# Ohristam sdoborate． 

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Vol．XXI－No．34．］
galveston，texas，WEDNESDAY，JaNUARY．7， 1874.
［Whole No． 1074

Erxas Christian Gdrocate． SUBSCRIPTION： sa specie，Per Annam，in Advance．

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to epidemies．
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Rev．J．M．Wrikht for jears，and have always Rev．J．M．Wripht for years，and have al ways
had a hly h oplinion of him as a Christian man， a seholar．${ }^{\text {a }}$ preacher and a teacher．I take
pteasure in pommending him to public cont－ pleasure in commending him to public conil－
Hence and patronaze．，
Bishop MeTyetre，in a letter to one of the
 has iavor，as a Christian man，a minister，and
an edocator．He takes to teachins coner mone oparcues it co takesentoo teaching con atmore； o pareues it consecentiously，and what is so
ope is done toroughly．Ihve great hope
Your people，and 1 ame confident of my Bro．
 Wright for several years，as a minister of our
hureh and President of Athens，Female losti－ riend，and patrons of Clarksville Female
Ieademy in having secured him as fts Presi－ dent－beilevink that his education，aptituce to
fmpart instruetion， mpart instruetion，sis administrative eapai－
ty，combined with gentleness of namner and
nity purtiy of eharaeter，eminently，hit ham for that The Memphis Appecel sayss，＂Clarksvilie Fe．
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AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all xeeption : It will; or I see no reason why tt wH not. I ean now, after testing it over sixteen onths, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing it nerlts by building or reconstrueting their horse ots free of charge. Instructions, vis.a 1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of ralls used
2. Lay the worm of the fence, plactng the endt of the ralls on the opposite side of the post, tight and left, so as to give the fence the erook the post makes and no more; then lay on rall any other fence until it is four ralls high.
3. Take a stake or false post as hizh as the ther, whteh should be five and a half or six feet bove the ground ; place it on top the around and in loek of the fence opposite the main post ; pass wmediately above the fourth rall ; bring the wmediately above the fourth rall; bring the fle cut and break the wire ; then, with a palr of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, 80 as to brin the two posts together at the top.
4. $P$
4. Prize open the post at the top, insort the ralls elgowise and drive them down with an axe ; eontloue thus until tho fence is as high as to five and half feet hith. If destred, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the op rall ; fasten as before.
5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rafls, and inserting one of more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring oles through maln post with brace and blt, and then inserting the wire, tighten

## .

ic a trial, and if earefully put up, will defy the vorst stoek. Farm, County and State rights oan be had by applying to me, at ctappell ilill, W ashington county, Toxas.

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the country, makes further advertisement al most unncessary; but in view of the strenuous
efforts made ay many partles to fores less valueiforts made by many parties to forea hess valu-
able articess on the market, we submit to you
etatements from the most experienced juikes in
 tajse who fromin dally wee, have the best oppor
ISaliy of knowing tis metits.
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## PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANHUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. OHUROH, SOUTH...-BY THE ADVOOATE PUBLISHING OOMPANY.

Vol. XXI-No. 34.]
GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1874.
Whole No. 1074
the darkened nursery.
Thero's room enough in the nuisery now Twas erowded a ittile before; For whea the erib in the eoraer sat
Tue reckers came cl te to the door Bat the light was sweet and the air was soft, And the room was alled with cheer; For we all were eharmed to the ehosen spot By the votee of the baty dear.

## Where is tho sunshine

Where are the play thags gone?
What shall I do with my empty arms? sitting atone, alone:
What fhall $I$ do with the vacant crib?
Whero shall I set this ehair?
O, let me leave them there!
Fold the little garments, Lay them sottly by; Put away the playthings, Cheek the ehoking sigh.

Turn thee to thy duties, Take up life agaln By this preeicus pain.

Work-thy face full hea
Gise thy life to God :
Gise thy life to God;
Iftheou "kisss the rod."

## (1)ur *taterial Aesources.

## Steam Power for Tilling the Soil.

We are indebted to L. S. Bearce, Esq., Chairman of the Texas Steam Agricultural Club, of Houston, for a copy of the proceedings of the late meeting of the company. They evince a laudable desire upon the part of practical planters, farmers and capitalists to procure for Texas the advantages which she enjoys in an eminent degree for the employment of steam in the cultivation of the soil, which have been exemplified in other countries much less favorably adapted to the parpose. We cannot do better than submit a full copy of the report of the able and highly respectable committee named to draft a report upon its practicability, and the surest and most practical method the State can adopt, to introduce at the earliest day, and distribute over the State, the largest number of steam tackle and implements placed within the means of farmers. The committee say
"Being impressed with the fact that no enterprise can flourish, no country prosper, no people be happy or contented, without a due regard to agri-culture-the foundation of all succes -the mother of all the families of in-dustry-we have been induced to con sider the causes of the present prostration of this great agricultural State, and to apply ourselves to devise some means to raise her prostrate form to the level she deserves. As merchants, lawyers, citizens, we are greatly interested in some plan to alleviate the burdens under which she labors, and relieve the misfortunes that her sturdy sons are suffering. Agriculture must be successful, or every industry is We have the finest lands under the We have the fiest und sun, and we are not will or adm less industry among our farmers than those of other countries. We have been impelled to consider, therefore, the causes of prostration, and believe they are to be found in our agricultural system, caused by unreliable labor and machinery, which have entailed all their train of evils. There
proclaims the advent of a specific to reclaim the farms of the country from becoming waste lands, and the farmers paupers.

We have the best authority tha steam power has become so utilized a to be made to subserve the purposes of all the heavy work of the farm, with a great reduction in cost over the old method of horse and manual labor besides being far more efficient and reliable. One set of steam tackle of the double engine system, with three men will accomplish as much plowing and cultivation in one month as from fifteen to twenty-five men, and from thirty to fifty horses. The steam power and single set of tackle can be relied upon to accomplish the neces sary cultivation of one hundred or one thousand acres at the proper time, July, August, September or October, when the weather is hottest and weeds can be the easiest destroyed, and the most suitable seed buds be made for fall and winter sowing; but with our system of labor this cannot be accomplished with a cost or degree of certainty that will make the improved grasses or cereals a success. We begrasses or cereals a success.
lieve steam power for cultivation better adapted to our broad open fields and lands, free from stone, than the lands of those countries in which they are now being used with such astonishing success, and the introduction of such machinery to this State would double our crops of cotton, treble our food crops, and double our population every two years; working an entire change in our agricultural system, insuring crops against drouths, as well as excessive rain, and giving us such an active country circulation of money that would astonish every one.
The introduction of traction locomotive road and agricultural engines in the different neighborhoods, for all purposes of agriculture, would so stimulate and increase the products of good crops, as well as the staple, bringing success in reach of all who will labor, and thereby elevate the standard of agricultural labor, and make this Stat more desirable than any other for a thrifty emigration, bringing into cultivation and improving large additions of land each year-making home-grown food cheap and abundant, which is the rue source of wealth to a State.
The State should make the introduction of this power for agricultural purposes of primary importance, using all legitimate means to introduce from other countries that system of steam tackle which has established its supe-
riority, and proved itself practical, and is now in successful use in those countries, and adopt such means as will the soonest introduce into this country the manufacture of these en gines and agricultural implements adapted to steam power. The highest premium and the largest aid the State is justified in offering to any internal improvement enterprise should be granted to this.
One hundred sections of the unoccupied lands should be granted for every $\$ 100,000$ invested in the manufacture of these engines and implements, and the same proportion to every farmer and every company of farmers and citizens, who import these engines and tackle implements for actual use.
The farmer who imports for his own
use, or company of farmers or citizens who import for the use of the neighborhood, and the companies engaged in the manufacture of these traction ocomotive engines and implements, hould, by acts of the Legislature, re ceive all the aid and influence that is practical for a State to extend to any internal improvement enterprise, with the view of placing the farmer and his securities in a position to obtain money at the lowest rates of interest. The Legislature should make such enact ments as are practical to protect the agriculturalists or farmers from the home cross-road money lenders, as well as our better dressed city money shavers. Legislation, if possible, should me made to favor agriculture, so that capital and ability can be used profitbly in that direction.
We would recommend a Steam Ag ricultural Company to work their own land, to be organized and put in operation at once, to show to the eye the easy adaptation of steam power to all the circumstances of regular farm work, with its great advantage over horse power in cost, and the great su periority of the work done.

Tife Trade of Henderson and Van Zandt Counties.-The city of Tyler does a large wholesale and retail business with the people of these two counties, Much of their cotton and other produce finds its way to this place, and then finds a ready sale The people of these two counties, like he balance of mankind, are seeking heir own interest, and they are aware hat Tyler is the cheapest dry-goods nd grocery market in Eastern Texas. The liberality of our merchants has built her up a trade that has enriched them, built up the city, and at the same time been a blessing to the whole urrounding country. These good people will continue to bring their cotton o us and purchase their supplies from s, as long as we show them this same pen-handed, fair way of dealing. Our stocks of merchandise are full, and
prices low. Bring on your cotton, prices low. Bring on your cotton,
corn, fodder, oats, rye, butter, eggs, chickens, turkeys--anything and every-hing-and buy your next year's sup-plies.-Tyler Reporter.

The United States Revence Marine.-The number of vessels in the Revenue Marine Service, as shown by the report of the Chief of the Treas. ary Division, is thirty-four, of which wenty-eight are steamers, carrying ixty-two guns, 198 oflicers, and 860 men. The running expenses of the fiscal year were $\$ 985,30888$, from $\$ 2$,000 to $\$ 3,000$ less than formerly. During the year 210 vessels in distress were assisted; 109 lives were saved; 1605 vessels were seized for violation of law ; 30,543 vessels were boarded or examined, and valuable assistan as rendered in many other ways.
The Life-Saving Service at present comprises eighty-one stations, on the Long Island, and New Jersey.

The connection of the system of storm signals of the Signal Service of the army with the Life-Saving Service, as contemplated by the act of March 3, 1873, has been effected at several stations on the New Jersey coast.-N. N. Christian Advocate.

Mexia as a Trading Point. Two years have demonstrated the fact that Mexia is one of the best markets for the sale of produce, and for the purchase of supplies, that the interior

The accumulation of capital and usiness qualifications have built up the town despite every drawback it had to encounter. We do not hesitate to say that no town in the State, doing an equal amount of business, excels Mexia or clever and accommodating business men.
Our merchants have been long known and esteemed by the people trading with them, and we have no " wild cat" neerns in the place.
A bank, with abundant capital and moneyed facilities, conducted by polite and business like proprietors and clerks, furnishes the means for purchasing the crops, and a railroad at hand carries the produce to market and brings supplies in return. Thus are our facilities for accommodating the producer unexcelled by any place in this section of Texas. A few more years will add still greater inducements to those we already possess.-The Ledger.

Immigration.-The total number of persons of foreign birth who, in he year ending June 30,1873 , decided to make the United States their future home, is 459,803 , of whom 275 ,792 were males, and 184,011 females, eing an increase of 54,997 , or $13 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. over the immigration of the iscal year 1872. The largest increase rom any country was 25,734 , or 18 1-5 per cent., from Germany, while from England the excess over the previous year was 5037 , or $7 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and from Ireland 8612, or $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The increase from France was nearly 59 per cent., being 9317 in 1872, and 14,798 in 1873 . If the average value of an immigrant, as stated in the report above referred to, be $\$ 800$, the economical value of this addition to our population in the past year amounts to $\$ 367,842,400 .-N$. F. Christian Advocate.

The State Journal says: "Some of the Swedes of our city are building a neat little church near the public square, corner of Ash and Colorado streets. This portion of the population is increasing daily, and we are glad to learn that they have received donations from several of our citizens for this important work."

Williamson county has a large population of Swedish settlers, whose fine farms and comfortable residences speak in unmistakable terms of their industry and prosperity. Our me* chanical work-shops prosper under their industrious and economical management, and hundreds of these desirable settlers will, in a few years, become of our population with a cordial welcome from every cosmopolitan in the land.Record.

We can safely challenge any city of the same size in the United States to show more valuable buildings in course of erection than Brenham. The hard times we hear so much about does not prevent enterprising gentlemen from investing their rusty dollars in fine brick buildings. The truth is that there is now more hard money in Texas than ever before.-Times.

## (Oux Outlook.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

-The Virginia Conference held its session in Norfolk, Nov. 26 -Dec. 2. Bishop Keener presided. The Rev. P. A. Peterson, writing to the Nashmade a decidedly favorable impression on the coníerence and people. He preached with power, and presided in a way to secure harmony and promote the dispatch of business. We expected you, but alas for human expectations! Alas for our want of ubiquity ! We could not be at both the Virginia and Alabama Conferences-and we had to be at the latter. We should have been delighted to be present at the session in Norfolk. We have not received the minutes in full; but the statistics show that there are 44,574 white members (as we count)-ircreases, 1295 ; 636 colored (as we count)-increase, 37 ; colored (as we count)-increase, ${ }^{\text {at }}$ tized: infants, 1158-last year, 1040 adults, 2092-las. year, 2069. Sun-day-schools, 537 - last Jear, 5.53 teachers, 5698 -last year, 5620 ; scholars, 29,981-last year, 29,456. Vol umes in libraries, 56,922 . Value of requisites, $\$ 18,300$ 80. Vi-itors taken 4164. Money expended for Sunday schools, $\$ 10,74521$. The delegates to the General Conference were instruct ed to oppose the memorial of the Board of Missions, asking for the entire controt of all appropriations for Missions, Domestic and Foreign. It resolved to try to raise the $\$ 15,000$ asked for next year by the Board. Bishop Doggett was present, and was heartily welcomed by his old associates.
Among the transfers we notice the
name of Herman Ebers, who comes name of Herman Ebers, who comes to the Texas Con'erence, and has
been apponted to the German work in Galveston.
-The North Mississippi Conference held its session at Grenada, Nov 26-Dec. 2, 18t3. Bishep Paine
White members, 25,800 -increas 719 ; local preachers, 212 (not 205)
decrease, 1 ; adulfs baptized, 1376 (not 1455 ) -last year, 2140 ; infants, 806 (not 770)--last year, 876. Sun day-schools, 253 - last year, 237 teachers, 1259 -last year, 1251; scholars, 9541 -last year, 9432 . Necessary for claimants, $\$ 2725$-last year, $\$ 2600$; collected, $\$ 1949.55$-last year, \$2011.80. For missions, \$2594 80last year, $\$ 2828.10$. Moneys expend ed for Sunday-schools, $\$ 2286.60$; number of churches, 301 ; number of sit tings, 100,003; value of churches, $\$ 383,332$; number of parsonages, 18 ; value of parsonages, $\$ 22,200$; other property, $\$ 19,520$; Bishops' fund, \$1021.45 ; Cor tracts, $\$ 26.10$; minis terral education, $\$ 322.50$; for the poor $\$ 295.95$; other objects, $\$ 9130.30$ books sold, $\$ 1672.45$; periodicals tak $\mathrm{en}, 2,517$; sularies of presiding elders, $\$ 10,512$; receipts, $\$ 7483.85$; deficiencies, $\$ 3028.15$; salaries of preach-
ers in chaige, $853,309.50$; receipts, ers in chaige, $\$ 35,309.50$; receipts,
$\$ 38,786.60$; deficiencies, $\$ 14,522.90$. Delegates to the next General Conference are: Clerical, J. J. Wheat, Philip Tuggle, W. P. Barton, A. C Allen, T. Y. Ramsey ; reserves, J. H Brooks, Amos Kendall. Lay, L. C Garland, H. W. Foote, R. C. Clark, O. J. Moore, W. E. Tomlinson; re serves, J. L. S. Hill, G. E. Kesey,
II. G. Crozier. Next session will be held at Aberdeen.
-The Alabama Conference held its session at Selma,
op Marvin presided.
White members,
779; colored member, 861 -increase 55; local preachers, 26 -decrease 12; adults baptized, 1838-last year, 1489 ; infants baptized, 091 -last year 1167; Sunday-schools, 300 -last year, 279; teachers, 2027-last year, 1738; volumes in libraries, 21,545 ; requisites,
\$3876; visitors taken, 2889; money expended on Sunday-schools, $\$ 4926.15$; number of churches, 445 ; number of sittings, 115,479; value of churches, $\$ 114,700$; parsonages, 36 ; value of parsonages, $\$ 69,200$; other property, 170,206 ; for bishops' fund, $\$ 1324.83$; necessary for claimants, $\$ 8100$-last year, $\$ 8100$; collected for claimants, $\$ 4,112.93$-last year, $\$ 5407.70$; for missions, $\$ 4559.75$-last year, $\$ 5523$. . 50 ; for tracts, $\$ 254.45$; ministerial education, $\$ 623.90$; for the poor, $\$ 3$, 339.82 ; for other objects, $\$ 24,852.43$ books sold, $\$ 651.46$; periodicals taken, 069: salaries of presiding elders, $13,517.16$; of preachers, $\$ 74,152.80$ The next session is to be held at Opeika.
Delegates to the General Conference. Clerical-Thos. O. Summers, W. A.
MeCarty, M. S. Andrews, J. Hamil MeCarty, M. S. Andrews, J. Hamil ton, W. A. Shapard. Reserves-A Briggs.
Lay-R. H. Powell, A. A. Coleman, Rev. J. G. Motley, T. J.S. Kimbrough, I. A. Stollenwreck. Reserves
-L. W. Reeves, F. Law, Rev. M. Padgett, J. Chain, B. A. Rush.
-The session of the Mississippi Conferrnce commenced at Brandon, Miss., Dec. 10, and closed on the evening of the 15th, Bishop Wightman presiding.
The following statistics were reported: White members, 19,656increase, 1674; colored members, none -decrease, 69; local preachers, 166 decreast, 3 ; infants baptized, 1116last year, 987 ; adults, 1180 --last year, 1142 ; Sunday-schools, 185-last year 183; teachers, 1184-last year, 1008 sholars, 7319-last year, 6261. Nee essary for claimants, $\$ 4200$-last year,
$\$ 5650$. Collected, $\$ 1958.30$ - last $\$ 5650$. Collected, $\$ 1958.30$ - last
year, $\$ 2210.05$. For missions, $\$ 1817.80$ -last year, 1650.50 .
Delegates to the General Conference.
Clerical-C. G. Andrews, Harvey F. Johnson, Henderson H. Montgomery, Wm. E. M. Linfield, Ioshua T. Heard. Reserves-Wm. H. Watkins, Wm. I C. Hurinicut, Wm. B. Hines

