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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1066

Texas Christian Advocate.

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P.	Mrs. Matilda Pulliam, Uvalde, five.....	5 00
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Total.....		462 50

The envelope of "Letter Box No. 3, Corpus Christi," came open, without money or postal order inclosed. Any failure to receive portraits, any error, or any omission, if reported, will be promptly corrected. But the portraits having to be ordered from New York, a certain period of delay is unavoidable. Direct letters to care Rev. F. A. Mood, D.D., Regent, Georgetown, Texas.
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Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas.

Under the control and patronage of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas.

I.
1.—The Curators, entrusted with the supervision of the TEXAS UNIVERSITY, announce the opening of the coming session on the

First Monday in October, (6th) 1873,

under an experienced and competent Faculty.

2.—Thorough instruction, high scholarship, pure morals and sound health will be the ends aimed at, and by this measure, rather than by immense numbers, we desire the success and prosperity of the institution to be estimated.

3.—The curriculum will be enforced in eleven Schools, covering four years, which secures the highest degree, viz: "Master of Arts," and the other degrees with proper modifications as to the course and time for acquirement.

4.—The student is allowed to attend the Schools of his choice, provided he is in attendance upon not less than three besides School X, which is compulsory upon all.

5.—Examinations, written and oral, are held at the close of each term of five months, viz: in February and July, from which no student, desiring to rise in his class, is exempt.

6.—Monthly reports of conduct and scholarship are sent to parents and guardians.

7.—The schools are as follows:

- I. School of Pure Mathematics.
- II. School of Applied Mathematics.
- III. School of Latin.
- IV. School of Greek.
- V. School of Modern Languages.
- VI. School of English Language and Literature.
- VII. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
- VIII. School of History and Political Economy.
- IX. School of Chemistry and Geology.
- X. School of Physiology, Hygiene and Vocal Culture.
- XI. Commercial School.

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A Preparatory School, under an able and experienced Principal and proper Assistants, is open to those not prepared for the University Schools. The school will be provided with every facility for imparting first-class instruction, and securing a substantial ground-work for the higher course.

R. W. KENNON, F. A. MOOD,
President of Board of Curators. Regent.

II.
The Board of Trustees, charged with the administration of the Financial Affairs of the TEXAS UNIVERSITY, announce that from the session commencing 6th October, 1873, the following regulations obtain—in reference to all which the Curators and Faculty are denied discretion:

1.—Students, after examination and classification by the Faculty, are admitted to the Schools named on the Ticket received from the Treasurer.

2.—Students being eligible for not less than one term, monthly payments cannot be arranged for.

3.—No abatement of fees is allowed for tardiness or absence, except in cases of severe and protracted illness.

4.—After the second week of the term, changes from one School to another can be arranged with the Treasurer, with the consent of the Faculty, only by payment of an extra fee.

Rates of Tuition—in Currency,
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

For One Term of Five Months.....\$30 00
For Scholastic Year..... 50 00
Contingent Fee..... 3 00

Board can be had, in families, at \$12 to \$15 per month.

The University building is complete in its arrangements. Georgetown is at the foot of the mountains, in a rich and beautiful country, with pure water, and near the San Gabriel, which flows over a rocky bed. It is safe from the visitation of epidemics, is sufficiently accessible by railroads and stages, is central, and near the Capital of the State. A double line of mail coaches passes daily between Waco and Austin through Georgetown. Students from above take the line at Waco; from below, at Austin.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Sec. W. B. NORRIS,
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aug27 2m

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This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness.

As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all other rail fences? The answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz: 1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used

2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.

3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.

4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.

5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

P. S.—All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected. Also, not to attempt an infringement on it, as I shall enforce the law against all such.

J. H. S.
March 31, 1873. may22 1t

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LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. June24 1873

Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI—No. 26.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1066

Texas Christian Advocate.

SUBSCRIPTION:

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

See advertisement of "Big Pay" for agents, and address Union Bible Publishing Company, 179 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

The Treasurer of the Board of Trustees hereby acknowledges receipts on the "Dollar Fund" to the 20th of October, 1873, and portraits ordered as follows:

B.	
W. C. Baxter, Seguin, one; Kate Bradford, Goliad, one; Mrs. R. E. Bell, Chappell Hill, one; J. W. Ballard, Buena Vista, one; H. E. Bolling, Texana, one.....	\$5 00
C.	
Mrs. M. A. Carson, Gonzales, one; Mrs. M. A. Collier, Tyler, one.....	2 00
D.	
M. Dockery, Moulton, five forty; Miss Aggie DeVilbiss, San Antonio, one; Miss Virginia Duval, Nechesville, three.....	9 40
F.	
Anne R. Franklin, Austin, two.....	2 00
G.	
J. M. Gantt, Montgomery, one.....	1 00
H.	
W. C. Huntington, Shelbyville, one; Mrs. S. O. Henry, Mexia, five; Mrs. Rachel Hudgins, Chappell Hill, one; Mrs. Mary A. Hudgins, Chappell Hill, one.....	8 00
I.	
Mrs. Anna M. Ireland, Seguin, one; Miss Mollie Ireland, Seguin, one.....	2 00
J.	
Mrs. Deltha Justice, Chappell Hill, one.....	1 00
L.	
Lewis Lawske, San Marcos, five; Rev. J. W. Ledbetter, Round Rock, five.....	10 00
M.	
Henrikke Mowinkle, Oak Hill, one; Mrs. L. Morrow, Nechesville, one; Miss Mary J. T. Matthews, Chappell Hill, one; Miss Anna A. Matthews, Chappell Hill, one; Mrs. E. Martin, Corsicana, one; W. C. Montgomery, Corsicana, one.....	6 00
N.	
R. A. Nunn, Uvalde, one.....	1 00
O.	
Z. H. Osburn, Oak Hill, oneten.....	1 10
P.	
Mrs. Matilda Pulliam, Uvalde, five.....	5 00
R.	
Mrs. Fannie Reynolds, Uvalde, one; S. H. Runkle, Onion creek, one.....	2 00
S.	
John S. Smith, Chappell Hill, one; Mrs. Clay P. Smith, Chappell Hill, one; S. E. Scott, Paris, one.....	3 00
W.	
Octavia E. Woods, Hallettsville, one; Mrs. S. A. Winter, Chappell Hill, one; J. B. Wheatley, Waxahatchie, one; G. W. White, Calvert, one.....	4 00
Total.....	\$62 50
The envelope of "Letter Box No. 3, Corpus Christi," came open, without money or postal order enclosed. Any failure to receive portraits, any error, or any omission, if reported, will be promptly corrected. But the portraits having to be ordered from New York, a certain period of delay is unavoidable. Direct letters to care Rev. F. A. Mood, D.D., Regent, Georgetown, Texas.	
nov12 11	C. W. HURLEY, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED. Teaches practical piano playing and theoretical music thoroughly. Clarke's New Method for the PIANO-FORTE carries the pupil by easy gradations to the highest practical results. Sent by Mail, Price \$3 75 G. E. & WALKER, Philadelphia. nov12

Agents Wanted! Big Pay!
GRAINS for the GRANGERS
Discussing all points bearing upon the farmer's movement for the emancipation of White Slaves from the slave power of monopoly. A work for the millions of toiling hands. Agents Wanted. Address, Union Bible and Publishing Co., 179 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. oct29 1y


IMMENSE SUCCESS OF
DITSON & CO.'S NEW COLLECTION OF
ORGAN MUSIC, ENTITLED
"THE ORGAN AT HOME."
NO MUSICAL HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT it, for it contains over 200 selections of the most popular music of the day, well arranged for the Reed, Parlor, or Pipe Organ. Contains everything which is so-called "popular"—melodies of the day, marches, waltzes, voluntaries, variations, transcriptions of the best sacred airs, gems of Handel, Mozart, Schumann, etc.; in fact, the best of all music from Beethoven's Adagio to Strauss' Danube Waltz. First addition sold in 2 weeks after publication, and Fourth now ready! Price, \$2 50 Board; \$3 Cloth.
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which contains literally the gems of Strauss' Waltzes, Mazurkas, etc., and is to day the most popular music book in America—over 20,000 copies having been sold in 10 months. Price, \$2 50; in Cloth, \$3.

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This great Church Music Book, by L. O. EMERSON and H. R. PALMER, has doubled the merit, and is likely to have doubled the sale of common books by one composer. The works of either gentleman have sold by the Hundred Thousand, and the STANDARD will continue to be called for until every Choir, Singing Class and Convention are supplied. Price, \$1.50. Published by

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C. H. DITSON & CO.,
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3 Months FREE.
The Fruit Recorder and Cottage Garden...
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IN THE
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For further information, and for Catalogue, address the Secretary of Board of Trustees, or the Dean of the Galveston Medical College.
GREENSVILLE, DOWELL, M. D.,
Prof. of Surgery,
oct1 3m Texas Medical College and Hospital.

M. QUIN. G. A. HILL. J. C. KELLY.
QUIN & HILL,
COTTON AND WOOL FACTORS,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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State Agents for Taylor's Cotton Gin.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY,

Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas.

Under the control and patronage of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas.

- 1.—The Curators, entrusted with the supervision of the TEXAS UNIVERSITY, announce the opening of the coming session on the **First Monday in October, (6th) 1873,** under an experienced and competent Faculty.
- 2.—Thorough instruction, high scholarship, pure morals and sound health will be the ends aimed at, and by this measure, rather than by immense numbers, we desire the success and prosperity of the institution to be estimated.
- 3.—The curriculum will be enforced in eleven Schools, covering four years, which secures the highest degree, viz: "Master of Arts," and the other degrees with proper modifications as to the course and time for acquirement.
- 4.—The student is allowed to attend the Schools of his choice, provided he is in attendance upon not less than three besides School X, which is compulsory upon all.
- 5.—Examinations, written and oral, are held at the close of each term of five months, viz: in February and July, from which no student, desiring to rise in his class, is exempt.
- 6.—Monthly reports of conduct and scholarship are sent to parents and guardians.
- 7.—The schools are as follows:
 - I. School of Pure Mathematics.
 - II. School of Applied Mathematics.
 - III. School of Latin.
 - IV. School of Greek.
 - V. School of Modern Languages.
 - VI. School of English Language and Literature.
 - VII. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.
 - VIII. School of History and Political Economy.
 - IX. School of Chemistry and Geology.
 - X. School of Physiology, Hygiene and Voc. Culture.
 - XI. Commercial School.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
A Preparatory School, under an able and experienced Principal and proper Assistants, is open to those not prepared for the University Schools. The school will be provided with every facility for imparting first-class instruction, and securing a substantial ground-work for the higher course.

R. W. KENNON, F. A. MOOD,
President of Board of Curators. Regent.

II.
The Board of Trustees, charged with the administration of the Financial Affairs of the TEXAS UNIVERSITY, announce that from the session commencing 6th October, 1873, the following regulations obtain—in reference to all which the Curators and Faculty are denied discretion:

- 1.—Students, after examination and classification by the Faculty, are admitted to the Schools named on the Ticket received from the Treasurer.
- 2.—Students being eligible for not less than one term, monthly payments cannot be arranged for.
- 3.—No abatement of fees is allowed for tardiness or absence, except in cases of severe and protracted illness.
- 4.—After the second week of the term, changes from one School to another can be arranged with the Treasurer, with the consent of the Faculty, only by payment of an extra fee.

Rates of Tuition---In Currency,
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

For One Term of Five Months.....	\$30 00
For Scholastic Year.....	50 00
Contingent Fee.....	3 00
Board can be had, in families, at \$12 to \$15 per month.	

The University building is complete in its arrangements. Georgetown is at the foot of the mountains, in a rich and beautiful country, with pure water, and near the San Gabriel, which flows over a rocky bed. It is safe from the visitation of epidemics, is sufficiently accessible by railroads and stages, is central, and near the Capital of the State. A double line of mail coaches passes daily between Waco and Austin through Georgetown. Students from above take the line at Waco; from below, at Austin.
GEO. F. ALFORD, Sec. W. B. NORRIS,
C. W. HURLEY, Treas'r. Pres. E'd Trustees.
aug27 2m

W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES.

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COTTON FACTORS,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
No. 117 Strand,
GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Liberal cash advances made on Cotton, Wool and other Produce, in hand or for shipment.
ap23 1y

Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my

AIR-LINE FENCE.

Patented March 12, 1872.

This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all other rail fences? the answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
2. Lay the wire of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.
4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.
P. S.—All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected. Also, not to attempt an infringement on it, as I shall enforce the law against all such.
J. H. S.
March 31, 1873. may22 11

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING

STOWE & WILMERDING,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, AND TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK OR LIVERPOOL.
Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. jan10 1y

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And
Blank Book Manufacturer.

Blank Books of every description Ruled and Bound to order. Persons wishing books can order them to their own liking, at New York first-class prices. Address or apply to
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FOR SALE--A FULL SUPPLY OF CHARLES PRATT'S NON-EXPLOSIVE OILS

Reference to all our Insurance Companies. 1000 Cases 3-5 RADIANT OIL. 500 " 2-5 ASTRAL OIL. 500 " 12-1 " " "

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

WM. HENDLEY & CO., Agents for Pratt's Oils.

feb10 tf

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For the relief and cure of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases and all Impurities of the Blood, are endorsed by all who have faithfully tried them, as far beyond any other medicine for the purposes named. Purely vegetable, and perfectly safe in all cases. Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in sealed cans, at \$5 each, and sent by mail, with full directions, on receipt of the price. A liberal discount to cash agents. Address.

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For the cure of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cramps, Croup, Flux, etc., etc., has won the confidence of thousands, and among them many distinguished Ministers of the Gospel, who heartily recommend it to the suffering. Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in four ounce bottles, and sold at \$1. A liberal discount to wholesale dealers for cash. Send all orders, with cash, to

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june12 1y GALVESTON, TEXAS.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after March 24, 1873, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Accommodation Arriving at Red River City at 8:50 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day. Leaves HOUSTON Daily (Sunday excepted) 9:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:00 a. m., (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 6:30 p. m. Night Express, Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted). Leaves HOUSTON Daily (Sunday excepted) 9:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:50 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 a. m.

The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3:30 p. m. and 3:45 a. m.; South at 12:19 p. m. and 11:15 p. m. At Waco, with daily stages to all points West. At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays. At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacksboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. Fort Worth, daily at 7 a. m. Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 a. m. Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 a. m. At Sherman daily, for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 a. m. West, to Pilot Point, Gainesville and Jacksboro, tri-weekly. At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, to all points, North, East and West. At Ledbetter with daily stage for Lagrange. At McDade with daily stage for Bastrop. At Austin with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso. Through Tickets sold at Houston and Austin to all points North, East and West, via Red River City and New Orleans, and at Hempstead and Bryan to all points North, East and West, via New Orleans. Also via stage lines to San Antonio, Weatherford, Fort Worth, Bonham, Paris and Clarksville. Through Bills Lading given from Stations on the line of this road to New Orleans. For through rates of freight, apply to A. ANGUS, Northern Agent, Red River City, Texas, and H. L. RADAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio. J. DURAND, General Supt. J. WALDO, Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. jan22 tf

THE TEMPLE HARP.—The science of music no longer a mystery. This music book should have been published a hundred years ago. It contains beautiful music, and the elementary department, alone, is worth more than ten times the amount asked for the book. Published by S. C. COLLINS, No. 705 Jane Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and for sale by Book-ellers generally. Retail Price, \$1.25. To the trade—same as our other music books. sep3 3m

MALE INSTITUTE OF SOULE UNIVERSITY,

Chappell Hill, Texas.

JOHN W McNEELEY, A. M., Principal.

The Exercises of the next session begin September 1, 1873.

Fine opportunities are offered to those who wish SCHOLASTIC TRAINING. Facilities will be furnished for a complete BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Capt. J. W. McNealey, assisted by such teachers as may be needed, will seek to make such arrangements as will give the school character for

Practicalness, Thoroughness, and Finish.

Board and Tuition at the usual rates. Annual expense can be met with Two Hundred Dollars.

Bills payable in GOLD, and due the first day of each term.

Fall Term continues Four Months; the Spring Term, Six Months.

For Circulars, apply to the Principal.

THOS. SMITH,

President Board of Trustees.

CHAPPELL HILL, August 22, 1873 [sep3 2m]

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

The next session begins September 18, and continues forty weeks consecutively. Comfortable accommodations for ONE HUNDRED boarding pupils. The location is in the midst of the most charming mountain scenery. The grounds comprise eleven acres, elegantly shaded, ornamented and provided with extensive walks. The record of the health of pupils for thirteen years past demonstrates the fact that

NO LOCALITY IS MORE HEALTHFUL.

The Faculty is composed of six gentlemen and four ladies, besides matrons, etc.

The standard of scholarship is high, and the course embraces Ancient and Modern Languages, the Sciences, Mathematics, Literature, History, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Oil Painting, Drawing and Embroidery.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, per session of forty weeks, will meet expense of board, fuel, washing, lights servants' attendance, and tuition, in all branches necessary to full graduation.

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We refer, by authority, to the Faculty of the University of Virginia, of Emory and Henry College, Prof. L. C. Garland, L. L. D., University of Mississippi; the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, and many others.

For catalogue or particulars, apply to Rev. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Secretary, or to

R. W. JONES, M. A., President.

july16 tf

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

The subscriber having leased the building known as above, designs to reorganize the school so as to add to the Primary and Intermediate Departments a Collegiate Department, embracing three classes, viz: JUNIOR, MIDDLE and SENIOR. He will apply to next Legislature for the privilege of

Conferring Degrees,

and solicits the patronage of all interested in the cause of Home Education.

