraging our schools, every lover of his race ought to rejoice that the ennobling principles of the Bible and Christian civilization are the basis of education. It is to the Bible that
we owe all real progress of our race.
All history teaches this lesson. It All history teaches this lesson. It
sounds strange to a Christian ear, at a ounds strange to a Christ heathen are beginning to apprectate Christian education, and are sending their youth to e instructed in the principles of the Bible and its civilization, that any hould decry the church in her work of educating her children. Every intelligent observer knows that either the church or the world must educate. I the minds of the rising generation are not stored with, and indoctrinated in, the principles of religion, they are almost certain to imbide and fall a prey o the subtle errors of false science. While Tyndall, Huxby, and others of their ilk, are trying to shake the very oundation of Christianity, the church should be more jealous than ever of the sacred trust reposed in her by her Great Heal to train her children in he knowledge, nurture and admonition of the Lord; she should be more ac ive and zealous and provide greater acilities for education, and thereby ave our youth from the snares of the vil one, so enticingly presented in the pecious bait of public free school edu cation.
W. B. M.

Calvert, Texas, Jan. 20, 187:
Mis. Editor-I have been for the ast few years an itinerant missionary, rying to plant the Gospel in new fields. I have been in destitute places ; have seen many families without the Bible, and without books of any sort, lmost. There is a law in our State hat imposes such a tax upon peddler f books and colporteurs, that there i oo possibility of supplying the people with books unless this law could be removed by legislative action. It is obvious that the objectionable law ought to be repealed, so far as religious and school-books and stationery are concerned. There is great need that the people be furnished with cheap printed truth, especially the Bible.
A few years since, the Bishopat the Trinity Conference appointed a man is Sabbath-school Agent, but, in conequence of this tax, he was unable to lo anything effectively. There is great need of Sunday-school books in every county. Respectfully,
S. G. Cotron.
as, Jan. 24,73 .
efferson, Texas, Jan. 24, 6.
The suggestions of Brother Cotton merit serious consideration. The spreal of healthful, moral and religious influences among the people are of the first importance to State as well as church. The exemption of religious literature from taxation will be a small matter or our authorities to do, and it will yield important results to the land. We commend the matter to the thoughtful attention of our people. Let this thing be done.

Mr. Editor-In a late number of the Advocate I see a very favorable notice of "Fisher's Christian Sacraments," by Rev. J. W. Fields, for which notice I sincerely thank him; but there is in the not gard to my postoffice, which I wish to correct for the benefit of all who may order the work. IIe has put me at Bryan instead of Austin. I have a box of the books at Bryan, in the care
of J. D. Thomas, Esq., who will fill of J. D. Thomas, Esq., who will fill the amount of books in his care. I have a box here at Austin, and my son, Sterling Fisher, Esq., has a few books at Burton, Washington county few are also at Waxahachie, care Veal \& Marshall. I shall be exceed ingly glad if the brethren will exert themselves to put this work into the hands of our people at once, so that I can close my account with the pub-
lishers at St. Louis. By the quantity or wholesale, the price is $\$ 1.50$ per copy. Retail price, \$2. O. Fisher. Austin, Texas, Jan. 19, 1873.

## More Mail Difficulties.

Mr. Fipitor - I have intencled writing to you for some time. I tried to ing to you for some time. I tried to
get you some new subscribers last year, but money was scarce. Some spoke of ubscribing when they sold their cotton, ut just as that time came, the mailhorse gave out, so his rider reported to our postmaster. I did not know but he would pass again when he got rested; ut near three months have passed, nd no word from him or the mail.
This place is on the route from Tyler to McKinney. My expected subscribers have no idea of paying for a paper nd not getting it.
On whom does the blame fall-the postmaster at the end of the route or tarting point, the contractor, or the horse?

Inguirer.
'Turners' Point, Jan. 25, 1873.

## Banana Juice.

It is well-known that the banana plant attains a vigorous growth and high degree of perfection in our Gulf tates, the only drawback upon its culture as a fruit plant being the difficulty of carrying it uninjured through the winter frosts. If the juice of the stems, however, is as valuable as we are led to suppose, it might pay handomely to cultivate the banana and plantain as annual crops, planting the oots or offsets every spring, in very rich ground, and harvesting the juice in the fall, before frost-leaving the fruit entirely ont of the calculation. We see it stated in one of our exchange papers that Jamaica is expcrting plantain juice. This juice is expressed from the pulpy stems of the plantain and banana trees (or plants,) which, but for late experiments on the valuable quality of the sap, would be thrown away as worthless. The fruit is not used for this purpose at all; that is gathered and enjoyed by itself as formerly ; and Humboldt estimates the nutrative yield of an acre in plantains to be more than is given by potatoes or yams. The food product remains the same, and the juice of the stems worth $\$ 100$ to $\$ 200$ per acre in Jamaica and Santo Domingo, may be called a clear additional profit. This plantain juice so common, yet so long left untried and unknown, is a gummy substance capable of being turned into an article as beautiful and capable of or namental uses as the best papier mache, at much less cost. A French gentleman who had experimented with the sap of the plantain and the fibre of the zamaica (another nearly unknown and nearly untried gift of the tropics,) states that their combination produced a splendid article for book covers. "It would be" he said, "the most exquisitely beautiful and the most durable material that had ever been produced with a reasonable regard to economy. -Our Home Journal.

## Beavers.

A correspondent writing from Idaho says that this Territory is certainly the home of the beavers, and I believe in all the world besides there are not so many beavers as there are in Idaho Every stream seems to swarm with them, and they may bs seen frequently in the waters. The statement, often made, that they never show themevery stream that empties into Bear River is checked in its course by beaver dams, and those which are found near the Pontneuf River, a tributary of the Snake River, are very Pontneuf Canon, and are in are in Pontneuf Canon, and are in a petrified state. They are from fifty to sixty feet in length, with a fall of water
over two of them, at the centre, of over two of them, at the centre, of
from three to four feet, and over the third of about one foot. They are not fully and firmly petrified, as that would involve the total change of all the woody fibre, to be replaced by earthly
substances, but are incrusted with substances, but are incrusted with
lime, which has permeated the substance of wood, and given to the whole a permanent and durable form. Nature has thus encased the work of the beaver in a covering which is as singular as it is interesting

Of late years, the numbers of the beaver have increased wonderfully, owing to the fact that they are not as eagerly sought after as they were in former times. The bark of the cot-ton-wood tree, particularly the young and tender bark of the new twigs, is one of their favorite articles of food. In summer, they rarely ever gnaw down large trees, but live upon the bark of the smaller ones, willow and raspberry bushes, and upon different kinds of roots, such as the pond-lily, and the roots of the coarse grasses which grow along the margins of the stream. Besides cottonwood, they use the bark of the aspen, yellow birch and poplar. In the winter, when their supply is scarce, they eat wood alone. Some cottonwood trees thirty inches in diameter have been gnawed down by them; and one authority, remarking upon the tree-cuttings on the Yellowstone river, states that the beavers committed great devastation among the trees, "one of which, three feet in diameter, had been gnawed through by them."

## Hotel De Horse.

I saw that sign upon a livery-stable. I have no doubt the man who put it up thought he had done a very 'cute thing. I thought so too.
It'was a pretty good-looking hotel outside. I glanced within. Mr. Horse's table was set with a dish of oats, another of carrots, and a generous bundle of hay. His bed was all made nicely, of hay. His bed was all made nicely, and combing, and other toilet articles all ready for use.
"Sleeping, eating, and dressing well provided for, I see," said I to one of the waiters, "but what about the drink ing? Where's you bar?
He "took" at once. "There's our bar," he said, with a laugh, pointing to an overflowing trough of pure, bright water in the yard. "Our customers in his hotel are very particular about heir drink."
"I don't doubt it. If you should lirty it, as some men dirty their drink with alcohol, and logwood, and fusil oil, your lordly beasts would turn up heir noses at it.
"I guess they would," chimed in the waiter.
"Sensible horses," said 1. "You don't see any of them making such fools of themselves; they leave that for their masters."

## "Curious, ain't it ?"

"Very curious," said I ; and I think o still. Not at all curious that the horsés should do as they do, but very curious that the men should not fol low their good example, and let bad drinks alone.
Tendency to Drunkenness.-No person can possibly know whether there is in him the tendency to inebriety until it is stiumlated into development. No person can possibly even have this development except by the use of alcohol. The man who totally abstains is safe, even though he tendency to inebriety may lurk within him, the fearful legacy of an ancestor. The man who drinks, no matter how cautiously or moderately, may wake up this devil within him, which no human power can control. Health and safety are on the side of abstinence, while danger, disease, and

## aliscellayy.

Fire Burning a Hundred Years.
At Parkgate, near Shefliell, England, a most extraordinary phenomenon can be seen by all interested in colliery wonders. About one hundred years ago several Parkgate gentlemen sunk a shaft known as the Old Bassett Pit. They at once found a rich seam of coal-the Barnsley bed-nine feet in thickness. The coal was worked in a very careful fashion for several years, great blocks and pillars of coal containing many tons being left to support the roof in place of modern wooden props. For several seasons everything proceeded soomthly, but one day the prit caught fire. Nobody can tell how it was ignited, and the anciert miners at was ignited, and the anciert miners
appear to have been dismayed by the appear to have been dismayed by the
unexpected disaster, as they left the pit to burn at will, instead of closing up the shaft and commencing anew, as they might have done.
Many years afterwards "the burning pit" was again approached by the lord of the manor, Earl of Fitzwilliam, who began to work out the coal in that locality. A shaft was sunk at some distance from the Old Bassett Pit, and the coal in the direction of Rawmarsh was got at, the new workings being kept at what was considered a being kept at what was considered a
safe distance from the fiery pit. Everysale distance rom the fiery pil. Every-
thing proceeded satisfactorily till 1868, thing proceeded satisfactorily till 1868 , when a miner named Parkin descended the Bank Pit shaft-the name by
which the new shaft was known-and which the new shaft was known-and
was greatly alarmed to find fire only ten feet from the pit bottom. He at once gave the alarm; the principal officials were upon the spot, and efforts made to extinguish the fire. "Parkin's slames" were soon put out, but it was found that the whole pit was on fire; and as the Earl's colleries extended for miles, it was feared that the fire wotld spread over the entire workings. The Old Bassett shaft was at once filled up; the Old Bank shaft was also closed. $\Lambda$ third shaft, the Top Stubbin Pit, was also filled up. $\Lambda$ long and thick wall also filled up. $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ long and thick wall
was built up to separate the Old Baswas built up to separate the Old Bas-
sett workings from the newly opened sett workings from the newly opened
portions of the pit. Explorations had to be conducted by crawling on hands and knees in the midst of suffocating smoke; but the wall was at length completed at tremendous expense and great labor, it being 1000 yards in length and from one to five feet thick.
Cross walls were also built to cut off airways, and so help in choking the fire. Thick iron pipes, with iron plugs, were inserted in the walls at intervals of fifty yards, so that views could be obtained of the interior of the Old Bassett workings by looking through these pipes. The great wall oceupied the time of a large body of workmen for a whole year. $\Lambda$ new "futtrell"the entrance to a coal mine-had to be constructed. It had to be brick, arched above and below with strong brick wall. Entering by this place the wall is inspected daily to get information if the old fire has reached it in any way.
The last fire was seen in 1871, and on being examined lately nothing but "black damp" came through the iron orifices; but the most dangerous placewall at the peril of their lives-is believed to be the fiery stronghold. Here the flames are still believed to be raging, although surely imprisoned by the work of the underground heroes who built its prison wal. Unila year or two ago, the farmers found that their crops over this pit were materially
accelerated in growth by the heat ; accelerated in growth by the heat; and the fact that this acceleration is not so apparent now is the strongest proof to professional minds that the burning pit has about spent its strength years.-Glasgow Herald.