Lay-Wm. L. Nugent, Jas. E. Jagers, Alonzo G. Mayers, Thomas Christian, J. Harvey Thompson. Re-
serves-Elijah C. Postell, Irvin Mil serves-Elijah C. Postell, Irvin Mil-
ler, Leonard K. Barber, Geo. Nicholson, S. B. Watts.
-The North Carolina Conference held its session at Goldsboro, Dec. $10-$ 16, Bishop Keener presiding. Dr Craven was, as usual, Secretary.
Delegates to the General Conference W. S. Black, N. H. D. Wilson, L. S. Burkhead, S. D. Adams. ReservesE. A. Yates, J. W. North

Lay-D. T. M. Jones, E. J. Lily J. W. Hays, F. C. Robbins, Dr. T. C Smith, W. D. Rountree. Reserves-
Dr. J. B. Beekwith, Wm. Paylor, W. Dr. J. B. Beekwith, Wm. Paylor, W
J. Parker.

## episcopal.

-The elections under the Irish Church Act for the General Synod are now over, and the diocesan returns are published. The issue has been raised chiefly on the question of revision. There is a great preponder-
ance of the lay vote in favor of a ance of the lay vote in favor of a
moderate revision, but the majority of the clergy changes as are demanded.
-None of the Episcopal churches in Washington city have made any decided advances in the direction of Ritualism, but a new chapel over a store at the corner of Nineteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue has been opened, with a view to ritualistic ob servances. Rev. Father Reeve Hob-
bie is the officiating priest. It was bie is the officiating priest. "t was
originally intended to have "a low celebration of the holy eucharist" every morning, but at the request of
Bishop Whittingham that design ha been for the present abandoned, and some modifications made in the accessories of the service.
-The Queen may have intended to give the Dean of Canterbury some moral support by her late act in Scotland. The following is a description of her communion in the parish church of Crathie (Presbyterian.) The Sovereign was present at the half-yearly sacramental services ; and after the introductory devotional exerc'ses and sermon by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, left the royal pew in the gallery, accompanied by the Countess of Errol, Hon. Mary Pitt, and Hon. Flora McDonald, walked down stairs and entered the minister's pew. The Queen presented her token to Dr. Robertson, her Chamberlain, who is one of the elders. In due course the elements of bread and wine were handed to Her Majesty in common with other communicants, and partaken of. She kept her seat until two verses of the
103 d psalm were sung, and Dr. Tay103 d psalm were sung, and Dr. Tayor had addressed the commal Castle. This is the first time the Queen has received the sacrament in a Presbyterian place of worship, and speaks volumes.

## sodtherx presbyterian.

-At the Synod of Texas, whioh met in Houston Dec. 3, according to the Christian Observer, the
Narrative showed progress in additions by examinations and letter; increase in systematic contributions; improvements in Sabbath-sehool and prayer meetings; increasing call for the stated means of grace, and an inadequate supply. Two ministers have died from infirmity, and one in his maturity.
Austin
Austin College was reported by President Luckett as in successful operation with two assistant professors and seventy students. Remaining debt of some $\$ 1200$ unpaid. A commission of nine was appointed with full power to take into consideration the removal, select a location, and remove, if the way be clear. President Luckett was cordially commended o our churches in securing aid to complete the endowment of the "Baker Professorship." Thanks were voted him for his untiring efforts as financial agent, for donating six hundred dol-
lars of his salary, and to all who have lars of his salary, and to all who
contributed outside our bounds.

## coxGREGATIONAL.

-The California Gongregational churches have taken a step forward in organizing a woman's board of missions for the Paeific coast, and already local auxiliary societies are forming at different points. The Pacifie puts the facts relating to the work generally in concise shape: "The Christian women of our country have entered this mission field with alacrity. Allion dollars is gathered by them each year and expended in this effort. More than two hundred Christian women have given themselves to the
nork, and are already teaching their 'sters the glad tidings. And already mo e than two hundred heathen women have been induced to join the but as teachers. Already nearly two hundred schools for heathen women have been established, and the number o whom the Gospel is spoken is le be heartily welcomed to share in this new branch of missionary enterprise.

## naptist.

-The pastor of the Lexington, Ky, Baptist chureh, Rev. L. B. Woolfolk, has inaugurated rather a unique method
of providing for its poor. He bas of providing for its poor. He has secured several hundred dollars, with which he has purchased about a dozen
knitting machines. These are to be knitting machines. These are to be who find it difficult to obtain employment during the winter. The mite society of the charch will furnish material, and a deacon, Shelby Wilson,
will dispose of the socks, gloves, ete., and pay the families for their work. In this way it is hoped to aid many worthy but poor members who would not like to be otherwise dependents on their more fortunate fellow-members.
-In France truth is at work. In the Baptist church at Demainy in the northefn part, seven new converss were baptized on the 17th of Septerwber. During the baptism the audience were visibly moved, aud a political journal gave an account of it in the kindest terms. The Papal pilgrimages, also, are producing a reaction. Several Catholic families have been influenced by them to attend worship regularly at the Protestant chapel. On the 21 st two native pastors were ordained at this church. The chapel was more than full. Most of the audience shed tears, and many after the service said to the pastor, "Sir, we understand now the truth of the Protestant religion." The spirit of persecution is being aroused, but none are looking back, and a dozen or so are expected to go forward in baptism. At Paris, hive were baptized on the gathe Mere, too, a political journal gave a fals
minute account of the baptism.
-Not less that seventy-five persons have professed conversion at the meeting in progress at the Second Baptist chureh, Richmond, Va.

The movement in regard to employing the theological students in evangelical work in Chicago, has been enthusiastically approved, and a Pro-
visional Committee appointed to draw visional Committee appointed to draw
up a constitution, and take steps towards inaugurating the plan.
-There is a Baptist chureh in one of the Western States the members of which are reputed to be worth an aggregate of $\$ 6,000,000$, which can not afford to pay for a pastor the sum of 8400.-Christian Index.

Rev. Geo. E. Pentecost says, in the Baptist Union, that it is absurd for any one longer to deny that there is a large and respectable minority, including both laymen and elergymen, within regular Baptist churehes who dissent from the doctrine and practice of close communion. But it is yet an unsolved question, what is to be the status of these brethren in the churches. If open communion is a violation of the Word of God, Mr. Pentecost
maintains that they must be treated as transgressors of the ehurch discipline if it is not such a violation, then full liberty must be allowed them. Which course will the close communists follow ?

## catholic.

-The Pope, still smarting under imaginary hardships, has issued an Encyclical, in which, referring to the consecration of Bishop Reinkens, he declares the act of consecration, perCormed by a Jasenist heretic, to be null and void, and passes sentence of excommunication against the Bishop, his electors, aiders and abettors. Well, what of it!-N.I. Ch. Advocate.
-Bishop Hennessy, of Kansas, has prohibited dancing in that diocese at Catholic fairs and festivals, stating that hereafter churches will be built without daneing.
-The property of the Jesuits in Rome has been confiscated by the talian government. They all have a right to a pension; the brothers, wenty-nine in number, are entitled, each of them, to three hundred lires. The fathers receive six hundred lires. The effect of the state proceedings on
the continent of Europe will be a ne continent of Europe wit to land, Ireland and America.

The Dan of Canterbury discovered at Yale Cellege a Syriae manuscript more than four hundred pages, value to him in completing his dietionvaiue to him in compl.
ary of that lavguage.

## WEST TEXAS OONFERENGE.

The West Texas Conference met this year at Lockhart, Caldwell county. We had expected to have made the trip from Austin, with Bishop Kavanaugh and Dr. Sargent, by stage, but were detained in Austin until Thursday morning. Our thirty miles' ride on horseback, though lonely, was pleasant in the scenes and association it recalled. Every road and trail across the "Big Prairie" reminded us of brethren with whom we had labored in other days-of meetings we had attended, and of revivals in which we had taken part. More than one of those with whom we labored in those lay's have crossed the river, and many whe s'ere converted at these mecting are now wearing the crown in heaven. In looking back on the years of our earthly pifgrimage, the heart takes sweeter satisfiction over toils endured and good for souls accomplished than pleasures experienced and hours of ease enjoyed.

We reached Lockhart late in the evening, and was permitted to enjoy, as well as be profited by, one of Bishop Kavanaugh's evangelical sermons. The cordial greeting of the brethren made us feel at home. Among then we met our old friend and fellow-laborer, Brother Potter. We remember well the hour when he was converted. We had little thought then that the mourner over whom we prayed would be in after years an earnest, devoted, and useful preacher on our great frontier. God suits his workmen for thei task. The men who bear the gospel out on our Western border give proof of their ministry amid perils which test their devotion. More than once Brother Potter and his associates have encountered these dangers. May they long be spared to preach salvation along the line of Western civilization.
On Friday morning we found the conference at work, Bishop Kavanaugh presiding, with W. J. Joyce Secretary, and O. A. Fisher, Assistan Secretary, performing promptly their important work.
In this conference, also, there was no Committee on Memoirs required. ( iod had spared his workmen. The $\mathrm{re}_{1}$ 2orts of the preachers were hopeful in $t$ heir tone, and encouraging in the result. 9 they exhibited.
The following, furnished by the Secretar $\mathbf{v}$, shows the statistical standing of this' conference :
White m embers, 3433 ; baptismsadults, 144 ; infants, 150 ; local preachers, 44 ; Sume lay-schools, 42; scholars, 1701; colored members, 35. Money for Sunday-sel 1001s, $\$ 505.50$; missionary money, $\$: 150.97$, with $\$ 434.50$, anniversary, an t one Spanish pony, valuing the pony at $\$ 25$. The collection for the year is $\$ 1385.72$-something over 40 cents per member. Collection for cont rence claimants, $\$ 468.05$; collected o. $\mathbf{2}$ bishops' fund, $\$ 222.89$; amounts as sersed for ministerial support, $\$ 15,345$; receipts, $\$ 11,052.29$.
This report shows that the West Texas Conference bears the banner this year in missionary collections. Forty cents per member, however, is not a very heavy drain on the liberality of the church, but in reporting that figure, the West Texas Conference is in advance of its sisters. We trust
this fact will stir the others up to good works.
We were informed that Corpus
Christi, under the pastorate of Brother A. H. Satherland, reported $\$ 2$ missionary money per member. Each charge in Texas might do as well if the preacher and people would make active and earnest effort. When all reach this standard, Texas will send up an offering of $\$ 100,000$.
The entire claim of the preachers was not met, but the receipts compared well with other portions of the work. The fact, however, that the church in West Texas closed the past year with a debt of over $\$ 4000$ due to preachers for services rendered, ought to arouse each board of stewards in its bounds to a sense of their responsible position.
This conference embraces a large Mexican population, and we were re joiced to learn that the efforts to bring them under the influence of the gospel are yielding encouraging results. In the list of appointments, our readers will observe the Corpus Christi Mexi can Mission. It already number eighteen members. The pastor who labored at that point last year reports hem faithful and consistent Christians. Family religion is observed among them, and each home has its altar. This organization will be the nucleus of an important work.
The Missionary Anniversary was held on Saturday night. The Bishop made the address, and the editor took up the collection. The amount has been given in the statistical report. In view of the size of the congregation, and the ability of the church, we consider this one of the best collec tions taken up this year. If the Missionary Secretary had been present, we are not sure but West Texas would have surpassed the very "chiefest" of the other conferences.
This conference is raising a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans and the worn-out preachers. The association held its annual meeting on Monday night. Several hundred dollars were secured. It is a work which commends itself to every Christian heart. Other conferences should make similar provision for those who give their strength and time to the work of saving souls.
After an appropriate address by the Bishop, the appointments were announced, and the next morning the preachers were on their way to their appointed fields.

Lockhart, where the conference was held, is a beautiful town. Its well-known springs supply an abundance of water, and the live-oaks, which are protected from the "woodman's ax," add to the beauty of the square and to many of the private houses.
We met during the session many of our old friends, with whom, in other days, we "took sweet counsel." It was a joy to worship with them once more on earth.
Our stay was rendered especially pleasant by the kindness of Gen. T. F. Collins and his family, to whose hospitable home we were assigned His old Louisiana friends will be glad to hear of his health, and to learn that he and his son are prospering at their
profession. We hope that Lonisiana and its sister States will send us maty more such contributions to our population.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

## From Dec. 27 to Jan. 3.

Adams \& Keonard, Dallas-Anwered by letter.
Rev J B McFerrin, D D, Nashville -Glad to hear from you; write again. Rev H S Thrall, Brenham-Misionary report and communication will be inserted as soon as space can be ound. Thanks.
Rev John S Mathis, Henderson-2 sub. cribers. Thank you. Hope you will send us one hundred this year.
Rev P W Gravis, Comanche-We wish those Advocate hens the very best success. Tise two names sent have been duly entered.
Rev J J Shirley-Your paper is changed to Weatherford, as you intruct.
Rev J G Walker, Seguin-1 subscriber ; $\$ 2.00$ postoflice money order ; erly appointments.
Rev 'T Gilmore, Avant Prarieubscriber; $\$ 2.00$ currency. Thanks. Hope to hear from you often.
Rev T Wbitworth-2 letters; obituary. Will attend to the other matter a soon as we can see the parties.
Rev T G A Tharp, Ennis-Change postoffice to Lampasas.
Rev J B McFerrin, D D, Nash ville-Will insert with pleasure.
Moses Davis, Kimball-Renewal. Glad to learn you prize the Advocate o highly. Have contin sed as you request. Can you not send more subscribers.

Rev W J Joyce-Round of appoint ments.
Rev R W Kennon, Brenham-Have entered name of J M Hill as you direct. Have sent the book to Brenham. Rev W J Joyce, San Marcos-Have sent paper to Brother Vest as you request. Hope he will furnish us a good ist.

Rev G L Tucker, Rockwall-4 subcribers. Thank you. If all will work with a will, we will have 10,000 subscribers by spring.

Rev D Morse, Marshall-3 subscribers. Hope to have a large list from your district. Will comply with your suggestion respecting obituary.
Rev A H Redford, D.D, NashvilleWill take pleasure in aiding the movement.
James Haley, Moffitt-We have changed your paper to Moffitt, but as you failed to give the postoffice from whence it is changed, we are sending it to both places.
Rev A J Potter, Lockhart-1 subcriber; $\$ 2.25$ currency. Thank you We look for a large list from you
Rev W C Johnson, Memphis-1 subscriber ; \$1 currency. Thank you for kind words. The Methodist is one of our choice exchanges.
Rev M D Fly, Waxabachie-2 subscribess. Thank you. We will send the paper to widows of preachers at half price.
Rev E F Boone, Larissa-3 subcribers; $\$ 6$ coin. Thanks. Hope to hear often from you this year.
Rev W T Merriwether, Prairie Lea-1 subscriber. Thanks. Send more.
Rev S A Whipple, Oso-Change in postoffice made
Rev R H II Burnett, Fort Worth2 subscribers. Thanks. Send us many. Obituary.
Rev E L Armstrong, Jasper-1 subscriber. We deplore with you the wretched condition of the mails in Southeast Texas. Were it otherwise, we would have scores of new names on our list.