Why should parents expend \$1000 per annum in sending a daughter to a distant point when half that sum will ensure as thorough an education at home, besides preventing their loss of acclimation?

A full staff of experienced teachers will be engaged, and ALL branches taught.

Address T. J. GIRARDEAU, Principal, aug13 3m Box No. 921.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE,

W. G. CONNOR, A.M., D.D., President.

The exercises of the next session of this Institution will be resumed on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT

with a full corps of able and experienced Professors. The boarding-house arrangements for the young ladies are ample and comfortable. For full particulars, address the President, or

W. L. PRATHER,

aug13 3m Sec. Board Trustees.

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

MARVIN COLLEGE, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M., President.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 1, 1873.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION:

Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M., Professor of Moral Science and Biblical Literature.

Mr. J. E. Bishop, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, and Teacher of French.

Mr. E. F. Yeager A. B., Professor of Ancient Languages, Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. F. H. Linden, Professor of Music.

Principal of Preparatory Department.

Mrs. Anna E. Bass, Principal of Primary Department.

Until these chairs are filled, the work will be divided among the President and other Professors, and as the wants of the College demand, competent instructors will be employed.

Terms--Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department--First Division.....\$10 00 Second Division..... 15 00

Preparatory Department..... 20 00

Collegiate Department..... 25 00

Music on Piano..... 25 00

Use of Piano..... 5 00

Music on Guitar..... 17 50

Contingent Fee..... 1 50

Board can be had, in private families, from \$12.50 to \$15 per month; and books can be purchased in Waxahachie.

Tuition is due in advance, specie, and must be paid or secured by note, the student being charged from date of admission to the close of the session. Deductions will be made, or moneys refunded, in cases of protracted sickness.

The children of ministers, who are in the pastoral work, are admitted free of charge for tuition.

Any young man preparing for the ministry will be admitted free of charge for tuition; provided, he be recommended by a quarterly conference, or by a church conference. Should he, however, decline entering the ministry, his tuition fees shall be due.

The course of study is ample and thorough, and every effort will be made to impart to the student a solid education. Special attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils.

For further information, apply to the undersigned, or to the President of the College.

JAS. E. SMITH, F. P. RAY, Secretary, Pres. Board of Trustees.

aug5 3m

CENTENARY COLLEGE, JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

The Fall Term of this venerable Institution (established in 1825) opens on the

First Monday in October, 1873.

It is twelve miles east of Bayou Sara on the Mississippi river, in a healthy and refined region, and offers excellent facilities for education.

The entire cost for a session of ten months is from \$295 to \$265. For particulars, address

REV. C. G. ANDREWS, President.

JACKSON, La., August 16, 1873. [au27 3m]

A. J. PEELER, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Austin, Texas.

Refers, by permission, to Messrs. C. E. Johns & Co., Bankers, and DeCordova & Withers, Land Agents, Austin; Messrs. Hobby & Post, Galveston; and Messrs. Earle & Perkins, Wall street, and Nourse & Brooks, Beaver street, New York.

aug27 6m

WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR,

COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

League Building, 73 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

aug7 1y

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

AGENTS WANTED. SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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sep19 13t

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COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. nov20 6m

G. H. MENSING, J. H. COLLETT, late of Brenham, Galveston.

MENSING & COLLETT,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (Insurance Building)

61 Strand, Galveston, Texas. sep24 1y

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

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

SCOTLAND ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN.

Will be prepared to fill orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

For further particulars, apply to the Agents, C. W. HURLEY & CO

117 Strand, Galveston.

OR C. GRIMSHAW & CO., No. 5 Chapel Street, Liver pool, England. jan17 1y

T. A. GARY, W. A. OLIPHINT, GARY & OLIPHINT,

COTTON FACTORS! -AND- WHOLESALE GROCERS

163, 164 and 166 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates. may17 1y

LANDRETH'S NEW TURNIP SEED

(Crop of 1873.) KIRK & RIDDELL, Corner Market and 24th Streets, GALVESTON.....TEXAS. july20 6m

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

On the 11th day of September our scholastic year begins, and continues forty consecutive weeks. It is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Spring session begins January 29, 1874. Students can enter at any time, though they should, if possible, begin with the session.

The entire expenses for the forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, room-rent, washing, and contingent fees, need not exceed \$230. These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this Institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training. Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired.

E. E. WILEY, President. july16 8m EMORY POSTOFFICE, Va.

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No. 30 west Market Street, GALVESTON. 3m

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1066

THE CHRISTIAN SOWER.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful,
By the wayside let them fall;
That the rose may spring by the cottage
gate,
And the vines on the garden wall;
Cover the rough and rude of each
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of Summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the holy shrine of home;
Let the pure, and the fair, and the grace-
ful there
In their loveliest luster come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of the heart,
But gather about each hearth the germs
Of nature and of art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
Wherever thy footsteps stray,
To bless and cheer the weary ones
Who toil life's rugged way;
Plant seeds of love and kindness—
The harvest sure will come;
And peace, and joy, and blessings
Shall bright thy ever'ing home.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful
In the depths of the human soul;
They shall bud, and bloom, and blossom
While the endless ages roll;
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals to the tomb,
And the fair and pure about thy path
In Paradise shall bloom.

Our Material Resources.

Lamar County.

This county is situated in that portion of the State which, by common consent, is called "Northern Texas." That is, it is in the first tier of the most northerly counties. Lamar county is bounded on the north by Red River, which separates it from the Choctaw Nation; on the east by Red River county; on the south by Delta county; and on the west by Fannin county. It is just 30 miles square, and consequently embraces 900 square miles, or 576,000 acres. About one-half of these are prairie, and the other half timber. The population of this county was in June last about 20,000. The number of registered voters in the county at that time was 3700, of whom 800 were colored. The assessed value of property in the county last year was a little over \$3,000,000. It is out of debt, and as yet has shouldered no railroad "subsidy," or other liability of a similar character. Financially, the county is in a very healthy condition—quite as much so, perhaps, as any county in the State.

As in all the counties bordering upon Red River, the soil is as fertile as any in the State. The southern half of the county has a black and very rich soil, and the northern half is sandy, but productive, particularly for vines, fruits, vegetables, etc. The leading timber in the upper portion of the county is post-oak, but besides this there is an abundance of bois d'arc—Osage orange—of the finest quality, cedar, white-oak black walnut, hickory, pecan, black and honey locust, etc. There is an undeveloped canal coal mine in the county, near Red River, which bids fair to prove very productive and valuable. For all fencing fuel and building purposes, there is, with the single exception of pine, an

abundance of timber scattered all over the county.

The soil of our county is so various and fertile that it is capable of producing every variety of product that can be grown anywhere in the State. For instance, our soil will produce one bale of cotton to the acre, from 40 to 50 bushels of corn, at least 20 bushels of wheat, and rye, barley and oats in like quantities. For the various grapes there is no finer soil in the entire south. Millet, Hungarian grass, blue grass, etc., are all fully developed among us. Herd's grass, for instance, frequently grows four feet high. All of the above-named grasses are sold at remunerative prices in our town. The same may be said of vegetables of all kinds, and every variety of fruit to which attention has as yet been given. For vineyard purposes, the northern portion of this county is unsurpassed in the State. Gen. Sam Bell Maxey, of this city, is now producing twenty-six varieties of grapes in great perfection, and this can be done by others throughout the central and upper portions of this county.

Not exceeding one-fifth of the lands of this county are as yet being cultivated, and first-class unimproved lands can be had from \$2 to \$5 per acre. Improved lands can also be rented on the most favorable terms. Labor is readily obtained, and nowhere is negro labor more reliable than in this community. In fact, it is nearly as much so as in ante bellum times.

Church organizations and very good schools abound, and the society in general would be called good in any State—North or South. The community is a law-abiding one, and it is comparatively free from discord and contentions, such as frequently mar the peace and quiet of neighborhoods and various sections of the country.

Titles to lands are unusually good in Lamar county, and immigrants need run no risk in purchasing. Well substantiated titles is a rule which has but few exceptions, and there is no disposition on the part of any land-owners or land agents in this community to deceive strangers who would secure homes among us.

We claim that no section of the State is healthier than our own, and we know not why it should be otherwise than healthy. Our atmosphere, by reason of our elevation, is salubrious, and there is no local cause of disease at any season of the year. We have our full proportion of aged citizens, who have resided here many years, and the bloom of health prevails generally among both sexes. We think our physicians will endorse what we say on this subject.

Our railroad prospects we consider quite as flattering as those of any town in Northern Texas. Already the Trans-Continental is graded through the central portion of our county, and others are chartered which will either pass through or have their initial or terminal point at our county seat. But of these roads we will have more to say when we come to speak of our city and its future prospects.

The postal facilities throughout the county are quite as good as they will average in this State, there being an office in every thickly-settled neighborhood. Our postoffice in Paris has been made a money-order office.

There are a good many living springs in the county, particularly in the vicinity of Red River on the north, and the Sulphur Fork on the south, from which flow perpetual streams. The creeks and tanks supply water for stock on the black lands, but cistern water is used for drinking and culinary purposes. In the middle or northern, or sandy portions of the county, good well water is readily obtained and generally used for all purposes. The depth of wells varies from twelve to forty feet.

The agricultural resources of this county are ample enough to warrant a population of at least 200,000, and as yet we have but one-tenth of that number. It may then be readily inferred that a more inviting section does not exist in the State; and when the facts respecting this locality become generally known abroad, we feel satisfied that our population will increase in proportion to our agricultural and commercial attractions. Hence this effort to make ourselves and our country better known abroad. We feel and know that Northern Texas is capable of being made the garden of the State, for reasons above set forth, and for others too numerous to mention in one brief paper, and right at the heart of this fertile region is located our own county. We are here free from the drouths and "northers" which so frequently visit the middle, southern and western portions of our State, and consequently our climate is much more even, uniform and desirable than in those sections. None who have settled among us and enjoyed this climate at all seasons, would exchange it for any other they know of. Our reasons for this belief are based on universal testimony.

Since the war the stock in this county has materially improved. Especially has this been the case among our horses, mules and hogs; and during the last annual exhibition of the Lamar Agricultural and Mechanical Association, horses mules and hogs from various sections of the county were exhibited that compared favorably with the best brought from Missouri and other distant localities. There is a manifest disposition on the part of our stock-raisers to progress in this matter until fine stock becomes the rule, and the unimproved an exception. We have imported the finest breeds of hogs and greatly improved this class of stock. In this we are probably ahead of the entire State.

PARIS.

Paris, the county town of Lamar county, is located near its exact geographical centre. Since the war it has more than doubled in size, and now numbers about 4000 inhabitants. This city is situated on the top of the ridge that runs through the centre of the county from east to west. So exact is it on this elevation that the waters from the northern portion of the city flow into Red River, and those from the southern portion of the town run into Sulphur Fork, which, it will be remembered, bounds the county on the south. The soil on which the city is located is sandy, so much so that we are almost entire free from mud at all times. Although sandy, the soil for gardening purposes is all that can be desired, and for fruit-growing it is un-

surpassed anywhere. It is no uncommon thing for appreciative strangers who visit us to declare that, take it all in all, this town site is the most delightful one in the State. This being our own opinion, we, of course, feel pleased when the opinions of strangers accord with our own.

Paris has never had a mushroom growth, but from the date of its first settlement to the present its increase has been steady and progressive, and never more so than at the present moment. Unlike many other towns, it has never run ahead of its surroundings—that is, its increase has always been a healthy one, just such a one, in fact, as the county from which it draws its support would justify; and even our railroad prospects, bright as they are, have not as yet led us to vary from the even tenor of our way. We have not forced a rise in the price of real estate to an unreasonable extent, except in a very limited number of instances, and it is the aim of our property-holders generally to keep this from being done, knowing as they do that such a suicidal course has greatly retarded the growth of many fine locations in our State. Lots for business purposes and for residences can be had at prices that would be settlers can afford to pay; and to this fact we attribute our progress to some considerable extent. Such has been, is, and will be our policy in time to come, both in town and country.

There are in this city not less than one hundred business houses, and their trade extends into the Choctaw Nation on the north, throughout Delta county on the south, into the eastern portion of Fannin county, and western portion of Red River county, and this trade is far from being a limited one.

Each year we find the improvements of our city becoming more and more substantial. Brick for building purposes is supplanting material which is more combustible, and already Paris can boast of having several residences which are as elegant as any in the State. She has also five commodious church buildings, convenient school-rooms, a brick courthouse, one of the finest brick market buildings in the State, two furniture manufactories, a broom manufactory that turns out a better broom, at \$3.50 a dozen, than any which are imported, and two planing mills.

Pine lumber is hauled a distance of twenty-five miles, and costs \$1.50 at the mill. Shingles are delivered here for \$5 per 1000. Good brick are manufactured here and delivered at \$12 per 1000. Five miles from town there is a limestone quarry, from which building stone can be obtained in abundance, and there the lime used in town is being manufactured.

One and one-half mile from town a nursery has been located on an extensive scale, and four miles from the city there is an old nursery that contains some of the choicest trees in the State.

The Trans-Continental railroad runs through this town, and the city depot is located about three-fourths of a mile from the courthouse square. A branch of the Houston and Texas Central railway, known as the Rice and Paris branch, has been located, with Rice as its initial and Paris as its terminal point.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Brother Box, of Limestone circuit, writes that they have had over 200 conversions and accessions this year. Well done!

—Rev. T. B. Buckingham writes from Fairview the following good news:

We are in the midst of a gracious revival at Fairview church. Eight persons have united with our church, and five have joined the Baptist Church. The good work goes on. To God be all the glory. Pray for us.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Richmond *Christian Advocate* contains two articles on the extension of the pastorate. Dr. Edwards *pro*, and J. H. Davis *con*. Dr. Edwards says very properly that the pastoral term in the Methodist Church is *one year* only, but the bishop may continue the pastor in the Church, South, four years. This is the maximum. At the end of four years the law moves the pastor. Dr. Edwards wishes the bishops empowered to continue them longer if they think it best. Brother Davis and those who think with him fear that if the law did not remove the pastors, the pastorates would become permanent.

—The Richmond *Christian Advocate* speaks in glowing terms of the prosperity of Methodism in Petersburg. "It is strong, and growing stronger."

—The Nashville *Christian Advocate* says:

Dr. Bledsoe has been spending a few days in Nashville. He is in fine health. He preached on Sunday morning at Elm street church. We were debarred the privilege of hearing the Doctor, as we were preaching at the same hour. From what we have heard of the sermon, we wish we could have heard it. He preached a capital sermon at night in McKendree.

—The Holston Conference held its session at Marion, Va., October 15. Bishop Keener presided. R. N. Price was re-elected secretary. The various reports showed: White members, 35,205—increase, 1212; colored members, 171—increase, 3; Indians, 129—increase, 9; local preachers, 291—increase, 16. Infants baptized, 1208—last year, 978; adults, 1940—last year, 2011. Sunday-schools, 418—last year, 399; teachers, 2617—last year, 2508; scholars, 18,123—last year, 19,210. Necessary for claimants, \$1600—last year, \$1500; collected, \$1188.74—last year, \$969.31. For missions, \$3401.89—last year, \$2145.45. The next session is to be held at Asheville, N. C. Delegates to the General Conference—*Clerical*: R. N. Price, C. Long, E. E. Wiley, J. M. McTeer, W. G. E. Cunningham and J. S. Kennedy. Reserves: James Atkins and Frank Richardson. *Lay*: H. S. Bowen, W. W. Stringfield, J. W. Gaut, R. W. Jones, J. W. Paulett and F. W. Earnest. Reserves: J. P. Kelley and A. W. Boyd.

—The session of the St. Louis Conference begun at Charleston, Mo., Oct. 15, and closed on the night of Oct. 20, Bishop Wightman presiding, assisted by Bishop Marvin. It was an occasion of great interest and much spiritual profit. Bishop Pierce and Dr. McFerrin dropped in on Saturday morning, and both made speeches at the missionary meeting at night. Upward of a thousand dollars was raised, part of which was contributed to pay off an old conference missionary debt. Delegates elect to the General Conference—*Clerical*: A. T. Scruggs, W. M. Left-

wich. Reserves: D. R. McAnally, J. H. Linn. *Lay*: T. Polk, J. C. Moore. Reserves: N. Handy, D. N. Burgoyne.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The question of the preaching of women in Methodist pulpits is warmly discussed in some of our exchanges. In the *Central Advocate* we find a portrait of Mrs. Van Cott, which, after flattering her exceedingly in some respects, adds:

She is also (unconsciously to herself, no doubt,) very egotistical, and somewhat vain. Less self-appreciation, less self-praise, and a great deal less talk about herself in general, would be a great improvement. In this respect, she is like almost every noted evangelist: with rare exceptions, they are all offensively egotistical. There are many things, too, in her public ministrations very offensive to good taste. A pomposity of manner, dogmatic and overbearing; the frequent introduction of the 'woman question' at very inappropriate seasons; the frequent use of slang phrases; a boldness which, if you did not know it sprang from the ardor of her soul, you would call impudence or brazenness—qualities and manners which in a man would not be tolerated, and which, it must be confessed, are very unwomanly.

The St. Louis *Advocate* comments on this portrait, and says:

Mrs. Van Cott is the first woman regularly licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we respectfully suggest that, unless the material be of a different kind, and greatly superior, she should be the last. If that "portrait" be correct, and we have no reason to doubt but that it is, and the original be a specimen of woman preachers, we beg leave to follow in the old path a while longer.