## Early Marrying.

Morally, mentally, physically, preMature marriage is a mistake among mature marriage is a mistake among
women; and yet every day we see this women; and yet every day we see this
mistake sanctioned by the offices of remistake sanctioned thy cone offices of re-
ligion, blessed by the consent of friends, and entered into with all the eclat which should be reserved for a triumph rather "han a trial.
"Morally," it is a mistake, because few women are fit, at an age when they should be "under authority," to rule a household prudently; since no atmosphere is so dangerous for an undeveloped soul as that of the aimost absolute power which is generally delegated to the young wife. She may now do whatever is pleasing in her own eyes. She has been freed from own eyes. She has aneen freed from parental restraint, and any other has
a circumference so undefined that it is a circumference so undefined that in to
narrowed and enlarged according to the will and moral sense of her who draws it. Angels might fear to walk in such a broad freedom as is given by love and sufferance to the majority of our young married women-women by courtesy, children in the regard of both law and wisdom.
"Mentally," it is a mistake, because with marriage all mental growth is suspended in the large majority of women. Education, being regarded as simply a means toward an end, is abainened as soon as the end is obtained. It may be argued that all education from such a motive is a mis-
take to begin with. True, but then it take to begin with. True, but then it
is one which keeps the culprit in the society of wisdom, and it is just pos sible the mind under such influence might arrive at a juster conception of its worth and value.
"Physically", it is a mistake, be-
use at the early age at which many cause at the early age at which many has not arrived at perfected strength and duties and responsibilities are laid upon it for which nature has made no adequate provision. Vitality is destroyed quicker than it is generated, and early and rapid decay of both mind and body are the results. Then the woman is said to die "by the visi-
tation of God," though in nine cases out tation of God," though in nine cases out
of ten it is only the simple and inevitable result of laws of nature pitilessly and persistently broken.
Science of IIealth.

## Politeness.

One of the English infidels was so struck with the politeness and good feeling manifested in St. Paul's writ ings, that he affirmed that if St. Paul had said that he himself had ever performed a miracle, he would believe it, because he deemed St. Paul too much Whatever we may think of this re mark, we can not but be struck with the power which politeness had ove the infidel And as this infidel is not an exception, it may be well to show some few of the advantages of being polite.
It is Scriptural. If St. Paul taught politeness by his example, so did he in his writings. He tells us, "In hono we must prefer one another." Here is
the great secret of politeness; namely, the great secret of politeness; namely,
forgetfulness of self. In another place forgetfulness of self. In another place he says: "Be co
words, be polite.
It makes friends. Nothing so wins upon strangers as true politeness. A little attention, shown in a stage or in the cars, or at a public table, costs ha
very little. But what an effect it ha upon the person to whom the attention upon the person to whom the atention
is shown! ful smile, shows us we have gained a friend.
It increases our usefulness. One reason why some ministers and good Christian people have no more influence is on account of their sour face
and forbidding countenance. They look as if they said, "keep away from me." But if they allow the vulgar to
come within reach of their majestic
presence, there is a pompous manner or way they have, which prevents the hearts of others going out to them, and thus all influence over such people i lost.
It gives success. Let any man who has goods to sell, or oflice to attain, be kind and polite; no sham-like that put on by the politicians-and his goods are sold, and office is reached ten times sooner than by the man who looks mad, and cuts you up as he uts off his calicoes and cloth
Politeness, of all things earthly, costs the least, but its power is tre mendous. The influence of a genninely polite man in the sphere in which ha moves is wonderful.
The Discovert of Coffee.-Toward the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was traveling through Abyssinia, and finding himself weak and weary from fatigue, he stopped near a grove. Then, being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut a tree which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveler discovered that the half-burned berries were fragrant. He collected a number of these, and on crushing them with a stone, he found their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this, he aceidentally let fall the substance in a an which contained his scanty supply of water. Lo, what a miracle! Th almost putrid liquid was instantly puri fied. He brought it to his lips; it wa fresh and agreeable. In a moment
atter the traveler had so far recoverel atter the traveler had so far recovered strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Ardue, in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, who had been suffering for years from thę influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries, and was so delighted with the recovery of his own vigor that to the tree he called it calualh, which, in Arabic, signifies force.
Cultciee-The older you grow, and the riper scholars you become, the nore severe will be your tastes and the more austere will be your literary sympathies. You will come to see more and more clearly, that neither music, nor painting, nor sculpture, nor poetry, can properly be made the main instrument of human development;
that the human intellect, and heart demand a "manlier diet;" that yo must become powerful minds and powrful men, mainly through the culture that comes from Science and Religion You will never, indeed, lose your relis $h$ or the Beautiful, on the contrary, you will have a keener and nice sense for it, and for all that is based upon it; but you will find a declining interest in its lower forms. Schools of Poetry and of Art that once pleased you, will become insipid, and perhaps offensive, to your severer taste, your more purged eye, your more rational
imagination. There will be fewer and imagination. There will be fewer and
fewer works in the asthetic sphere lewer works in the asthetic sphere
that will throw a spell and work that will throw a spell and work a
charm, while the deep and central charm, while the deep and central truths of Philosophy and Religion wil draw, ever draw, your whole being to themselves, as the m.
sea.-W. G. T. Shedd.

Apatiry.-A man will care for everything before he looks to the air he inhales, the water he drinks, or to those evidences of unsanitary condition which are the sure forerunners of illhealth, incapacity for work, and eventual poverty. No force short of a plague can rouse his attention to these mat required the weight of central authority to force werge vesties and other lo ity to force upon vestries and other 10-
cal bodies the unwelcome measures necessary for their prevention.-Food
Journal.

An interesting experiment was re recently tried in connection with Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, for the purpose of meeting the doubts sometime expressed as to whether the blessings and cursings recorded in the twentyand cursings recordac in the twentyseventh chapter of Deuteronomy could
be heard in the valley beloy. On this pe heard in the valley beloy. On this point a correspondent of the London
Sunday-School Times, relates the fol-Sunday-School
lowing incident
On the 22d day of March last, I stood myself on Gerizim-not on the top, but on a spur, like a platform, on its side bove the valley; and there is a simi ar platform opposite, on Ebal. $\Lambda$ friend stood on Ebal, opposite. There was a congregation of twelve or fifteen below us. My friend first read the curses (see Deut. xxvii,) one by one, and the people below shouted "Amen" after each of them. I followed, read ing the blessings in the next chapter and our friends below responding to the same with their "Amen." The we read several verses in the first chaper of John, the one and the other read ing every alternate sentence. Not only the people in the valley below, but I myself, standing on the side of Ger zim, could hear most distinctly every word that my friend read on the side of Ebal, and rice versa. We did not neasure the distance, but it was estimated by the party to be nearly a mile

Perils Excouxtered in Searcit isofor tie Quinine Plant.-The cascarilleros, or bark-hunters, are very avaricious and very brave, going out alone, setting up a hut in a probable looking spot, and diverging from their headquarters in every direction. "If by any accident they get lost or their provisions are destroyed, they die of humer. Dr. Weddell on one occasion in Bolivia landed on the beach of a river well shaded with trees. Here he found he cabin of a cascarillero and near it man stretched out upon the ground in the agonies of death. He was nearly naked, and covered with myriads of insects, whose stings had hastened his end. On the leaves which formed the roof of the hut were the remains of the unfortunate man's clothes, a straw hat and some rags, with a knife, an earthen pot containing the remains of his last meal, a little maize, and two or three chunas. Such is the end to which the hazardous occupation exposes the bark-collectors-death in the midst of the forests, far from home a death without help and without con-solation.-Lippincott's Magazine.

An Atheist Silenced.-Sir Isaad Newton had among his acquaintances: philosopher who was an atheist. It i well known that this illustrious man who takes the first rank as a mathe matician, natural philosopher and astronomer, was at the same time Christian. He had in his study : celestial globe, on which was an excellent representation of the constellations and the stars which compose them. His atheist friend, having come to visit him one day, was struck with the beauty of this globe. He approached it, examined it, and, admir ing the work, he turned to Newton and said to him: "Who made it ?" "No one!" replied the celebrated philosopher. The atheist understood, and was silent.

Not a tempest sweeps through the earth that is not needful; not a trouble breaks upon the heart that is not necessary. If so, let us take heart, and rejoice that we are in the road and leads upward to God, that we bear the signature of his children, and if children, then heirs of God, and joint heirs with Christ.

There are four kinds of pride of which we should beware : Race pridepride in our ancestors. Face pridepride in our beauty. Place pridepride in our position. Grace pridepride in our religion.

## ©rxas Cluxitian gltronte.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. $12,1872$.
LaRGesp circuamion iv Texas!
The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Texas met ì this city on February 3. The attendance of delegates was larger than ever before in this State.

The Clabksville Times.-The first number of this journal has reached our table. It is a large and wellprinted paper, furnishing evidence of vigor in its editorials, good taste in its selections, and skill in mechanical execution. The name of W. J. Swain appears at the head of the editorial columns.
The Shah of Persia is visiting European countries. The civilization of Christian nations is shedding its light into the night which has long shrouded the nations of the East. As the Shah notes the evidences of superiority among the powers of Europe, it is to be hoped that he will recognize the source of their strength, and open the way for Christianity in the East.

We take the following elever notice from the New Orleans Christian Advocate:
Brother David Ayers, the veteran church-builder of Galveston, sends us a photograph of the St. James church as it is to be. If completed according to this plan and model, it will be a most beautiful structure, an ornament to Galveston, and a lasting monument to the memory of him who has projected the enterprise.

Very Special.-Many preachers whose postoffices have been changed have furnished us no notice of the fact, and in the absence of instructions from any source, we are sending their paper to their former address. Will the pre siding elders please attend to this matter, and send us the present address of each preacher in the bounds of their respective districts. By so doing, they will render the office very important service.

The revenue of Oxford University is upwards of one million of dollars per annum. Such institutions are not the growth of a day, nor the result of a single effort. Oxford, this year, is one thousand years old. What influences have gone out from its halls it is difficult to estimate. The career of great men in church and state is linked with its history. The lessons imparted by its professors, and the doctrines and characters shaped within its walls, have left their impress on the great nation by which it is sustained. Many a page of European history would have presented a different record had Oxford never have been foundered. Its beginning was no more promising than many which are now being built up in the midst of embarrassments which
fill the hearts of their projectors with fill the hearts of their projectors with discouragement. When the centres of civilization which are steadily swinging westward shall have been developed on this hemisphere, some institutions which are now barely alive will be in the midst of a career which will equal in results the venerable universities of the Eastern World.