Rev Jno S Gillett, San Antonio Round of appointments.
Rev J Fred Cox, Bryan-1 sub-
put it down at Bryan. The "commercial" was omitted during the absence of the editor at conference. It is now restored, and will be attended to prompt-
ly. We know its importance.
Dr Jno L Reed-1 subscriber and \$2 currency.
Rev T B Buckingham, Plantersville -1 subscriber. Change made as you instruct.
Rev W A Sampay, Weatherford2 subscribers. Send by postoffice order, making best arrangements you can in exchanging specie for currency. Give rates in letter containing order.
Rev EF Boone, Larissa-1 subscriber. Thanks. If all will work, our list will soon be doubled.
Rev W R D Stockton-3 subscribers. Will send to the party you name free. Prof W B Page, Crockett- $\$ 2$ cur-

Rev J II Mims, Hockley-1 subseriber. All right; send more.
Rev J F Hines, Waxalachie-Marriage notice. Will look over the matter you name. Hope to hear from you respecting the other matter soon.
Rev W W Jar-d-Office changed
Rev W G Nelms, Burton-1 subRev W Nelms, Burton- 1 sub-
seriber. Thanks. Hope to hear from you often.
Rev J Carpenter, Belton-Change made.

Rev G W Graves-Have changed he office as you cirect.
J P Standifer, Waco-Name entered. Can you not send us more?
Wm Headen, Corpus Ghristi-Renewal of subscription, and draft for $\$ 2.00$ specie. Thanks. Would be glad if all our subscribers would renew promptly.
Thos II Wesson, Galveston-1 subscriber; $\$ 2.00$ currency.
Rev Jesse Hord, Goliad-1 subscriber. Thanks; send more.
E H Cushing, Houston-Editor will call.
The Bible in Bengal.- - decision of the Bengal Government in favor of Bible circulation in that immense presidency, numbering some $65,000,000$, has just been given by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir George Campbell. It is addressed to the convener of the committee of the Calcutta Bible Society, and is to the following effect: "Sir-With reference lowing effect: "Sir-With reference
to the Rev. J. E. Carlyle's letter, dated July 10,1873 , offering to supply copies of the Bible to the libraries of all the schools and coileges in Bengal, I am to convey the thanks of the Lieutenant Governor for the society's offer. The Bible is already in the library of some government schools and colleges; but as government has no specific information whether it is supplied in all, the Director of Public Instruction will be requested to assist you in distributing English and vernacular copies of the Bible to all govracular copies of the bible to all govthink proper to supply them. The think proper to suppiy them. The
dispatches of the home government, quoted by you, plainly lay down that the Bible should be kept in the libraries of government schools and colleges." The only exception made to this general principle by the government is in reference to the village patshallas or primary school, where, "it is feared" by the government that a general distribution might "arouse suspicion, and do very little good."Christian Intelligencer.
-The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dexter, of the American Board, arrived at Yokohama on Sunday, October 26 th. They will locate at Kobe. The Baptist mission was re-enforced by the arrival of Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur by the same steamer. Mrs. Benton also arrived to join the American Home in Yokohama, under the auspices of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America, over which Mrs. Pruyn has charge.

## Eorrespondeuce.

A Suggestion to the Editor, and a Proposition to Teachers.
The reading matter in the Advocate is well arranged. The departments are distinet, and the classification is strictly regarded. The place of an article depends on the subject, and each article appears in its place. Such a plan saves time, and gives pleasure. There is no loss nor worry occasioned by having to liunt for a particular item.
But is there not a department lacking? We have "Material Resources," "Outlook," "Correspondence," "Sun-day-school," "Boys ," and Girls," "News," "Answers," "Advertisements," and "Special Notices." And in the midst of all these-in the very middle part, indeed-is the "Editorial Department." It is the heart of all, giving life, and warmth, and spirit, and power; it is redolent of peace and love ; it inspires faith, and kindles zeal; it preaches piety and principle; commends and illustrates the Christian graces, and stimulates the church to purify herself, and to evangelize the world.

The physiologist, blindfolded, examines a head, and identifies the owner by the size and shape of the hand. The naturalist, from a bone, sketches an animal, or from a leaf describes a tree in its entirety. In its "make-up," and on its face, the ADvocate proclaims character. Though voiceless, it speaks a language easy of interpretation. Fach number is an outline chart of its manager. It tells of order, | full; will, full; concentration, large; firmness, large; hope, very full; and reverence, and conscientiousness, and the moral affections, in calm and happ $f$ equipoise.
Thus constructed and edited, compact, symmetrical and vitalized, the paper starts forth on its errand of blessing, and carries light and joy to the homes and hearts of Texas Methodists.
Who can estimate the value of such an agent in the work of social and moral reformation? Who can tell its efficiency as a factor in solving the grand problems of Christian civilization? Who in the family, or who in the ministry, can afford to be without an auxiliary so potent in the dissemination of knowledge, and in the enforcement of truth? Verily, it is priceless; and yet the question recurs : "Is there not something wanting?" Will the editor allow a suggestion? For deference sake, will put it interrogatively.

Can the departments now existing be condensed, and space be thus found for an "Educational Department?" Is such a department desirable? Would its introduction be an improvement? School questions are, by eminence, the questions of to-day. No disparagement is intended as respects other spheres and other labors. The maker, the expounder, and the administrator of law, are ordained, and are honorable. The press and public opinion are legitimate and potential adjuncts to the legislative, judicial and executive powers. The church and the puipit are heaven-appointed and faith and love of all men, with the high sanction of a Divine origin for the declared purpose of accomplishing the Divine will. This is all true, and much more might be said just as true. Still, every reflecting mind concedes that aback of this, and fundamental to this, there is something to be done. To the school and the school teacher that something is committed. The child is to be trained, disciplined and indoctrinated. This work-this delicate and difficult work-must be done before the child is a proper subjeet of friend is in illustration. The agenta
of the civil law, and the ministers of the law of grace, may work and should work in the garden overgrown with noxious weeds. School and teacher must keep the garden free from the weeds, and have it filled with beautiful plants grown from those good seeds which are "the word of the kingdom."
Many, perhaps all, of the readers of the Advocate would feel interest and find profit in the information contained in an educational department.
It is possible that some do not know the condition of Texas as regards her educational interests. A simple statement might give pleasure, might awaken energy, might quicken enterprise, might lead to thoughts and plans of consecration and usefulness. As an example, take some facts from the "Ninth Census," and from the "Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1872."
In 1870 the whole population was 818,579 . Of these, 189,423 could not read, and 221,703 could not write. Of this large multitude of unfortunate "illiterates," the number over twentyone years old was 94,818 colored, and 37,450 white. To supply this vast population with instruction, and to enlighten this dark and overshadowing mass of ignorance, there were reported in all 548 schools, and 706 teachers. Out of the thousands withIn the school age, only 23,076 were in school, at a cost of $\$ 414,880$. (See school, at a cost of $\$ 414,880$. (See
"Census," Table xxxiv., page 502.)
Census, Table xxxiv., page 502.)
Other facts throw light upon this picture and relieve it. The press had an aggregate circulation of 55,250 copies, making a copy to 14.8 persons. There were 732 imprisonments, or 1 to 1118.2 persons; and 260 convictions, or 1 to 3143.3 persons. In all Texas there were only 202 paupers, or 1 to 4052.3 persons ! and one-balf of these were colored, and one-eighth were foreigners! Since 1870 the population has increased at least one-quarter of a has increased at least one-quarter of a
million, and other interests have advanced in the same ratio.
On December 10, 1871, Hon. J. C. DeGress, State Superintendent, reported the school population at 191,-
000 , with an attendance upon public 000 , with an attendance upon public
schools of 63,504 , and 3,687 certifischools of 63,504 , and 3,687 certifi-
cates issued to teachers cates issued to teachers. (See "Commissioner's Report," 1872, page 327.)
But, per contra, the Commissioner of Education for the United States, Hon. John Eaton, Ir., gives a note of alarm. He reports so Nobmal aly nine sehools for "Secondary Inalry nine sehools for "Secondary instruction;" nine schools for "Supe-
rior Instruction of Females;" and rior Instruction of Females;" and
six "Universities, Colleges, and Colsix "Universities, Colleges, and Col-
legiate Departments." Teachers and others, whose duty it was to report to him, must have been indifferent or negligent.
Of the twenty-four institutions reported by Mr. Eaton the following is a tabulated showing:
Relly. Denom. No. Sch'ls. Teachers. Sehol'rs. $\underset{\text { Presbyterian....... } 1}{1}$
Maptist...
Nothodist.
$\frac{4}{35}$

98
50
$\overline{669}$
1045
Rom. Catholic... 8
90
These are dry figures, but they seak eloquently. They tell their own testants are not as aetive and resolved testants are not as active and resolved
to control the educational element as are the Romanists. It is only in Proare the Romanists. It is only in Pro-
testant countries that the Catholics testant countries that the Catholics
foster schools. They are not the friends of learning; ; but they know that the tuitional period is the formative period. If they can educate the children, they will, by and by, control the grown people.
If the editor will provide a department, it is proposed that the teachers furnish contribations to fill it. It will be a medium for the interchange of ean state his plans, methotl, and pro-
cesses. One succeeds in teaching spelling, while many others fail and are grieved. Let the successful one tell hove he manages. It will help those who feel that they have "been benting the air." So it is with reading. geography, grammar, history, and writing. Is drawing taught in a school: Give plan and results. How do you keep scholars interested? How do
you cultivate the expressive faculties? you cultivate the expressive faculties?
What is your basis of elassification? And so, ad infinitum.
The suggestion, and proposition growing out of it, are respeetfully submitted. What say you, Mr. Editor? and you, teachers of Texas?
E. D. Pitts.

Cinappell Hill, Dec. 23, 1873.

## Texas University.

The second meeting of the Board of Curators was held in the basement of the Methodist church, in the eity of
Austin, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873, pursuant to the call of the President.
Present-R. W. Kenion, of the Texas Conference, President; J. M. Binkley, of the Trinity Conference; J. W. DeVilbiss, of the West Texas
Conference ; W. G. Veal, proxy of Conference; W. G. Vcal, proxy of Thomas Stanford, of the Northwest Curator ex-officio, Secretary.
The meeting was called to order by R. W. Kennon, and was opened with prayer by J. M. Binkley.
Trom the duties of the chair relieved from the duties of the chair on ac-
count of severe indisposition. On motion of W. G. Veal, F. M. Stovall was elected President pro tem.
W. B. Norris, President of the Board of Trustees, was introduced, and invited to address the meeting in behair
of the Board which he represented
He presented an encouraging statement of the financial condition of the University, and gave the probable sources of income from which the sources of income from fould derive support.
He also presented the schedule of salaries for the several professorships, agreed on by the Board of Trustees. He stated that the Curators in electing professors must stipulate:

1. That their position gave them no claim whatever upon the real estate or moneyed investments of the institumoney
tion.
2. 
3. That the close of each scholastic year limits the claims of that year, and that no claims for aceumulated deficits in salary will be recognized; but the Trustees engage to do all in their power to meet the promised salary each professor each year in fall.

He further stated that the Board had determined to conduct the financial interests of the institution on the most economical basis; that it was their purpose to hold intact the landed and moneyed endowment of the institution, expending only its revenues; that they would put forth every effort for its enlargement, and that they would publish annually a full statement of all receipts and expenditures, that the smallest donor to the University might see that his gift was judiciously At the close of his address, W. B. Nerris was invitol to remain during the remainder of the session.
A proposal to recommend to the Board of Trustees the immediate employment of proper agent or agents
awakened much discussion, which was participated in by J. W. DeVilbiss, W. G. Veal, R. W. Kennon, and F. A. Mood. The further consideration of the subject was postponed for the
The chairman announced the elec. tion of profussors to fill the several chairs to be in order.
F. A. Mood, Regent, was elected nem. con., Professor of Mental and Soral Philosophy.
Soveral nominations were made for the chair of Pure and Applied Mathe-
matics. After a full discussion of the claims and qualifications of the several gentlemen nominated, the ballot was cast, and B. E. Chrietzberg, A. M., at present Provisional Profescor of that chair, was elected.
Nominations were made for the chair of Eaglish Language and Litrature, and after discussion of the qualifications of the gentlemen nominated, on motion of F. A. Mood, election was postponed to a future meeting.

On motion of the same, postponement of the election of Professor of Physical Science was also ordered.
Nominations to fill the chair of Ancient Languages were declared in order. After discussion of the qualifications of the gentlemen nominated, the ballot was cast, and Rev. George F. Round, A. M., Reetor of Cokesbury School, South Carolina, was elected.
Nominations to fill the chair of Physiology, Hygiene and Vocal Culure were declared in order. After careful consideration of the merits of the gentlemen nominated, the ballot was east, and M. II. Reynolds, M. D., of Kentucky, was elected.
Nominations to fill the chair of German were declared in order. After full presentation of the claims of the nominees, on motion of R. W. Kennon, the Regent, with the faculty elect, were authorized to engage the services of Rev. A. Albrecht, if such services can be securd, until the next regular neeting of the Board.
Nominations to fill the chair of
panish being in order, M, nolds, M. D., who has spent eleven years in the "South American States, being the only candidate, was elected by acclamation.

Resolved, That the Regent was aculty eleet be empowered to engag the necessary teachers for the Preparatory School; prorided, that none but male teachers be employed in all departments of the school.

On motion of W. G. Veal, it was
Resolved, That action be asked from the several conferences making pro-
vision for the traveling expenses of the Curators to and from this annual meeting.
On motion, the Board adjourned, subject to the call of the President.
F. A. Mood, F. M. Stovall,

Secretary.
President pro tem,
Secretary's Report-Weas Texas Conference.
To the President and Members of the Mieston:
ary Bard, Weat Texas Annual Conforence:
Dear Brethrex-The Secretary of your Board would respectfally subnit the following report :
At the last session of your conference, six missions were established, siz.: San Antonio, Blanco, Nueces, Medina, Vietoria, and Gonzales.
San Antonio station, served by John S. Gillett, had an appropriation of one hundred dollars. The pastor presents the following statisties: Number of members, 52 ; nine of whom have been received during the present year. Four adults and five infants were baptized. There is one Sunday-school, numberig fifty scholars. One house of wor-
siip, valued at five thousand dollars. sinip, valued at five thousand dollars.
There have been peculiar embarassThere have been peculiar embarass-
ments connected with this mission, but the prospects for the future are fa-

Blanco mission, Samuel Jolinson, preacher in charge. To this mission an appropriation of one hundred dollars was made. The following is the report submitted by the preacher in harge: Xumber of members, 208 ; Sunday-seliools, 2; scholars, 45; one Sunday-schools, $2 ;$ scholars, 45 ; one
chureh valued at $\$ 150 ;$ members received this year, 70; mjessionary money ollected, \$26.06.
Medina mission, J. W. Brown, preacher in cbarge, reports as follows :

Number of churches, 2 ; value of church property, $\$ 1600$; number of members, 159; received during the year, 17 ; baptisms-adults, 9 ; infants, 4 ; number of Sunday-schools, 1 ; Sundayber of Schnday-schools, 1 ; Sunday-
scholars, 30 ; missionary money school scholars,
collected, $\$$.

Nueces mission, in charge of W. G. Cocke, records the report as follows: Cocke, records the report as follows :
Number of churches, 1; value of Number of churches, 1 ; value of
church property, $\$ 700$; number of church property, 8700 ; number of
members, 50 ; received during the year, members, 50 ; received during the year, 10; baptisms-adults, 2 ; infants, 5 ; Sunday-schools, 2; Sunday-school scholars, 75 ; missionary money collected, $\$ 31.75$.

Vietoria mission, served by C. M. Rogers and E. G. Duval, presents the following report: Number of churches, 3 ; value of churches, $\$ 3050$; number of members, 231 ; received during the year, 20; baptisms-adults, 14; infants, 15 ; number of Sunday-schools, 1; Sunday-school scholars, 25 ; missionary money collected, \$23.
Gonzales mission, A. F. Cox, preacher in charge, reports as follows : Number of churches, 4 ; value of churches, $\$ 4000$; members, 237 ; received during the year, 36 ; baptisms-adults, 12 ; infants, 7 ; number of Sunday-schools, 2; Sunday-school scholars, 45; missionary money collected, $\$ 48.50$.

The above contains a succinct statement of the work performed during the past year, and the present condition of these missions.
To obtain a just appreciation of their present flourishing condition and flattering prospects for the future, it is necessary to consider the impediments removed and the obstacles overcome in attaining their present favorable condition.