—The Pittsburgh *Advocate* corrects the report (from the *Atlanta Advocate*) that Bishop Haven inspired its views on our Western work, as lately given in the *Methodist*. The Pittsburgh paper discusses the presiding eldership, and says:

1. The need of the eldership is gradually disappearing. In many places it now has but one function left. This is true in the cities and in all the older regions of Methodism in this country. That one function is to be a cabinet to the episcopacy in making the appointments. 2. The pay of the eldership comes more and more grudgingly every year. And so it ought, for, in most cases, it is a superfluous expenditure. 3. Providence is providing another way by which the only remaining function of the eldership may be performed. This way is opening up in the increase of the number of bishops, and the restricting of their work, together with the instituting of district conferences. Let one more change be effected. Let one of the pastors, the most wise and judicious of each district, be appointed the chairman of the district, and having oversight of it for the year. Let him be also the president of the district conference, and one of the members of the bishops cabinet. * * The eldership in our church was a necessity, and grandly has it done its work. Its days are now numbered, its end draweth nigh. May it have a peaceful death and an honored grave! "But if it die, what will become of the itinerancy?" asks one. Why, live on as long as it is needed. The eldership is not essential to the itinerancy. Proof of this is found in Wesleyanism in England and the Methodist Church in this country.

—We cull from an exchange the following resolution, passed by the Local Preachers' Association of the M. E. Church:

Resolved, That, in view of the action of the General Conference with reference to the formation of the district conference, we, the delegates to

the Local Preachers' Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in convention assembled, do hereby urge that the local preachers, in the quarterly conferences to which they belong, use their best efforts to bring about the formation of district conventions, according to the provision of the General Conference for the discipline of the church.

EPISCOPAL.

—Bishops are admonishing clergy, archdeacons are lecturing bishops, laity are appealing to archbishops, and archbishops are calling upon church wardens and overseers to do their duty. The air is still rent with the cry of the Evangelical party to their Non-conformist brethren to save them from the men who are introducing the Confessional into the church, the great baldachino question has only just taken its place as a vital question of Church of England theology, when lo! we hear that a Brighton clergyman celebrated Palm Sunday by riding round the church on the back of a donkey. *Les extremes se touchent*. It is clear that when the church gets very "high," it also becomes very "broad"—at all events, in the theatrical use of the term. We hope that no legal decision will be sought excluding the asinine species from the church. Such a decision, if obtained, could not but be regarded as a direct attack on a large and powerful body of churchmen. After all, asinine accompaniments to divine worship in the Church of England have become so common of late that the clergyman who introduced the real animal ought to be rather praised for his frankness than censured for his extravagance.

—The Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops met in this city on Friday, October 24th, to elect a missionary bishop of Colorado, Wyoming and New Mexico, in place of Bishop Randall, deceased. The Rev. John Franklin Spaulding, of Erie, Penn., was elected.

—Dr. Livingstone saw Bishop Tozer in Africa, and was moved by the spectacle to say that, "though Bishop of Zanzibar, he stays on the mainland through fear of fever, and peeps at his diocese through a telescope."

—The *Christian Union* resuscitates, for the benefit of Bishop Tozer, the following definition of a bishop *in partibus*, said to be taken from a work published at London in 1562: "It often happens that men are more than enough for priesthood, and not quite enough for the office of bishop. Such are ordained in part, or so much as there is of them, and it is usual to send them abroad that they may grow to the full measure of a bishop."

—Rev. George T. Wilmer, D. D., of Williamsburg, Va., has been elected professor of theology in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and has accepted upon condition that his salary be \$2,000.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Independent Old School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri met at St. Louis, October 17th, and decided, by a vote of 47 to 32, to unite with the Southern Church.

Rev. Seth G. Clark styles himself pastor of the Children's Missionary Tent for Western Kansas. The tent was furnished by Sabbath-school children. It is a portable church, fifty by seventy-five feet, costing four hundred dollars, and capable of seating seven hundred persons. Mr. Clark has also two good mules and a new wagon sixteen feet long, on springs, made expressly for this enterprise. The cost of the whole outfit was about \$1000. He has been engaged in missionary work on the frontier for five months, during which time he has preached one hundred and eleven sermons in his portable church, to audiences which

have averaged from two to three hundred people.

—The Presbyterian Orphan's Home, Louisville, has property amounting to \$30,000, and provides for fourteen orphans.

CATHOLIC.

—The Roman Catholic diocese of Baltimore, as well as that of Philadelphia, has been consecrated to the Sacred Heart.

—M. Mermillod, calling himself Bishop of Geneva, has issued an interdict against the three cures at Geneva recently chosen by the Old Catholics, of whom Father Hyacinthe is one, prohibiting their exercise of religious functions. The cures still live, and conduct service.

—The celibacy of the priesthood is being very thoroughly ventilated in foreign continental journals, and in no rose-water terms. The Old Catholics are quite in favor of marriage of the clergy, and the confirmation of their new bishop, Reinkens, on the part of Prussia will give them new courage in this and other reforms. It cost Luther no trifling struggle to wage war against the cloisters and the celibacy of the priests. But the more he fought against these, the more his convictions led him to consider celibacy unscriptural; and finally, after he had induced many of his priestly acquaintances to marry—even his former opponent, the Archbishop of Mayence—he himself entered into the marriage state, contrary to the opinion of many of his friends, and in spite of the derision of his enemies, and thus became the reformer of domestic life as he had already become of ecclesiastical life. But the Romish Church clings to celibacy as to a sheet-anchor, because it has been made a cardinal doctrine that the sacraments are more holy in the hands of a man who is wedded to the church, and finds his only love in its bosom. If this were practically true there might be some force in the reasoning; but the world is too well aware of the character of many of these celibate clergy to be blinded by a theory in presence of a practice which it is well known often makes the priest the most dangerous visitor to a virtuous household, instead of being its shield and protector.

JEWISH.

—The *Jewish Messenger* has this to say pertinent to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance:

The elaborate defence which many of the delegates of the Evangelical Alliance have made of Biblical truth should awaken us a little from our complacent dreams. We talk about our being the chosen race; but here, in America, what do we to advance civilization and religion? It is the Christian who is spreading the Bible throughout the globe; it is the Christian who visits the most distant and inhospitable lands to lead men to a better life. We are a chosen race and take not enough interest in our national literature to add five hundred to our Publication Society; we are profoundly interested in modern thought and literature, and after scanning the births, engagements and marriages, say that there is nothing in the papers. It is better to be scolded occasionally by friends than always to be flattered by enemies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Miss Mary Gray Ratray, of London, recently deceased, left by her will the sum of \$100,000, free of duty, to her executors, to be by them divided among such charitable institutions of that city as they may think best.

—Alexander H. Stevens has subscribed \$500 to the new Roman Catholic college which it is proposed to build in Georgia, and Robert Toombs has promised to give an equal amount.

TRINITY CONFERENCE.

The Trinity Conference held its seventh session at Dallas, beginning the 29th of October, and closing the 4th of November, Bishop Kavanaugh, presiding; Wiley A. Shook, secretary, aided by T. E. Sherwood, assistant secretary.

We were unable to reach Dallas until Friday morning, and found a cordial welcome at the pleasant home of our friend, Capt. Murphy, to whom, with his family, we are indebted for many kind attentions.

On entering the room Friday morning, a few minutes before the conference opened, the first person our eyes rested upon was the Missionary Secretary, busily engaged getting together the Missionary Board, superintending the interests of the great work assigned him, and preparing for the anniversary to be held Saturday night. Dr. McFerrin magnifies his office. His heart is stirred by the demands of the whitening harvest, and, working hard himself, he expects prompt the support of every preacher. A meagre missionary collection on the part of preachers brought the Secretary to his feet as quickly as though touched by an electric battery, though the shock usually terminated on the unfortunate delinquent.

We were pleased to see Bishop Kavanaugh looking so well, and could hardly realize that he had passed his three score years and ten, as we saw him performing his duties, which often called him to decipher rather obscure chirography without the aid of glasses. Only on one occasion, we believe, did he have occasion for their aid. May he long be spared to the church. Those who heard his sermon on Thursday night and morning realized that his bow still abides in strength.

The conference was favored with a number of visitors: Rev. J. B. McFerrin, Missionary Secretary; Rev. T. B. Sargent, D.D., of the Baltimore Conference; Rev. J. M. Pugh, of Marvin College, Northwest Texas Conference; Revs. T. W. Hines, F. Olin Dannelly, W. A. Sampey and A. D. Gaskill, of the same conference, and James Young, the well-known advocate of temperance. Quite a number of new names and faces met us who have entered this conference since 1870. Trinity Conference has not only attracted a number of transfers from other conferences, but many of them are valuable acquisitions. W. C. Haislip, Wm. T. Easterling, and Samuel Armstrong, from the Louisiana Conference; John J. Davis, from the Little Rock Conference; Lewis P. Lively and I. N. Craven, from the East Texas Conference, are valuable additions to the effective force of the Trinity Conference. To these the present year adds Dr. B. J. Baldwin, from Louisiana, and our young brother, W. C. Blair, from Tennessee. We are glad that our brethren of the Trinity Conference give these brethren a cordial welcome. We need in Texas the very best talent the church can command. The field is opening with each year, and men of culture and experience, as well as their younger fellow-laborers, will find ample room for the exercise of all their energies.

William W. Harris, Marcellus W. Shearer, Lafayette P. Smith, John Langton, H. S. P. Ashby, and John B. Smith, were admitted on trial. We hope each one of these new recruits will win many a victory this year, and gain for themselves a good degree in the church of Christ.

The ranks of this conference are well filled with efficient men. Several applicants, in every way worthy of a place among their brethren in the regular work, were declined, because, with the transfers and the young men who were admitted, there was no room for them. In this respect the Trinity Conference is favored above others of its sister conferences in Texas. In some of them the want of efficient men, especially young men, is pressingly manifest.

The reports of the preachers were, in view of all facts, encouraging. The unusual amount of rain, followed by short crops, and sickness, and the monetary panic, had largely affected the finances of the church. Yet the spiritual condition of the church was encouraging. Revivals had blessed nearly every charge, and the preachers, with brave hearts, were ready to enter upon the work the coming year.

When we note the fact that, while the aggregate claim of the preachers of the Trinity Conference—numbering nearly fifty men, nearly all of whom have families—was \$36,187, or less than \$700 per family, their entire receipts were only \$24,254.63, or about \$500 per family, we will realize that brave and devoted hearts, sustained by faith in God, are needed to keep these men in their work. Let the Methodists in Texas who have families to support foot up each item of their necessary expenses, and then solve, if they can, the question how those who serve them in spiritual things can feed, clothe, and educate their children on that meagre support. These figures show that the Methodists in the Trinity Conference have failed to meet the sum their official members assessed as sufficient to provide a bare support for their preachers by the sum of \$11,932.37. That deficiency the preachers had to make up in some way. They gave their services to the church, and then paid for nearly one-third of their own support. While the report of so many preachers brought out this story of partially paid assessments, we could not but note the eagerness with which they sought to apologize for the failure on the part of their people to support them. Rain and hailstorms, sickness and short crops, quarantine and the panic, were readily brought forward to show their people were not altogether to blame. This is very amiable and loveable on the part of the preacher, and we hope the laity will appreciate it; but an untrammelled ministry is one of the demands of the church, and our people must meet its call, or a partially secularized ministry must bring up each year imperfect returns from their broad and whitening fields.

The conference collection showed a deficiency of \$411.75. This collection is the tribute of gratitude as well as the debt the church owes to the services and memory of those men who have worn themselves out in its ser-

vice. It bears each year a blessing to the hearts of the widows and orphans of the men who helped to plant the gospel in our midst. There should never be a deficiency in this collection. The claim last year was only \$1832.50. Surely the fifteen thousand Methodists of the Trinity Conference can double that amount the present year.

The Sunday-school report shows in the bounds of the conference 108 schools, 590 officers and teachers, 5021 scholars, 8081 volumes in libraries, 1898 periodicals taken, and \$1191.03 raised for the support of the schools. This is in many respects encouraging, as a large portion of the conference occupies rural districts, where the scattered population are unable to organize schools. Yet, after all, it is but an approximation of the work the church must do in this field, or others will take our crown. The number of scholars is only one-third of that of the membership. We are not yet providing for the religious instruction of our own children, much less making the Sunday-school an aggressive force in winning from the generation coming on troops of youthful converts to the cause of Christ.

The Trinity Conference is showing commendable zeal in the cause of education. The Dallas Female College, with a property valued at \$30,000, under the management of zealous and far-seeing trustees, and under the presidency of W. H. Scales, one of the most experienced and popular educators in the State, is destined, if the conference gives it the support its importance demands, to hold a commanding position among the educational enterprises of the state. The rapid growth of the business portion of the city is surrounding the present building with stores and warehouses, and measures were taken for its sale and the erection of a new and more imposing building on a more eligible location. We commend the enterprise and liberality of our people in Dallas in building up their college as an example other points would be wise in following.

The Sherman Male and Female Institute, under the presidency of J. C. Parks, who brings from Missouri a well established reputation as a teacher, reported most encouraging progress. Its managers are wisely endeavoring to avoid incurring debt, which rests as an immovable incubus on so many church enterprises, and are building up their school on a solid basis. An excellent building and experienced faculty should secure for this institution a liberal patronage. It is to be hoped that the large-hearted Methodists of the Trinity Conference will provide for those who are identified with its educational movements all the facilities they need. We are favored with teachers who rank with the first educators in the land, but we must support them with all the requisites which will secure the advancement and promote the comfort of the scholars, or we must see with regret a large number of the youth of our State seeking in other States the advantages our own people can provide.

The total valuation of church property was reported at \$190,957. The

wisdom of securing eligible locations for churches, camp-grounds and parsonages is so apparent that each preacher should feel that a duty has been neglected if the year closes and he has nothing to report.

We would be glad to report other items of interest, but have already transgressed our limits. The conference closed on Friday night with the usual services and an instructive and impressive address from the Bishop; and with the announcement of the appointments, the preachers left for their fields of labor.

There was no death among their number last year. Some one may fall at his post ere the next session is held at Denton. May each one be ready for the Master's call.

News from Mexico states that the Congress of that country has decreed amendments to the constitution providing for the separation of church and state, absolute religious liberty, the suppression of all forms of involuntary servitude, the prohibition of monastic orders, the establishment of marriage as a civil contract, the abolition of religious test oaths, and an interdict against the holding of property by religious institutions. If these amendments are carried out, the Southern Republic will have completed one of the most remarkable revolutions of modern times.

WESLEYAN Methodism seems to be advancing with a quiet but irresistible front in Great Britain. There is little doubt but that in a few years the fifty chapels in London, towards the erection of which Sir Francis Lycett offered a thousand pounds each on certain conditions, will all have been erected; and now it is announced that this generous individual and another stand ready to assist most liberally in a scheme for raising a quarter of a million pounds to extend Methodist operations into the villages and needy districts of the land.

THE New York *Independent* says: Baptist missionaries in Germany report success in various quarters. In Dirschau twenty-four new members have been added to the church. In Dantzig the place of worship overflows. In Marienburg there have been many baptisms; and in Goyden thirty-five have been added to the church during the year, besides eighteen members restored to the church.

An exchange says: "Perhaps no territory five by ten miles in extent on this continent contains so many people, so much of sin, and so little of Christ, as St. Louis. A city of over 400,000, with 50,000 children unreached by the gospel, with theatres and saloons in full blast every Sunday night, and only 12,000 professing Christians to meet this tide of evil!"

THE American Board asks for \$500,000 the coming year, and 27 more missionaries are needed on the foreign stations. Fifteen formal calls were received for young men to go to Japan. An impressive feature of this year's meeting was the appearance of Dakota Indians on the stage as speakers. There were several of these present from the Board's missions.

THE following is said to be a correct statement of the religious statistics of Prussia: There are 15,614,890 Evangelicals, 31,693 Lutherans, 12,792 Baptists, 12,792 Mennonites, 14,644 Moravians, 3,324 Irvingites, 1,920 Old Catholics; odd sects, 14,611; Roman Catholics, 8,950,679; Jews, 776,000; and about 1,200,000 Greeks.

Correspondence.

Something Must be Done.