VIOLATIONS OF THE SABBATH.
The Fourth Commandment-"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy ; in it thou shalt do no work"like all other commandments, has been violated by commissions of sin, or omissions of duty. These violations are so numerous and so various that we may not hope to give an exhausted detail of them. Of course all works of charity or necessity are exonerated from the charge and guilt of Sabbath desecrations ; but after deducting these, what a frightful sum remains !
In the country the temptation and the habit of Sabbath desecration are not so great as in our larger townsand cities. Few farmers or planters have a habit of regular work, except in sugar-growing regions and sugar-grinding seasons. It is pleaded by some sugar planters that they can not keep the Sabbath as a day of rest without great loss; but we know that other planters, who have made the experiment and rested on the Sabbath, affirm that, so far from sustaining loss, upon the whole, taking into account the condition of the mules, the wear of vehicles, and the health of the "hands," they found at the end of the season that they had gained more than they had lost. Some farmers who attempt to save time and cheat heaven out of a little gain, manage to have a good deal of work done in moving stock from pasture to pasture, in many little jobs and repairs.
In towns and cities there are regular organized systems of labor. Markets, instegl of being held on Saturday evening up to 10 o'clock,' are held on Sunday. Hundreds of market people get no Sabbath; they have no holiday, no worship; three hundred and sixtyfive days these ceaseless toilers must labor on! This is a great wrong to them, heir health, happiness and families. Family groceries are kept open half, if not all, of the Sabbath. Not a cent is male by this; not a pound more is sold, or consumed because sold on Sabbath. If these establishments closed at some suitable hour Saturday night, all the necessities of the public would be met. Laborers are paid off early enough on Saturday evening to make all needful purchases. Why will these men let an over-weening cupidity rob them of their rest? Is it replied if one does not keep open another will, and thereby he that closes will lose custom? Let these men unite, all close at or before 12 P . m. Saturday, and the public will govern themselves accordingly. And so with fruit-stands and confectioneries. Why shall the employees in these branches of business be Sabbath slaves any more than other men? Let druggists refuse to do anything in their line, save filling prescriptions and furnishing medicine for the sick. Let bakers distribute their loaves on Saturday evening; why not? They need rest as much as other men.
Some people invite company and make the largest display of hospitality on the holy Sabbath. The servants and mistress of the house are more worked on Sunday than any other day. This is a wrong to these oppressed parties. Some of the best livers whose hospitality we have ever enjoyed did
their marketing (in a Southern lati tude, too,) on Saturday, and the meats and cakes and pastries were prepared on Saturday; so that the Sabbath was a day of rest and good cheer-a glad some time to all.
Some lawyers go to their offices and write briefs, and some merchants go to read over and write business letters on Sunday. Such men are burning the candle of life at both ends, and hurrying through their short journey to the grave. Abundant experience, abundant examples, show that this is all wrong, and in the end a temporal and material loss. Work diligently six days, and you will do as much as you can endure. But attempt séven days' work each week, keep your brain crammed with business cares, your nerves strung to their utmost tension allow no relaxation, and you will certainly achieve the result of a short and hard-worked life; you will materialize your nature, and utterly unfit yourself for devotion or for heaven.
Many people make a point of beginning their journeys Sunday, or including one in their travels, with the intention of saving a day. All wrong, and all a mistake. You violate the day, and pay public carriers to do the same. There is no excuse for this Sabbath violating and God-defying practice. If our fathers in their slow travels had some pretext, we have none ; we can travel two thousand miles between Sabbaths, and this is enough.

## MEXICO.

Mr. Edror-To-night one week ago we were all at the Louisiana Conference missionary anniversary, where our thoughts and hearts were moved toward Mexico. How easy it was to raise money under that sudden impulse of the Holy Spirit! On Sunday night a good sister handed me $\$ 1$. "for Mexico." On Monday the subject was again up before the confer-
ence. The next day after a gentleence. The next day after a gentle-
man, Mr. R. M. Walmsley, unsolicited, promised an additional sum of $\$ 325$, and also proffered the further assistance of letters of credit toward the establishment of that mission. The same day 1 went to inquire when a steamer could be had for Vera Cruz, and learned that one sailed direct in four days. Here, it seemed to me, were effectual doors opening at every turn. Now what was I to do? Why clearly to go forward, and expect the same unseen Presence that can both open the hearts of men and turn the rivers of water, to guide, protect and bear me safely and steadily on to the City of the Montezumas. So I did as the prophet before me-engaged and promptly paid my fair, not to escape, but in obedience to the call of the Master. And on Monday next God willing, I shall be on the deck of the propeller Tabasco, steaming down the river on the highway to Mexico I have already taken on some Spanish, and shape of dictionary, gramma vessel, owners, stokers, everythin down to a game chicken cowered in down to a game chicken cowered in among the slack of the halliards, looked intensely Spanish Tabasco looked intensely Spanish. Fortu-
nately English is spreading over the world by the commercial enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race, and yet more by its missionary zeal, so that 1 can reasonably expect to find all from Vera Cruz to the capital.
This will suggest to those friends
who subscribed so promptly at the an-
who subscribed so promptly at the an-
niversary how doubly precious their
offerings, if but available at the commencement of the enterprise. I hope they will forward them at their earliest convenience to the care of Rev. R. J. Harp. The purchase of suitable property for church purposes in a large city will require $\$ 10,000$ at the least, and from that to $\$ 50,000$. As I send back word from point to point of this missionary journey, I hope that the hearts of our people will be stirred to come up to the support of the kingdom of Christ. At the present about $\$ 1$, 600 have been contributed, but then we have only been a week at it.
Thad agreed to dedicate the church at Greenville, Alabama, on the fouth Sabbath of this month, and am sorry that I shall be deprived of that pleasure.
Let me, in conclusion, ask not Let $e$, tibecty but ask no stantial help of sincere bayer for the stantial success of his undertakg, hat Southern Methodism may take a new de-
parture in spreading the highest style parture in spreading the highest style
of Christianity-that the superseripof Christianity-that the superscrip-
tion and image of the Master may be recognized upon her by all who see ber good works among the nations.
J. C. Keexer.

Saterday, January 18, 1873. $V$
We find the above in the New Orleans Adrocate of the 23d ult. The same paper informs us that the Bishop left that city upon his mission in Mexico on the 20th of January. We rejoice that our church is entering this inviting field with so much vigor. Will not all the Texas preachers respond to the Bishop's appeal? $\$ 10,000$ is the least amount required to place our missionary movements in Mexico on a proper basis, where five times that amount can be profitably employed. Within a month each preacher in Texas can raise $\$ 100$ for this work. Let the Bishop feel that he has not only an interest in the prayers of the church while on his "missionary journey," but that his brethren are corlially co-operating with him in his labors.
W. A. II., writing from West Texas to the Southwestern Presbyterian, gives the following pleasant account of the West Texas Conference, recently held at Vietoria:
After the meeting of Presbytery, the great event for some in this section was the meeting at Vietoria of the Conference of Western Texas. The members were handsomely entertained. They appeared to be a body of noble, devoted, self-denying men, who found heir chief pleasure in the service of Christ. Conference closed about ten o'clock on the night of Sabbath, 22d
December, just after the reading of December, just after the reading of
appointments. And before $120^{\circ}$ clock appointments. And before 12 oclock
the next day nearly every preacher was mounted on saddle or buggy-seat, and off for the year's work!
I had the pleasure of being introduced by Bishop Keener and of mingling with the brethren in their meetings and at love-feast and at the comnunion, and it was for many reasons a pleasant time indeed to me. Among thers, I met the "Spanish Missionary, Alejo Hernandez, who has during the past year made further proof of the genuineness of the work so wondrously wrought in him by the Holy Spirit." He seemed to be a lovely, Christian man, intelligent and able. He was originally trained, I was told, for the priesthood. He could not speak Engish, nor I Spanish; but we managed converse in Latin, and we could poke of therstand each other when we God, whom our souls mutually Oh! the depth of the riches of God's Oh! the depth of the riches of
wisdom, grace and knowledge.

## ON THE CARS.

In other days we have felt especially grateful to ferrymen. The men who would patiently wait on the banks of rivers or creeks, which were impassable without boats, and for the trifling consideration of ten cents help every stranger to the opposite bank of fordless streams, were a sort of public benefactors. The delay which the absence of these important functionaries from their posts would occasion, would cause an amount of annoyance and vexation, if not actual loss, to the impatient travelers which it would be hard to estimate. More than once this fact has been impressed upon us when a sulden freshet washed away the boat, and, with other travelers, we had one or more days' travel alded to our journey. Ten cents for crossing the river under such circumstances would have been no consideration whatever. We are confident that ferrymen have not been duly appreciated. We are not sure that they are aware of their own importance. They establish ferries to make money, and possibly care no more for the comfort and welfare of travelers than the generality of mankind. If the ferry paid at ten cents per traveler, the public felt no special call for gratitude, and were justified, in their own estimation, for any amount of grumbling in which they might indulge. Folks feel the same way about railroads. It being understood that the stock is among the safest and most profitable investments of the age, their immense value is forgotten, while people complain of delays which are unavoidable, and discomforts which are inevitable in railroad travel. These cogitations passed through our mind as the cars moved over the new bridge across the brazos, on the Western branch of the Central Railroad, and stopped for several minutes with the car we were in over the centre of the river, affording those who felt inclined an excellent opportunity of inspecting the strength of this important superstructure. More than once we have crossed the old ferry near this point, and spent hours in floundering through the four miles of mud in the rich Brazos bottom. Most sincerely we transfer our gratitude for that old ferryboat to the iron bridge that spanned the river, and the iron horse that bore us over the track. We prefer solid bridges to rickety ferryboats, with their accompaniments of muddy roads and slippery banks, and the comfortable car to saddle or stage. We expect the investment pays. We presume the corporations have made money. That shall not abate our gratitude a tittle. They have added vastly to the convenience of the traveler, and are developing in every direction the resources of the country.
We saw ample evidence of their influence as we entered the town of Brenham. It has enlarged its borders in every direction, while the presence of a number of commodious brick business houses attested the substantial character of the prosperity of this thriving place. We visited the pastor, Rev. H. S. Thrall, in the comfortable parsonage the church at this
point has provided, and could not but wish that all the pastoral charges in the State were furnished with like accommodations. Were this done, one of the chief impediments of the itinerant system would be removed. Our chareh at Brenham finds its building too small to meet the wants of the congregation. The Sunday-school demands larger space, and measures are being projected to meet this want. The church is endeavoring to keep pace with the growth of town and country. For some twenty miles from Brenham the road passes over one of the finest regions in our State. The rich, rolling uplands of Labadie prairie have long been regarded among the garden spots of Texas. Passing this section, for many miles beyond the road traverses a belt of post-oak land, which, before the advent of the cars, could have been bought for a nominal price. The fact that an old settler in this range bitterly complained that, while he made no more corn or cotton than in other days, the railroad had raised his taxes to five times the former figure, caused us to suspect that this sandy post-oak region had also felt the inluence of railroad enterprise. Passing Elgin, we soon entered the rolling prairies which spread out east and west till they belt the whole State. In a few years houses will crown all these hills, and the farms pour their annual tribute to railroad enterprise hrough every crowded train.
After an absence of several years we hardly recognized the former capital of the State in the city which is filling up the valley to the banks of the Colorado, and spreading itself over all the surrounding hills. The citizens have availed themselves of the ample supply of building materials, which are quarried from the adjoinin" hills, and the massive buildings they have raised impart to the city that air of solidity which indicates that the people are confident respecting its future.