The present year has been characterized by an unusual and quite unprecedented number of reverses, se-
riously retarding and otherwise affectriously retarding and otherwise affect-
ing mi-sionary operations. The past ing miscionary operations. The past winter was severely cold and inclement.
The spring opened with heavy rains, The spring opened with heavy rains, sions, far into the summer, not only preventing the culture of the ground, but inundating fertile farms, and in many instances sweeping away vast amounts of property, the fruits of the accumalation of years. Added to this, in several portions of our mission field the plague of grasshoppers, almost rivalling in number the locusts which desolated Egypt, destroyed the fruits of the industry of those who had been so fortunate as to obtain seasons for planting. The summer has been unfavorable to agricultural interests; the production of cereals and other crops peculiar to Texas is very meagre.

The "cattle trade," which is emphatically the great business of the country within the bounds of the West Texas Conference, has not suffered less disastrously than the agricultural. Many causes have conspired to produce this, the chief of which is the great panic lately occuring in the Eastern States, and now prevailing through out all the land. The vast number of cattle sold, and the large amounts expected and now due to the people, have not been realized, the stock-men returning penniless from market, and reducing almost to penury those dependent upon the proceeds of their sales. No panic hitherto has ever prevailed more universal in extent, oppressive in nature, or disastrous in its effect. It has paralyzed all the energies of industry, crippled every department of business, and comparatively reduced our people to bankruptcy.
A glance at the relation which the missionary cause sustains to the general prosperity of the country, is sufficient toshow the embarrassments which our missionaries reasonably anticipated. Your Secretary, however, is most happy in reporting the missions
in a healdifui state, far exceeding in in a healdifui state, far exceeding in
their accomplishments the most san-
guine expectations. Did it not transcend the limits of this report, it would be a pleasure to record in full the work performed in each mission, and especially to note the great success which has attended the labors of our missionary at Blanco. Suffice to say missionary at Blanco. Sulfice to say
they have all done well, and to-day they have all done well, and to-day
occupy a standpoint, religiously and occupy a standpoint, religiously and
financially, superior to any hitherto reported.

John S. Gillett,
Secretary.

## Treasurer's Report.

J. W.

Whipple, Treasurer of the Texas Conference Board of Missions, Dr.

## galyeston district.

Galveston station-St. Johns-For Mrs. Lambuth's school (China mission) by Mrs. J. B. Walker, $\$ 20$ gold ; Mexican mission, $\$ 21.35$; general collection, $\% 127.35$. St. James-For Mexican mission, $\$ 31.40$; general collection, $\$ 68.60$. Houston station-Shearn Chapel-For Mexican mission, $\$ 39.50$; Chapel-For Mexican mission, $\$ 39.50$;
general collection, $\$ 100.85$. Matagorgeneral collection, 8100.85.
da-General collection, 830 . Velasco, da-General collection, $\$ 30$. Velasco,
$\$ 17$. Columbia, $\$ 80$. Spring mission, \$7. Spring Creek circuit, $\$ 8.25$.
Total-For China mission, $\$ 20$ gold; Mexican mission, $\$ 92.25$; general collection, \$438.85.
afstin district.
Austin station-For Mexican mission, $\$ 5$; general collection, $\$ 168.15$. Aust City mission, \$10: Austin circuit, $\%$ O. Manchac, $\$ 20$. Columbus and 0 .ge, $\$ 5$. Lagrange, $\$ 50$. Bastrop, \$ij. Red Rock, $\$ 30$. Navidad, \$37.88. Winchester, \$13.20.
Total- For Mexican mission, \$5; general collection, \$369.23.
chappell mill district.
Chappell Hill station-For Mexican mission, $\$ 153.70$; general collection, 886.30. Brenham-Mexican mission, $\$ 102.20$; general collection, $\$ 106.44$; from H. S. Thrall, retumned by J. H. Shapard, $\$ 50$. Independence, $\$ 43$. Bellville, $\$ 30.10$. San Felipe, $\$ 8$. Burton, \$18. Caldwell, \$24.25. FayBurton, $\$ 18$. Caldwell, $\$ 2.25$.
etteville, $\$ 35$. Lexington, $\$ 4$.
ettevilte, $\$ 3$. Lexington, $\$ 1$.
Total-For Mexican mission, $\$ 255 .-$ 90 ; general collection, $\$ 405.09$.

## inextsvile district.

Huntsville station-General collection, \$50. Waverly and Willis, \$1. Navasota, \$15. Bryan station, \$50. Bryan circuit, \$71.15. Zion circuit, $\$ 6.75$. Madisonville circuit, $\$ 6.75$. $\$ 6.75$.

Total-\$208.65.
german mission district.
Houston-Mexican mission, $\$ 170$; general collection, $\$ \frac{207}{2}$. New Braun-fels-General collection, \$31. New Fountain, \$54. Llano, \$20. Bastrop, \$30. Industry, $\$ 10$.

Total-Mexican mission, $\$ 170$; general collection, $\$ 352$.

Total from circuits and stationsFor China mission, $\$ 20$ gold ; Mexican mission, $\$ 523.15$; general collection, \$1773.82.

Anniversary collection-For Mexican mission, $\$ 51$; general collection, $\$ 186.80$. Premium on coin, $\$ 9.80$. rotal-Chisan mision, $\$ 574.15$; general collection, $\$ 1970.42$.

By two drafts in favor of B. D. Dashiel, Superintendent Mission, Chappell Hill District, for $\$ 200$ each- $\$ 400$. By two drafts in favor of J. M. Wesson, Superiatendent Huntsville District
Missions, for $\$ 75$ each- $\$ 150$. Amouut Missions, for $\$ 75$ each $-\$ 150$. Amouut
paid on old drafts, $\$ 320.62$. Amount of 40 per cent. paid F. Vordenbaumen, Superintendent German Mission Distriet, on draft on A. H. Redford, Treasurer Parent Board, $\$ 723$. Amount paid by H. S. Thrall to A. II. Redford,\$86.42. By two drafts in favor of C. J. Lane, Austin District, for $\$ 75$ each- $\$ 150$. Amount paid C. J. Lane, Superintendent Missions, Austin District,for 1873-4,
$\$ 150$. Amount paid I. G. John, Su-
perintendent Missions, Galveston District, for 1873-4, \$120.70. Amount on 40 per cent. forwarded to A. H. Redtord by J. L. Lemons, Cald
$\$ 24.25$. Total- $\$ 2124.25$.

By amount for Mexican mission forwarded by circuits and stations without passing through hands of Treasurer, $\$ 523.15$.
J. W. Wimpple

Treasurer.
Board of Domestic Missions---Texas Conference.
The thirty-third anniversary of the Board of Missions of the Texas Conference was held in Austin, December 13, 1872. Rev. Dr. Alexander opened 13, 1872 . Rev. Dr. Alexander opened
the exercises by appropriate religious the exercises by appropriate religious
services. Addresses were delivered by services. Addresses were delivered
Rev. F. T. Mitchell, Bishop Kavanaugh and Rev. Dr. J. B. Walker.
abstract of secretary's report.
The Secretary in his report showed that when this Board was organized in 1840 , there were 1700 members of the Methodist Church in Texas-about 1 to every 16 of the white populatign. Since that period the church has about kept pace with the increase in the population, as the following figures indicate:

Viewing the subject from another standpoint, the report shows how small a sum is contributed per member to the cause of missions. Omitting fractions, Church, South, contributed an averare of 16 cents per member, while the Texas Conference contributed an average of but 10 cents. Putting the figures in a tabular form, they appear thus. The figures from 1860 to 1869 are omitted, as no accurate reports were preserved those years :


The above figures show that since 1848 our conference has uniformly been in advance of the general church, and that we reached the highest average in 1859-60 cents per member. This is not a large sum, but if each of the 654,159 members of the M. E. Church, South, would contribute 60 cents per year, it would raise our missionary contributions from less than $\$ 100,000$ a year to nearly $\$ 400,000$.
During the first year only a small sum of money had been expended upon missions in the regular work. The German work was in a prosperous state,
so much so that two presiding elders' so much so that two presiding elders'
districts were formed, and measures districts were formed, and measures taken to form a German conference.
Assessments for 1874 - Galveston Chappell Hill district, $\$ 1100$; Huntsville district, $\$ 900$; German districts, $\$ 500$. Total, $\$ 5000$.

## H. S. Thrall, Sec'y.

## Genius of Energy.

There is no genits in life like the genius of energy and activity. You will learn that all the traditions so
current among young men-that cercurrent among young men-that cer-
tain great characters have wrought their greatness by an inspiration, as it were-grow out of a great mistake. And you will further find, when you come to measure yourself with men, that there are no rivals so formidable as those earnest, determined minds which reckon the value of every hour, and which achieve eminence by persistent application. Literary ambition may influence you at certain periods, will flash like a spark into great name will flash hike a spark into the midst of your purposes; you dream until mid-
night over your books ; you set up
shadows and chase them down-other shadows, and they fly. Dreaming will never catch them. Nothing makes the "scent lie well" in the hunt after distinction but labor.

And it is a glorious thing, when once you are weary of the dissipation and ennui of your own aimless thoughts, to take up some glowing page of an earnest thinker, and read deep and earnest thinker, and read deep and thoughts tinkling on your brain and thoughts tinkling on your brain and
striking out from your flinty lethargy flashes of ideas that give mind light and heat. And away you go, in the chase of what the soul within is creating on the instant, and you wonder at the fecundity of what seemed so crude. The glow of toil wakes you to the consciousness of your real capacities ; you feel sure that they have taken a new step towards final development, In such mood it is that one feels grateful to the musty tones which, gratehours, stand like curiosity-making mummies, with no warmth and no vitality. Now they grow into the affections like new-found friends, and gain a hold upon the heart, and light a fire in the brain, that the years and the mould can not cover nor quench.

## The Bible in Africa.

an incident.
The Quarterly Record of the National Bible Society of Scotland inserts the address of W. E. Malcom, Esq., from which we extract the incident of the missionary Moffat and the native African woman. He says:

Take the touching. African story told by Moffat, of his coming to a heathen village on the banks of the Orange river, hungry and fatigued. He and his companions were treated roughly, and ordered to halt at a distance. They asked for water, but they would not supply it ; he effered at last three or four buttons off his coat for a little milk, and was refused; they had the prospect of another hungry night at a distance from water, though within sight of the river. When twilight came a woman appeared, who bore on her head a bundle of wood, and a vessel of milk in her hand, laid these down, said nothing, but went her way. A second time she comes to them with a cooking vessel on her head, a leg of mutton in the one hand and water in the other; she prepares a fire and cooks the food; she was long silent, until affectionately entreated to give a reason for such un-looked-for kindness to strangers; then the tear stole down her sable cheek, and she replit love Him whoes, and she replied: "I love Him whose duty to you are, and surely it is my in his name ; my heart is full, I can't speak for the joy of seeing you in this out-of-the-world place."

And what was her history? She was a solitary light in a dark place. When asked how she kept up the light of God in her soul, she drew from her bosom a copy of the Dutch New Testament she had received in a missionary school. "This," said she, "is the fountain whence I drink; this is the oil which makes my lamp burn." We may imagine with what feelings Moffat must have looked on this precious
copy, printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Undergoing his examination, a medical student was asked what was the mode of action of disinfectants. He replied: "They smell so badly that the people open the windows and the fresh air gets in."

A clergyman, removing from one city to another, marked a large box containing his sermons: "Keep dry." They did.
-The Baptist church, corner Nassau and Liberty streets, Brooklyn, was burned on the 22 d inst. Loss, $\$ 50,000$.
©rxas Christian gluorate. GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 7, 1874. Larrese circulmion in mexas $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 1. G. JOHIX, } \\ \text { J. B. WALKER, D.D. }\end{array}\right\} \cdots \cdots \cdots$ Editork.
$\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{E} \text { must again remind subscribers }}$ that, in sending us a request to change their postoffice, the name of the office from which the change is to be made is indispensable. It will take only a few words, and will save us great confusion and loss of time.

We must remind our agents again of the importance of writing the names of subscribers so distinctly that there can be no possibility of a mistake. We have just now lost valuable time in decyphering a name, and have put it down with a serious doubt in our mind as to our correctness.
Rev. P. W. Gravis writes ts that since conference the Bishop has changed his appointment from Jacksboro to Comanche station. He has entered on his appointed work under very encouraging auspices. We hope he will report over a hundred conversions. He opens the canvass for the Advocate vigorously. We anticipate from him a long list.

Rev. W. G. Perry writes us that, having received his transfer from the Alabama to the Texas Conference, he holds himself in readiness to enter upon any work that may be assigned him. His family, consisting of himself, wife and three children, are near Hearne, Robertson county, Texas. The presiding elders having work to be supplied can address him at that point.
An Exchange says that the Baptist translators of the Bible into Japanese have been perplexed to find an equivalent to their favorite word, "immerse," and, as the best they could do, they gave what, when translated into English, would read: "And in those days came John the Soaker preaching in the wilderness of Judea. * * * And then went out unto him all the land of Judea, and they of Jerusalem, all were soaked in the river of Jordan, confessing their sins."

The Aray of Tennessie.- I have been solicited, from time to time, by many friends, to write the history of the work of grace in the "Army of Tennessee," with accompanying incidents, during the progress of the late war between the United States and the "Confederate States." I have gained the consent of my mind, after much hesitation, to comply with the urgent request of those who feel an interest in such a production. To make the work as complete as possible I ask my friends, and especially all the chaplains and missionaries who were in the service, to give me such items as they may judge will be interesting to the Christian public. Incidents, aneedotes, and facts, will be gladly received. Let all communications state in whose command, and in what division, of the army the writer served. Please write without delay. Address,
. B. McFerrin,
Nashville, Tenn.
P. S.-Papers friendly to this undertaking will be kind enough to copy this notice.

Dec. 24, 1873

## THE SOWER REAPETH.

 "One man soweth, and another reapeth." This often happens in this life, and sometimes the sower murmurs that the reaper should secure all the joy of the harvest. It is for the sower often to go forth weeping, sowing the seed in the morning and withholding not his hand in the evening, not knowing which will prosper, this or that. The reaper's joy must follow the sower's toil. If the fallow ground had not been broken up, if the seed had not been sown, there had been no golden harvest to rejoice the reaper's heart.Faith is the sower's support. He knows that both sced time and harvest have appointed, and that, though the seed he so carefully deposits in the ground will be long hidden, the fertile earth, the generous sun, the gentle rain will perform their part, and in due time the dull clod will open its bosom and the field will become green and then golden with the fruit of his faithful labor. He has the assurance also that the Lord of the harvest beholds every effort of his laborers, and not one solitary seed cast in the ground will be overlooked, and some time or other the reaper and sower shall rejoice together.
It sometimes happens that the sower shares the reaper's joy. Often, when we have reported the revivals which have rewarded the labors of brethren in their various fields of labor, we have felt sad that, while doing the work assigned us, we could not see in rejoicing converts the immediate fruit of our labors. Each week the message we send out visits thousands of homes, designed to develop the Christian graces in the individual heart and life, and unfold their blessings in the family circle. We have sought to cheer the preacher in his toil, to arouse the members to a sense of their obligation to co-operate with the messengers of life who are working for the world's redemption. We have tried to help the Sunday-school teacher in his work, and aid the mother in her heaven-appointed task of training those "young immortals" for their life work on earth and for their home in the skies. But our task has seemed to be that of the sower, who casts the seed in the soil and leaves it there, irusting it to the care of the Lord of the harvest. The results of our labors may appear in the home circle, in the Sunday-school, in the life of the Christian, but we must toil on, and know it not. Yet sometimes we have shared the joy of the reaper. At one of the recent conferences a brother-a layman-told us that one of his neighbors, who had been indifferent to his religious obligations, had been awakened to a sense of the importance of his soul's salvation, and, with his family, had heen brought into the church through the influence of the Advocate. This pious neighbor had loaned him several numbers-his children became interested in it-he became interested also-had subscribed, and then read it with his family, until he was awakened to a sense of his responsibilities as a man and a father, and at length had come with his household to the
church and asked for a place within its fold.
One soul led to the cross-one family brought under the inflaence of the Church of Christ! We join with the reaper in his joy while we share the sower's toil. Perhaps others have been led to the cross; or perhaps a purpose may have been formed in the heart of some small boy or girl by the messages we have sent out; or some sorrowing heart may have been comforted; or, it may be, some fainting spirit has been nerved for the task before it ; or some home has been made happicr by the lessons we have sought to impart. We are thankful to our brother who gave us this evidence that our labor has not been in vain. One soul led to the cross! It is a work worthy of a lifttime. No harp in heaven resounded when hundreds of thousands of dollars were added to the profits of the millionaire; but the Bible tells us that there is " joy in heaven over one sinner that repenteth."
Japan has got up a new set of laws. They number ahout ninety. Too much law may make things monotonous, and instead of restraining vice, may produce an itch for disobedience. The Japanese are as liable to run off the track as other people have been, and tolegislate the governed so completely out of their liberty that even patient people may become restive. For instance, we note the following: " $\Lambda$ woman shall not cut her hair without any particular reason for doing so." We are afraid the Japanese are not well posted as to feminine nature. That law will be evaded every time. Every woman will cut her hair when she pleases, and have reasons, both particular and general, to justify the deed.
Another law condemns the selling of obscene literature. This is sensible, and is said to be timely. The Christian nations have been supplying the demand in this line to these pagans, until even their heathenism revolted. It is a sad reflection that the cupidity of bad men has been so mach more active than the piety of the Christian world, and that Japan must guard itself against the Satanic literature which comes from America, London, and Paris, before we can send them the Bible.