MR. EDITOR—Under this caption, we propose to offer a few thoughts in regard to the support of the ministry. The subject is one of vital importance to the whole church. Our financial system is defective, if not unscriptural. Local preachers provide for themselves, and devote only a small portion of their time in the service of the church. They are entirely free from the pastoral oversight and other duties peculiar to those in the regular work. They make no claims on the church; all they do is a free-will offering, expecting no reward but inward grace and a home in heaven. Itinerants are bound to look to the church for financial aid in support of themselves and their families. But few of them are supported as they should be, while the major part are more or less oppressed by want and poverty. Comparatively, they receive what they get from the *peculiar few* who pay from principle for the gospel they enjoy. In consequence of this unjust dealing, the body is bleeding at every pore. Inoperative dead-heads fix the burden of ministerial support on other men's shoulders, and at the same time will not touch it, except in adding additional weight; hence the *few*, rather than see their pastors driven from the field of conflict, are forced to pay more than a just pro rata. In this particular some of our noble-hearted members suffer financially with those who labor among them in word and doctrine. There is an egregious error somewhere, if not a sin of great magnitude. We have many in the church whose heads and hearts are wrong on the money question. When the heart is right, the head will be easily set right; but where both are wrong, there is great danger of death, which, when realized, will be attended with eternal consequences, where they will experience the dreadful realities implied in the Savior's words—"For I was ahungered, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me not in; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick and in pain, and ye visited me not." We fancy the same of "free-gospel" members standing before their final Judge, asking questions and trying to excuse themselves on the grounds of ignorance, etc. But, alas! too late to make amends for the injustice done to the servants of Christ; and then, amid the terrors of the last day, the King will say: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

Non-paying members generally have no religion. They have our heart-felt sympathies in this particular. Would to God that their moral status were such as it should be. They are irregular in their professed Christian duties. Occasionally they attend the church—not for the purpose of being blessed, but to criticise, find fault, etc. You recognize them by their whining and grumbling; everything goes wrong, and by the time the stewards call for money they have excuses enough to mask their stingy hearts. They fill the measure of that class who will "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel." When the pious portion of the church endeavor to push forward the various enterprises of the church, they are found in the way, and oftentimes they cause the scale of success to move backward by their weight of opposition. Here is great discouragement to those who are willing to act on gospel principles. Their loud "amens" and hypocritical pretensions will not enable them to secure the confidence of those who are making every necessary sacrifice for the cause which they have espoused. The spiritually-minded part of the church know too well that the Great Teacher hath said: "By their

fruits ye shall know them." The man who lives more or less on his knees, and daily communes with God, will always pay his pastor. Holy Ghost religion is a unit in word and action. A profession without evangelical work is not worth a farthing. The primitive Christians sold their lands and houses, and brought the prices "and laid them down at the apostle's feet; and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need." It was necessary for the church at that time to do what she did. We are not inspired men—the age of miracles has passed—but it is as much the duty of the church now to support the ambassadors of Christ as it was then. This can be done without the sale of houses and lands if all would act their part. Did not God curse Ananias and Sapphira, his wife, with death for keeping back a part of the "price" and telling a falsehood about the amount which they received? God's chastening hand is seen in the land and felt by the church, but no one can tell the principal cause of his hot displeasure. Is the church guiltless? Who will say that she is, while so many of his faithful servants are suffering for the necessities of life? In all probability we have many in the church who never paid a dime to the support of the ministry. Who have sold their possessions this year to pay what they owe to God? Does he not demand that his ministers be fed and clothed? Church members buy and sell and get gain, but never think of their pastors in their worldly transactions. Others spend money at fairs, theatres and negro-dances, but have none to meet the demands of the church. A part of the church spends money enough foolishly to support every pastor in the land. Thousands spend their time and dollars in the midst of pleasure, fashion and dress, but never think of their destitute pastors who watch for their souls. But we are forced by the circumstances of life to think of them. The tattered garment, scanty meals, smoky cabins, and dollarless pockets, are faint reflections of the church's *large-hearted benevolence* (?) Those who have been driven from the itinerancy by such *charity* now have bleeding hearts, and oftentimes call to remembrance their better days and earnest labors, for which they are now reaping their reward in poverty and want. Is their recompense a just one? We think not. To wrong such men is robbery in the sight of God. Would we fellowship a man who will not comply with his contracts—one who will defraud his neighbor out of his just rights? We answer, by no means. Such an one would be counted dishonest, and therefore unworthy a place in the church of God. Now let us make the application. The bishop sends the preacher, the church receives him, the stewards make his assessment, say \$1000, to support him and his family; this amount is divided according to every man's ability to pay; the church assumes the debt by silence or otherwise; the stewards expect each member to respond promptly to the call of monthly or quarterly payments; dun after dun is sent out or given personally; but few answer to the demands; the first, second and third quarter passes; and finally, the last appeal is made, and the stewards report \$500 total. What now? Well, the preacher is in debt; he goes to conference hoping and praying for better times; but the better times never come, and thus he is forced by the church to locate and resort to some worldly avocation to keep himself from starvation and disgrace. In ten years he contributes in hard labor \$5000 for the privilege of preaching to a cold-hearted, illiberal membership. Five thousand dollars due him, but can not collect one cent! Let us call things by their proper names; there is no use in trying to disguise facts and figures. "Let God be true and every man a

liar." "Honesty is the best policy;" if we suffer for righteous acts, let us suffer as Christians, and then we will have God's approbation, regardless of man's opinions or the frowns of the church. Every church member who fails to pay his pastor, robs him of the amount which he ought to pay. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." The laborer is not paid, and those who fail think it a trivial matter; but if pay-day never comes to the pastor, justice will demand an equitable settlement, in time or eternity. Settlements had better be made *here*, for in eternity we trust that Christ's faithful ministers will not need dollars and cents, and we are very certain that restitution can not be made by delinquent parties. We maintain that there is neither religion nor justice in repudiation of a just debt. With the light of revelation to guide us, we unhesitatingly conclude that those who can pay and will not are unworthy a place in the church, for they are worse than a blank, because they do more harm than good, and the sooner we get rid of this corrupting element, the better it will be for the church. We need a financial plan that will thoroughly purge the floor of the temple, so that the wheat may be preserved blameless, and thereby always be ready for the Master's use. How long will the church hug to her bosom that class of members who are deceiving their preachers, and by degrees murdering them in their usefulness? It is high time to wake up on this subject. We have slept too long already; but a step just now in the right direction will bless the church, and, in a great measure, preserve her purity.

Something will be done. If our next General Conference will enact a financial plan or a law, and make it obligatory for every church member to pay for the support of the gospel their *pro rata* share or assessment, our itinerants will be supported; but if it fails to do something in this particular, many more of our ablest preachers will be driven to the necessity of location. Our system of gospel preaching is, perhaps, the best in the world; but our conviction is, that we must have an assessment law in order to perpetuate it. If the General Conference does not move off in this matter, our local itinerancy will be excluded, negotiations will be formed, and the ballance of power will soon be on the side of a modified form of congregational church government. Timely action may save the itinerancy.

The forementioned thoughts are, as we believe, reasonable. They may appear novel to some, and disgusting to others. We claim the right to think for ourself, and believing that our views are well founded, we speak boldly on the subject, not fearing successful contradiction. *Itinerancy must be abandoned, or our preachers must be better supported than what they are now.* W. PRICE.

WAXAHACHIE, Oct. 28, 1873.

MR. EDITOR—We have just returned home from our appointment at White's chapel. Yesterday (Sunday) was a day that will be long remembered by the people of this neighborhood; it was a day of sorrow and mourning. Two loved ones had been called from earth to heaven—called in the prime of life, when everything around was bright and promising. How unexpected—so unlooked for—yet how well prepared! They both died in the faith. The Rev. G. D. Parker, who has been a true yoke-fellow with me this year, on Sabbath preached a sermon on the death of both, to the edification of the congregation. A deep and solemn awe rested on the people during the entire sermon. At the close, an invitation was given to all of those who desired to flee from the wrath to come and be saved from their sins, to come forward and unite with the church;

and in the quiet, still, holy feeling that rested with the people, seventeen came forward and were received by ritual into the church. Several of them were baptized by immersion this morning. May they all be faithful unto death, and at last receive a crown of life.

The conference year is fast passing away, and in looking back upon it I am led to conclude that, to me, it has been a year of prosperity and adversity—of light and shade, of mercy and judgment. We have been greatly blest, and we have been greatly afflicted; but out of all the Lord has brought us safe thus far. "Bless the Lord, O my soul!"

THOS. WHITWORTH, Pastor.
SAN FELIPE CIRCUIT, Oct. 13, 1873.

The Evangelical Alliance.

MR. EDITOR—Since the adjournment of the Evangelical Alliance a series of pulpit exchanges have been inaugurated which, if continued in the true spirit of the gospel, must result in great good, and will go far towards securing a united effort of all the churches in the great work of evangelizing the world. For the Seventh-street Methodist Church we have the following programme announced for this week: Drs. Cuyler, Armitage, of the Baptist; Tyng, of the Episcopal; Hepworth, Church of the Disciples; and John Hall, of the Presbyterian Churches. This is to be followed by like meetings in other churches.

Quite a spicy and learned discussion is now going on in the secular papers, growing out of the intercommunion held in several of the churches during the session of the Evangelical Alliance. One writer, signing himself W. A. M., says the sacrament is a social and not an official act, and does not necessarily require ministerial function to give it solidity. Intercommunion is, therefore, an inalienable right of all Christian ministers and laymen—ergo, Bishop Cummins, at a Presbyterian church, partook of the sacrament as a Christian, and not as a bishop in orders.

A writer, signing himself "Theologian," says the "phenominal ignorance" of Bishop Cummins is explained in the fact that he was once a Methodist minister, and got into the Episcopal Church under an old canon of six months' probation, and without proper theological education. "Historious" ventilates the case by proving Bishop Cummins to have had a splendid literary and theological education, and to have received all the honors, Doctorate and Bishop, without solicitation, and upon true merit. Two other writers are out in long articles, and undertake to prove the whole matter of intercommunion all wrong—*per se*, without scriptural authority, and revolutionary, and subjects the order, necessarily, to church discipline.

Still, another strong and able writer says now is the time to sift the whole matter, and place the subject forever at rest by adopting a liberal Christian view of the sacrament upon which all evangelical churches can rest and commune together as Christians at the Lord's table.

If this much of Christianity could be made to harmonize; if this much of church unity could be received, it would go far towards disarming infidelity of its most powerful weapon; and why not? All evangelical churches harmonize on the object, and emblems, and manner of celebrating the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Why not harmonize on the qualifications necessary to its enjoyment? Intercommunion, if generally practiced, would produce unity of feeling and unity of effort in many fields of Christian enterprise, where, for the want of it, Zion languishes. The Evangelical Alliance did much toward breaking down ecclesiastical barriers, and bringing in closer

Christian fellowship widely and long separated church organizations. It also gave a fresh impetus to united Christian effort, which, we believe, will bear fruit in days and years to come. It has been significantly asked why were some important branches of evangelical Christianity ignored in the programme of the Alliance? Our own Southern Methodism was not even on the record of work or honor. Northern Methodism had but a slight recognition, although one of the leading denominations in New York and America. English Methodism was ably represented in the person of Dr. J. H. Rigg, of London, and others. It is but just to state, in answer to all these inquiries and implied censures, that Presbyterians performed most of the labor of its organization, and, of right, shared largely its honors. The lecture season has just commenced, and many eminent men from Europe and America are announced for the next two months. The lecture has become a permanent institution, and affords a constant opportunity for the cultivation of the brightest order of talent and the acquisition of a vast amount of useful knowledge. We regret, however, to be compelled to confess the lecture is in great danger of degenerating into the sensational claptrap. Amusement is the standard and demand of public taste, and lecturers must pander to it, or fail in drawing the crowd. There is but one step from the chaste sensational to the vulgar, and who can predict that the lecture, like the theatre, may not drift in that direction? The old and talented actors pandered to and cultivated the sensational and depraved taste, and now they reap their reward in public neglect, whilst the Black Crook, with a great array of senseless ballet-girls and glittering scenic, are patronized by the million. Wallock is here in his own theatre, made famous by his talent years ago, and yet the ballet-girls wear the honors, and reap the profits of the stage. Such may be the history of the lecture, as an institution, unless guarded by an intellectual and virtuous public taste.

FLETCHER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1873.

Vitality of the Church, her Recuperative Power, her Unity.

Some two or three years ago our church-building in San Marcos was burned to the ground by an incendiary. On the fifth Sunday in June last the writer had the holy privilege of dedicating to the worship and service of God a new and much better house upon the same premises, with an overflowing congregation, despite the intense heat.

In the year 1865 or 1866 our church-house in the city of Stockton, California, was nearly all consumed by fire, as believed, by the malice of our enemies. By the indomitable zeal and energy of Rev. G. W. Wood, now in heaven, the house was rebuilt, and still another and a better house was built in the same city, and dedicated to the worship and service of God on the same day as that at San Marcos, by Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, D.D.

In 1865 the main building of the Pacific Methodist College, at Vacaville, California, was burned to the ground; also by an incendiary. Soon another building was contracted for, and the first story erected, when it pleased God to reveal the fact, by a heavy shower, that the work was not substantially done, and the whole had to be done *de novo*. A better house than either was soon up and in successful use. But in the course of events the college building was sold to another denomination, and the college removed to Santa Rosa, some sixty miles west of Vacaville. This, of course, greatly diminished the membership at Vacaville, and left those who remained without a house of worship. But the

little flock, believing in God, put their energies to work, and on the same day as the others, the last Sunday in June, 1873, the Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, now in Texas, dedicated a new house of worship for the use of the members and ministers of the M. E. Church, South, in Vacaville, California. So that, on the same day, three church-houses of the M. E. Church, South, were dedicated to the worship of Almighty God—one in San Marcos, Texas, one in Stockton, and one in Vacaville, California, and each in places where we had been burned out by our enemies. "On this rock will I build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." So may the church rise from her ashes, and over her enemies, and prevail forever.

O. FISHER.

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 30, 1873.

MINISTERIAL.

In the address of the Bishop to the class proposed for membership in the conference these were the things that deserve to be long and well remembered. He insisted, first, upon the necessity for a deep, personal piety. This as a matter of duty to one's self, as a matter of duty to others, the church, and the world. Success in the ministry depends upon it. No permanent success can be looked for without it. Men might become, and often men do become, acceptable and popular preachers without this, but sinners are not awakened, mourners are not comforted, nor hungry souls fed by the word of life; consequently no real spiritual, permanent good is done. Therefore, he exhorted most earnestly that close and constant attention be given to this matter, that the fire of God's love may never go out on the altar of the heart.

Next, he insisted on the necessity of being, in the full sense of the word, true gentlemen, giving constant attention to all the delicacies and proprieties of refined, genteel society, and in all, neatness, cleanliness, gentleness, kindness and tenderness, act the Christian gentleman. On this the Bishop insisted with great earnestness, as well he might have done, these things entering so largely into the elements of the preacher's acceptability and success, and things they are which many too often, alas! most culpably neglect, and by such neglect block their way and fail of success, if they do not in reality do much harm. A preacher of the gospel must be neither a sloven nor a dandy, neither a clown nor an exquisite, but a plain, upright, outright, downright Christian gentleman. It will be well if all who were present on the occasion remember and act upon the advice then given. Well for themselves, well for the church, and well for the community at large.

The Bishop next referred to the spirit of prayer—a spirit that needs to be constantly and diligently cultivated, as without cultivation it will be sure to decline; and if it decline, the usefulness, as well as the spiritual safety of the persons concerned, are greatly jeopardized, while the possession and maintenance of that spirit is one of the most important elements of personal enjoyment and ministerial success.

FRESHNESS IN PREACHING.

The preacher and pastor can not afford in any sense to be dry, formal, prosaic or dull. His speech needs to be sparkling like the dew, fragrant with all grateful aroma, limpid as the fresh stream from the crystal fountain, and warm with the generous spice of a deep but quick sensibility. It is not enough for him to state a truth; he must illustrate it and apply it. Direct argument in support of a proposition is well enough, but the indirect is better, provided that it have the passion and pathos of personal enthusiasm.

What shall a preacher do to keep

himself fresh, vigorous, vivacious? He must read refreshing books full of ingredients to stir his thought and set his pulse agoing. Such books may not be of a theological or devotional order, and yet they will quicken his theological reflections and raise his emotions toward the infinite beauty.

We refresh and recreate the whole frame-work of the inward man by having on hand for leisure moments some work on art, or it may be poem, long or short, to lubricate the imagination, or a collection of eloquent addresses, or what may in some cases be better than all other expedients, a volume of polite literature from some master whose pages shall beguile the reader far away into realms of thought diverse from those the preacher most frequents.

A cheerful animation will make heavy burdens light, and the play of a lively genius, mixed with the hard work of daily routine, will enable moderate talent to accomplish most admirable undertakings.

EARNEST PREACHING.

Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, a popular Congregationalist minister himself, in an article on "Extemporaneous Preaching," says:

"Animated conversation is eloquence; mouthing and spouting a long string of eloquent words is not. Do not attempt too much. Never expect or plan to make a *great* speech. Indeed, do not try to make a speech at all; simply begin to talk. Look upon your audience, whether it be small or great, as a circle of friends that have met to have you give them, in a simple, conversational form of utterance, your views upon a certain matter; and do, please, look your listeners in the eye. A preacher who will not look his hearers in the eye will fail."

NOT ENOUGH OF CHRIST IN THE SERMON.

A minister in one of our large cities had prepared and preached, as he supposed, a most convincing sermon for the special benefit of an influential member of his congregation, who was well known to be of an infidel turn of mind.

The sinner listened unmoved to the well-turned sentences and the earnest appeals; his heart was unaffected. On his return from church he saw a tear trembling in the eye of his little daughter, whom he tenderly loved, and he inquired the cause. The child informed him that she was thinking of what her Sabbath-school teacher had told her of Jesus Christ.

"And what did she tell you of Jesus Christ, my child?"

"Why, she said he came down from heaven and died for poor me!" and in a moment the tears gushed from eyes which had looked upon the beauties of only seven summers, as in the simplicity of childhood she added, "Father, should I not love One who has so loved me?"

The proud heart of the infidel was touched. What the eloquent plea of his minister could not accomplish, the tender sentence of the child had done, and he retired to give vent to his own feelings in a silent but penitent prayer. That evening found him in the prayer circle, where, with brokenness of spirit, he asked the prayers of God's people. When he came to relate his Christian experience, he gave this incident, and closed his narration by saying, "Under God I owe my conversion to a little child, who first convinced me by her artless simplicity that I ought to love One who had so loved me."

The minister, on returning from this meeting, took his sermon and read it over carefully, and said to his family and to himself: "There is not enough of Jesus Christ in this discourse."—*Christian Treasury*.

The Ashantee War.

As the war between the Ashantees and the British promises to become a serious matter, it may be well to note some particulars of the Ashantees.

Ashantee is in Upper Guinea, at the north of what is called the Gold Coast, and close to the English colony of Cape Coast Castle.