Our church at Austin is in a prosperous condition. Though the Sabbath was bleak, we found a large number of children present in the Sunday school room, and listened to the swee melody of the children's voices as they sang some of those beautiful songs we have so often heard at St. Johns school in Galveston. The revolution being wrought by the power of song through the agency of Sunday-schoo hymns, is not the least among the important results which follow the Sun-day-school movement.
It was a pleasure to preach to the congregation which met at morning and at night. The faces of many old friends met our glance in the audience, reminding us of the toils and victories of other days; but there was also the presence of an earnest religious spirit, which is always a source of strength which is always a source of strength
to the preacher who fills the pulpit. to the preacher who fills the pulpit.
We found class-meetings preserved We found class-meetings preserved
among the institutions of Austin Methamong the institutions of Austin Meth-
odism ; not as a fossil formation exodism; not as a fossil formation ex-
hibiting the structure and peculiarities of a former period, but as a living, vital power. The general class, which meets Sunday afternoon, is often a "feast of fat things" to the church. Dr. Fisher is doing a good work. His pulpit ministrations discern the vigor of other days, and his labors are blessed in constant accessions to the church.

## TWO CENTS A WEEK.

Mi. Edrtor-I have been abroal the past year, and have made diligent inquiry as to the condition of our church in the Southern conferences. The result of my observation is that, in some respects, we are advancing pleasantly.

1. The increase in the number of members has been gratifying. This increase has been the fruit of gracious revivals of religion in many portion of our territory. Revivals of religion
are cheering, and stimulating us in our are chk.
work.
2. In church-building there has been a most gratifying advance. Never perhaps, have so many houses of wor ship been erected, or repaired, in one year in the Southern Church, as during the year 1572 .
3. As a general thing, I think the preachers have been better supported, and Sunday-schools better sustained, than in any year since 1865.
4. In one thing we have made but little advance, and that is in the missionary collections. Our receipts, I fear, will not reach over one hundred thousand dollars, including what has thousand dollars, including what has
been applied to Domestic Missions in been applied to Domestic Missions in
the respective Annual Conferences. the respective Annual Conferences.
This is by far too small a sum for our This is by far too small a sum for our
church to contribute, in one year, for church to contribute, in one year, for
the grand missionary enterprise. We need this day five hundred thousand dollars for missionary purposes for the year 1878.
There is a pressing demand for an increase of laborers in China. W ought this year to send a missionary to Japan. The door is open in Mexico we need several missionaries there beside, we need to have the Discipline, Hymn-book, and several tracts, trans-lymm-book, and several tracts, translated into the Spanish language, at
once. We need greatly to enlarge the once. We need greatly to enlarge the
work among the Germans in this counwork among the Germans in this coun-
try : we need several works in the German language. We need a large sup ply of ministers in the West : we need money to help to build houses of worship in new territory and in our mission fields abroad: we need to greatly enlarge our Domestic Missions among our own people. All these we need; and I repeat that five hundred thousand dollars could be profitably employed during the year 1873. Could our Board command that sum? Can it be collected?

We have now not les than six. hundred and fifty thousend Methodists in our church, besides thou sands of friends who are always ready to help us. Two cents per week from each member would give to the cause
of missions more than six hmdred of missions more than six hundred
thousand dollars. Where is there a member who cannot give two cents per week to the cause of missions? Or where is there a church in the South ern Connection, or a circuit, or a station, or a mission, that cannot average two cents per week per member, if we would only determine to raise that amount? I verily believe the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, could raise any one year, yea, each and every year, with her present strength, to say nothing of her future growth, two cents per member, if proper pains were taken. Let the preachers address therselves to this work, Let every member of every church give some thing. Let every Sunday-s ood solar telligent wome of the church mo work. Let the rich give of their abundance; let the poor give of their small living ; let every one give as God has prospered him, and the work will
sou
Now that the conferences for 1872 are over, and we are entering upon a new year, let me invoke the brethren everywhere to begin in time, and let us make this the greatest year in our
history in missionary zeal and liberality.

Other churches are putting forth
their best efforts, and are keeping their people alive by the spirit of missions that burns in their bosoms. Shall we be content to lag in the rear? O rouse ourselves to our duty, and the Head of the church will own our efforts, and bless us in proportion to our real and liberality. Mr. Editor, will ou call the attention of your readers o this important matter, and add a word to this earnest appeal?
J. B. McFerris, Sec'y.

We see the statement, made by good authority, that there are now over one thousand American girls in Germany tudying the German language. Why this? Are institutions of learning on this continent so deficient in their provisions that parents must send their laughters abroat to secure them an eduation? Or is not this another evidence of the lack of free-thought on the part of those who support foreign instituions at great cost, to the neglect of nose at home? We have met many who have graduated at a distance, and vere unable to distinguish their superiority when brought in contact with the result of home institutions.

In the Christian Union of February 5th appears the following:
Two local revivals are in progress, one at Hastings, Minn., and the other at Vineland, N. J., in which Baptist and Presbyterian churches have united. Their members come together and pray ogether for the outpouring of the spirit, and many converts have been made, some joining the Baptists and some the Presbyterians. Are these converts, who have been brought to seek a new life by the working of a ommon spirit and influence within hem, now to be denied the joy and rivilege of communing together at the same table?
The cold was so intense in Chicago a few Sabbaths ago that, with all the appliances of molern art, in the shape of furnaces and stoves, they were unble to warm the churches so that the congregations could worship. We know of many churches which have become o cold, that even in mid-summer the reople are unable to worship God aceptably.

A Rombsi "Ticket" for Heaven The School Board Chroaicle says: One of our German contemporaries gives a minute description of the much iiscussed "ticket of admission to heaven," as sold by a Papal missionary ; it is an elegant little card, on which is printed: "Admit to heaven, obtained through the divine school of patience." Round a cross one reads : "None shall e crowned but he who has fought the good fight. Here I am! O Mary, help us. Price 50 cents."
Bishop Willis, who has recently one out to Honolulu from England, is the successor to Bishop Staley, rites, under date of July 29th, 1872, on an English journal: "It is too sad o think of the low ebb to which our church has sunk here." He makes an urgent plea for English funds, as ecessary to the revival of what he night not improperly term "the lost cause."

If not an item of religious intellience, the fact that the organist of All saints' Church, Hertford, England, has held his post for eighty-one years is certainly unparalleled in the history of any congregation. The veteran's name is Bridgeman, and he now retires in the full possession of all his faculties, although nearly a centenarian.-Christian Union.

## The Sunday-School.

## Child Culture.

It seems to me that prayers in the household should be understood to be one of the freest and happiest of exercises. The children are not to sit in long rows around the wall. If one of them prefers to curl up his legs and sit on the floor, let him. If another wants to get up in your lap when you are reading, let him. If others are desirous of making a little bouquet around their mother, let them. Let the family seem like a social group. If the children are old enough to read, and they would like to join in the reading, let them do that. Let it be understood that you are the priest of this little flock, and that whatever is done, the children must be interested. And if you cannot hold them more tham ten minutes, do not go more than ten minutes. And if you cannot hold whem more than fifteen minutes, do not go more than fifteen minutes. However, if, on a Sunday morning, the childrcn would like to go through this history of that narrative, let not the mother say, My dear, we must close the exercises so that the servants can clear off the table." Hang the table ! Let her not urge th. ${ }^{9}$ necessity of closing so that the family can get ready for church. If the children want a good time, let them have a good time. As far as in you lies, make the occasion a social and che. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ rful one.
I know an instance in which, for thirty years or more, at five o'clock every Sunday afternoon, the children, the grandchildren and all the near relations have met at the grandfather's for social religious exercises; and although that custom has been continued thirty of forty years, I do not elieve there has been one of those hidren that would not rather have gon $e$ without a meal, and almost anythin $g$ else, than miss of being present at that family meeting on Sunday afernoon, where there was singing, where a , hhapter was read and talked hout, where all knelt down to bout, an d is the most charmed hour pray. Th at is the most charmed hour
of the weel to them; and I think we should stri ve to make our family levotions si veet and familiar - not solemn; not. 'ong; not above the heads of the child reio. There should be brought in the eleinen, ${ }^{\text {t }}$ of free conversation. The children s, hould be allowed to talk. We should not whip them if they snicker $r$ out and langh at prayer-time. 1 '. .o not think it is urts a prayer to laug? ${ }^{2}$. I I wish you wc uld prayer to lauq, I wish you wb
read the Pr alms. I wish you woul., read the $\mathrm{O}^{1} \cdot \mathrm{~d}$ Testament. I wish you were fam liar with the way in which the $\mathrm{Jew}_{\text {s }}$ conducted their religious services. I wish you knew how, in their wors aip, moments of great solemnity we re instantly succeeded by moment he most uproarious mirth so the Jews said, in regard to the feast them, never saw what rejoicing is." In the old church from which we come, oy was sanctified, and was made an expression of religion-not that later joy which comes from the development of the higher moral feelings, but that which comes from the exercise of the social feeling; which comes from familiar intercourse. By the introduction of the social element, religious life may be made so sweet that it shal be pleasant to all the young and to all who are unlettered, as well as to those who are advanced in years and to those who are enlightened. By making it so in the household, you will sanctify that part of religion which is apt to be the least protitable.
A child is born a bundle of nothing, except capacity. He does not know arithmetic by nature. He comes to it by the grace of the slate and a good teacher behind it. But I do not say that his heart is naturally opposed to arith-
metic because he does not take it easy He has the nature that God gave him; it is emptiness, and it must be filled up. A child is not naturally polite, nor kind, nor generous among his companions. He has to be grained to generosity, and kindness, and politeness, But I do not say that he is naturally opposed to these things. He had to be trained to use his feet, but I do not say that his feet were naturally opposed to motion. A child has to be taught all things. Everything that he has in him has to be educated little by little. $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ child is not naturally opposed to benevolence, because he is self-willed and selfish, and wants his own way. It is true that we came into the world empty; and the problem of life is, how to fill ourselves up.
I do not believe any child in the world was ever born to grace, nor in grace; but grace may be early developed in a child if you take pains to develop it in him-Christion Union.