The war which Emperor Willam is waging against Papal supremacy, is as vigorous as that he carried on when his armies crossed the French boundary. His latest movement is the promulgation of an ordinance requiring that all bishops, upon their installation, shall recognize their subordination to the State, and pledge themselves to co-operation in putting down all disloyal intrigues. The evident design of such a demand is to determine the question whether the Emperor or the Pope is the temporal sovereign of the German people. Without stopping to discuss their title to that high position, we are very positive that the Pope has not the shadow of a claim, and when he enters such a contest, either in person or in the persons of his bishops, we are very willing that he should go to the wall.

Now is the time to subscribe for the Advocatk.

## HONOR FROM GOD--FROM MAN.

It is stated in some of the sacred biographies that certain characters preferred the honor of man to the honor which cometh from God. This may be regarded as amazing, but it cannot be said to be strange. It is too common for that. The command, to "seek first the Kingdom of God," seems to be as proper from God as it is common for men to disregard it. Nothing appears more general, for not only men of the world, but too often those who profess and call themselves Christians, to make God and his claims secondary, while the world is made first, and placed highest. Said a pastor to a respected member of his flock, "Brother, don'* be so busy making dollars as to neglect the services ot God's house." "Oh, it is not dollars; it is business." "But what is business pursued for but to make dollars?" "It is my business pride to maintain my credit, and to be an important man in business circles."
We do not think the brother who made this reply meant to say, or thought at all that he was saying, that he preferred the honor that cometh from man to the honor that cometh from God. Yet, if fairly analyzed, what else does it mean? what other conclusion can we reach? The obligations and privileges of God's house must be kept in abeyance, and subordinated to business pride-that is, the supreme desire to have the good opinion of men in business relations. We cannot suppose the phrase to mean a supreme desire to have the good opinion of God in regard to business competency or success.
Had not business men, who may chance to read this, better look into this question a little, and much, if need be, and see whose favor they are laboring to secure. God will honor those who honor Him; but they who seek honor from man, before honor from God, shall be lightly esteemed.
Rome is rising from its sleep of centaries. Since its change in government, the spirit of improvement has left its trace on almost every thoroughfare. Instead of the rough, unpaved and almost impassable streets, they are being graded and newly paved; convenient sidewalks for pedestrians are being constructed, and instead of darkness, gas-lights are beginning to shed light an the path of the visitor. The air of antiquity which so long attracted the eye of the traveler is yielding to the march of improvement. Old houses are being repaired, or are being pulled down to give way to others more adapted to the wants of their oceupants. Those who mistake ignorance for devotion, and accept the quiet and indolence of the monastery as the true type of the Christian life, will lament the ehange; while those who see in knowledge and enterprise agents employed in the spread of the gospel, will hail these indications as tokens of the coming light, which will dispel the spiritual darkness that has long reigned over Italy.
Exsor the blessings of this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly, for this day is ours.

## ADVERTISING ORIMINALS.

It seems to us that there is something wrong in our newspaper custom of giving so much publicity to crime and criminals. We think this is a fault in our excellent and able neigh bor, the Galveston Neces. In looking over its special dispatches from the interior of our great State, we see that they are often made up of rencounters and murders. Some large county, with a population of thousands, nine-teen-twentieths of whom are enterprizing and law-abiding citizens, hundreds of them devout Christians-of these we hear nothing; but we have a dispatch, in flaming capitals and exclamation points, calling attention to the momentous fact that A and B , in some drinking shop or billiard saloon, under the excitement of alcohol, got into high words, drew revolvers, and shot at each other with more or less damage to their corporeities.

Why give these desperate and violent men so much notoriety? Let the civil authorities take charge of the case, and meet out justice to these offenders against the peace of society; but let us not advertise crime and criminals. Such reading is demoralizing, and, like public executions, degrade feeling and harden the heart. Then it does the character of our citizens as a quiet and law-abiding people a gross injustice. The obvious inference, from such dispatches and notices of crime, is that there is great violence and disregard of the law in Texas. We know that such is the opinion North and East, and we think the notoriety which our daily press gives to aets of violence tends to foster this injurious opinion of our moral character. With the exception of the counties on the extreme frontier, we presume the people of Texas are as law-abiding as the people of the other States of the Union. The various Christian demominations are numerously represented in Texas. Our church, for example, has fifty thousand communicants. Where there are so many Christian people there must be, as a rule, good citizenship. Why do we not read dispatches of this character: "There are in A county a thousand industrious, law-abiding men;" "In B county, twenty school houses and fifteen hundred children at school;" "In C county, thirty churches and nine hundred church members;" and facts of like character. Such facts ought to be more interesting, and certainly would much better reflect the character of our people than do such flaming and glaring notices of criminal violence.

## DRESS IN CHURCH.

Some time since we penned an article and put it in print under the above heading. We are glad to see so high and strong an endorsement. We clip the following from the New York Evangelist :
A week or two since we mentioned the fact reported in our foreign exchanges, of the Queen of England communing in the Presbyterian Church
of Crathie in Scotland. Not only did she do this publicly, as if to rebuke the narrowness of some in that Established Church of England, of which she, as sovereign, is the head, but she
did so with great reverence, and with a modesty of demeanor that is an example to all who worship in the house of God. One of our foreign correspondents refers to her dress. He says: spondents refers to her dress. He says:
"She was dressed in the plainest and "She was dressed in the plainest and
simplest style, without jewelry or any simplest style, without jewelry or any
of the symbols of fashijon." He adds: of the symbols of fashjon." He adds:
"It is deplorable to notice so commonly 'costly array' and fashionable attire, more becoming in the ball-room, or a the royal levee, than in the church of God."
This example of the highest lady of the realm might be imitated, not only in Great Britain, but in this country, for nowhere, we are ashamed to say, is the bad taste of ostentation in dress more conspicuous than here. It seems as if, with many, the Sabbath were the grand occasion for display, and the grand occasion for display, and
the church the place for self-exhibithe church the place for self-exhibi-
tion. In no other country have we seen so much show and tinselry in the churches as in some of our own cities In Europe-not only in England, but on the Continent-such display is rigidly forbidden, not by law, but by the recognized canons of good taste. Nothing is considered more valgar a more certain mark of low breeding-that this kind of ostentation in a place of worship. It is only the "new rich"what we should call the "shoddy" peo-ple-that try to éxhibit themselves in ple-that try to exhibit themselves in
the house of God. But as that class is larger in this country than anywhere is larger in this country than anywhere
else, we have more of these wretched else, we have more of these wretched
exhibitions. We trust our American exhibitions. We trust our American
ladies will not be above taking a lesson from the Queen of England.

## PRAYER-MEETING.

From a somewhat extended survey through various church papers, we come to the conclusion, and we do so with unfeigned pleasure, that our religious journalists and most thinking and active ministers are realizing with increased emphasis the importance of the prayer-meeting. As a uniting agency, as a conservative power, and as an aggressive instrumentality, the prayer-meeting must ever maintain high rank in the evangelical churches.
We notice that efforts are making to increase the attractiveness and usefulness of this apostolic means of grace. The religious journals and devoted pastors are laboring more and more to draw the people to the house of God for prayer. There is good reason for this, not only deducible from the past benefits derived to the church through these meetings, but the circumstances of Christians demand such a means of grace. But one of all the hundreds of the Sabbath congregation can preach, but the prayer-meeting affords opportunities for spiritual exercise in song, in prayer, and Cbristian conversation. Our Christian sympathies are melted and blended. We realize more touchingly our brotherhood as the children of God-the oneness of our high calling's glorious hope. The hearty and simple utterance of our Christian hope and love is sanctified to the instruction and comfort of others. Our light is no longer hidden under a bushel, but shines forth, and shines afar. Let increasing attention be given to the prayer-meeting, adopting all proper and allowable means to increase the attendance and the interest. Prayer-meeting is the spiritual thermometer by which the pastor determines the zeal and spirituality of his flock-whether at blood and living heat, or sinking into the coldness and torpor of death.

## MISSIONARY FIGURES.

We commend the figures presented by Brother Thrall, in his report as Secretary of the Texas Conference Board of Missions, to the serious consideration of all our readers. It will be seen that the missionary contributions per member since 1849 have been decidedly in favor of the conferences in Texas. While the contributions of the entire church are reported at from 13 to 32 cents per member, those from Texas have ranged from 25 to 60 cents per member.
While this speaks well for Texas, it is by no means a satisfactory exhibit. Sixty cents per member is but a poor offering toward the promotion of that work for which the Savior shed his blood.
It seems from the assessments made by the Parent Board at Nashville that the church is prepared to concede to Texas the post of honor in this work. We take as an illustration the amount of missionary money assessed the Texas Conference. It is $\$ 5000$, or about 80 cents per member. That is not a very large sum. Eighty cents would hardly keep some of our members in cigars per week. We can all give that amount and not feel it. The poorest can lay aside a dime per month, and that will more than meet this claim. Thus far we have not done that well; but we do not see any good reason why we should not raise per member each year, the cost of two or three plugs of tobacco; nor do we see why Tennessee and the other conferences cannot also raise 80 cents per member. We are glad that the estimate of Texas liberality did not place the demand on one of its conferences below that figure; but we feel sorry for our brethren in the East. The Board, it seems, does not expect them to do more than half as well as Texas. Dr. McFerrin has our sympathies in view of these figures. He made us all feel ashamed over the small offerings the church in Texas laid on the altar at some of our late missionary anniversaries, and we are sure that when he saw only $\$ 15,000$ put down for Tennessee, with its large membership, and $\$ 5000$ to the six thousand Methodists of the Texas Conference, he would have changed the assessment for Tennessee, could he have done so. We do not wish the Board to reduce the amount assessed the Texas conferences; but we do hope Tennessee and the other conferences will do better.
But will the Texas conferences raise the amounts assessed them? It is more important that we do our own work than to oversee the tasks of our neighbors. We can raise the amount if we will. To make the matter certain, let us begin in the work early. The disposition to put off our collections to the last opportunity is the occasion of serious loss. We put all the contingencies on the side of failure. If we begin early, and keep at it, we are sure of success.
We hope those old conferences will do better, but we want the Texas conferences to do the best of all.
-There are three fewer Baptist associations in Maine this year than last, and a decrease of 266 in the member-
ship. ship.

## EPISOOPALIAN UNITY.

Bishop Potter says that Ritualism "will work out its own cure," though by what process a virulent disease works a curative effect the Bishop
does not say. Bishop Lee, of Iowa, does not say. Bishop Lee, of Iowa,
says that it is an "epidemic," and cersays that it an "epidemic," and cer-
tainly epidemics do not cure themselves. Bishop Lee also believes that Ritualism is "radically subversive of the primitive and scriptural character" of the Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., of New York, preached a sermon a few evenings since, in which he said that the "direction in which the Protestant Episcopal Church of the present day is tending is absolutely to Rome." An English bishop has just declared that the Ritualistic has just declared that the Ritualistic
movement has become a counterreformation of the whole thing.-Moravian.
Statements like the above, coming from the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Episcopal Church, do not seem much in harmony with that high boast of "unity," and "the church," and "the ouly true church," and the like, which we are wont to hear. The fact is, there is no "sect," as these churchmen are accustomed to call each of the various branches of the church, so divided and antipodal as are the Evangelical, the Ritualistic, and the Broad Church parties of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and America. And when we hear some of her semi-Roman priests sneering at the reformation as the unfortunate and prolific cause of sects and heresies in doctrine, and boasting of their "unity," caanot but repeat the proverb: "Physician, heal thyself." We shall never cease to beliese that people who live in glass houses should be most temperate, not to say restrained, in the stone-throwing business.

Room and Demand for SundaySchoor. Workers.-As the highest estimate of the number of children now belonging to Sunday-schools in the United States is only $5,000,000$ and assuming that the school age is from four to twenty, which would giv $15,000,000$ children and youth in the country, it is evident that the American Sunday-School Union has a great field and a great work before it in establishing and sustaining new schools. Whenever its claims are brought up, these facts and figures should be recalled.
We presume there is scarce a neighborhood, town, city, or village, so thoroughly canvassed as to leave no children unsought and untaught. These statistics show that there is a great work to be done. Multitudes of the children and youth are still in the open field of ruin, wandering abroad like the wild ass' colt. Will not soul-loving and zealous men seek these perishing ones?

In the island of Bermuda African Methodism is reported to be making its way. At first it met with much opposition, but much of that has now ceased. Recently a couple of lots were purchased for a church edifice and a fine building is in process of construction. A parsonage already exists on the lots purchased.

The Lay College of Dr. Talmage has an attendance on the lectures of its professors of 120 to 130 persons. There are also an increasing religious interest in the Sabath school of the Tabernacle church, which is affecting adults as well as youth.

## The sumbay-school.

## For Young Teachers.

The National Normal, under the head of points for Young Teachers, gives a few rules respecting "management" which are worth remembering:

1. Do not talk too much. "In the multitule of words there wanteth not $\sin$; but he that refraineth his lips is wise."

Always speak kindly to an angry pupil. " $\Lambda$ soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir anger. that speaketh like the piercing of a sword, but the tongue of the wise is health."
4. Some pupils expect you to scold them. By all means disappoint them. "Reprove not a scorner lest he bate "Repr."
5. Reprove and punish pupils privately, never publicly. "Debate thy cause with thy neighbor himself, and discover not a secret to another.'
6. See nothing, and yet see everything. Take immediate aetion upon
very few misdemeanors. They are very few misdemeanors. They are
not half so bad as your imagination not half so bad as your imagination
makes them. "The discretion of a makes them. "The discretion of a
man deferreth his anger, and it is his giory to pass over a transgression." 7. At the same time do not hesitate to aet promptly when necessary. "A
prudent man forseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on, and are punished."
8. Don't worry. Teach under "high pressure." Govern under "low presevil men."
9. Never become discouraged, e pecially with serious difficulties. "If
thou faint in the day of adversities, thou faint in the day,
10. "Withhold no good from them to whom it is due, when it is within the power of man to do so."

## Holes in the Wall.

-How shall we retain the large scholars in our Sunday-schools?" is the oft repeated question. There is a reason for this inquiry. There is a sad leakage in our Sunday-school work. Infant classes, and classes of smaller children in the general department, are found to be numerous, while in
some of our schools there are but few some of our schools there are but few
young people. There is a Sabbatiyoung people. There is a Sabbath-
sehool not far from Philadelphia, having an infant class which numbers sixty pupils, and not a single young man or young woman in the selool. Our schools prosper, yet we lose the children; they drop out of their classe s, as they advance through their "teens."
Where is the leakage?

1. In the faulty teaching of the smailer scholars. A child properly gospel institutions, If Sunday-school teaching does not fortify the children against the temptation to leave the against the temptation to leare the
school at an early period, it is fair to school at an early period, it is fair to
conclude that they have not been conclule that they have not been
greatly affected by the lessons of their greatly affiected by the lessons of their
instruction. And in all such cases the teacher would do well to ask the question before God, and in view of the well-fare of the class, "Wherein have 1 failed to do my duty?
If children are not held in our Sun-day-schools it because the teachers do not properly adjust the grappling irons. With such agencies as the Bible affords, the world bas a right to expect the Sunday-sehool to retain the larger scholars.
2. Another leakage is found in the fauliy affection of the school. Truthpower is enly surpassed by the power
of love. Principle is potent, but affection is almighty. A teacher with a loving heart and tender sympathies is a great loadstone, moving among
children as magnetized steel moves children as magnetized steel moves
through iron filings. You may divide the classes of such teachers at the
opening of every quarter, and still their pews will be crowded, while those teachers who are cold in heart, devoid of magnetism, seem to possess a mar-
velous faculty of depleting and wastvelous faculty of depleting and wast-
ing their classes. Talk about boys leaving the Sunday-school, when their beards begin to grow, and girls slipping through our fingers when they
lengthen their skirts. It is sadly absard. It is as unnecessary and unnatural as for our sons and daughters to turn their backs on their homes at an early period of childhood. Some chilaren do leave their homes in their it is after parental affection has died out on the home hearth. Show me a Sunday-school where the waste has been great-a school were there are tle classes of large children-and I will show you a sehool cold, heartless ${ }_{\text {will }}^{\text {in }}$.
"How I wish I was in Harry's Sun-day-school class," said a little fellow one day to his mother. "Why, my boy," asked his mother, "have you
learned all that your teacher can tell you?" "Oh, not that, mamma-our teacher doesn't care anything about us!" That tells the whole story. An estimable lady, knowing that 1 was and said, "I can tell you why 1 left the Sunday-schcol at an early stage of my girlhood. It was because eacher lost all interest in me."
When our teachers learn to teach well and love well, then we shall have topped at least two holes in the wall.
Rer. II. G. Jlason Rer. II. G. Slason.