The country is fertile and well watered, and in the mountains is healthy, but the temperature and miasmatic influences of the low lands are almost sure death to an European, few being able to stand a summer's residence there. The population is supposed to be near one million. The kingdom of Ashantee was founded about the year 1700, by a native chief named Sai Tootoo. He performed much the same work for the Ashantees that Africaner did for the Bechuanas in South Africa, consolidating them, and carrying on several victorious wars with surrounding nations, thus widening their influence and enlarging their territory.

About the beginning of the present century, one of the Ashantee Kings began war with the Fantees, who were nominally under English protection. The English took up the quarrel, and in 1824 the Governor of Cape Coast Colony—Sir Charles McCarthy—marched into the Ashantee territory to punish the insolence of their conduct. He was defeated and killed, with all his officers and most of his men. From the time of his death until now the war has gone on between the two native tribes, while the English have merely looked on as spectators.

When a new king ascended the Ashantee throne, in 1867, affairs took a fresh turn, and the war began to be prosecuted with much more vigor. The Fantees, being utterly routed, took refuge in British territory, and claimed protection. England has, of course, been compelled to extend such protection as she could, under the circumstances, afford; and did this the more readily since the black king swore he would never lay down his sword while a white man remained in Africa.

Sir Garnet Wolseley was appointed to the command of the troops destined for the war, and sailed from Liverpool more than a month ago to take command, while men and material are being hurried forward to the field as rapidly as possible. The number of troops will not probably exceed 5000. We do not know, but suppose that they will be mainly East Indian regiments, made up of men who have always lived in the tropical clime. These troops are to be armed with weapons of the latest and most approved style, and are to be assisted by a corps of natives, also well armed. Their artillery is light. Several Gatling guns, and a number of mountain howitzers and light cannon that can be drawn by hand, are all that the expedition will be able to take.

Their standards are umbrellas. The King has one of a prodigious size, and his lieutenants have each a smaller one. They are striped and colored according to the prowess of the leader they shelter, and every fresh exploit adds a new stripe. But the Ashantees are the least dangerous foe the English have to encounter. The deadly climate of the coast is their greatest enemy. Nothing in the way of an advance can be made until November, when the dry season will set in, and even then an exposure to the night dew is almost sure death. The commander has considerable reputation for prudence and ability, and the men are no doubt hardy and bold, but the dangers are many, and what will be the end, who can tell?

The same Stanley who found Livingstone has gone with the expedition as special correspondent of the London Times.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 12, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

I. G. JOHN,..... Editor.

TRINITY CONFERENCE.—The editorial correspondence from Dallas, respecting the proceedings of the Trinity Conference, came to hand at so late an hour that we have been compelled to place it on the 5th page.

DR. SARGENT.—We were pleased to meet Dr. Sargent at Dallas and listen to a chaste and evangelical sermon from his lips. It is his purpose to attend all the annual conferences in Texas, where he will meet a cordial welcome from his brethren. The experience gained by his labors for over a half century in the Master's service imparts wisdom and weight to his counsels. We trust he will bear from our young and growing conferences in Texas impressions which will add to his exalted conceptions of the wisdom and grandeur of that economy which has enabled Methodism, under God, to occupy every open field in all these lands.

THE Texas conferences meet at the following times and places:

East Texas, at Palestine, November 12th.

Northwest Texas, at Waco, November 26th.

Texas, at Austin, December 10th.

West Texas, at Lockhart, December 18th.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce that there will be a meeting of the curators of the Texas University, at Austin, on the 15th of December. Members of Board of Curators will please take notice.
R. W. KENNON,
President Board of Curators.

To the Brethren of the Northwest Texas Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN.—On arrival at Waco to attend the session of your conference, please call at the drug store of Womack Hellett, on 4th street and Austin avenue, under the McLennan Hotel.
M. D. FLY.
WACO, Oct. 22, 1873.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce that "round trip tickets" to conference at Palestine, November 12th, will be sold on the 10th and 11th of November at all stations on the International and Great Northern railroad, from the Trinity river to, and including, Tyler and Longview, and will be good to return until the 22d.

JOHN ADAMS,
P. C. Palestine Station.

To the Preachers of the Texas Conference:

You will please inform me at once whether you will or will not attend the next session of the conference, to be held in Austin, December 10th prox. The presiding elders will please give me the names of all the lay delegates to the conference, and also of all the local preachers who purpose to attend, that suitable arrangements for their accommodation may be made in time.

O. FISHER.

AUSTIN, Oct. 21, 1873.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—As an evidence of the hard times in this city, it is said that the pawnbrokers are doing four times the amount of business they were doing a few months ago, and, owing to the scarcity of money, are giving less than one-third the value of articles presented.

DISINTEGRATION AND ABSORPTION.

We see from the New York and Atlanta *Advocates* (Church, North) that the editors of those journals are having a nice and critical labor in defining the exact meaning of this battle cry with which the Church, North, began its "raid" on the Church, South. The editor of the Atlanta *Advocate* finds, upon testing it, that the battle cry is a little too pronounced and sweeping for the Southern latitude, and he would fain modify it, or else eliminate it altogether from the vocabulary of his division of the church militant. He thinks it sounds pretty much the same as gobble-up the Church, South, break up the building, and carry off the stones and timbers, and work them into the walls of the Church, North. That's the way it sounds to us. We think this is the plain and unsophisticated meaning of these famous words. So the Atlanta editor proceeds, on behalf of the M. E. Church, North, to disclaim and disavow the words in toto. He says those words were never adopted as expressive of the "policy" of the M. E. Church, North, towards the Church, South; that the Church, North, means no such thing, and gives Dr. Curry, the great official at New York, the exclusive glory of the pater-nity of these "catch-words."

Dr. Curry, the father of these belligerent and aggressive terms, with true parental affection, clings to his offspring, and says: "How Dr. Cobleigh, of Atlanta, can say that this is not, and never has been, the policy of our church in the South, we are wholly at a loss to conceive." He says that it is "not a question of legislation, nor of promulgated purposes, but of fact." There the Doctor hits the nail on the head; yes, "of facts," and they are stubborn things. We all know—everybody does but Dr. Cobleigh, of the Atlanta *Advocate*,—that "disintegration and absorption" has been the "policy." The only difference is, as to the mode Dr. Curry would shake down the fruit and gather it up as it falls, until it has all been shaken off and borne away. Whereas, Dr. Cobleigh and others would prefer simply to dig up or cut down the whole tree at once, and at one exhaustive gathering take all its fruits into their own store-house.

Dr. Curry says they mean, have always meant, and have meant nothing else but "disintegration and absorption," but have meant it in the most respectful way in the world. About thus: A man settles in your neighborhood. He says: "I purpose to disintegrate and absorb your family, but I mean no offense. I only purpose, as far as I can, to dissatisfy your family with their home; to make my house, as I have more means, more attractive than yours; to invite your family to leave you, and come and make their home with me. This is all I propose, and do so in the most respectful manner. Surely, you cannot object." How true it is the best eye can only see the way it looks!

PRESIDENT POTTER, of Union College, New York, has been notified of a new endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, the gift of a gentleman who desires his name and the details of the donation withheld for the present.

SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT.

It is a law of mind that apprehension of truth is gauged by mental capacity. A man who has a well and symmetrically developed mind possesses a wider grasp and a deeper insight into the nature of things than one who has suffered his capacities to remain almost in their original embryo form. An idiot may have a visual organ more perfect in its form than a philosopher, and yet, if both were to gaze upon the heavens in their cloudless beauty, the former would only see so many glittering gems sparkling in the "eternal blue," while the latter would see a great system of worlds and an Almighty hand holding them in their proper orbit of revolution. The reason of this is due, not to the organ of vision, but to the difference of mental capacity. The same law holds good in reference to spiritual things. A man of whimsical, spasmodic piety, who has no higher assurance of his adoption into the heavenly family than a trembling hope or vague conjecture, knows nothing of the sublime glory and power which belongs to our holy religion. His highest views of Christianity include nothing more than a dry system of ordinances and a cold, arbitrary imperative to duty; while the Christian whose soul grows every day "in grace," constantly sees and feels new beauties in religion until his soul apprehends a personal God in every feature of Christianity, and his heart responds to that unity of thought, purpose and desire expressed by the psalmist—"Whom have I in heaven but thee? There is none on earth that I desire beside thee."

God always bestows his glory upon us in proportion to our spiritual capacities of reception. No doubt the reason why Peter, James and John were the only ones of the twelve disciples who were allowed to witness the transfiguration of Christ, was because they had reached that degree of spiritual development which qualified them for this extraordinary and transcendent display of Divine glory. John the Evangelist, who seemed peculiarly fond of entering as deep as possible into the penetralia of God's affections, and of nestling his soul as near as possible to the inner sanctuary of the Divine heart, recognizes this great law of spiritual development when he says: "We shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is." To "see Christ as he is"—infinite in power and glory—is to be ourselves begirt with power and clothed with purity. It is in accordance with this same principle that there will be differences in the resurrection of the just—each one taking his position, higher or lower, in the scale of heaven's eternal distributions of divine glory, accordingly as he expanded his receptive spiritual capacities while on earth. What an encouragement does this view give to an unquenchable zeal in the development of Christian character! The true, earnest Christian is not satisfied with the bare assurance of reaching heaven by a stretch of mercy in his behalf, and thus locate away out on the frontiers of the "summer land of song," where he can catch only the faint and dying echoes of the heavenly choir as it breaks forth in its ocean-

gush of living harmony from the throne of God; but he aspires for an "abundant entrance"—a development on earth that will secure a place above, close by the richest display of God's divine nature. What a strange and wild infatuation that Christians are content to enter heaven with dwarfish, contracted souls; when it is their high prerogative to develop and expand as to be filled with "all the fulness of God!" It is a good thing to be filled with "God," but better to be filled with the "fulness of God;" but the best and grandest of all—to be filled with "all the fulness of God."

TRINITY AND TENNESSEE.

The Missionary Anniversary at the Trinity Conference was a decided success. Even the Secretary, who, by-the-way, made one of his most happy efforts on the occasion, admitted it was the best he had attended this year, including that of the Tennessee Conference. There they raised \$1000, while the collection at the anniversary at Dallas amounted to \$1300. Tennessee must surrender the banner to the Trinity Conference. The Secretary did his best to apologize for Tennessee, and reminded us that, having helped out Texas and West Texas last year, it was hardly fair for the *ADVOCATE* to remind him of the failure of Tennessee. We appreciate the Doctor's services, and would be glad to have his help every year; but he must remember, however, that Tennessee has had his services all the time, and if, with that odds against us, we have held our own hitherto, and, with only an occasional visit from the Secretary, have been able to distance his own conference so completely, there is no telling how far we might have left Tennessee out of sight could we have shared his labors in the same proportion. We rejoice that his visit is giving so glorious an impulse to the missionary cause in our State; and we want him when he goes back to Tennessee to tell them that, with their bishops and Book Concern, and the Missionary Secretary in the bargain, they are behind Texas in missionary zeal. That old Mother Conference must set her daughters a better example. It, somehow, is not thriving under all its rare advantages. We are glad it has sent us out so many recruits to our ministerial ranks. We number among us many noble accessions from its membership; but if, with its large membership, and with the Missionary Secretary to sustain its efforts, it allows the Texas conferences to surpass it, we must conclude that either its best material is coming to our State, or that our people are more wide-awake to the interests of the church, or that, somehow, the Secretary surpasses himself when he feels the inspiration of a Texas congregation. If this last suggestion be the true solution, we hope the Doctor will bear that inspiration with him to his native State; and under the influence of his appeals, not only the Tennessee Conference, but other of the older ones we might name, will get out of the rut in which they have so long been dragging, and measure up to that standard which every gospel church should attain.

The members of the Trinity Conference will remember that we have been talking about their anniversary, and not their collections from circuits and stations. We shall not request the Secretary to say anything about that report. He will do it without telling.

FAULT FINDING.

A few weeks ago, at a Sunday-school concert, there was a report made of the funds collected for the missionary cause, giving in detail the different modes by which the money was raised for the outspread of the glorious gospel among a benighted people. The children had earned the several amounts contributed by them in many different ways; but the most striking and significant of all the report was *twenty-five cents* earned by some little girl for "minding her own business."

In this age of fault-finding, when mankind is never satisfied with the innumerable blessings of an indulgent heaven, it would be like the labors of Sisyphus to find many who would do the work of this little child for so small a compensation. And while the money so secured has gone on its heavenly mission, rescuing as it may some soul from the impending doom of eternal death, the manner of earning it suggests a lesson that is full of wisdom—a principle that is highly commendable and wreaths a crown for those who earn it, more to be admired than the "boast of heraldry" and the "pompe of power." It is a principle that should be impressed upon the heart of every one; yea, written in characters that will be imperishable through all the annals of time.

Fault-finding is a growing evil that takes hold fast and firm upon the heart, and is productive of many of the ills which stain the character of man with crime. It is the seed from which emanates much wickedness, and is often the germ from which grows the inhumanity of man to man, which "makes countless thousands mourn." It is also the origin of that foul blot—the gnawing cancer in the character of man—*gossiping and slander*, which is a curse as blighting and as damning as sin to virtue, and as cruel as the ingratitude of a thankless child.

Some people are habitual fault-finders—habitual until it becomes second nature. In all their associations with mankind they seek only to find out the wrongs and misdeeds of life, but never look for virtue; they can hold the mirror before another with a perfect though contemptible complacency, but dare not stand before it; they can read to others the hand-writing upon the wall, but they never learn the high and noble sentiment to which the finger of justice ever points with an accuracy as true as the needle to its star. *Know thyself!* They can relish with a gusto that is worthy of a better cause, and with an appetite as ravenous as the glutton his food, the defaming of a fellow man, but never learn to "feel another's woe." Thus they continue to find fault, to complain, to "mind other people's business and leave off their own," until their hearts become but the receptacles of slander, and their mouths but the outlets of false and evil reports. Then, as the spirit of fault-finding is productive of many resources of evil, and is to the heart as the tares sown among the good seed, so are its influences the cause of untold woe and ruinous results. Slander as cruel and remorseless as the beast to his prey, thinks not, stops not, till it satisfies the cravings of its wicked and

hellish appetite, and often drives its victims, in the madness of despair, to a life of shame and a grave of infamy, and everlasting woe. That anyone is so perfect as to be faultless no one will dare assert; nay, in the history of the world it has been written but once, and never will be recorded again, the words—"I find no fault in this man." Then, when an associate, a fellow-man or an erring brother, falls short of the duty of man to man and of man to his God (and who does not?) is it not better, is it not more in accordance with the teachings of that God who went about "doing good," and whose throne is founded upon mercy and love, to admonish and forgive than to revile and slander? Yea, envy, anger, malice and hatred would be banished from among us, and fair, open-handed justice that now sits aloof with dismantled scales, would return and dwell again in the habitations of men. Mankind would rejoice as did the shepherds of Judea, when, from the archways of heaven, the angels sang—

"On earth, peace and good will toward man!"

O, slanderer! remember that man is accountable to God, and not to man, for the misdeeds of life; though you may be weighed and adjusted in your own contracted scales of justice, yet everyone must stand in judgment "before Jehovah's awful throne," and unending will be the woe when

"The soul rises to God, not to dwell,
But hear its doom and sink to hell."

C.

The *Southwestern Presbyterian* (New Orleans) says: "Three missionary laborers are now on their way to China; another is expected to leave for the Indian country in the course of a few weeks; two others, perhaps, will leave by the first of November, to form a new station in Northern Mexico; whilst the Greek Mission, with all the various departments of labor, has been already undertaken, must greatly augment the pecuniary demands of the cause. May we not rely upon the friends of the Redeemer to rally around this cause? May we not rely upon those who have given it their steady support for years past to do even greater things the present year? May we not confidently hope that very many of the 800 defaulting churches will arouse themselves from their indifference and inactivity and come forth boldly and generously to the help of the Lord? In order to meet the growing wants of this great cause, the monthly receipts ought never fall short of \$5000. During the first three months of the ecclesiastical year, they were fully up to the demands of the case, and if similar liberality is manifested during the coming months of the year, we shall escape all pecuniary embarrassments, and have cause for abundant gratitude to Almighty God."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Rock* states that the Rev. G. P. Grantham, curate of St. Savior's Leeds, on a recent Sunday denounced in that church the Bishop of Ripon as a Protestant heretic. It is further stated that Mr. Grantham is a member of the English Church Union, a "priest associate" of the "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament," and one of those who signed the petition to Convocation for sacramental confession.

THE so-called "Catholic Revival" is said to threaten the Jews of Western Europe with a renewal of the intolerance and persecution from which it seemed as if they had finally escaped. The Papal organs are uttering howls of rage against them.

Appointments of Trinity Conference.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT.

John H. McLean, P. E.

Jefferson station—Wm. C. Haislip. Atlanta circuit—Joel Osgood, E. B. Featherstone. Kellyville and Daingerfield—Thos. B. Norwood, James McDougald. Linden circuit—J. J. Davis. Mt. Pleasant circuit—Charles E. Lamb. Pittsburg circuit—R. P. Thompson; J. M. Stephenson, supernumerary. Winstboro circuit—David F. Fuller. Gilmer circuit—Joseph Parker, W. W. Horner; J. L. Terry, supernumerary. Coffeeville circuit—Littleton F. Palmer.

PARIS DISTRICT.

Thos. M. Smith, P. E.

Paris station—B. J. Baldwin. Sylvan circuit—W. H. Moss. Roxton circuit—John W. Piner. Honey Grove circuit—Richmond N. Brown, L. P. Smith. Ladonia circuit—Wm. P. Reed. Cooper mission—F. M. Harrell. Robinsonville circuit—A. C. McDougald. Clarksville—D. P. Haggard, John P. Smith. Boston—Thos. J. Milam.