## Reach Down to Them.

A needed lesson in religious teaching and influence is well stated and illustrated by the Rev. W. M. Taylor in the Sunday-School Times:

The other evening a gentleman told me that he went into the room wher his son was taking lessons in singing, and found the tutor urging the boy to sound a certain note. Every time the lad made an attempt, however, he fell short, and his teacher kept saying "Higher! higher!" But it was all to no purpose until, descending to the ione which the boy was sounding, the musician accompanied him with his own voice, and led him gradually up to that which he desired him to sing ; and then he sounded it with ease
We must put ourselves in some respects upon a level with those whom we would elevate, if we would be successful in raising them.
A brother in the ministry, whom I knew and loved in Scotland, told me that one evening when the farmer son had been sent to drive him home in a gig a distanee of some six or seve miles, he rot into conversation with the lal He talkel about the farm, the horses and the dog; then, by some nuble link of asocion, subtie link to the was changed to that of the school. My friend soon discovered that arithmetic was the favorite study of the lad, so he asked him what he was doing in that.
"Oh !" replied the boy, "I am in Profit and Loss."
"Can you do all the examples in it?" "Mes; some of them were very hara, but 1 have
last to-day
"I think I could give you one in that vele that. you could not do."
"I doubt it. Let me hear it."
${ }_{1}{ }^{\top} t$ is this : What shall it profit a man in ${ }^{\circ}$ he should gain the whole world and lose his own spul?' Could you work that out?
" No o" sa id the boy, as a thoughtful No, "Nobe ryly could do that one."
His countenance and affection havHg bet in thus won, cur friend preached him a little sermon full of love and or him a hittle sermon in his conversion o the $L$ ord.
The Teachisrs' Mertiva.-A teachers' $m$ eeting is one of the things that no : Jal bath-schooi can afford to do withot It. It gives opporimity for consolatic m , t or mutual help, for $\mathrm{c}^{\circ}$ nseerated pray er, and if for the careful study of $t$ he le. sson, so much the better. The Con gregationalist suggests hat
Now is the tit 2 e, when the churches are laying out th eir winter work, to start a teachers' meeting. We are glad to notice the ir multiplication in New En gland, wit hin the last year or wo, but there is s. till room for many more. A Sabbath -school without a eacher: ' meeting is like a campaign without $\beta$ council of;war.

## Training Ohildren.

0 this work of training children for Gorl! It is a tremendous work. Some people think it easy. They have never tried it. A child is placed in the arms of the young parent. It is a beautiful plaything. You look into the laughing eyes. You examine the dimples in the feet. You wonder at its ex quisit organism. Beautiful plaything But on some nightfall, as you sit rocking that little one, a voice seems to fall straight from the throne of God, saying, "That child is immortal! The stars shall die, but that is an immortal Suns shall grow old with age and perish, but that is an immortal!"
Now, I know that with many of you this is the chief anxiety. You earn-
estly wish your children to grow up rightly, but your find it hard work t make them do as you wish. You check their temper. You correct their way wardness; in the midnight your pillow is wet with weeping. You have wres tled with God in arony for the salva led wid Gour childre You saivaif all that anxiety has been ineffectual. I answer, No. God understands your 1 answer, No. God understands your
heart. He understands how hard you have tried to make that daughter do right, though she is so very petulant and reckless ; and what pains you have bestowed in teaching that son to walk in the paths of uprightness, though he has such strong proclivities for dissipation. I speak a cheering word. God heard every counsel you ever offered him. God has known all the sleepless nights you have ever passed God has seen every sinking of your depressed spirit. God remembers you prayers. He keeps eternal record o your anxieties. The grass may be
rank upon your grave, and the letters apon your tombstone defaced with the elements before the divine respons will come ; but He who hath declared, "I will be a God to thee and to thy seed after thee," will not forget ; and some day in heaven, while you are ranging the fields of light, the gates of pearl will swing back, and garlanded with glory, that long-wayward one will rush into your outstretched arms of welcome and triumph.-De Witt Tat mage, in Methodist.

## "Twas My Mother."

A company of poor children, who had been gathered out of the alleys and garrets of the city, were preparing for their departure to new and distant homes in the West. Just be fore the time for the starting of the cars, one of the boys was noticed aside from the others, and apparently very busy with a cast off garnent.
The superintendent stepped up to him and found that he was cutting a small piece out of the patched lining. It proved to be his old jacket, which, having been replaced by a new one, had been thrown away. There was no time to be lost. "Come, John," said the superintendent, "what are
you going to do with that old piece of calico?"
"Please, sir," said John, "I am cutting it to take with me. My dear dead mother put the lining into this old jacket for me. This was a piece of her dress, and it is all I shall have to remember her by." And as the poor boy thought of that dear mother in the old garret where she died, he ${ }^{n}$ vered his face with his hand, an sobbed $2^{8}$ if his heart would break. But the train was abeut leaving, and John thrust the little bit of calico into his bosom, "to remember his mother by," hurried into a car, and was soon far away from the pla
Many an eye has moistened as the story of this orphan boy has been told; and many a heart prayed that the God of the fatherless and mother-
less would be his friend. He loved
his mother, and we cannot but believe that he obeyed her and was a faithful child
Will our little readers, whose pacents are yet spared to them, always ry to show their love by cheerful bedience, knowing this is pleasing to he Lord? Will the boys especially always be affectionate and kind to their nother?
Will you keep in mind that if you hould some day have to look upon he face of a "dear dead mother," no thought would be so bitter as to renember that you had given her pain by your willfulness or disobedience?

The Blind Basket-Girl.-The ollowing example of love and zeal in a blind girl will interest our readers : A blind girl in England brought to a clergyman thirty shillings for a missionary society. The clergyman, surprised that she should offer him so arge a sum, said to her :
"You are a poor blind girl; you cannot afford to give thirty shillings to he society.
"I am indeed, sir," said she, "as you may see, a blind girl, but not so poor, perhaps, as you may suppose me oo be, and I can prove to you that I can better afford to give these thirty shillings than those girls who have yes."
The clergyman was, of course, very much struck with her answer, and aid, "I shall be glad to know how you "Sir" that out.
"Sir," she answered, "I am a bas-ket-maker, and being blind, I can make baskets as well in the dark as in he light. Now, I am sure, sir, in the last dark winter it must have cosi those girls that have eyes more than thirty shillings to buy candles to see o make baskets, and so I think I have proved that I can afford this money, and now I hope that you will ake it all for the missionaries."-Sab bath-School Visitor

Maxims.-"He that winneth souls wise."
Keep all your engagements puncually.
The world's great want is the want of religion.
Good watchwords for classes-sinee and attention.
"Man is an earthly casket with a wel of immortality."
Unfeigned modesty is a distinguishing ornament of a ripe seholar.
He that loses a good conscience has iittle left that is worth keeping.
Let no improper word fall from a eacher's lips upon a scholar's ear.
A new motto for Sunday-schoo scholars-"Once a member always a nember."
If any person speak evil of you, let our life be so that none will believe im.
Observe every school regulation and require the children to follow your example.
"Men may judge us by the success of our efforts. G
forts themselves,"
As early as a child can learn to say Mother," it can be taught of Jesus, To one sinner that reads the Bible, here are twenty who read professing Christians.
Every teacher makes paths which his class will surely tread. Whither do they tend?
There is no such thing as a smal duty. Everything that one ought to do at all, he ought to do well-"with thy might." No one knows who is performing a duty that will lead to the salvation of souls, effect important de-

## zeyys and Cirls.

## How to Kill an Enemy

"Children," said a kind father to his little family, as he took a seat by the fireside, and gathered them round him for a pleasant talk, "which is the best way to kill an enemy ?"
"Why, shoot him, to be sure," said one.
"No, stab him," said a second.
"No, starve him," said a third.
"But I think," said their father, can show you a better way than this. Anenemy may be killed without taking from him his life, or shedding a single drop of his blood. Let me tell you a story, to show how.
"There was a farmer once, who was a very cross, surly, disagreeable man. Everybody in the neighborhood knew him, and everybody disliked him. He was sure to make the most of what ever went wrong about him, and the poor offender always met with ver poor ofender always met with severe punishment. There was not a boy in uncomfortable as he passed his cec and the poor dog that barked at his andese por doghbor moster his geese, or the neighbor's rooster that crowed on his wall, was speedily visited either with the lash of his whip or the shot from his gun. The very cat knew his footsteps, and slunk away from him in terror. He was a complete pest, as much so to himself as to those about him. Every day brought him some fresh trouble, and found him in continual 'hot water;' indeed, his life was made up of broils.
"After a time good farmer Green came to live near him, and was soon came to live near him, and was soon
told the character of his not overpleasant neighbor.
'Well,' says he, if he "shows off on me, I'll very soon kill him.
"This remark of farmer Green's soon got afloat, and all sorts of things were said about it. He seemed the very last man to 'kill' any one, for his looks, and words, and actions, all told of a loving heart which throbbed in his bosom, and directed his life. Nobody could think for a moment of his becoming a murderer. Mr. Green's intention at length came to the ears of the ill-natured farmer, and you may be sure he was not at all pleased about it. sure he was not at all pleased asout and
Everything he could do to tease, annoy, and even injure Mr. Green, was done but somehow the man who was to $k$ kill this ugly-tempered farmer took it all in good part, and spoke as calmly and looked as kindly as ever.
"One day Mrs. Green sent to the wife of our surly friend a basket of nice plums ; but her husband wouldn' let her have them. He told the person who brought them, very grutily, that 'it was only done to get some of his pears in return, and he wasn't go ing to give any of them away.
At anocher fame, Mr. Green's team of oxen stuck fast in a bog, and when he asked his neighbor for a little help, he told him, in a rough way, that the had enough to do to mind his own business,' and refused to help him.
"'Never mind,' said Green to one standing by, 'Til kill him very soon, see if I don't.'
"Soon after this the team of the illnatured man was in the same plight that his neighbor's had been in. Mr Green saw it. He ran for his oxen
and chains, and set off to the bog. He and chains, and set of his help, and began to render it; but what did he receive in reply? Why, a fierce look and an angrey word-'I don't wan your help! take your oxen away.
"'No," said the other; 'I must help you, for the night is coming on, and what is bad enough by day is ten times worse in the dark.' Away pulled the oxen and
right again.
A strange feeling did that rough cross man carry home with him that evelt ing, something that he had never
his wife give him as he said, 'Peg, Farmer Green has killed me! he said Farmer Greuld, and he has done it.'
"Yes, the 'enemy' was 'killed' without the loss of a single life, or one Irop of blood. He went in the morning to confess his ingratitude to his kind neighbor, and to ask his forgiveness, and the very man who had been noted for nothing but his wickedness, became the friend of all." - Best Things.