## Ragged Tom, the Suretv.

One Sunday afternoon a big boy stood at the door of the Sunday-schooi.
He was so bad that he had been turned IIe was so bad that he had been turned out of school the Sunday before. His
father and mother brought him, and begged he might be received in again. The superintendent said: "We should be glad to do him good, but we are afraid he will ruin all the other chilwhen a big boy sets a wicked example." "We know he is a bad boy at school," said the parents, "but he is en times worse at lome, and he will
be lost if you don't take him back, be lost if you don't take him back."
"We could take him "We could take him back if we
could secure his good behavior. I will see," thought the superintendent.
So he stepped back into the school, and rang the bell for silence. All listened while he said: "That boy wants to come into the school again, but we sure of hime back without Wikn one be surety for him?"
A pause followed; the elder boys shook their heads.. They said they care for him. But one little boy pitied the big, bad boy, and was very sorry no one would be surety. The little boy went by the name of "Ragged
Tom." It was not lis fault that he was ragged, for his mother was very poor. The superintendent soon heary the little voice, "If you please, sir, 1 will, sir."
You, Tom? a little boy like you? Do you know what is meant by being a surety, Tom?"'
"Yes, sir, if you please; it means that when he is a
punished for it,"
"And are you willing to be punished for that big boy?"
"Yes, sir, if he's bad again."
"Then cone in," said the superimteadent, looking to the door; and the big boy, with a downeast face, walked
aeross the floor. He was thinking as aeross the floor. He was thinking as
he waiked. "I know I'm a bad boy, but I'm not so bad as that! I'll never let that little feilow be punished for me-no, never." God had graciously mind. He was helping Tom as surety.

As the children were leaving school, the superintendent saw the big boy and little Tom walking away together. He said to himself, "I am afraid that bey will do Tom harm. I must go and look after them."
When he reached the cottage where Tom lived, he said to his mother, "Where is your son Tom ?"
"O he's just gone up stairs with a great boy he brought in with him. don't know what they are doing.
"May I go up?"
"O yes, sir."
The superintendent went softly and quickly up the stairs, and as he reached the top he could see through the door that Tom and the boy were kneeling together. He soon heard Tom's voice, saying, "O Lord, make this boy, that bas been the worst boy in the school, Lord, make him the best."
The superintendent knelt down by Tom's side, and they all prayed together.
God
God heard them, and he made the big boy 40 become one of the best boys in the school, and raised up friends for "Ragged Tom," who put him to school, and after that sent him to college, so hat at length he went as a missionary o the heathen.

## Don't Preach.

A look was enough! There the reacher sat in the middle of a large class of half-grown young men. He was one of the truest and best informed Christian men in our congregationeverybody respected and loved him. But he could not keep a scholar for more than two successive Sundays. They disappeared like the wieked, and could nowhere be found. At every session some new faces were added to the circle, but it never grew in circomference. What could be the difficulty? It puzzled the pastor. The uperintendent was hopeless. In any ther class it would have been less imbe retained. At last it was determined that we should investigate the difficulty in person. We opened the door, and a look was enough. The man was a preacher. He took the
sermon as bis pattern. He had a congregation, not a class-and a congregation of youths like Eutyehus at that. A more drowsy collection of bright, shrewd, jolly young men could hardly be conceived. He had gone througb his introduction, announced his plan, developed his points, and, just at the moment when we took our look, was From that moment we did not appeal. the truant seholars. They had done just what we would have done under similar circumstances. They bad been cheated, and as soon as they found out the deception they ceased to
be its vietims. They supposed that be its victims. They supposed that
they were joining a Bible-class, but beheld a little ehurch. They expected to study, but they were compelled to
listen. They looked for a hey found looked for a teacher, but Question the preacher. mind and then question it out. Make the class do the greater part of the work. Be suggestive rather than declamatory. In so doing you will not only attract, but truly instruct and permanently retain the members of your classes.-Working Chureh.
A speaker at the recent Friend's Conference in Lynn gave a good illustration of that kind of home instruc-
tion which usually prevails where the Sunday-school is under-valued. In the neighborhood of a new Sunday-school a father insisted that he would not give
his children into the hands of stranhis children into the hands of stranWell, then, my dear, let us have a First-day school at home," was the wife's suggestion, which the husband agreed to. The following Sunday was school. $\boldsymbol{A}$ teacher of the Firt home
school had the curiosity to inquire of a child in that family how the plan worked. The answer was: "After dinner mother said: 'Now, my dear, let us commence our home school.' Father said 'Yes,' and then went to Father said 'Yes, and then went to,
sleep. That was all there was to it." The case is probably little better than the case is probably litle better than
this in many a home where an outery this in many a home where an outcy
is heard against the transferring of reis heard against the transferring of re-
ligious teaching from the parent to the teacher.

## A Proper Distinotion.

The S. S. Times draws a proper distinction between earnestness and mere feverish activity. It says:
Farnestness is insisted
Earnestness is insisted upon as a prime quality of a Christian worker so often that many mistake its nature.
They desire to be earnest workers, but They desire to be earnest workers, but they do not, after all, acco nplish much. Let us suggest to such that earnestness
is not feverishness. Many make this is not feverishness. Many make this mistake, and it is nowhere more disastrous than in Sunday-school. Adults are not easily excited, but a class of children is soon rendered uneasy, and by fogil by a mind one who, with real honesty and devotion, invariably frets his class into restlessness, rather than ineiting them
to zeal. Another makes his scholars to zeal. Another makes his scholars thoroughly dissatisfied with all they do or can do, but in no way gives them
Christian joy in doing. This sometimes becomes a simple restlessness, without any work at all.
True earnestness is calm ; and calm simply because in earnest. It is clearsighted, having its work definitely in view, and making every blow or word tell at the right point. Earnestness is wise as well as zealous; and plans as carefully as it executes determinedly. In other words, that Sabbath-school teacher is in earnest who conducts himself as an artisan who proposes to build a house. The carpenter does not deem it essential to become excited every morning before he begins his work; but is content that a fair amount of work is done each day. He seeks simply progress. The house cannot be built at a blow. Be patient in your Christian work, good teacher-earnest and determined, but satisfied to put up one brick at a time, and to drive one truth to its place at a blow.

The Teacher's Work.-A teacher's principal work in the Sunday-school is teaching. It is not preaching to his scholars nor is it hearing recitations. On the one hand, a teacher errs if he does not endeavor to instruct his scholars in Bible truths through the lesson of the day. On the other hand, he errs in thinking that his usefulness depends wholly on the home study of the esson by his scholars. That lesson has truth in it better suited to his scholars' needs than the substance of his best preaching. Even if they come to the Sunday-school laving never looked at the lesson, if he knows what is in it, he can teach them its choicest truths through the skillfol use of questions and answers. Not his power of speech-making, nor yet the symmetry of the lesson-paper plan, gives him chief advantage for his work as a teacher. It is what he knows of the lesson; what he can teach of it, that
is most likely to benefit the seholars of is most likely to benefit th.
his class.-Independent.
The Bible tells of music in heaven, and it is always understood that we shall help to make it. But it also tells of beautifol buildings and fair gardens, yet it strikes few that we may help to build and keep them.

Through the agency of the Children's Aid Society, of the city of New York, 3200 children during the year, having been rescued from waht and cime, have been sent to excellent

## Boys and Eirls.

## Yeur Sin Will Find You Out.

"Mother, mother," said Mary Jay, running into her mother's room, "I believe I've found out what makes Clinton sick every day. I saw him just now, out in the garden, behind the lilac bushes, with big Fred Saunders, and Fred was smoking a cigar."
"Did Clinton have a cigar?" asked her mother.
"No ; I didn't see any ; I just saw them a minute ; I guess they didn't see me."
"I will go and see myself."
Saying this, Clinton's mother put on ber bonnet and walked out into the garden. There the children stood in a shady corner, each with a cigar in his mouth, and Clinton with a bundle of matches in his hand.
The two boys who were with him ran when they saw her; but his mother called Clinton in a loud voice to stop; so he stood still. He knew to stop; so he stood stil. He knew impulse was to get rid of the cigar.

What do you suppose he did with it
It is very strange, but it is true, that people who are caught doing wrong never act as they thought they would if found out. It is as true of grown-up people as of children. It is very easy for persons to make up their minds what they will do if caught in a crime; but, strange to say, they in a crime; but, strange to say, they
seldom do the thing they planned, and seldom do the thing they planned, and
most often do the very thing that most often do the
proves them guily.

Clinton might have thrown away his cigar, I suppose, before his mother reached him; but instead of that, he thrust it under his belt. He did not do this beeause he thought it the best plan, or because he thought at all; it was what is called an impulse.
"Clinty," said his mother, "have you a cigar?"
"No," said the little boy. One sin leads to another.
"Clinton," said
loans to another. "is this the truth?"
"No, mamma, I haven't got any," persisted he. "Fred and Benny had, though."
Just at that moment a little blue smoke came curling from under Clinton's apron, just above his belt. He turned pale as te saw a hole burning in his apron, and there was the burnt end of a cigar under it.
Ah, Clinton, your sin found you out!
will not tell how Clinton was punished, only you may know he did not smoke any more cigars.

I think he was a silly fellow to put," a lighted eigar under his apron!" some child says. ". "I could have hid it better than that !"
No, you wouldn't. You do not know what yeu would have done. Unless you have been a great while learning to deceive, and grown cuaning, yoa would not have been any wiser. When a child or man who is generally honest commits a sin and wishes
to hide it, the very thing he does to thide it quite often becomes the means of his being discovered.
When you want to sin with safety, po where God is not. But since God is in every place, you may be sure your $\sin$ will find you out !

A Young Hero.-The following is but one of the many scenes of sorrow and self-sacrifice which have been witnessed in our city. It has just come to our notice. It oecurred yesterday. It was a family of six-a father and mother, two sisters and two brothers. The fever enterel their house, and all were stricken down but one little boy of twelve years. He alone was left to minister to them. The mother was called away, and the little boy was well-nigh broken-hearted. The physician had just cailed, when the mother
died, and, turning to the weeping child,
said to him: "You must dry up your tears and go wait upon your sisters, and don't let them know by your crying that your ma is dead, for it may
hurt them." Brave little fellow! He hurt them." Brave little fellow ! He
went instantly, washed his face and dried up his tears, and entered the room where his sisters lay. The first "How that was asked him was, heary is ma?, No tears betrayed the heary heart, but, choking down hit surrow, "Ma cheerful tone he an swered, whe sisters beter on now, and Noble sisters did not find out their loss. Noble boy! May God spare your
father and sisters! Surely, there is other heroism than that which is on battle-fields.-Memphis Presbyterian.

## It Pays to Tell the Truth.

Two boys came at an carly hour to a country market town. They spread out their little stands, and sat down to wait for customers. One of them sold melons and fruit, the other dealt in oysters and fish. The market hours passedon, and they were both doing very well; the goods on their stands were gradually getting less, and the money in their poekets gradually getting more. The last melon lay on Harry's stand. A gentleman came up, and placing his hand on it, said: "What a fine, large melon! I think I must buy it. What do you ask for it, my boy ?"

The melon is the last I have, sir, and though it looks very fair, there i an unsound spot on the other side," said the boy, turning it over.
"So there is," said the man. "I think I'il not take it. But," he added, looking in the boy's face, "1s it very business-like to point out the defect, of your goods to customers ?
"Perhaps not, sir, but it is better than being dishonest," said the boy, modestly.
-You are right, my boy. Always remember to speak the truth, and you will find favor with God and man also You have nothing else that I wish this morning, but I shall not forget your little stand in the future." Then, turning to Ben Wilson's stand, asked: "Are those oysters fresh?"
"Yes, sir ; fresh this morning, the reply. The gentleman bought them and went away.
"Harry, what a fool you were to show the gentleman that spot in the melon! Now you can take it home for your paine, or throw it away. How much wiser I was about those stale oysters! Sold them at the same price as the fresh ones. He would never have looked at the melon till he got home."
"Ben, I would not tell a lie, or act one either, for twice the money we've both earned to-day. Besides, I shall be better off in the end, for I have gained a customer, and you have lost one."
And so it proved; for the next day the gentleman bought a large supply of fruit from Harry, but he did not spend another penny at Ben's stand. So it continued all through the summer. At the close of the season he took Harry into his store, and after a while gave him a share in the busiwhile gave him a share in the busi
ness.-Dr. Neecton, in $S$. $S$. World.
Tue Elder Brotier.-"O Charlie! be careful, little brother; you're skating too near the hole."

These words came too late. Charlie did not see the hole, and before his brother finished speaking, he caw the little fellow go out of sight under the ${ }^{\text {iec }}$

With all speed Harry hastened to the spot. He could see his brother, and, creeping to the edge, he reached out his hand; but the ice was not strong enough to bear him, and he fell in. Other boys, hearing their cries, were soon on the spot. Harry caught his little brother, held him up where
strong arms could reach him, "Save,
oh save my brother!" he cried, then sank to rise no more.
The elder brother gave up his life or the younger. Do you not believe Charlie thinks tenderly of this elder brother? Do jou not think he will love to remember all he ever said to him, and seek to do what would please him?

And this is what Jesus has done for you. He is your Elder Brother. He you misht life for you. He died that yo man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend.'

## The Value of Time.

One fine morning, when Benjamin Franklin was busy preparing his new paper for the press, a lounger stepped
into the store and spent an hour or more looking over the books, etc. Finally taking one in his hand, he asked the price.
"One dollar."
"One dollar:" said he. "Can't you take less than that?
"No, indeed; that is the price."
Another hour was neariy passed, when the lounger said:
"Is Mr. Franklin at home
"Yes, he is in the printing-office."
"I want to see him."
The boy immediately informed Mr. Franklin that there was a gentleman in the store waiting to see him.
Franklin was soon behind the coun-
er, when the lounger, book in hand, addressed him thus:
"Franklin, what is the lowest you an take for this book ?
"One dollar and a quarter."
"One dollar and a quarter: Why, sour boy here said I could have it for one dollar.,
"True," said Franklin, "and I could have better afforded to take a dollar than to have been taken out of the of fice."

The lounger seemed surprised, and wishing to end the parley of his own making, said:
"Come, Mr. Franklin, what is the lowest you can take for it
"One dollar and a halt.
A dollar and a half! Why, you offered it yourself for a dolliar and a quartar!"'
"Yes," said Franklin, "and I had better taken that than a dollar and a half now!"
The lounger paid down the price and went about his business-if he had any-and Frankin returned to
the printing-oflice.
The Book of Thanks.-." I fee vexed and out of temper with Ben, cried Mark, "that I really must-"" "Do something in rev
quired his cousin Cecilia.
"No ; look over my book of thanke."
"What's that?" said Cecilia, as she saw him turning over the leaves of a copy-bood, nearly full of writing, in a round text hanl.
"Here it is," said Mark. Then he read aloud:
"March 8 , Ben lent me his bat.'
"Here, again: 'Jannary 4, when lost my shilling, Ben made it up to me kindly.' Well," observed the boy,
turning down the leaf, "Ben is a good boy after all."
"What do you note down in that book ?" asked Cicilia, looking over his shoulder with some curiosity.
"All the kinlnesses that are ever many there are. I find a great dea of good from marking them down. I do not forget them, as I might do if I only trusted to my memory, so I hope that I am not often ungrateful; and when 1 am cross and out of temper, almost always feel good-humored again if I only look over my book."
Illinois had in cultivation last year $3,003,308$ acres of wheat, $7,087,-$ of acres of corn, and 1,817,463 acres

A Few Words in Behalf of Lying in
The London Athencum says that the philosophy which urges the excellence of early rising has been very rudely and successfully shaken. Cbarles rudely and successfuly shaken. Clarles
Lamb has shown that there is as much excess in rising with the lark and lying down with the lamb as in the practice referred to in Moore's song, which recommends a lengthening of our days by taking ". 1 few hours of the night, my dear!" That philosophy was shaken in the early days of the world by two sleepy children who came under the rebuke of vigilant fathers.
"My son," remarked one sire, "I ance found a piece of gold by rising early."
y," rejoined the young hopeful, Tout the man who lost it was up be-
"My son," said the other worthy parent, "observe that it's the early bird "Ihat catches the worm."
"I do, O my father," replied the excellent boy, "also that the worm was caught by getting up earlier than the bird."