SHERMAN DISTRICT.

L. B. Ellis, P. E.

Sherman station—Jacob M. Binkley. Denison mission—James Y. Bryce. Bonham circuit—James Graham. Savoy circuit—W. C. Blair. Pilot Grove circuit—John F. Denton. Pilot Point circuit—M. C. Blackburn. Decatur circuit—S. S. Cobb. Montague and Clay county mission—J. C. Weaver, W. H. Shearer. Gainesville circuit—W. M. Robbins. Marysville circuit—Wm. P. Petty. Whitesboro circuit—I. N. Craven.

DALLAS DISTRICT.

John W. Chalk, P. E.

Dallas station—W. F. Easterling. Dallas City mission—Samuel C. Armstrong. Dallas circuit—R. W. Thompson. Seyene mission—Geo. S. Gatewood; Jas. P. Rogers, supernumerary. McKinney circuit—Benj. F. Stone. Bethel circuit—H. W. South; W. E. Bates, supernumerary. Denton circuit—Daniel J. Martin. Grapevine circuit—Lewis M. White. Rockwall circuit—Thos. E. Sherwood, John Beverly. Greenville circuit—Jarvis L. Angel, W. K. Duff.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT.

M. H. Neely, P. E.

Sulphur Springs station—John C. Smith. Sulphur Springs circuit—C. J. Cook. Sulphur Bluff—E. T. Bates; John H. Law, supernumerary. Lone Oak—J. F. Sherwood. Emory mission—J. C. Randle. Pleasant Grove circuit—H. C. Rogers. Kaufman circuit—J. W. Fields, John M. Langston; A. H. Brewer, supernumerary. Wills Point circuit—Lewis P. Lively. Canton circuit—M. C. Simpson. Garden Valley circuit—Daniel T. Lake, E. S. Boyd. Sulphur Springs city mission—Wiley A. Shook. S. J. Hawkins—Agent for Fund Commission.

SUPERANNUATED.

Job M. Baker, Richard Lane, J. W. P. McKenzie, David M. Proctor, Ezekial Couch, John P. Stanfield, A.

R. Dixon, Alexander Henkle, J. B. Rabb, Andrew Cumming.

TRANSFERRED.

Wm. C. Young, Harrison S. P. Ashby, to the Northwest Texas Conference. M. T. Leach, Joseph M. Blanton, to the East Texas Conference. Aaron K. Miller, to the Arkansas Conference.

LOCATED.

W. L. Carlton, located at the request of his presiding elder.

JOINT BOARD OF FINANCE.

Clerical.—T. B. Norwood, A. C. McDougald, Wm. M. Robbins, R. W. Thompson, J. C. Randle. *Lay Members.*—W. H. Christian, Young Burgher, L. Kelley, John S. Noble, Asa Holt.

VISITING COMMITTEES.

Texas University.—John H. McLean, W. J. Clark, J. M. Binkley, Asa Holt.

Curator.—J. Binkley. *Dallas Female College.*—L. B. Ellis, E. J. Shelton, W. F. Easterling, John W. Chalk, J. S. Noble.

Sherman Male and Female Institute.—John H. McLean, L. B. Ellis, James Graham, J. M. Binkley, J. R. Cole.

DELEGATES TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Clerical.—John H. McLean, Jacob M. Binkley, M. H. Neely. *Reserves.*—Lewis B. Ellis, Jarvis L. Angel. *Lay.*—W. J. Clark, Wm. Howeth, T. M. Rogers. *Reserves.*—J. R. Cole, G. A. Kelley.

BOOK NOTICES.

SOUTHERN REVIEW FOR OCTOBER, 1873. A. T. Bledsoe, Editor. Southwestern Book and Publishing Co.: St. Louis.

The present number of this prince of reviews contains ten articles: 1. Philosophy versus Darwinism. 2. The Prospects of Protestantism. 3. La Grande Mademoiselle. 4. A Memorial of Gessner Harrison. 5. Annals of Loch Ce. 6. Corals and Coral Islands. 7. Causes and Consequences of the Sepoy Rebellion. 8. Sir William Hamilton on Perception. 9. Man's Place in the Universe. 10. Notices of Books. To our taste and apprehension, no review in the English tongue contains more able, instructive or interesting articles than the *Southern Quarterly Review*. Dr. Bledsoe is one of the closest and profoundest thinkers that now wields a pen. We can not commend in too favorable or earnest terms the *Southern Review*. We hope all our ministers, and many of our laymen, will subscribe for and read the *Review*. The present table of contents is most timely and attractive. We anticipate a treat in its perusal.

WHY I AM NOT A CAMPBELLITE. By Thos. O. Summers, D.D., LL.D. Nashville, Tenn.: A. H. Redford, Agent.

This is a neat tract of sixteen pages. Dr. Summers gives his reasons for not being a Campbellite: 1. Campbellism is so vague and anomalous. 2. Campbellites disparage the work of the Holy Spirit. 3. Campbellites attach undue importance to the mere manner of performing a sacramental rite. 4. Campbellites teach that we are regenerated and justified by immersion. 5. Campbellites deny to children a place in the church. 6. The conclusion of the whole matter

The Sunday-School.

Shall the Pastor Superintend?

That the pastor should himself in person actually superintend the Sabbath-school, though he be fitter than any one else in the church to do it, does not seem to us exactly fair, regarded simply from the stand-point of a just division of labor. The duties of a pastor are numerous and exhausting. Aside from the severe intellectual strain involved in preaching two sermons a week, and in being ready at any time for extra duty in the way of funeral addresses, lectures and speeches at public meetings, there is an incessant drain upon his sympathies. He cannot avoid it. He must carry a cheerful face in the room of sickness. He must comfort the sorrowing. He must pray with and for the anxious. All sorts of family complications and troubles reveal themselves to the minister, and church complications naturally oppress and depress him. If he fill out the measure of his legitimate work, he ought not to have laid upon him the additional weight of carrying on the Sabbath-school.

We know of places where, unfortunately, the pastor seems to be the only man who can be superintendent; and one beautiful little school lives in our memory where, loved and almost worshiped by the children, the minister who always preaches morning and evening, opens the school, leads the singing, and teaches a large Bible-class of young men. Is it strange that he complains of what might be styled a chronic weariness; that he is stooping in the shoulders; is so early growing gray, and is as thin as a nervous American, under such pressure, must inevitably be?

The other extreme, which consists in treating the pastor as if he were a mere ceremonious guest, an occasional visitor, or a more or less distinguished outsider, is equally to be deprecated. Except for his own sake, it is the worse for the two, since the children of the church, in a very sweet and special way, are the care of every affectionate pastor. "Feed my lambs" is a command that he neither wishes nor dares to evade or disobey. While he ought not to be charged with the constant and onerous work of each consecutive week in the school, his presence should be sought and welcomed, his counsel respected, and his position ex-officio regarded as supremely honorable. When little faces brighten and teachers look pleased, and everybody is heartily glad at the coming of "our pastor" into the Sabbath-school, it is a token that the right relations are sustained by both parties. It is an immense help and relief to the officers of the school to feel that their work is approved and endorsed by the pastor, and *vice versa*, a pastor's hands are best upheld by those who, more than all else, constitute the working force of the church.

Change, removal, death, constantly alter our congregations. The hope of the church is in the children. From the Sabbath-school must come the converts who are to cluster around its altars, and bring on to victory the bannered ranks of Jesus. The years to come shall be fruitful of great results, and the boys and girls of to-day will have a large and grand part to bear in their accomplishment.—*S. S. Times.*

Work for It.

Boys want to be rich, great or good, without working for it. They think that learned, wealthy and influential men are very fortunate—that they have easily slipped into their respective spheres. They scarcely ever think that by hard work and dint of perseverance most of these men have risen to their present positions. Idlers never rise in the world. God does not reward laziness by "riches and honor." God did not make man to be useless

and live at ease, and reap without sowing. When farmers can sow and reap on the same day, and trees blossom and yield fruit in a single week, then, and not until then, can boys hope to become men of marked influence and acquisition without working for it.

A splendid carriage rolls along the street. Its owner is a millionaire. Boys look on him, and say to themselves: "He's a fortunate man; what an easy time he has! Some day we may have a windfall, and not be obliged to work for a living." They scarcely dream that the occupant of that costly vehicle was probably once a poor boy, who worked hard for many years, winning the confidence of all around him by his industry, integrity and noble bearing. Had he been as idle, lazy and boose as many boys are, he would not have owned his carriage nor have been a millionaire. Many years of earnest toil, struggling to overcome obstacles, practicing the most rigid economy, and bravely holding out against great discouragements, is the secret of his success.

Daniel Webster could make a great speech. Boys heard him and said: "What a gift! How fortunate he is to possess such talents!" The thought hardly entered their heads that hard work enabled him to do it. The first time that he undertook to declaim in a school room he broke down. But persevering industry overcame all obstacles. By hard study, year after year, and equally diligent practice, he became the distinguished orator. Take away a quarter of a century from his life, in which he carefully qualified himself for his profession, having no idle hours and no "bed of down," and the world would not have known Daniel Webster. Boys should not forget this. He could make a great speech because he worked for it.

Boys, it is God's rule that nothing valuable in this world can be had without working for it. And the time to begin work is *now*.

I Try to Raise My Children Right.

The expression of "I try to raise my children right," is frequently heard from persons not in the enjoyment of the Christian religion, as a sort of apology for their own personal non-compliance with the demands of Christianity, and as though that should merit an extenuating propitiation for their own guilt of disobedience. The resting in such a hope, to every one that does it, will prove a sad delusion. The desire of their having their children walk in the Christian way is blessed indeed, but is not adequate to secure their own souls' salvation, though the children be saved. The children cannot repent for them. It is only by themselves repenting and exercising faith in the atonement that Christ has made for their individual salvation that such salvation will be assured. Become converted yourself, whoever is procrastinating in consequence of such a fallacious hope, that you may have the light enabling you to teach your children to walk in the Christian way, so that you will not be entirely dependent upon other people's doing it correctly, is an admonition that is much needed in every community.

A contributor writes: "One of our speakers said salvation does not consist in knowing who the father of Aaron was. Everybody laughed, and it was esteemed the best joke of the evening. The next Sunday, as I was going through my domestic instruction, with the Life of Moses, my children laughed heartily at the idea of Aaron's father. The ludicrous association is permanent in their minds. But was the distinguished punster correct? I always thought salvation consisted in faith and knowledge; faith in the verity of scriptural facts, knowledge of the facts themselves. Why did the Holy Ghost

tell us who Aaron's father was, if the subject does not concern our salvation? I fear the funny man has done us harm." Is not "contributor" a little sharp on the "funny man"? He merely meant to utter a rebuke that needs to be uttered. He doubtless meant to say that dwelling on the minute facts and details of scripture is not all of salvation. Nor is it. Many fail as teachers just at this point. They spend too much time among the atoms. The geography, history, ethnology, antiquities, etc., of the Bible are important, but they are not all. Many teachers linger in Jerusalem so long that their scholars never come to the new Jerusalem. Nor do we consider ourselves "distinguished punsters" in saying this. The funny man uttered a wholesome truth in a bright, attractive way. We haven't the heart to criticise him. *Sunday-School Times.*

Nobody Said Anything to Me.

The title which I have given to this sketch is taken from the lips of a young man, who afterward became a member of my church. He had called upon me for conversation upon the subject of his religious duty; and after conversing with him, and saying such things to him as I thought appropriate to his state of mind, I asked him how it came about that he had not given his prayerful attention to the subject of religion before.

"Nobody said anything to me," said he.

"Yes," I replied, "I have said a great many things to you."

"I know you have in sermons; but I mean nobody said anything to me in particular, before yesterday."

"Who said anything to you yesterday?"

"Henry Clapp," said he (naming a young man who had recently entertained a hope in God.)

"What did Henry say to you?"

"As I met him in the street," said he, "he stopped me, and told me he had something to say to me, and asked me if he might say it. I said, yes, he might. And then he said, 'It is high time for you to begin to seek the Lord.'"

"And what did you answer?"

"I hardly had time to answer at all, for he passed on. But I said to him, when he got a few feet from me, 'So it is, Henry.' He turned back his face partly toward me, looking over his shoulder, and answered, 'Do it, then,' and went right on."

"Have you seen him since?"

"No sir."

"You say nobody said anything to you before. If he, or some one else, had spoken to you before, do you think you would have begun before?"

"I think I should."

Such was the opinion of this young man. To this opinion he adhered long after. The last time I spoke to him on that subject, he said to me that he believed he "should have sought the Lord years before if anybody had spoken to him about it."

Here, then, was a young man, living in the midst of a Christian community till he was more than twelve years old, a regular attendant at church, known to scores of Christian men and women, and yet "nobody said anything to him!" The first sentence that was uttered to him was not lost upon him.—*Dr. Spencer.*

THE REWARD OF GIVING.—Of all rewards offered in Sabbath-schools, none are of more doubtful propriety than those offered for bringing in pennies, or larger sums of money, for missionary or other purposes. We once knew a school where receipts were printed on bright cards, of different degrees of attractiveness, and these cards given to the scholars, according to the amount of their contributions. A writer in the *Sunday-School Journal*

sets forth what he calls a "new plan for incitement and reward in the collection of missionary money," which is equally ingenious. We have no space, however, for the details. Now, having so often been pained by the severity with which some Sunday-school men criticise the plans and schemes of others, we will go no farther in this case than to express our preference for making the approval of Jesus the inducement for giving, and teaching our youth that he is pleased, not in proportion to the amount we give, but when we give "cheerfully" and "as the Lord hath prospered us." If rewards are offered at all for money given, it should be only to those who have earned the money by their own labor.—*Journal and Messenger.*

Bible-reading services are clearly coming into favor, and eventually there will probably be some uniformity in the manner of conducting them, though this is not necessarily desirable. At present the exercises in this direction are more or less experiments. One way, illustrated at the Massachusetts Convention, seemed to be well received. The topic for the service is assigned before-hand by pastor or superintendent, and all the passages bearing on it are carefully collected and collated. Then the church or school, for it is intended for both, come together, Bible in hand. The leader announces the topic, "Value of the Word," for instance, and calls upon some one to read, it may be the 19th Psalm, 7-12. A few words of comment, then another passage from the Psalms or Prophets, from Christ himself or the Apostles, exalting and commending the Word of God, accompanied with a brief, pertinent remark or two on what has been read. Such a service may not be established as a regular thing; but, held occasionally in the place of a prayer-meeting or even a Sunday sermon, it would give a variety especially to the young people, which might have most happy incidental results.

A student once went for advice to a pious old man and said to him: "Father, I love much to hear about God and spiritual things, but all the good I hear seems to go in at one ear and out at the other, I forget it so soon, and it grieves me."

Then the old father said, "My son, take this basket and bring it to me full of water."

The student obeyed; he took the basket and went to a wide brook, and worked hard for a long time, but he could get no water to stay in the basket; as soon as it was full it became empty again. Then at last he got tired, for he saw that all his labor was in vain, so he went back to the father and told him what had happened, and how the water could not remain in the basket. Then the father said: "Give me the basket and let me look at it." And when he took the basket in his hand, and had examined it, he said: "Now see, my son, you have not worked in vain; true it is, indeed, that no water has remained in the basket, but it has washed it clean and pure. So it is, too, with you, and everyone who hears and reads God's Word with diligence and prayer; he may not retain everything, but still it purifies his mind, and makes him more fit for heaven."

You wish that "fidgety little midge" was out of your class, do you, teacher? Well, now, let me say to you that that "smart," active-brained little scholar can't be still long at a time; and if you do not find some noble, loving work for that irrepressible little soul to do, Satan will. Be patient; there is pure gold in that child.—*S. S. Times.*

In the modern Sunday-school vocabulary, personal consecration means "purse and all" consecration, and the superintendent is defined as "super and tender."

Boys and Girls.

Annie's Dollar.

"What is the matter with my little girl?" asked Annie's papa when he came home in the evening and found her sitting wonderfully quiet, by the fireside.

"Oh, papa! papa!" she cried, jumping up gleefully, "Louie has the dearest, sweetest little rocking-chair you ever did see, and her papa gave it to her," and Annie's blue eyes looked so pleadingly up into papa's that he smiled.

"Let me see," said he, with such a pleasant face that Annie's heart thumped hopefully; "I think we might be able to obtain that chair."

"Darling papa," cried Annie, dancing with delight.

"Not so fast; there is a little work of self-denial for my little girl to do, first."

"Oh!" sighed little Annie, sadly drooping her head at the very idea, while the chair seemed far away just then.

"It is not so dreadful, little puss," said papa, smiling kindly. "Just suppose that my little girl saves up all of her cents, and five-cent pieces, which are given to her, until she has one dollar; I will then add the rest, and we will buy the chair, eh?"

"Why, papa, who couldn't do such an easy thing?" and Annie laughed quite contemptuously.

"I am not so sure that my daughter will be able to do it. That is what I wish to test;" and papa shook his head very provokingly and discouragingly.

"Oh, I'm sure, dear papa, that I will be able."

"Let us see the difficulties first, little Miss Self-denial; there is Mr. Bonbon's shop, then comes Mr. Banana, then Mr. Storybook"—

"You think me no better than Greedy George, in the little book," and the red lips pouted indignantly.

"Time will be the best just," answered papa, shaking his head very thoughtfully, as if he understood more about the trials in the way than anybody else.