The Queen at the Paper-Mill.
The queen was riding out in her grand carriage, the horses tossing their plumes as if they thought themselves a little better than common horses, and the footmen all decked out. in red, feeling that they had something royal about them. The queen had always had everything she wanted, and so was quite miserable because she could not think of a want to supply or a new place to visit.
At last she bethought her that they had just been building a new papermill a few miles out of the city. Now so shad never seen a paper-min, and off, there leave her carriage, and walk in, not as a queen, but as an unknown common lady. She went in alone and told the owner she would like to see his mill. He was in a great hurry, and did not know that she was the queen. But he said to himself, "I can gratify the curiosity of this lady and add to her knowledge; and, though I am terribly hurried, yet I will do this kindness." He then showed her all the macainery; how they bleach the rags and make them white; how they grind them into pulp; how they make sheets and smooth them, and dry them, and make them beautiful. The queen was astonished and delighted. She would now have something new to think about and talk about.
Just as she was about leaving the mill, she came to a room filled with old wornout, dirty rags. At the door of this room was a great multitude of poor, dirty men and women and children, bringing old bags on their backs filled with bits of rags and papers, parts of old newspapers and the like, all exceedingly filthy. These were rag-pickers, who had picked these old things out of the streets and gutters of the great city
"What do you do with all these vile things?" said the queen.
"Why, madam, I make paper out of them. To be sure, they are not very profitable stock, but I can use them, and it keeps these poor creatures in bread."
"But these rags! Why, sir, they are of all colors, and how do you make them white?"
"Oh, I have the great power of taking out all the dirt and the old colors. You see that 'scarlet' and crimson;' yet I can make even scarlet and crimson, the hardest colors to remove, and become as white as snow."
"Wonderful! wonderful !" said the
She then took her leave; but the polite owner of the mill insisted on walking and seeing her safe in her carriage. When she got in and bowed o him, with a smile, and he saw all the grand establishment, he knew it was the queen.
"Well, well!" said he, "she has learned something, at any rate, I wish it may be a lesson in true religion."
A few days after, the queen found lying upon her writing-desk a pile of the most beautiful polished paper she had ever seen. On each sheet were the letters of her own name, and her own likeness. How she did admire it. She found, also, a note within, which he read. It ran thus :
"Will my queen be pleased to ac-
ept a specimen of my paper, with the
assurance that every sheet was manufactured out of the contents of those dirty bags which she saw on the backs of the poor rag-pickers? All the filt and the colors are washed out, and I trust the result is such as even a quee may admire. Will the queen also al low me to say that I have had many a good sermon preached to me in my mill? I can understand how our Lor Jesus Christ can take the poor heathen, the low, sinful creatures everywhere, viler than the rags, and wash them and make them clean ; and how, 'though their sins be as scarlet, he can make them whiter than snow ; and though they be red like crimson, he can make them a ,' And I can see that he can write his own name upon their fore heads, as the queen will find her name on each sheet of paper; and I can see how, as these filthy rags may go into the palace and be ever admired, som poor, vile sinners may be washed in the blood of the Lamb, and be re ceived into the palace of the great King of heaven." - Sunday-Schoo Times.
Meditation.-It is not hasty read ing, but seriously meditating upon holy and heavenly truths, that makes them prove sweet and profitable to the soul It is not the bee's touching on the flowers that gathers honey, but her abiding for a time upon them, and drawing out the sweet. It is not he that reads most, but he that meditates most on Divine truth, that will prove the choicest, wisest, strongest Chris the
tian.

It is one of the sweetest tests of friendship to tell your friend his faults If you are angry with a man, or hat him, it is not hard to go to him and tab him with words; but so to love a man that you cannot bear to see the stain of $\sin$ upon him, and to speak painful truth through loving wordsthat is friendship. But few have such friends. Our enemies usually teach us what we are, at lie point of the sword.
"He Carries Them Up-imle." The other day the children were learning the 23d Psalm, and were talkin together about the Good Shepherd, and how he takes care of the sheep and the little lambs. Impetuous Mary, eage to speak her own thoughts, said rapidly
"He feeds them, and drives away the lions and the bears."
"Yes," said Tiny, thoughtfully, "and he carries them up-hill.

Alexander Hamilton once said to a intimate friend, "men give me som credit for genius. All the genius have lies just in this: When I have subject in hand, I study it profoundly Day and night it is before me. I ex plore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make, the people ar pleased to cail the fruit of genius. is the fruit of labor and thought."

## PUZZLES, ETC.

As thro the fields I take my first, with bag and parasol,
My second incommodes me much, Why don't they put mv whole My second or my whole.

## A timid antmal. <br> A sacrifice.

A man's name.
A girl's name.
A white metal.
The initials give the name of a celebrate
artist, the finals the name of his country.
hien my first and my whole were united in marriage,
My second assisted to furnish the earrlage.
My first is a condiment very much used, My zecond's a place from whteh colns are dif fused,
my whole is a platt in which gardens abound, around.

My inst and my second have kindred alliance In Curwen's notation of musieal science
On my whole you may rest When jour mus

## first is found in conquering trains,

 Yet also seen in Irish lanes ;Midst of my third and whole beside
Iy third is something often seen When townsfolk seck a country green My whole of crosses desert sands, And first, and third, and whole beside A re something wherein folks may ride.

My first is high above the earth My second oft prsduces mirth;
My whole arises from the ground, Hhole arises from the ground,

Without my first this world be
But an abode of misery

## ny second stand on every hand

Without my whole the sailor's wife
Would often mourn for precious life.
My first will gently soothe and stil The weary head and wayward will, My second sounds-awakes-alarm:My whole, I'm sure from what Isee That rou, my child, will never be

Answers To Pazziesin No. 10:3. 1-Workhouse. 2 -Tin, Onion, Ton, Ink,
Knit, Knot-Jonx Kirto 3 -Toad-Flax. $4-$ Knit, Knot-
Tooth-plek.

## Churdh zlatires

Springfield District
Fairtield eir., at Burnett's Chapel, Feb, 15,10
Centreville cir., at Beaver Dam, Fet, 16 entrevie cir, at Beaver Dam, Fet, 23,2, 23.
Redland cir., Wat Watkin' Chapel, March 1,
Sprinyfield eir., at Rethel Mare,
 Wadeville cir., March 29,30 .
Dresden eir., April 5 . 6 .
Corsicana sta., April
12
Corpas Christi District. first round Nueces River cir., at Nueces Town, Feb, 15, 10 Kockport sta., Feb. 22,23 .
St. Marr's cir, at Pleasant Grove, March 1, Reeville elr., at Beeville, March 8,9 .
Oakville cer.,at tinero, March 15, 16.
The ditrict The district stewards will please meet at
Roekport, Fel. 22 , at 2 oelock P. M. Those
brethren who cannot attend, 1 hope will send John W. Devilibis, P. E Antonio Distriet first round
Cibolo, Feb, 8, 9.
Medino, Feb, 15,
Sedino, Feb. 15, 16.
San Antonio, Feb, 22, 23 .
Tvalde. March 1,
Kerrville, March 8,9
The district stewards will meet at San. An-
tonio, February 22, 23. B. HA1KMS, P. E.
Galveston Distri
first round.
Velaseo, at Island chapel, Feb. 15, 16.
Hempstead, Feb. 22,23 .

## B. D. DASHIELLL, P. E

Huntsville District
Cold Springs elr., at Cold Sprines, Fel, 8, 9 ,
Matisonvilie eir..at Oxford, Feb. 15, 16. Zion eir., Feb. 22, 23.
Bryan tan., March 1, 2.
Bryan eir., March 8,9 .
Huntsvile sta., March 15, 16 .
Canes mis,
My correspondents will address me at
J. M. Wesson, P. E.

## Palestine District

Palestine sta., 3d Saturday and Sunday in Feb-
L. R. DENNIS, P. F

Belton District.
Valley Mills cir., at Valley Mills, Feb. 15, i6. N, P, E: Austin District.
ustin sta. and eity mis. 3d Saturday and SunManchace 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 meettngs are to notify me when their quarteriy meetngs are to
be held.
C. LANE, P. E. a Marcos District. first round.
San Mareos elr., at Holmes' school-house,
Feb. 22,23. Hallettsvilie cirr, at Hallettsville, March 1,2
Gonzales eir., at Gonzales, March 8,9 w. J. JOYCE, P. E

## Chappell IIIII District

pirst round.
Independence cir., at Washington, Feb, 15, 16 .
Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, Feb, $22,23$.

Belleville ctr, at Sempronius, March 15, 16 .
Will give notice of the place wher Will give notice of the place where the quar
H. V. PHILPOTT, P.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.
Febreaar 1,-Senate.-The Senate met, and, after listening to prayer and roll call, adjourned.
House.-A petition was presented to amend the charter of Calvert; another from the citizens of Brown, Comanche and Hamilton, asking for a new county

The committee reportedadversely to the appointment of a special comwill be final in the House land claims will be inal in the House....... resolution by Mr. Ireland that the Speaker
appoint a committe of three to report appoint a committe of three to repor:
what legal obligations the State is unwhat legal obligations the State is un-
der to the International and Texas der to the International and Texas
Central Railroads, was carried, and Messrs. Ireland, Smith, of Colorado, and Morris, were appointed a committee.....Bills presented: By Mr. Rainey, tendent and supervisors and school board; by Mr. Hoffman, a bill authorizing the county courts to levy a special tax; by Mr. Hollingsworth, to provide for the organization of closed resolution, by Mr. Rainey, that there be no action taken looking to the repudiation of the amounts due school teachers, passed unanimously...... $\Lambda$ resolution by Mr. Booty passed that
the Governor furnish the information the Governor furnish the information
in his possession as to work done, if any, on the Texas Pacific Railroad. Febreary 3.-Senate--Bills in-
troluced: Senator Dohoney introduced a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, to report on the advisability of constructing two additional insane asylums. He also introuced a resolution requesting the Educational Committee to report a biil for the establishment of a normal school for State teachers. Adopted...... $\mathbf{A}$ petition was
pFesented by Senator Sayers of $\mathbf{W m}$. Carey Crane and others, regarding the public school system...... A bill passed ineorporating the Rusk County Masonic Institute.
House.-The bill renewing the char-
ter of Nacordoches Univesity
The bill authorizing Cameron county to levy a special tax for building a court-house passed. Also, that incorporating the city of Sulphur Springs, Hopkins county......A bil was prysented from the citizens of ligul

Mr. Paine presented a joint resolution asking the Governor to remove
Judge T. C. Boston, of the Sixteenth Judge T. C. Boston, of the Sixteenth are certainly numerous and pointed, the principal being incompetency and ungentlemanly conduct. The resolution passed, and, for further action, it was referred to a committee of five,
who, with the Senate Committee, will who, with the Senate Committee, will
prepare the necessary papers..... Bills introduced: By Mr. Broaddus, a bill to amend the charter of the Central Bank; by Mr. Powers, to incorporat the El Paso Irrigating Company.