It has been considered not beneath the dignity of field-marshal, the Duke of Wellington, to hold rank among the philosophers of the bed; and as nobody ever knew that he had delivered himself of an axiom or maxim illustrating bed-doctrine, one has been stolen for him, and his grace has been made to wear it as if it was his own "When a man turns in his bed, it is time for him to turn out,' as the Duke Wellington used to say." So we are told, as if the field-marshal were always saying it. Now, the phrase was a favorite with our carly archbishops, and it was probably not original even on the very lips of the very carliest of the prelate to whom it has been assigned by the dean of Chichester.
The earliest illustration of lying late in bed, which some of our older people used to receive when they were chilWho has not heard of the famous lines with their halting philosophy
Tis the voice of the sluggard; I heard him
compla in
complain,
ou have waked me too soon ; I must elum.
ber ayain "
At the door on its hinges, so he on his bed
As the door on its hinges, so he on his bed
Turns his sides, and his shooidders, and his heary heade,"
The door that hangs on its hinges is doing its duty as a door, let Solomon and Dr. Watts say what they will. And, after all, the so-called sluggar sems to have been more harmless in bed than his censurer, who left him after an impertinent missionary visit, with such an outburst of pharisaical pride as this :
"said I then to my heart, 'Herc's a lesson for
That man's but a pieture of what I might be Bat thanks to my friends tor their care in my breeding,
Who have taught me. by time, to love work
Perhaps if the sluggard had had such friends, and they had found him work to do, he would have risen to do it.
There was some reason in the young fellow who, on being asked why h did not get up, replied that he had nothing to get up for! We are not even sure that Quin is to be severely censured on the part be took in the morning dialogue with his valet:

John, what's o'clock ?"
"Nine o clock, sir
"Is there any mullet in the market o-day, John?"
"No, sir."
"Then call the at nine to-morrow,
Moreover, it does not foflew that, because a man is in bed, his mind is fare of his fellow-creatures who are up and alroal:


## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC

Wasingetos, Dec. 29.-The Associated Press Agent at Atlanta, in the report of the proceedings of the Senate Transportation Committee, while in that city, neglected to mention the argument of Colonel Phillip H. Radford in favor of the Gulf coast water line, which, private dispatches report, impressed the committee favorably. Radford's plan is to build a canal from the Rio Grande along the coast of Texas and Southern Louisiana, crossTexas and Southern Louisiana, cross-
ing the Mississippi river near New ing the Mississippi river near New
Orleans. The proposed route is thence Orleans. The proposed route is thence
through Lake Ponchartrain to the through Lake Ponchartrain to the
Swanee and St. John's or St. Mary's rivers.
Marshall, Dec. 29.-The Texas and Pacific Railroad have completed their road to Texarkana, the connecting point, and will commence running trains to that point to-morrow, the 30th inst.
There is now a gap of nineteen miles to be completed by the Fulton road. This will be completed as soon as their transfer boat arrives at Fulton to carry iron across the river, etc., to carry iron across th.
The California and Texas Construction Company are now paying up for August and September, and there are prospects of settling the whole thing up soon.
Gen. G. M. Dodge is here with his family.
Senator Flanagan left Hallsville for Washington, this morning, via Dallas. He thinks he will go via St. Louis, but is not sure.

The weather is cloudy and damp. Brownsville, Dee. 30.-A dispatch from the City of Mexico of the $20 t h$ states that the newspapers of that city publish an item saying that the city publish an item saying that the
Guatemala Legation has arrived on Guatemala Legation has arrived on
acconnt of no Mexican Minister having account of no Mexican M
been sent to Guatemala.
The Attorney-General, Guzman, has resigned.
Congress is in session, and every thing goes on peaceably.
WAsinngtos, Jan. 2. - General Sheridan, in forwarding the reports of Capt. Hood, of the 24th Infantry, from Fort MeIntosh, and Capt. Hudson, of the 4th Cavalry, detailing particulars of murders by Indians and a fight near Llano river, Texas, on Dec. $19 t \mathrm{~h}$, makes the following indorsement :
"Forwarded for the information of the General of the Army and Indian Bureau: From the direction taken by this band in returning, it may be concluded that they came from the Reservation north of Red River, and were Comanches, and perhaps joined by other Indians."
Sheridan is known to be opposed to the Administration's Indian policy.
Wasilingtos, Jan. 3.- Thomas Scott was addressed recently on the subject of the affairs of the Texas Pacific Railroad by the citizens of San Diego through their agent, in this city. The San Diego people were alarmed lest an extension of time should be asked for the completion of the route
now in progress at the Pacific ternow in progress at the Pacific ter-
minus. They were also anxious to learn the prospects for legislation by Congress in the interest of the company. Col. Scott authorized the sending, in his name, of the following dispatch: "Prospect for legislation good. No extension will be asked for."
It is understood that no definite plan for action has yet been agreed upon, but a number of bills are in process of preparation, to be submitted to him for approval; the main object being to promote the means to obtain government aid in disposing of rail road bonds, and to secure the government for all disbursements.
It is authoritative that the North-
ern Pacific has agreed to leave the
field to the Southern Pacific, at least for the present session.
Shermax, Jan. 3.-Business has been slack during the week on account of the holidays, and a decline in cotton. Sellers prefer to ship rather than sell here.
St. Louis is waning as a cotton market. A return of sales of over one hundred bales for a firm here was received, and the prices were actually less in St. Louis than on the streets in Sherman at the time the sales were made.

A sad accident occurred to-day, in which Mr. George Howard, one of our most estimable young gentlemen,
formerly of Baltimore, lost his life in formerly of Baltimore, lost his life in
passing between the cars at the Central depot while the freight engine was switching. He was crushed to death instantly, being caught between the bumpers. The fatal accident cast a gloom among his host of friends in this city.
Wasmingtos, Dec. 28.-The Judiciary Committee has examined three witnesses regarding Williams-Messrs, Hill and Falls, of the Attorney General's office, and Representative Nes
mith. The impression is mith. The impression is growing that
the nomination will die in the nomination will die in the com-
mittee, unless the Senate orders them mittee, unless the Senate orders them
to report. The situation is awkward.
report. The situation is awkward.
The estimates for the improvements of the postoffice building here are over a million and a half.
It has been ascertained from an official source that on the arrival of the Virginius at New York she will be seized by the Collector of the Port and libelled by the District Attorney in accordance with instructions for warded to those officers. If, on judi-
cial investigation, it is shown that the cial investigation, it is shown that the
vessel had a register botained by fraud, vesse had a rogister obtained by frauc
she will be sold, and the proceeds of the sale paid to the United States.
Spain can make no claim to the ves-
, but if she should it is positively sel, but if she should it is positively
certain our government would not entertain such claim.
The report that the Spanish Government requires of the United States the restitution of the Virginius and payment of indemnity, is not believe in efficial quarters.
The President has approved the bill removing the political disabilities of E. J. Harvie, Thomas S. Babcock and Daniel Trigg, of Virginia, and John I. Reagan, of Texas.

The United States steamer Juniata, Commander Browne, from Santiago de Cuba, with one hundred persons formerly of the Virginius, arrived hers
this evening. She has had strong this evening. She has had strong
northeast gales for the last five days. The Juniata will proceed to the Brocklyn Navy Yard, where the prisoners will be transferred to a receiving ship. No communication will be allowed with the prisoners at present. The health officer found her sanitary condition good upon examination, when the vessel proceeded to her dock. The survivors were excluded from receiving vivors were excluded from receiving
visitors. The officers and crew of the visitors. The officers and crew
Amigos de Cuba has collected $\$ 2000$ for the survivors
New York, Dec. 28.-The steamship Georgia, now at this port from Charleston, passed the Virginius in tow off Cape Ramaine, on the 24 th , at 2 P . M.
The Tribune says that when the Juniata arrived to-day, Distriet Attorney Bliss, with three assistants, Commissioner Davenport, with a number of stenographers and an interpreter, boarded her and began an official examination of the Virginius' prisoners. The proceedings are kept secret. The Herald correspondent on the Juniata says that some of the Virginius' prisoners at Santiago de Cuba were compelled to testify at the point of the sword, and threatened with instant death if they refused to answer quespointing bayonets at their breasts.

The sub-Treasurer paid out a mil lion and a half dollars coin to-day, without debate, for the January interest.
Morristowx, Pa., Dec. 28.-Rev Father Maher,of St. Patrick's Cathol'c Church, in this place, died suddenly his morning of heart disease.
Harrisberg, Pa., Dec. 27.-The State Constitutional Convention adjourned sine die, after receiving and counting the vote, and requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation de claring the constitution in force after the 1st of Jaauary next.
Baltimore, Dec. 30.-Mrs. Coole, wife of Wm. E. Coole, Treasurer of the Central Savings Bank of this city residing near Carterssille, Baltimore county, when retiring last night, accidently upset a coal-oil lamp. The
clothing of the lady was quickly enclothing of the lady was quickly enburned that she died at six o'clock this morning. At the time of the accident her husband was absent watehing at the bedside of a sick brother. The lady was highly esteemed.
Marshall., Tex., Dec. 30.-The Pacific railroad is completed to Texarkana, and a junction was formed with the Cairo and Fulton road yesterday, and regular trains will comWence to run at once.
Wasmingtos, Dec. 31.-Dispatches rom several points indicate that the trike is practically over, and the men are returning to work.
New York, Dec. 31--The U. S Distriet Attorney says that no further proceedings will be taken in the case of the Virginius, as it is not likely the vessel will ever be raised, and it is deemed requisite that the vessel should be produced before she could be libelled.

The government officers say that whatever may have been the relation of Mr. Patterson to the Virginius at the time of her register, there is
abundance of proof that he was not the owner at the time of her capture.

## FOREIGN

Havana, Dec. 28.-The Vos de Cubac says that it is rumored that Gen. Surriel has been relieved of the command of the Eastern Department, by orders from Madrid.
The appointment of Cushing as Minister from the United States to Spain is favorably received here. The Spaniards are loud in their expressions of satisfaction at the resignation of Sickles, whom they charge with instigating many of the intestine struggles
in the Peninsula.
The Madrid Government has not only refused to accept the resignation of Jouvellar, which was forwarded on the 4th inst., but has granted him extended and extraordinary powers. The nature of these powers is not yet known, but it is supposed they embrace authority to declare the island in a state of siege should the Captain-General find it necessary. The Home Government also offers additional re

## forcements

Madrid, Dec. 28.-Castelar, Salmeron and Figueras had a conference yesterday. The Correspondencia thinks that it will result in a complete agree-
ment, but is impartial; and the Diario ment, but is impartial; and the Diario
says an understanding is impossible. The rerstandig that the Spanish Government has required of the United States the restitution of the Virginius and the payment of an indemnity.
Paris, Dec. 28.-The civil burial of Francois Hugo took place to-day, Louis Blane delivered the funeral oration. Vietor Huzo and all the leading Radicals of Paris were present.
Paris, Dec. 29.-Ten thousand persons followed the remains of Francoi Hugo to the grave.
France has given Germany satisfactory assurance relative to the hostile

Berlix, Dec. 28.-The condition of the Emperor's health to-day is very atisfactory
Rome, Dec. 29.-The French Min ister, M. Fonrnier, presented his letter of recall to Victor Emanuel, and left Italy.
Lospon, Dec. 31.-The steamer Ellie, from London for Hamburg, is lost with thirty-two persons on board.
A special dispatch to the Telegraph reports a panic in Berlin.
The loss by the burning of Lloyd's Weekly, a London newspaper, on Monday night, is estimated at $\$ 100,000$.
A special dispateh to the Neers from Madrid repors that the situation in that eity is serious.
Madirid, Dec. 31-There is a complete rupture between President Castelar and Senor Salemeron, President of the Cortes. There is some e:citement in Madrid, but the success of the governm
certain.

Havaxa, Dec. 31.-The steamship Yazoo, at this port from Philadelphia, reports having encountered a hurricane on the 25 th and 26 th inst., off the coast of North Carolina.
No satisfactory replies have been received in answer to the telegrams and letters of the Havana agent of the New York Associated Press, inquiring New York Associated Press, inquiring
as to the whereabouts of Ralph Keller. Madiad, Jan. 3.-The besiegers of Cartagena have captured by assault Cartagena have captured by assault
and burned the outlying fort of Calavero
The Cortes was re-convened in session yesterday, and President Castelar read his message. He cays that order prevails everywhere in the country, except in the north, where the Carlist war exists, and at Cartagena, which was captured by a crim inal insurrection in that city, and the fortresses and iron-clads, which have not been recaptured because of the want of troops and resources ; but the final'overthrow of the insurrection is certain. There of the insurrection is certain. There
is undoubtedly direct comir unication between the Carlists and the Cartagena insurgents.
The President says the Carlist war has been terribly aggravated by disorganization and lack of discipline, and dissensions in the Republican ranks, and he appeals to all, in the face of the rouble in the country, to sink party ifflerences and unite in the defense of he Republic while the war exists, i nothing but a war poliey is possible.
The government has disfributed military commands among the generals of all parties, in order to give the army a national character.
President Castelar recommends the passing of bills providing for free pubic instruction and for the annihilation of involuntary servitude and slavery
on both sides of the Atlantic. He says "You must first establish a stab'e goverament, then the European power will soon recognize the Republic. No nation has any irremovable antipathy to the Republic. All countries first desire to see order maintained and protection given to the immense commercial interest."
Senor Castelar promises to lay beore the Cortes all the documents in relation to the Virginius affair. These, he said, will demonstrate that war has been averted, while the principles of international law have been upheld.
Lospos, Jan. 3.-Tee steamship Vietoria, which left Glasgow on the 27th of December for New York, ha returned with all the blades of her propeller broke.
A special to the morning papers from Madrid intimates that Castelar will attempt a coup d'etat if voted out in the Cortes.
Bayonse, Jan. 3.-The Spanish Republican force commanded by Gen.

## Church alotices．

## Crockett Distrle yisat mound．

Palestine eireuit，at Huddleston＇s ekapel， 3 d Croekett eircuit，at Oakland，4th sunday in Neches elreuit，at
in ，Werley chapel， 1 st Sunday in february．
$\begin{gathered}\text { Sumpter mission，at Zion Hill，} 24 \text { sunday in } \\ \text { February．}\end{gathered}$ Yebruary．
Moscow eircuit，at Liviogston，4th Sunday in Feber，Bradiey Prairie，1st Sunday in Mareb． D．P．UULLEEN，P．E．

## San Marcos Distrlet

virst round．
Blaneo elreult，at Blaneo elty， 21 Sabsath in in January．
Seguin station，at Seguin， 34 Sunday in Janu－
ary． San ary．Mareos eireuit，at Harris chapel，sth sun－ San Mareos eireuit，at Harris chapel，sth Sun
day in January，
Mountain City eircuit，at Elm grove，1st Sun－ $M$ ountain City eircuift
day in Febiruary． Lockhart and Praitrio Lea eireult，
Grove． 21 Sunday ha Feliruary． Thompsonville eircuit，at Zion，il Sunday in February．
Gonales ecreuit，at Gonzales，
ath Sunday in San Mareos station，1st Sunday in Mareh． W．J．JOYCE．
San Autonio Bistrict． Oakrille，January 31 and Feliruary 1st．
St．Marys，February 7,8 ． St．Marys，February 7,8 ，
Goliad，February 14，15，
Helena，Yebruary 21,22 ，
Goliad，February 14，15，
11elena，February 21,22,
Roek Port，March 14，15．
Norpus Christi，March 21,22
Nueeses River eircuit，March 25,29 ．
Beeville，April 4,5 ．
The dístriet stewards will please meet me a
Beeville，Febraary 5th．Come up．brethren． 1
Beevilite，Febraary sth．Come up brethren，
possible．
JOHN S．GILLETT，P．E．

## Chappell Hill Distriet

Brenham station，January 3，4．
Benvilue，at Travt，Janary 10.11 ．
Burton and Fireh Creek mission，
Burton and Eireh Creek mission，at Burton，
January 17，18．
Chapell Hillistan，January 24， 25.
San Felipe cireuit，at San Felipe，Jin
San Yellipe eireuit，at San Felipe，Jan．©1，Feb
Caldwell circult，at Yellow Prairle，Feb．7， Calding on ecireuit，at
Giddings mission，at Independene
Mareh 1.
The distriot stewards are requested to meet a
Chappell Hill，January 24 ． ary ${ }^{24} \mathrm{~S}$. THRALL，P．E．
Huntsville Distrlet．
pirst rouxd．
Navasota eireuit，at Navasota，Ja maary 10， 11 ．
Anderson eireuit，at Aderson，January 17， 18 ． Anderson eireult，at Anderson，January 17， 18 ，
Huntsville station．January 24 ， 25 ．
Trinity eireuit，at Shockiley chap 1 ，January Yold Springs 1 eireuit，at Coll Springs，Febru Prairyie Plans eireuit，at Martha chapel，Feb－ ruary 14,15 and Canes misstor，at Willis，
Webruary
Fi， Zion eircuit，at Lake Grove，February 28，and
Mareh，
Madisonville eir．，at Madisonvilie，Mareh 7,8 ． Madisonville eir，at at Midisonvise，Mareh
Bran station，March 1，15，Mareh 21,22 ．
Bryan eireuit，at Milican，Mist Bryan eireuit，at Milliean，Mareh 21， 22 ．
The elistrict stewards wil please meet me at
Anderson，on Saturday before the $3 d$ Sunday in
January．
My present adiress is Plantersville，Grimes
My present address is Plantersvilie，Grime
county，Texa3．
T．B．BUCKINGHAM，P．E．