Annie was determined to let her father see that she could save up her five-cent pieces, so she began industriously to do so; gathering every little gift of money together in a little paper box. Every day the little savings were counted over and over, and every day saw some self-denial practiced in order to heap up the pile. And you, my little readers, who love sugar-plums, oranges, and good things generally, will understand how difficult a matter it was.

At length there lay the whole dollar. It was on Saturday afternoon that Annie first made the discovery. Oh, the bliss! the anxiety for papa to come home! Annie capered about like a frisky kitten, and peeped out of the door some half a dozen times. At length in walked her father, and he was quite as much pleased as was Miss Annie herself, although he bore his share of the joy more quietly. Nothing could be done on Saturday night, of course, so Annie was obliged to wait until Monday morning, which—"Oh dear!"—seemed away off.

When Annie returned the next day from church, she was not so joyous as in the morning, and her mamma, observing her demur manner, asked what was the matter.

"Oh, mamma, Miss S., my Sunday-school teacher, told us a story about a poor orphan, who has no home, no papa nor mamma to care for him, and whom the Sunday-schools of the different churches are going to educate. She wants one dollar from us to begin with. Mamma, what must I do? I want my chair, so, so much! oh dear!" and Annie sighed very bitterly.

"My daughter must do as she thinks

proper," replied mamma. "To deny one self for the good of a fellow-creature is nobler, by far, than all the self-denial one may practice for one's own interest."

"Miss S. says that too; but it is very hard to do, mamma."

"There is no merit in what costs us nothing," said mamma.

That afternoon a modest little figure glided up to Miss S. after service, and slipped a dollar timidly into her hand. "This is for the poor boy," whispered the faltering little voice of the giver as she gave up all hopes of the chair.

Mamma had told papa all about the great struggle that was going on in Annie's heart, so after tea he called her to him, and seating her on his knee, asked, "When does my little girl want the chair? shall I send it home in the morning, or afternoon?"

"Oh, pa, I have no dollar, it is gone," and Annie's chest heaved with emotion, while her lip trembled, and the big tears would come in spite of everything. "The poor boy has got it."

The head was down by this time on papa's shoulder, while it was very hard for him, big as he was, to keep from crying himself.

He kissed her tenderly, and said, "I am proud of my child; proud to find that a child of mine can make such a noble sacrifice for the happiness of another. She will have the joy and peace of an approving conscience, as well as the chair too. I give you the chair as a reward."

"You don't say so, my dear pa!" and the tears were replaced by the sunniest smiles; and a brighter heart, or happier, sweeter face than little generous Annie's would have been hard to find that night.

Annie never rocks in her pretty oak chair but she thinks of the dollar, the poor orphan, and how her little mite is helping to make him happy in time; and, perhaps, all through eternity.

"THAT'S ENOUGH FOR ME."

"What do you do without a mother to tell all your troubles to?" asked a child who had a mother, of one who had none.

"Mother told me to whom to go before she died," answered the little orphan. "I go to the Lord Jesus. He was my mother's friend, and He is mine."

"Jesus Christ is in the sky; He is away off; and He has a great many things to attend to in heaven. It's not likely He can stop to mind you."

"I don't know anything about that," replied the orphan. "All I know, He says He will; and that's enough for me."

What a beautiful answer that was! And what was enough for this child is enough for us all.

When girls are taught at the mother's knee, at the home fireside, in school, and in society, that it is as disgraceful for them to be loafers as it is for their brothers, we shall have girls demanding and getting that thoroughness of mental and technical training which is needed in the successful pursuit of any employment; and not before. We shall have a standard then for scholarship, and women will look upon education as something better than mental ruffles and furbelows, or as a mere means of enabling them to support themselves in genteel independence until they can marry; and we shall hear no more of employment for women.

O, it is a great thing to be children, even when we are old—to be children when your hair is gray—to be children when our hearts are scarred with the troubles and mysteries of the world. It is a great thing to come in penitence, in trust, in confidence to God. That is the essence of all real humility; that is great—indeed, the greatness of the kingdom of heaven.

Charlie Lewis on the Bridge.

"Now," said Charlie Lewis' mother to him, as he went out of the door to go to school, "don't you harbor that thief to-day; remember."

"No, mother, I will not," answered Charlie, deliberately and emphatically.

What! a boy of Charlie Lewis' age harbor a thief? One would think he would have nothing to do with thieves. Yes, one would suppose so, and yet there was one thief so sly that he used to insinuate himself into Charlie's good graces, and Charlie used to go with him; and although he well knew that it grieved his mother, and certainly hurt his character, yet it was sometime before he had firmness enough to take a manly stand against him.

As he pushes off to school, his mother bids him "remember."

On he goes until he gets almost over the bridge, when he stops a minute to watch the little fishes darting about in the water below. He almost wished he were a fish, that he had no grammar to learn, or copy to write; he was sure fishes must be very happy, with nothing to do the live-long day but play in the water.

Charlie well knew that he had not a moment to spare on the bridge; he knew that precisely five minutes after nine the master fastened the door for prayers, and no tardy boy could get in; he knew it was too bad to lose a whole half-day's school; but for all that he kept stopping and delaying. In fact, his old companion, the thief, was by his side, ready to steal his precious moments; so the boy kept stopping and stopping, thinking about the fishes, saying, "Oh, it is not pleasant to be cooped up in that old school-room," until all at once his mother's word, "remember," rushed into his mind. It seemed as if she spoke again in his ear.

He started up from his lounging attitude, threw back his arms, as much as to say, "Hands off, Mr. Thief!" and took to his heels in the direction of the school-room. Charlie ran with all his might. He arrived just the moment the master was about locking the door, and happily got in.

"Good," said Charlie, looking as glad as could be; "good, I have made my escape this time, I have! Good-by, Mr. Thief, you and I have, I hope, done having any more dealings together."

Charlie was as good as his word, and from this time, instead of being a boy always delaying, always behindhand, he became the very soul of promptness.

Hereafter, "procrastination," which the proverb calls the "thief of time," kept at a distance, and at last ceased to trouble him altogether.

Now, do our young readers know what a bad thing this procrastination is? It is the spirit of delaying, of being behindhand in all our undertakings and duties. It is aptly called a thief, for it robs us of one of our best treasures—time.

Did you notice how it was trying to steal Charlie's on the bridge? Avoid this thief, say hands off! whenever he tempts you to delay in your duties, and do resolutely and promptly whatever you have to do, or, as the Bible expresses it, "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily as to the Lord." Such a course will certainly rid you of the troublesome and dangerous presence of this thief. Try it.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—To the loving study of this Word let us turn our own, and, as far as we can, our neighbors' heads and hearts. Let us exalt this Word in the pulpits and in the schools of Christian churches. Let us make the young conversant with it, not only as a book, but as God's Book. Let us flood the community with its light.—Joel Hall.

I CAN NEVER BE A DRUNKARD.—

In our youth we had a very dear friend who often used this expression. He was a proud boy, and a prouder man. He was fond of what the world calls pleasure, and finally rushed into the vortex that leads to ruin. Social in his nature, he was often tempted at parties to take wine, and berated his friends who refused when he accepted. And when, in his calm moments, these very friends would warn him of his danger, he would reply: "I can never be a drunkard."

The habit grew upon him, and after awhile he commenced taking his dram regularly. Ashamed of his habit, and fearful that his family and friends would discover it, he used cloves and other articles to destroy the smell of his breath. Often remonstrated with by watchful friends, he would deny that he had gone to any excess.

The writer removed to Texas, and returned to his old home where his friends lived about seventeen years afterwards, and the first time he saw him he was down on the sidewalk drunk, and a year afterwards he was one morning found dead in the same street.

THE ONLY RULE.—The Bible is the only rule of faith and practice. It is the inspired word of God, made known to men. In order to please God, we need only know and do his will. If the Bible is not fully sufficient for this purpose, then God has failed in his word of revelation, and it is impossible for men in any other way, or by any other means, to find out what God would have them do. The Bible is to be our first and only resort for saving knowledge of the true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent. It is our only source of enlightenment in regard to the nature and character of the Divine being, his gracious purpose of mercy in Christ; our duty to him, to our fellow-men, and to ourselves; and it is to be made our final appeal for the decision of every moral and religious question.—Canadian Baptist.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—Boys and girls, if you wish to astonish any members of the family or any coming guest by some day allowing them to discover their initials neatly printed on a pear, peach or apple, as it hangs on its branch, this is the way to carry out your plan: Just before the fruit ripens, cut the desired letters from a sheet of thin tough paper; then paste them on the side of the fruit most exposed to the sun, and when in course of time you remove the ripe fruit, you will find the letters distinctly marked upon it.

A few days since a needy person applied to a wealthy citizen for help, and received the sum of fifty cents. The giver remarked as he handed out the pittance: "Take it, you are welcome; my ears are always open to the calls of the distressed." "That may be," remarked the recipient, "but never before in my life have I seen so small openings for such large ears."

FUNNY ERROR.—The *University Press*, at Madison, Wisconsin, in publishing the course of study at the State University, put "Comic Lectures" in the first term of the Sophomore year, where the professor had written "Conic Sections."

At one of the ragged schools in Ireland a clergyman asked the question, "What is holiness?" A pupil in dirty, tattered rags, jumped up and said: "Plaze, yer riverence, it is to be clean inside."

An infidel wishing to give a reading lesson to two little children, wrote the words, "God is nowhere." The child read it, "God is now here." The child's wisdom was greater than the infidel's folly.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Yellow Fever.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 3.—There were four deaths from yellow fever and five from other causes. There are seven new cases of fever reported.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 5.—The nurses in the employ of the Odd Fellows were escorted to the depot this morning, on their departure for their homes in New Orleans, by the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and members of the press in procession. Nearly the entire membership of both organizations participated.

BRYAN, Nov. 3.—The Howard Association, of Bryan, adjourned to-day *sine die*, as no further necessity existed for their serving, but subject to the call of the president when needed.

No new cases having occurred during the past week, and as all those who have had the fever are doing well and out of danger, it is the unanimous opinion of the Board of Health that our town is entirely free from the fever, and that persons may come and go out as usual, without the least risk.

(Signed) J. W. BOYLE, Sec'y.

DR. J. C. FARLEY, Pres't

COLUMBUS, Nov. 4.—Up to date there have been forty deaths from yellow fever, and about forty cases are now under treatment. The fever is on the increase, there being six new cases to-day. The mortality in all yellow fever cases is 50 per cent. There were three deaths to-day, and we expect two more to-night. Material is all that is wanting here to equal Shreveport and Calvert.

The weather is warm and clear. The wind is from the north.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 5.—There were seven new cases to-day; one death and one dying; there are fifty-five cases under treatment, with five or six dangerous. The weather is better. There are not over three hundred people here.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 6.—There have been three deaths since last night at ten o'clock, and several new cases.

Three deaths since eight o'clock last night. Three expected to-night. Three new cases to-day, and sixty-five under treatment. The fever assumes a mild type at present. The weather is clear and cool, with wind from the north. The deaths were Mr. Hilden and child and Mr. Clapp.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 7.—The fever still continues bad, and it appears that those who escaped it at first are now taking it; the type, however, assumes a milder form.

There have been two deaths since last night, eight new cases to-day, and two cases of black vomit since dark.

The weather is mild.

The deaths to-day from yellow fever were Judge Doty and a German, name unknown.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 7.—No deaths here within the last twenty-four hours. A few convalescent cases are still on hand.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 7.—There was only one yellow fever death to-day, and four from other diseases. The weather is warm and favorable, and the streets are crowded with visitors.

Elections.

Kansas dispatches say 87 Legislative Districts have been heard from. The Opposition get 61 and the Republicans 26. This assures an Opposition majority on joint ballot, as the Senate has a Republican majority of 20.

A St. Paul, Minn., dispatch says that the returns show a steady decrease in the Republican vote. Dike, the farmers' candidate for Treasurer, is undoubtedly elected. The Legislature will have a greatly reduced Republican majority, the reduction being greater in the Senate, proportionably.

In New Jersey the Senate stands 14

Republicans to 7 Democrats; in the House, 32 Republicans to 27 Democrats, and 1 Independent.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 7.—Returns come in very slowly. Only twenty-three counties have given full reports. Ames' majority is given at 26,567. These counties always go Republican, and when the official returns are received from the other counties, the majority will, perhaps, be somewhat less than it is now estimated. The vote was very light everywhere. The Republicans will have a good minority in both branches of the Legislature.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7.—In seven counties and cities heard from, Kempner's (Conservative) net gain on Walker's majority is nearly 4000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—The Democratic majority in the State is 20,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The *World* has a flag at the head of its columns. It estimates that the Democratic majority in this State is not less than 15,000; and in this city, 35,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The overshadowing financial troubles of the country appear to have precipitated a political cyclone. Radicalism is ousted on all debatable grounds, and reduced in Massachusetts and Minnesota. In Boston the Democrats, straight, elected Adams and Banks to the Legislature. Washburne's majority is reduced from 74,000 to 15,000. Wisconsin, by the union of the Democrats and Liberals, has gone by 500 to 800 Democratic. Kansas the same. Virginia 20,000 Democratic. Maryland 15,000 to 20,000. New York State from 55,000 Republican last fall to 20,000 Democratic majority. Wish Grant was running for his third term.

Business News.

[Clipped from the News.]

New York city is paying out over \$3,000,000 of first of November interest. Most of the railroads' November interest are being paid. The government will take \$50,000,000 more bonds.

The export trade is good, every steamer on every line going out laden to its fullest capacity; yet money is very tight. Commercial paper nominal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—This has been one of the dullest days in Wall street since the panic, caused by news from Philadelphia of the suspension of the California and Texas Construction Company. They have ample assets, but tightness of money caused temporary suspension. All stocks are down.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—While the feeling to-day is quiet, it is not confident. There is no panic and will not be any more, but there is a distressing stringency. Gold continues to arrive from England, and the Bank of England has not yet, as feared, advanced its rates.

The total exports for the last week were nearly six millions. Foreign exchange very low. The banks steadily gain legal tenders, and now hold over twenty-one millions. Merchants' paper only nominal. Matters in the Stock Exchange have improved slightly.

The Spragues and their creditors held a meeting to-day, with a view of arranging so that the assets may meet the liabilities.

It is believed that the California and Texas Construction Company will make some arrangement by which to go on. Three hundred thousand dollars of their paper went to protest. All the members of the company are wealthy men. Total assets, \$10,000,000; liabilities, \$7,000,000.

The number of mechanics out of employment by the closing of factories is estimated at over two hundred thousand.

Col. Scott assures the public that the Texas and Pacific railroad will go forward the moment business assumes its ordinary channel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—England ap-

pears determined to stop her gold from coming to America.

The Bank of England's minimum discount rate has advanced to 9 per cent. to-day.

The banks here have gained legal tenders to over \$23,000,000, besides \$15,000,000 coin. This reserve is as much as they had last year at this time.

The Pennsylvania railroad to-day declared a scrip dividend of 5 per cent. bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in March, 1875; a cash dividend was expected.

Miscellaneous.

It is stated that Jay Gould will retire from active operations in the stock market, and abandon Wall Street altogether.

Over 2000 men have been thrown out of employment in Patterson, N. J., during the past two weeks.

Augusta, Me., turns out yearly about \$100,500 worth of tools for cutting granite. They are used all over the country.

Imprisonment for debt still continues in England, and thousands of debtors are annually committed to jail.

The Indiana temperance law is much liked in Kentucky. An attempt will be made to get 100,000 signatures to a petition to the Legislature asking that that law be enacted in Kentucky.

Several New York manufacturers have discharged workmen, or shortened the hours of labor. The Howe Sewing Machine Company and New England Carpet Works have closed.

Ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has left Paris, but her whereabouts are known by detectives put upon her track by trades-people who have little accounts against her.

John Milton's tomb is still intact in the Parish church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. The church itself is of grand proportions, and the oldest but one in London.

Rev. Mr. Bush, retiring chaplain of the Binghamton Asylum for Inebriates, asserts that, practically, the institution is a failure. Cases of reform, he says, are few. Only three of the eighty-two patients under the first administration have continued in a state of total abstinence, and all of these belong to the higher classes of society, and are intelligent, well-educated men.

The high price of coal in England has drawn attention to America as a source of supply, and a suggestion has been made to employ the Great Eastern as an Atlantic coal boat.

Polygamy is fading out in Turkey by the gradual imitation of European customs, and a conviction that a single wife is less expensive, and makes a happier home. Many of the higher classes of officials now keep but one wife.

It is expected the President will recommend Congress to provide residences for the Cabinet members, because of the expense of hospitality, receptions, etc., forced upon such officials whose salaries are inadequate.

Full reports received at Washington of the cyclone of August 24th show 1122 vessels destroyed, 600 lives lost, and 900 buildings damaged. An appalling record!

The annual report of Superintendent McCartee, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, states that the bureau delivered, during the year, completed and perfect bonds, notes, and other securities, amounting to \$580,244,300, and 224,440,745 customs and internal revenue stamps, amounting to \$131,690,472; besides sundry other work for the various bureaus of the Treasury and other departments of government.

It is stated that the Congressional Committee on Elections will recommend the abolition of the Electoral College, and the substitution of a direct

vote from the people for President and Vice-President.

Director Linderman, of the United States mint, says, with gold at 108½, the currency value of a silver half dollar is 98 cents. He thinks we shall have silver currency long before we resume specie payments.

Bullock & Co. employ 600 hands at their shirt factory in Bridgeport, Conn., paying them \$14,000 a month. They make a hundred dozen shirts a day, in which they consume 300 yards of muslin, and 700 yards of linen, besides \$30 worth of tread. They keep running one hundred sewing machines, managed by girls. Each piece is finished in a room designed for that kind of work. It takes 60 women to make all the parts of a shirt, and yet it only requires two minutes to make the garment.