Ferrvary 4.-Senate.-A message ing the bill repealing the militia law. The documents were referred to the Military Committee, with instructions to report a new bill. The Governor's veto of the bill arises from there being none other to take its place. The re-
pealing of the obnoxious portions of pealing of the obnoxious portions of
the bill is what he suggests. This will probably be done......Bills introduced: By Senator Tracy, providing for the payment of unaudited claims of the to expedite the trial of criminal cases King, to incorporate the Fl Pas Irrigating Company ; Senator Shelley, Mrrigating Company; Senator Shelley,
that the State donate lands in Travis that the state donate lands of building county for me purpose of building
thereon a court-house and jail, and authorizing the County Court to issue not exceeding $\$ 100,000$ to build the same; by Senator Broughton, authorizing the county courts to appoint prosecuting attorneys to their. respective courts
......Senator Sayers presented a reso-
lution, which passed immediately, asking from the Comptroller information upon the indebtedness of the sheriffs of the State, and what amount, if any State warrants are in the hands of
bankers or others in Austin, to the bankers or others in Austin, to the
credit of said sheriffs
House.-The resolution censuring the reporter of the State Journal for false reports made passed......The Governor sent a message telling what has been done with bonds passing through his hands. The document was referred to the Finance Committec...... Also whe report of the State Engineer upon work done by the International and Pacific roads...... $\boldsymbol{A}$ bill was passed changing the time of holding courts in
the 24th Judicial District......The Fithe 24 th Judicial District......The Fi-
nance Committee reported adversely to making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the commissioners to the Vienna Exposition. The report was adopted. The same committee reported favorably upon the Senate resoTreasury without regard to date or warrant. The latter report oceasioned much discussion, and Mr. Ireland then presented a substitute, which authorzes the State Treasurer to pay war-
rants in the order of their rants in the order of their date, but
when a warrant is presented of a junior date, and money in the treasury suflicient to pay all warrants of a senior date, that of a junior date may be paid if it be in the treasury. The House
adjourned without reaching final action.
Febrdary 5.-Senate. - Senators Shelley, Henry, King, Franks and Baker were appointed to act with the Committee of the House, to consider if there be sufficient cause for asking Governor Davis to remove Judge
C. Borden. The charges against him are serious ones......The bill amending the Galveston Medical College Hospital passed.
House.-The Speaker announced as a special committee to ask the Gov-
ernor to remove Judge Borden, Messrs. ernor to remove Judge Borden, Messrs.
Payne, Abbott, Kleburg, McDonald Payne, Abbott, Kleburg, McDonala
and Sayers......As unfinished business, the treasury warrant resolution was taken up and discussed at great length, upon reconsideration of Julge Ireland amendment, passed yesterday. No new feature was presented by any of the speakers worthy of special mention. Effort was made to postpone to Monday next, but was lost. A vote was then taken on a motion for re-
consideration, and resulted in 40 ayes to 38 nays. The previous question was then put on the original resolu tion, which would cut off Judge Ireland's amendment, was lost by a tie vote. A motion was then made to refer the whole matter to a special rested. Mr Ireland presented bill to repeal all laws granting State aid, by subsidy, to railroads, without excluding companies from the benefits that should accrue to them for portions of roads already construeted. Referre to a special committee havin road subsidies under consideration The bill amending the charter of the city of Tyler, under a suspension
of the rules, passed.....Mr. Winkler presented a petition from the citizens of Hockley, asking if school lands are
disposed of that they be allowed to disposed of that they be allowed to purchase, at a fixed price, the schoo ated......Judge Morris presented memorial from the citizens of Rusk county, protesting against the dismemberment of that county......The bill making valid the recent election in Wilson county was, under suspension of the rules, passed......Mr. Mor-
ris offered a resolution requesting the committee on roads, bridges and fer ries to inquire into the advisability the general laws on roads, bridges and
ferries, and that the people's interest ferries, and that the people's interests
may be subserved. Mr. Beally presented a bill to punish theft, no mat-
ter how small the amount stolen. Mr. Sayers asked that the bill reating to private corporations be taken up out of regular order-granted, and section 31 and 32 repealed, and the bill passed. He said these sections were unconstitutional, and conferred upon district courts legislative powers; it permitted frand, and he instanced the Gulf Railway to prove it......The bill amending the charter of the Galveston Medical College Hospital was taken up and referred to a committee, who are to report inside of two daye.
Ferruary 6.-Senate.- $\boldsymbol{A}$ petition was presented by Senator Tracy from the citizens of Montgomery, asking the removal of the county seat to Willis; by Senator Shelley, a memorial asking that taxes be remitted, and for the incorporation of Lampasas...... Senator Hall presented a resolution instructing the committee to proceed in the investigation of DeGress without he House Committee, the House having concluded to hold secret sessions instead of open ones as recommended y the unanimous vote of the Senate The resolution was referred to the De Gress committee, who were instructed o report as soon as practicable.. Committee reported by substitute a bill oo repeal the act permitting parties to suits to testify in their own behalf, in divoree suits especially......The Governor's message to the Senate states that work on the International and Pacifle Railroads is progressing with reat rapidity. The message was orered printed.
House.-The Speaker announced a pecial committee, consisting of one member from each judicial district. Mr. Joseph was selected from the 18th

Judge Morris, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported upon that portion of the Governor's Message relating to the State's indebtedness. Nine hundred and eighty-one thousand dollars have to be provided for by the 1st of July. To meet this, the comnittee submitted a bill authorizing the selling of $\$ 500,000$ of the gold bonds reserved by the act of December 2, $1871, \$ 350,000$ of the frontier bonds, and $\$ 100,000$ of the deficiency bonds of New Yor The bill then names the debts that are to be paid off with the proceeds of said sales, and also George W. Sampson as State Financial $\Lambda$ gent for their sale, who has given ecurity in double the amount of bonds placed in his hands for performing the duty. It gives the agent one per cent. on the sales, and levies a tax of two
cents on each one hundred dollars to cents on each one hundred dollars to
pay the interest. It also provides for a sinking fund, and repeals the act to meet deficiencies, passed December, 1871. A motion was made to print 100 copies of the report, and members to pay for the same, and made the special order for Tuesday next. Adopted
.ill Committee reported by substitute a bill providing for the prompt settlerules were suspended and bill passed. All sheriffs mast settle within two months after the passage of the bill he must make a settlement every three months ; and the draft by the State Comptroller or Treasurer on him for the amount due must be immediately paid, otherwise the county attorney shall proceed against him and his sureties ; of money collected for other counties than his own statements musi be made on the 1st of June and December each year. The bill is very stringent and will bring into the State Treasury hundreds of thousands of dollars......An amendment was offered to have this law apply to suits against office that are now in our courts, but was not adopted.
Febreary 7.-Senate.-Nothing of any material importance transpired in the Senate.

House.-Mr. Mills moved a recon-
ideration of the vote of yesterlay up-
on the report of the Finance Committee upon warrants being received as eash at the State Treasury, and that the reconsideration be laid on the table, which was carried. This settles the matter for the session......Bill passed incorporating the city of Fort Worth.
February 8.-Senate.-Bills passed: $\Lambda$ bill authorizing the employment of two additional clerks in the Comptroller's and Treasurer's offices ; public printing bill; bill incorporating the city of Fort Worth; bill for the relief of Bertha Staflle; bill incorporating the Palestine fire company;
bill authorizing the establishment of a toll bridge over Choctaw bayou; an act to prohibit the sale of liquors near the acalemy at Red Rock, Bastrop county...... $\boldsymbol{\Lambda}$ resolution passed looking to the reinterment of the remains of Texas soldiers who fell in New Mexico....... A message was received from the Governor, with accompany ing documents from the Attorney Gencral, who asks for assistance in his office.

## ANSWERS TO OORRESPONDENTS

## From Feb, 1, 1s73, to Feb. s, 1873

Alford, Miller \& Yeal, sends Col Jas More Ad's subseriptlon.
Andrew Cummings, we will have the pleasur Inquiter, when in town.
Inquifer, communieation to han
Kev J F W Toland, Valley Mills, 1 subS B Jetton, obtuary received and inserted Rev W H Willey, eash $\$ 10$ gold, per Mr
Rev A W Smith, a subseribers. Sent baek umbers to complete ille.
Kov O A Flsher, answered by mail.
Kev D Morgan,
Rev D Morgan, 1 subscriber from Walker ounty.
Rev A L. P Green, Legrange, 3 subseriber: Rev L. M Martin, eheck for 400 for instal nent on one share stock.
Postmaster, Seguin, your notice has been at ended to.
Rev F A MeShan, address changed to Bren Sheflield

## tith eheck. Allen Lew

Allon Lewls \& Co, eash 84 for 2 subserlbers. Wim Keaden, Corpus Chrlotl, renews hls sub Rev Dr
eurren Waiker, efty, 2 subseribers, and eash
Rev R M KIrby, Moscow, 3 subseribers, and Dr Isace 30 eurreney, by private hand. Dr lsaae Donevent, Moulton, renows his own Mr Willeforl: eash 450 .
Rev
 Ion ; cash 42 speete.
etved.
Rev R H H Burnett, T m Allen's paper is malled regularil. The obtuary inserted. Reve notice. Wrote in answer to proposition. N S Storrs, advise us when you locate. Rev W H Willey, San Augustine, 5 subee rom San Augustine and communteation. J L Taylor, Columbus, 1
own subseription has exptred.
Rov JR Wages, Wallsville, 2 subseribers. Rev O Fisher, letter, with sundry enclosures, Rev A M Box,
ers. Arrangement satisfictory. Rev E D Pitts, our editoer fs a
itty for a few days.
nd eash $\$ 450$ eurreney.
Rev Sam'1 Morris, Jacksonvill trom Lartssa. Th, Jacksonville, 2 subseribers celved and acknowledged. Ant aruars should be
made payable to Advoeato Publishing Come made
pany.
M E

## M E B Kagsdale, address chan

Rev M G Jonkfns, will write you by mall.
J W Snyder, Rownd Roek, eash 6225 cur-


Rev J J Shirley, 1 subsertber.
Milss A I Shtrtey,
Miss A Li Shifley, with ans
puzzles. All correet, wo think.
Rev S H Brown
 and oifers. We send


Rev G W Graves, 2 subseribers. Thanks for
Items.
Rovo A Flsher, 2 subserbers, Pravtous let-
ter, with \& eurrenty, received, and ougat to

Rev E A Bailey, with list of 18 subseriber Rev E H Holbry.
Kev E H Holbrook, the name of the new subseriber was not enclosed. The list is a dupliEW $\mathbf{E}$.
E W Rogers, Waxahachie, your name is cnRev C J Lane share.
Rev C J Lane, 1 subseriber. Will write you Gen H EMeCulloch, Seguin, renews his subseription. We hope it may be possible for you, in the fature, to give us a little of your time ; so etain papers for the present. Rov J $\mathbf{F}$ Hines, 6 subseribers from Bell are appreciated.
Rev A M Box,
late for insertion this week; thank jetems too
week; thank jou, all the
Rev Wm L Kidd, 1 subscriter. Will send tatement as you request.
Rev GS Sandel, 1 subseriber.
Rev OM Addison, 2 subseriliers.
Rev R H H Burnett, Birdston, 2 subseribers.
Bey J A Slatt
Iraft to New Orleans with pleaserin forward ion book malled. Rev S D Akin, na
nelosures to hand.
Rev P O Archer, Mrs E C Blake's cbtuary
"The Tcmattention next week.
pleasure. W Beanett, obituary to hand.
Rev Thos Stanford, 21 round of quarterly ap
Rev T W Rogers, we hav
eived eopy of minutes of the East Texas re erence. Sends 2 subscribers.
Rev K il H Burnett, 1 subseriber. pecie Rev D M Stovall, 3 sulseribers, and $\$ 5$ so curency.
Rev T J Mllam, Bonham, 3 subseribers. The
Dr SE Hall, notlee receive
sheffield \& Stone, advertisement and check
Rov T J Hutson, postoffice order for $\$ 00$. Kev K C Armstrong, Jasper, 4 subseribers;
Yes, the mafls in your seetion are sadly out of
W W Jilz, advertisement inserted. count of Rev D Morgan. Subscriptlon ac
Rent. $M$ Wiley, Davilla, 3 subseribers. The ar rangement regarding money which you propos is satisfactory.
Rev E H Holbrook, Bryan, 1 subseriber Rev H B Price, 1 subseriber.
Rev SH Brown, Bellville, 1 subseriber, an cash 11315 curreney.
Rev T W Hines, 3 subseribers. Mrs Mary E
day.
Rev Jas Walker, Bryan, 2 subseribers. Rev B T Kavanaugh, eash 67 , on account of
Revituary.
Re DeFrlese, send you the paper to present year, begInning with January 1st,
Rev Jas A King, San Saba, will write Rev Jas A King, San Saba, will write you Een R B Womack
Rev R B Womack, 1 subseriber. Will attend right.
Rev W G Yeal, order will receive attention.
Rev W T Melugin, Waeo, 1 subseriber, an Rev W T Melugin, Waco, 1 subseriber,
eash $\$ 10$ eurrency.
BR Shreve, Virginia, address changed. Wm T Grifin, North Oarolina, papers sent.
Rev M C Fleld, 10 subseribers, including Fev M C Field, 10
Rev J S Olower, 4 subseribers. Addresses changed. Cannot you send us a letter de ehanged. of that "beautiful section of the state ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ "
and eash 4225 .
and eash $\psi 2$ 25.
w C Huntington, Shelbyville, renews his
subseription, and eash ${ }_{62} 25$.
ubsertitition, and eash ${ }^{\text {qu }}$. 25
Rev Jas MeDugold, address changed to Dan
erlield.

## MARRIED

WHIPPLE-BACON.-In Austin, Texas, January 15, 1873, by Rev. U. Fisher, D.D. M.D. Rev. Jso. M. Whiplle, of the
o Mrs. E. L. Bacox, of Austin. So, these two hearts are two no more Their days of loneliness are $o^{\prime}$ er ; Their weary spirits now find rest In leaning on each othe
Cellbacy ts not of $G$ od ;
Cellibacy ts not of God;
Who falls alone may deadly fall,
While there is none to hear his call.
God did for man a help provide
Yet from his side ne'er to depart,
But near to feel his beating heart. While heart to heart in love remains, Wited love life's load sustains; And life to 11 che a ley gilde along, still more lellshtful, and mo
Till they before the throne shall meet,
And hear the Master say : "Well done
Recotve thy crown-sit on my throne.

HALE-RAYNE-On Wednesday, January Rev. Dr. Parker, Miss Alice C. RAvne to br hame. Parker, Miss alice C. Rayne to Dr SHERMAN-JACKSON.-At the residen Judge James Jackson, in Chambers county, Texas, on the evening of the 29th of January, Rev. John H. Davidson, Mr. S. L. Sherma
BAREOW Tackson
BARROW-JACKSON.-At the same time and, place,
Jackson.
HUDDUTH-WOOD.-On January 23, 1573 Rev. A. M. Box, Mr. D. D. Hedduth, late county, Texas.
chans.
obit vaities.
[Obituaries of twenty-five lines will bo insertal free of charke. Charge will be made at the
rate of twenty cents for each aldtional line.
 moved to San Antonio. Toxas, in 1 ss3, served
his country faithtilly, both as a Texas ranger and a Confederate soldier; married Marzaret
Francis, of Guadalupe county. Texas, 186 ; ; protessed religion and loined the M . E, E,
Chureh, Nouth, at Prairio Rea September,
1 sFO and died in the triumphs of a living Iaith . Christ near Pratrie Lea, Texas, Oetober 11. isee. Ye, eonsumption, yet ho hore hith that thition
with kreat patience and Clisistian fortitule with kreat patience and Christian fortitude,
and when the ressenger came he was ready to
ko. He lett a wife and two ilitle children to go. He left a wife and twoe iltile chitaren
mourn his departure, bat not without hope.

CHILDPRESS, - Sister CuILDRESS, wifeot w. P. Childress, departed this lite, near Woodland,

 oined the M. E. Church, South, in Cherokee
county, Texas, in 18 3 . Sister Childress was consistent Christian, a warm and zealous mem-
ber of the elureh, a kind parent, a worthy
nelghtor, loved and cherished by all who knew neighbor, loved and cherished by all who knew
her. She leaves a husband and six children: but blessed be God! they do not mourn as those
who have no hope. They were journeying to
the land during her lite together, and now that Who have no hope. lite to wether, and now that
the tand durink her
she has erossed over the river, they assure me she has erossed over the river, they assure me
they are determined to follow on. Her lite was
an esemplary one--her death was triamphant. an exemplary one-her death was triumphant.
she was not atraad of death, and expressed as
her only regret, the leaving of her tamily teShe was not alrald of death, and expressed as
her only regret, the leaving of her tamilly be-
hind. She satd, "Oh, had the winus of a dove
1would tly away and the the would dy away
and died in peace with God and the worl "Yes, the Christian's course is run,
Ended is the glorious strife; Ended is the glorious strife;
Fought the fight, the work is
Ilone : Death is swallowe u upo hife.
Borne by anzels on thel wings, Borne by angels on their wings,
Far rom earthothe spirit flies,
Finds her God and sits snd siugs,
Triumphing in Paratise.
JETTON. - Died, at her residence, near
fring Hill, Navarro county, TTexas, January
 born in Green county, Missouri, 1s44; emi.
mrated with her parents to Navarro connty,
Texas. In the winter of 1sti. She becane a
and Texas, in the winter of 1st6. She became a
member of the M. E. Churet, South, June 17 ,
1800, and lived a consistent, faithful, Christian
 afllietion for eleven months preeeding her death.
The last four months ot her lite her suffering
Has areat, all of which she lore with the sreate was great, all of which she bore with the greatest
ationee and Christian tortitude, and met her
ast enemy with Christian boldness and triast enemy with Christian boldness and tril
umphatt taith.
To the last she proved an untiring, faithful elpmeet, an affeetionate daughter, and ed anp zalous member of the temperance council near by, and an humble, self-sacriniciog Chris-
tian. She was ever recaly to administer to the thants of the sick. Her life was not in vain,
though cut off in its meridtan glory. She tived
oact to accomplish much yood; and being dead, yet
speaketh. She leaves a inother, husband and hree 1ittile ehildrean to a mourn her loss.
Ah! what a vold her death has made Ah! What a vold her death has made! How
desolate the once happy home, where anl was
glow with the love and affeetions of a faith aglow with the love and affieetions of a a faiththal
wife, a dutiful cuauzhter, and a kind mother!
But God hath called her from the church niliBut God hath ealled her irom the chureh mili-
tant to the chureh triumphant; therefore let
is not sorrow as those $\cdots$ who ar beyond mortal sight dwells her immortal
apirit, encircled with a halo of heavenly glory Norlhuestern Caristion Adrocate please copss.

## MARKET REPORT.

The week under review has teen remarkably Jull, but its close gave promise of improvement, as business was somewhat brisker. Western
Produce is stiffer, and the stock on hand is mall. Hay has sold for 4 c . per pound at retail. Flour has advanced about 25 c . per pound on all grades. Coffee is ifm at full figures. Cotrox.-The prices have fallen about 3 . 0 . er demand, and consequently stiffor than the lower ones. The deeline in a measure is oceaioned by the large receipts at the various ports. The number of bales received at this port for the week amount to nearly 15,000 , and exports to 13,250. We quot


Low Muddinang
Midlung....
lading....................... 15\% 0
a large increase of receipts from the interior still Choiee Dry and sound bring 19e. per pound. Wool.-The recetpts and sales are nominal. Prices are weaker, and have declined some-
That from last quotations.

WHOLESALE PRIGES CURRENT Corrected weekly.

Quotation

##  <br> Domestic, in roils. Methuen, in rols. <br> Feininishing Lime. Roekland Lime. <br> Roekla Cement Latas Mair....


........ $\begin{array}{ccc}354 & 3 & 35 \\ 600 \\ -10 & 650 \\ -10 & -\end{array}$

## $\xrightarrow{\text { Prir... }}$



## Suve-z bl-Fine

## nominal $=201 / 20-20$ $=21 / \pi=21$ $-21 / 20-22$



Glass-
French, $8 \times 10$ bo
50
feet-

 450
500
-5
-95


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## $G^{\text {ary }}$ \& oliphint, <br> cotron factors

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vances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool rons
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At Hiearno with Internatlonal Ralliroad dally
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 criont and Jaeksboro, Tuesdayserry, Thursiay
 Merilin, Footout, Ireelll, Duffo, Stephensville on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A . Wairfild and
At Mexia, with line of haeks for Fain Butier, on Sundass and Welnestays.
At Dallas, West, for Weatherforland Jacks. At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacks.
boro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. East, for Tyler and Longview, Sundays, WedFor Yort Worth, daily at 7 A.
every Monday at 7 A. N. Whwest, for Denton and Galoesville, every
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Ked. River (ity and Terminus of the M., K. and W. K., via Pllot Point, Denton, Whitesboro,
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offer to the public the privilege of testip offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing
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 tence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails 3. Take a stake or false post as hifh as other, which should te five and a half or six feet above the ground ; placeit on top the kround and in lock of the fence opposite the main post ; pass the wire-No. 8-around false and main post and mmediately above the fourth rail ; bring the cnds of the wire tozether, cross them, and with
tile cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tonge, pull the wire ulyth and twist it, so as to brin the two posts tegether at the
2. Prize open the post at the top, insert the ralls elgowise and drive them down with an axe ; contlaue thus until the fence is as bigh as lesired. Seven to eight rails make a fence tive o five and half feet high. If desired, pass the top rail : fasten as before.
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that vizorand healthy aetion nature desikned ortor Buchu ws fect-any physician will tell youson and IR
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ment the causes on fevers and diseases removed,
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on edlye, and initials on end, to lessen canker of substitution for likht or inferior bales.
th. Make your bales weigh at least 500 , as th. Make your bales weigh at least soo, as
it costs no more to get a heavy hale to market than a llight one. 5 . 5th. Use none but the most finproved Gin
Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.
6th. Send ns marks and Gin weights of each bale when shippect, and if the Government cave each bale again careftully re-welghed in presecee of a member ord be trimmed of horns,
HIDES. 18 st should
ears and other parts whteh easily taint ears and other parts whtch easiviv taint. about 12 hours, then stretehed and dried in the
shade. 3d. Fitnt Hide should be woll stretehed in
shade, and dried without salt, ustng ashes it thes. Hite Poison-Four pounds Grude Arsente,
tht etght pounds sal soda, twenty galions water-
the whole ocostng $\$$, curreney. Sprinkle hide
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demana in the past, oming from every part of demand in the past, coming rrom every part al.
the country, makes furthor advertisent
most unneessary ; but in view of the strenuous most unneessary; but in vilew of the strenuous
elforts made by many partlos to foree less valu.
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ind the estimation in whieh the Tie is held by
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Gieneral Agents for the Arrow Tie fer Texa
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Tlithat will compare with it in utilty, dura.
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the others off and throwfing them in the serap pite, to ke sold as old iron.
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1 take pleasure in stating that since my an tonstantly uating the Arrow The. It Itves en.
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