Chicago has 212 churches, 80 newspapers, and 31 railroad companies.

The court-martial in the case of Marshal Bazaine is in progress in Paris.

There are about 10,000 Good Templars, and 1090 Sons of Temperance in the State of Alabama.

Ex-President Johnson had \$73,000 deposited in the First National Bank at Washington, which recently suspended.

Eighteen regular trains—ten passenger and eight freight—arrive in and depart from Sioux city daily—a town only a few years old.

Mr. Edward Robinson, the first man acting as a railway conductor, is now in Utah. He is 66 years old, and at the age of 22 was the first of six men to run trains on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, the first ever built.

Santa Anna, the old Mexican hero, is passing a miserable life in Cuba, having sunk from opulence to the most complete poverty.

Jefferson Davis is suggested for the chancellorship of the University of Georgia, at Athens, in the place of the Rev. Dr. A. A. Lipscomb, who proposes to resign.

FOREIGN.

PANAMA, Oct. 25.—The *Star and Herald* says that Honduras has at last fallen into such a deplorable condition of suspected morality, discredit, and administrative anarchy, that the other Central American States have come to the conclusion to unite and divide her territory among them.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The National Assembly met to-day at Versailles. President McMahon sent a message to the Assembly, which was read shortly after the opening. The message begins with congratulations on the liberation of territory and the maintenance of order, and continues as follows: "Europe is assured that we are firmly resolved to preserve peace; therefore, without fear, she sees us resume possession of our territory."

"The administration has always acted in the conservative spirit which animates the general majority of the Assembly, from which I never depart. The agitation of the public mind increased as the period of your reassembly approached, because it was requisite to discuss constitutional bills which necessarily involve the question of form of government."

VIENNA, Nov. 5.—The session of the Reichrath was opened this morning by Emperor Francis Joseph in person. The Emperor's speech was pacific in regard to foreign powers. It contains no other matter of general interest.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The following particulars of the capture of the *Virginius* have been received from Santiago:

The Tornado, which had been searching for the *Virginius* since her attempted landing on the south coast of the island, came in sight of her on the

31st ultimo, and immediately gave chase. The fillibuster put on all steam and made for Jamaica, hoping to find refuge in British water.

The prisoners have all been brought before a competent tribunal at Santiago, and are now being tried as pirates.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

- Rev G S Sandel—1 subscriber.
E H Cushing—Bill and bill lading for paper.
Rev A M Box—Communication.
Rev J M Wesson—Money order for \$1.35.

- Miss Mary F Bell—Subscription and \$2.10.
Rev Jno F Cook—5 subscribers and obituary.
E M Walton—Paper changed.
Thos R Orenbaum—1 subscriber and \$2 coin.

- Rev W H Willey—Renewal of C K Sweet's subscription.
C F Boon—1 subscriber.
James Burke—Communication.
Miss Lou Robinson—Communication.

Sherman District. FIRST ROUND.

- Whitesboro cir., at Whitesboro, 2d Sunday in December.
Pilot Point cir., at Pilot Point, 3d Sunday in December.
Decatur cir., at Decatur, 4th Sunday in December.

Jefferson District. FIRST ROUND.

- Kellyville and Daingerfield cir., at Kellyville, 2d Sunday in December.
Atlanta cir., at Center Hill, 3d Sunday in December.

Gilmer, at Lagrone's chapel, 1st Sunday in February.
Coffeeville cir., at Murray Institute, 2d Sunday in February.

The district stewards will please meet at Kellyville the 2d Sabbath in December.

OBITUARIES.

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

ARMSTRONG.—Died, in Texana, September 25, 1873. FANNY, daughter of J. J. and Louisa Armstrong, aged 3 years, 10 months and 18 days.

Ah! he will listen for her greeting, As home at eve he comes, And thinks of the little one waiting To bid him welcome home.

Does 'ou love me? Does papa love Fanny? Her little voice rings out; Papa loves you; papa loves his Fanny! Frees her heart from every doubt.

Ah! no more he'll find her standing At his little cottage gate, But on Jordan's bright, bright landing She'll for her papa wait.

Yes, dear little Fannie's gone To the bright realms above, Where, with angels round the throne, She sings endless songs of love.

Her soft, bright eyes and sunny hair Will glad us here no more; But we feel she's standing, sweet and fair, On that celestial shore!

Where we will go to meet her When grief and sorrow's oer; We will tune our voices ever— Yea, sing forever more!

Great God, help us subdue our hearts To bear thy chastening rod, And feel our treasure was but cut To bear our hearts to God!

Oh, give us hearts submissive, meek; To thine, All-wise decree; May all our thoughts and wishes seek And worship only thee!

A FRIEND.

HARRINGTON.—Died, at his residence, in Bremond, Texas, October 16, at 8 o'clock p. m., Dr. D. H. HARRINGTON, in the 51st year of his age.

Deceased was born in South Carolina, September 7, 1822; joined the Baptist Church at the age of sixteen, in which he remained about six years, when he joined the M. E. Church, South, and lived a consistent member of the same until his death. He was married, in 1845, to Margaret Sampson, of Mississippi, where he lived until 1870, when he removed to Texas. His health not being very good at the time, a heavy practice caused his physical system to fail, until, from general debility, his pure spirit took its flight to realms of bliss, happy in the love of that savior whom he had served so long.

A kind and loving husband, a gentle and indulgent father, his loss to his family is irreparable. Being of a modest and retiring disposition, one had to become well acquainted with him to estimate his worth. But he has gone home, and, although we feel his loss deeply, we do not mourn as those who have no hope. May we be called to share his joy when called hence.

A. H.

LANE.—Died, at Oso, Fayette county, Texas, on the 28th of April, 1873, JOHN W. LANE, in his 28th year.

Having been for about twenty years an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, when called by the Master, whom he had faithfully served, to reap the reward of his labors, added a new link to the chain of evidence that Jesus will lend a helping hand to those who trust him to help them across the boisterous waters of the last river. His last look back to earth was one of satisfaction for his course. His dying glimpse into the future world unclouded. His happy spirit has doubtless gone to where "sickness and sorrow, pain and death, are felt and feared no more."

J. R. CROCKETT. Oso, Sept. 29, 1873.

COX.—HETTIE MARSHALL was born in the State of Indiana, Monroe county, April 23, 1842; was married to Thos. Cox March 30, 1855; moved to Texas (the time not known); united with the M. E. Church, South, April, 1873, where she lived a consistent life until October 14, following, when the messenger of death visited the family, and found her ready to go. She left a companion and six children to follow on.

The saints who die of Christ possessed Enter into immediate rest; For them no further test remains Of purging fires and torturing pains.

But glorified by grace alone, They cast their crowns before the throne, And fill the echoing courts above With praises of redeeming love.

W. V. JONES.

IRADELL, Oct. 16, 1873.

FIELDS.—Died, on the 14th ult., of congestion, HARRY MARVIN FIELDS, son of J. W. and M. L. Fields, in his 6th year, at his grandpa's, H. C. Douglass, near Kaufman.

While absent in the western part of the district the sad tidings reached me that our dear little boy was no more. The shock was unlooked-for, and fell heavily. But, our Heavenly Father's will be done. He was, in many respects, a remarkable child—sprightly, promising hopefully. I began to look for comfort and assistance in declining health from him. He was our only son; but our Father had loaned him long enough, and, perhaps, for fear we would idolize him, or to remove him from some unforeseen evil, has taken him. He cannot return to us, but we can go to him. He is, no less, ours, though now dead, than while living. We hope to see him again in that last lovely morning with others before gone. O for sustaining grace in the dark hour of bereavement! Pray for me and his mother!

J. W. F.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

BAGGING—per yard— Kentucky and St. Louis... none nominal India, in bales... -15 @ -16 Borneo, in bales... -16 @ -17 Domestic, in rolls... -16 1/2 @ -17 1/2 Methuen in rolls... -16 1/2 @ -17 1/2

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

COFFEE—per lb, gold— Ordinary... nominal Fair... -22 1/2 @ -22 3/4 Prime... -23 @ -24 1/4 Choice... -24 1/4 @ -24 3/4 Havana... none Java... - @ -

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

GLASS—per box of 50 feet— French, 8x10... 4 40 @ 4 50 do 10x12... 4 50 @ 4 75 do 12x18... 5 00 @ 5 25 GRAIN—per bushel—Oats... -64 @ -72 Corn, Texas... none do Western... -90 @ 1 00

HARDWARE— Iron, per ton, pig... none Country Bar, per lb... - 6 @ - 6 1/2 English, per lb... - 6 @ - 7 1/2 Slab Iron... - 8 @ - 9 Sheet... - 8 1/2 @ - 11 Boiler... - 8 @ - 9 Galvanized... - 18 @ - 20 Castings, American... - 6 1/2 @ - 7 Iron Axles... - 9 @ - 10 LEAD, per 100 lbs—Pig... 8 00 @ 10 00 Bar, per lb... -10 1/4 @ -11 Sheet... -15 @ -16 Pipe... -16 1/2 @ -17 1/2

NAILS, per lb—American— Four Penny... - 6 1/4 @ - Six Penny... - 6 @ - Eight Penny... - 5 3/4 @ - Ten to Sixty Penny... - 5 1/2 @ - Wrought, German... -12 1/2 @ -15 do American... - 9 @ -10 Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs... 10 00 @ 12 00 STEEL, per lb—German... -18 @ -20 Cast... -22 @ -28 Plough... - @ -12 1/2

HIDES—per lb— Green, City Slaughter... - 7 @ - 9 Wet Salted... - 9 1/2 @ -10 1/4 Dry Salted... -13 @ -15 Dry Flint, in lot... -15 1/2 @ -15 3/4 Mexican, stretched... none HAY—per 100 lbs—Northern... 2 00 @ 2 25 Western... - 2 1/4 @ - 2 1/2

LUMBER—per M ft, from yard Yellow Pine, Calcasieu... 22 00 @ 26 00 do do Pensacola... 28 00 @ 35 00 Flooring, do... 40 00 @ 42 50 Ceiling, do... 35 00 @ 43 00 Flooring, Calcasieu... 38 00 @ 40 00 Ceiling, do... 30 00 @ 35 00 Weatherboards, dressed... 32 50 @ - Pensacola... 35 00 @ 40 00 Cypress... 40 00 @ 60 00 Shingles, Cypress... 5 00 @ 5 50 do Juniper... 30 @ 7 00

MOLASSES—per gallon— Texas, bbls... -69 @ -65 do half bbls... -62 1/2 @ -65 Louisiana, bbls... -70 @ -75 do 1/2 & 1/4 bbls... -75 @ - Cuba... none Syrup... -75 @ -80 do Golden, choice bbls 1 00 @ 1 25 1/2 bbls

OILS, per gallon— Coal, in bbls... -32 @ -35 do cases... -38 @ -40 Lard, in bbls... - 9 @ - Linseed, raw... 1 14 @ 1 20 do boiled... 1 20 @ 1 26 Neatsfoot... 2 00 @ 2 10

PROVISIONS, per bbl— Breakfast Bacon... -13 1/2 @ -14 1/2 Beef, Mess, bbls Western... none do do Texas... none do do 1/2 bbls do... none Pork, Mess, per bbl... 18 50 @ 19 00 do Prime... 18 50 @ 19 00 Rump... nominal do Hams, canvassed... -17 1/4 @ -18 Clear Sides... -13 1/2 @ -13 3/4 Texas... none Clear Ribbed Sides... -12 1/4 @ -12 1/2 Clear Rib... -11 1/4 @ -12 Shoulders... -11 1/2 @ -11 1/2 Lard, prime, in tierces... -10 @ -10 1/2 do in kegs... -13 @ -13 1/2 Butter, firkin, Northern... -35 @ -37 do Western, new... -20 @ -25 do do old... - @ - do Texas... -20 @ -25 Cheese, Western... -15 @ -16 1/2 do Choice Northern... nominal do English Dairy... nominal Potatoes, per bbl Western... 5 00 @ 5 25 do Northern... nominal do Texas... none Onions... 7 50 @ 8 00 Sauerkraut, per bbl... 10 00 @ 12 00 do per 1/2 bbl... 6 50 @ 7 00

SCGAR, per lb— Texas, Prime... - @ - do Ordinary to Fair... - @ - Havana, Yellow... none Louisiana, Fair... nominal do Prime... nominal do Choice... nominal do Yellow clarified... nominal do White do... -12 1/2 @ -13 B Coffee, white... -13 @ -13 1/2 A Coffee, white... -13 1/4 @ -13 1/2 Crushed... -14 @ -14 1/2 Loaf... none Pulverized... -14 @ -14 1/2

SALT, per sack— Fine, in boxes, per dozen... 1 50 @ 1 70 L'pool fine, 1st hands, gold... none do from store... 2 30 @ 2 75 L'pool coarse, 1st hands... 1 50 @ 1 65 do from store... 1 75 @ 1 85

TALLOW, per lb— City rendered... - 7 @ - Country... - 8 @ - Steam... none Wool, per lb— Coarse, free of burrs... -18 @ -20 Medium... -22 @ -26 Fine... nominal

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Springfield District. FOURTH ROUND.

Corsicana sta., Nov. 22, 23. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Weatherford District. FOURTH ROUND.

Fort Worth cir., Nov. 15, 16. T. W. HINES, P. E.

Huntsville District. FOURTH ROUND.

Anderson cir., at Anderson, Nov. 15, 16. Bryan sta., Nov. 22, 23. Huntsville sta., Nov. 29, 30. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Galveston District. FOURTH ROUND.

Washington cir. and Chapmanville, Nov. 15, 16. City Mills, Nov. 17. Spring creek, at Hockley, Nov. 21. Spring mls., at Union Hill, Nov. 22, 23. St. Johns, Nov. 28, 29. St. James, Dec. 2. Hempstead, Dec. 4. Shearns chapel, Dec. 6, 7. Bay mission.

Brethren will please prepare all the statistics required by the Discipline. B. D. DASHIELL.

San Antonio District. FOURTH ROUND.

Sutherland Springs, at Sandy chapel, Nov. 15, 16. Cibola, at Selma, Nov. 22, 23. San Antonio, Nov. 29, 30.

The pastors of the Medina, Kerrville and Uvalde circuits, have been notified of the appointments for their several charges. B. HARRIS, P. E.

Chappell Hill District. FOURTH ROUND.

Caldwell, at Caldwell, Nov. 15, 16. Independence, at Rock Island, Nov. 22, 23. Giddings, at Hickory Grove, Nov. 29, 30. H. V. PHILPOTT. N. B.—The omission of Chappell Hill station is intentional. H. V. P.

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Austin, Texas, May 7, 1873.—my28tf

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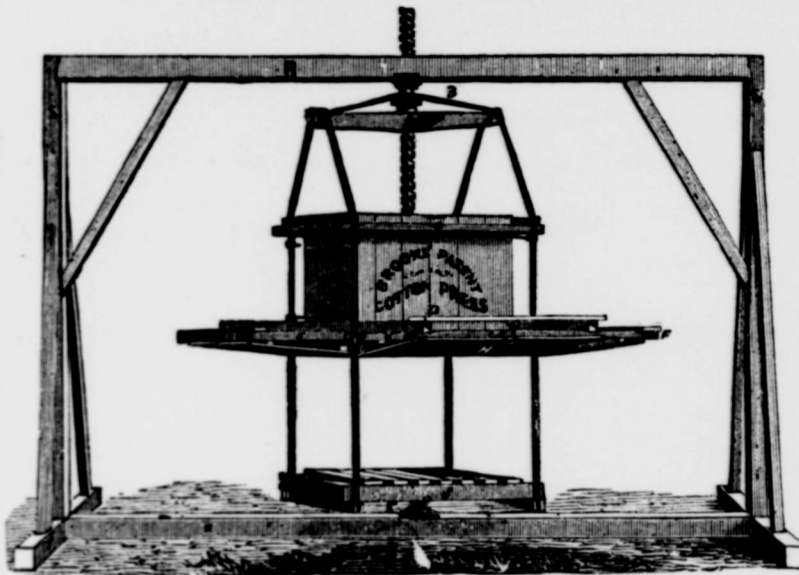
Leave } Connecting at Harrisburg with
GALVESTON } G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Col-
6:15 A. M. } umbus and the West, connect-
ing at Houston with Interna-
tional & G. Northern & Hous-
ton Texas Central Railways,
stopping only at Harrisburg.
Leave } ACCOMMODATION, stop-
GALVESTON } ping at all Stations.
7:45 A. M. }
Leave } Connecting with H. & Texas
GALVESTON } Central for St. Louis and
6:30 P. M. } points North.
Leave } Taking passengers from H. & T.
HOUSTON } C. R. R., connecting at Harris-
6:45 A. M. } burg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for
Columbus.
Leaves } Accommodation, connecting with
HOUSTON } G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harris-
2:20 P. M. } burg.
Leaves } Taking passengers from H. & T.
HOUSTON } Central, International, and Great
7:00 P. M. } Northern.
UNDAYS } Accommodation, leaves Galves-
Houston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves
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P. M.
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TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency,
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In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary; but in view of the strenuous efforts made by many parties to force less valuable articles on the market, we submit to you statements from the most experienced judges in Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by those who, from daily use, have the best opportunity of knowing its merits.

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

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

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

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

We have used it constantly in our Presses since its introduction, having found no other Tie that will compare with it in utility, durability and strength. From our own experience we can safely recommend it to planters as the best Tie we have seen.

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

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A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

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MERCHANTS' " } Galveston.
NEW WHARF " }

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