## Vtetoria Distritet

 first mousd．Hallettsville，at County Line，January 24
Texana，at Navidad，January 31 Conerete，at Irish ereek，Felir uary 7. Cinctoriag atation，February 14.
Sandies，at Preston＇s，February 28 Sandles，at Preston＇s，February 28 ，
Clinton，at MMudleton，Marel 7． Yorktown，Mareh 14．Mareh 21 ． Postoffice－Bellimont．
s．G．WALKER，P．E．

## Beaumont Distritet．

girst round．
Banamont，at Beaumont，1s：Sunday in Febru－
ary． Newton，at Wuson＇s chapel， 24 sunday in
February． Jasper，at Jasper，al Sunday in February，
Woodvile，at Cherokee， 4 h Sunday in Febta

in atarch．
intill
E．M．STOVALL，P．E．

## Jefferson Distric

Mo unt Pleasant eir．， 1 st Sunday in January．
Linden eir．， $2 d$ Sunday in January． nsboro，at Winnstoro，al Suaday in Janu－ ary．
Pittsburg，at Leesbarg，ath Sunday in January．
Oilmer，at Lagrones ehapel， 1 st sunday in Qilmer，at lagrone＇s ebapel， $18 t$ sunday in
Cotitevilite eir，at Murray Institute， 21 Sunday JOHN H．McLEAN，P．E．
Stephensville District． pirst mound．

## Hawilton，at Roek church，Jan．3，4． North Borque，at Wils chapel，Jan．10． 11 ，

 Poloxy，at Marvin chapel，Jan．17，18．Stephenvili，at Alarme ceeek，Jan． 25 ．
Stol
 Sastland，at MeGrew＇s spring，Yeb．14， 15 ．
Comanece sta．，Feb 21.2 ．
Comanehe eir．，at Farmer＇s ehapel，Feb． 28 ， Sampahorat at atlaco ereek，March 14,15 ． s ．


## Weatherford District． pIRst Rotid．

## Weatherford eir at Shaiz Grove， 2 d Salbath

 in January， Cleburne eir．January．
Granberry sta．， 1 st Salbath in February．
Aetonelr．，at Aton， 2 d Sabbath in Fel，rua Aeton elr．，at A Aton， 2 d Sabbath in February．
Jonston station cir．，at Yorest Hill， 3 d sabtbath
in Februat in rebruary．
Sprigntown mis．，at Walnut ereek， 4 th Sabbath in February．
Fort Worth sta，1st Sabbath in March Fort Worth sta．，1st Sabbath in March．
Aivarado eir．，at Granview，2d Sabbath in March． Ma，，as Salbath in March
Mareh． Manefield Cir．，at Snider， 5 th Sabbath in March． The pastors will please have suitable servlees
on Frimay Freceding their quarterly meetings
in eash charge． in eaeh charge．T．W．HINES，P．E．

## Belton District．

fiest mound
Georety Hill cir，．，at Glorencee，Jan． 8 ． Burnett mis．，at Bear rereenc，Jan． 10,1 jatesville sta．，at Gateeville，Jan．15．
Gatesville e Gatesville eir．，at Corselle ereek，Jan．17， 18 ．
Sukar Loaf cir．，at Cedar Grove，Jan． 24,25 ． The distriet stewards will please meet at Bel
on on the 27 th asy of Deeember． Palestine District．
hisst moexd．
Larissa clr．，at Larissa，Jan． 10,11 ．
Palestine station，Jan， $17,18$.
Parting
Rork and Hawk＇s，at Rusk，Fcb， $7,8$.
Tsler eir．，at Pleasant Retreat，Feb． 14,15 ．

Assessments of eonterence and bishops＇fund
or $1574 . \leqslant 350$ ．Apportioned as follows：
Tyler station．．．．
Palestine siation
Palestine slation．．．．．．
Ruakk an Hawk siat
Larrissa circuit．
Athens circuit．
Tyler circuit．
Tyler circuit．．．i．
Klekapoo iricuit．
Reck circuit
Total．．
 JOH

## Wace Distriet．

pirst round．
Bremond，at Shady Grove，Jan．10， 11 ．
Wheeloek，at Hiekory（Arove，Jan． 17,18 ， Owensville，at at ，Jan 24,2 ，
Kiarliln，at MII
Deer Creek，Jan Deer Creek，at Powel＇s chapel，Fel． 7,8
Wace at Waco，Fe． 14,15
Ceilar Bridge，at Bridge，Feb．21， 22 ． Celar Bridge，at Bridge，Feb．21， 22 ．
Jonesboro mis．，at 1 ．
Loegcueville，at - ，March 78 ，March 1 ． Distriet stewards，please meet at Wace Fetruary 14，1574．$\quad$ W．G．VEAL，P．E．

## MARRIED．

CROSS－ROBERTSON．－At the resi－ dence of the brite＇s father，on Dee．30th，
1073 ，by Rev．J．F．Hines，Mr R．P．Cross and Miss E．F．M．Robertson－all of El lis county，Texas．
MYRICK－THOMAS．－At the residence of the bride＇s father，by the Rev．W．D Robinson，Dec．16，1873，Mr．A．C．Mynick， of Smith connty，Texas，and Miss S．G Thomas，of Hill county
GRIMES－CLARK．－On the 18 th of De－ cember， 1073 ，at the residence of the brides H．Grimes and Miss M．Belle Clark－all of Bastrop，Texas．

## Obituatics．

A Tribute to the Memory
of my very deaz young friend and mroth
gR，M．D．taylor，of jefrersox，texas．
Mr．Eprton－On my arrival from con－ ference I found a letter in waiting from my esteemed brother，Col．E．W．Taylor， of Jefferson，containing the funeral notice of his dear brother and partner in basi－ He died on the 13th of November，1－7 He was the son of Hon．Dr．M．D．K．Tay He Speaser of the Honse of Pepresenta lor，Speaker of the Honse of Represent
tives of the late Legislature of Texas． My young friend was awakened and converted under my ministry in 1870．The Colonel writes：＂I attribute his trium－ phant ceath－under God－to you，my
brother．He was entirely conscious to the brother．He was entirely conscious to the last moment，and said：There is not a
clond in my way．＇＂The Colonel adds： ＂He was so good；I do not think any could be better．＂His convictions of sin were deep，and the struggle through which he passed into the spiritual life was propor－ vionately intense．I invited him to a pri－ set in the chmrch．I read to him the sol－ emn vows of the church and asked him to ponder them preparatory to a union wit
the church the next day，and in the pres－ ence of a large assembly he responded af－ firmatively to each vow，and was received
and numbered with Christians．I was his pastor for more than two years afterwarl， and if he ever infracted a single rule， 1 was ignorant of it．He was true to his chareh and pastor to the day that the sacred relation between pastor and disci－ ple was dissolved by Episcopal preroga－ tive．I never askel him to perform any tuve．I never asked or take up any cross，bat he did it
dotern with a rearly mind and in a cheerfal man－

## niner

How his pastor loved him：and how fally that devotion was reciprocated Koble young man，with sach brilliant ness，usefnheses and happiness！And art thou gose to the grave？Shall we deplore thee？From a human stand peint，the loss is irreparable；the vacaam in the family， But，viewed from the promontory of yos－ But，viewed from the promontory of cras
pel truth，the bow of lape spans the dark chasm and reveals a better conntry，relo－ ing substance．The family has long been divided；the mother went before，and was donbtless the ministering angel to her dear boy in the twilight of the two worlis． Dear Madison，we grieve at your ab－ sence，but shout over year destiny．Glory to Gol for the worls yon utiered wl
ing！Gur scparation will be brief．
City life is unfriendly to early piety the temptations to vice are numerous and bewitching，and many anxious fears have erept over the heart of the old pastor for the safety of the sixty young people whom， the church during his pastorate in Jeffier－ son．Two of that lovely band have re－ cently crossed the river safely．Miss Emma Rowell，one of the most tov． plished young ladies in the city，and whos left a checring testimony of faith and tri－ umph．Good bless the young disciples in Jefficson，and keep them from falling Tiat they die right is my chici joy．

R．S．Finiey．
St．Louis Alvocate phease copy．

## MARKET REPORT．

Gembral Manaet．－The beriaess of the
past week showed the usual anomint of in－ erruption caused by the holiday season the city daring this perion，and the orders have been correspontingly light．
There has beea no marked change i values during this time．Flour has shown a slight upward tembeney．Sugar contin－
mes dull．Bacon steady．Coftee remains at the same quotations，thongh there is a marked upward temdeacy．ilites have
advanced．Wool remains quict and firm Corton．－During the carly part of the week there was an advaace of ty. ，but on Wednesday advices from Liverpool showed an excess of 62,000 bales of American cot mand．Holders are not pressing sales，as the decline of rates for money in England will restore a better tone to the money market．The market closes quiet an casy at the following quotations in cur

Ordinary
food（ordinar

## Midding．．．．．．

The stock on hand and oa shipboan amounts to over 103,000 bales．The presses are overerowdet，aut mich difficulty i experienced in moving cotton to meet the demanis of the market．
Monetaly．－The demand on the banks has been unusually heavy，owing in part to the immense amount of cotton waiting motion at the presses．They are meeting the call as liberally as possible．The rate in bank is 1 per cent．per month．In ope： market money commants $1 \frac{1}{2}, 2$ per cent． GoLD－－There has been a fatr themand at $110 a 110 \frac{1}{2}$ ，buying，and 1101a110？se！ at 110
ing．
Shver．－Has rated at $103 a 1092$ ，buy ing ，and $110 @ 11 \rho_{4}$ selling．

WHOLESALE PRIOES OURRENT．
Corrected weekly．

## Quotations in Currency，unless Gold is specific

R




Puaf ．．．．．．．．．．

tioo rroun storra，giona．
管露腹

Chly
$:={ }_{8}^{7}$ Ro二


## Chiurch dotites.

## Weatherford District

 Weathertord sta. 31 sabbath in January. Cleburne eir., at Nolan's river, tha Sabbath Granberry sta., 1st Sabbath in February.
 in February. at W alnut ereek, tth S.abbath Fin February. ${ }^{\text {Fort }}$ Worth fa., sst Sabbath in March.
 Jacisboro sta, ${ }^{\text {31 }}$ Sabbeth in Mareh. Ca tersvilte eir, at Vea! sta., 4th Sabbath in
Mareh.
Mansfeld eir., at Snider, 5th Sabbath in Mareh. Tue pastors will please have suitable services
on Vrinay Freceding their quarterly meetings on Frinay Freceding their quarterly meeting
in eazh charge.
T. W. HINES, P. E.

## Belton Distriet <br> pirst round.

Georgetown eir., at Georgetown, Jan, 6 Liberty Hill eir., at Florence, Jan. 8.
Burnett mis., at Bear ereak. Jan. 10, Karnetsas mis., at Lampasas, Jan. 13 .

Gatesvilie eir, at Correvele creek, Jan. 17. 18 . The distriet stewards will piease meet at Bel
on on the 27th day oi Heeenter.
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E. Palestine Distriet.
pinst round. Larlsea elr, at Larissa, Jan. $10,11$.
Palestine station, Jan. 17, 18. Tyler station, Jan, 24, , 25.1 , Fcb, 7,8 .
Kusk and Hawk
Tyler cir., at Pleasant Retreat, Feb. 14, Tyler cir., at Pleasant Retreat, Fe
Rusk cir. at Shith, Feb 21.22
Athens cir., at Athens, March 7 , 8.
Assessments of conterence and blshops' fund
for 1874, 8350 . Apportioned as follows for 1874, \&350. Apportioned as follows: Tyler station.
Palestine station...
Rusk an Hawk sta
Larrissa cirenk
Larrissa eircuit...
Athens eireuit.
Iekapoo eircu
foek elreuit...
Total................................. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.
Waco Distriet.
Waco Distriet.
pirat rousd.
Bremond, at Shady Grove, Jan. 10, 11 .
Wheeloek, at Hickory Grove. Jan. 17 , $1 s$ Owensville, at $M$, Jarlin, at Marlin, Jan 2 , feb. Marin, at Marlin, Jan 31, Feb, 1.
Deer Creek, at Powel's ehapel, Yeb. 7,8 .
Waco, at Waco, Feb. 14, 5 . Waco, at Waco, Feb 14, 15 .
 Bosquevile, at - , March 7,8 .
District steward, please meet at District steward", please meet at Wace
February 14,157 .
W. G. VEAL, P. E.

Sulphur Springs District. yirst roumd.
Garden Valley, at Sylvan, 2.1 Sunday in JanuEmory. mis, at bowells, 34 Sunday in Januars. Sulphur springs eity mission, th Sunday in
M. N. NEELY, P.E.

## Sherman Distrlet. first rouxd.

Sherman eir., 2d Sunday in January.
Montague and clay mis., at Montague, 31 Sun Marysville eir., at Marysville, 4 th Sunlay in Gainesville eir., at Gainesville, 1st Sunday in February.
Denson mis.
Fit , White Rock, 24 Sunday in Pllot Grove eir., at Pllot Girove, 34 Sunday in Savog eir., at Canaan, tth Sunday in Feliruary,
Bonham eir., at Mt. Pleasant, 1 st Sunday in L. B. ELLLIS, P. E.

## Paris Distriet <br> pIRsp ROUSD.

Cooper mis., at Giles Academy, 21 Sunday in
February. Boston eir., at Boston, 34 Sunday in January
Clarksvile eir, at Willams chapel, day in January. Robinsville eir. at MeKenzle chapel, at Sun
day in Febraary.
 THOS. M. SMITH, P. E
Dallas Distriet
Mo Kinney eir., at Summerflela, Jan. 10, 11 ,
Sayene etr., January 17, 18.
Soyene eir., danuary 17, 18.1
Greenville eir., at Greenville, Jan. 31, Feb. 1
Bethel eir, st Bethel, February 7, 8.
J. W. CHALK, P. E.
Waxahaehie District.
Waxahachle sta
Waxahachio sta., Jan 3, 4 ,
Peoria eir., at Covington,
Peoria cir., at Covington, Jan. 10, 11.
Fort Graham eir., Jan. $17,18$.
Hillsbaro etr, at Lebanon, Jan. 24,25 .
Grove Creak and Enis eir., at Hines chapel, Chatfield cir, a
Chatfield, eir, at Chatfield, Feb. 7,8
1.ancaster, at Lancaster, Feb. 21, 22 .

Waxahaeche eir., at Bethel, Feb. 28, Mareh 1 .
Blooming Grove and Chambers Creek mis.
Blooming
March 7,8 ro
.
The district stewards aro requested to mee me at Waxahaehie station on satarday, Janu
ary 31 , that being the time of the quarterly conferenes for the station. Those quarks op
invision, left without a district steward will please send with aut a distrlict steward, wiil
presentative I hope the
preaehers will hift colleetions for delegates promptly. A. DAVIS, P. E.
spriugfeld Distriet Finst mound.
Springfleld etr., 21 Sunday in January, at Mt . Ualin eir., 31 Sunday in January, at Pin Oak.
Fairfleld eir, 4th Sunday in January, at FalrNavasota mis, 21 Sunday in February, at Donalson's schoolhouse.
Centerville eftr, 3 d Sunday in February, at Redland eir., tith sunday in Kebraary, at Red Butler cir., ist Sunday in Mareh, at Butler. The distriet stewards will please meet me at
Springfild, at 2 o'eleek $p$. M., Janaary $10, \mathrm{em}$ Sracing the time of tha quarterly confere nee to rate, B. U. Jackson, Wim. Womank, Jao. Gill,
J. J. Culison, J. s. Halbert, J. D. Clark J. J. Culison, J, S. Halbert, J. D, Clark' GEU.W. GRAVES, P. E.

Marshall District.
yinst nousd.
Seottsville and Jonesville, at Rock Spring, 2 sunday in January.
Elyslan Fielis, at Mt. Zion, sl Sunday in Jan Starvilie elreuit, at Chapot Hill, 4th Sunday in January,
Henderson and Bellview, at Hiesory Gruve 1st Sunday in Vebruary. Liwn, 2t Sunday fo
Harrson cer., at Wood Liwn
February. DANIEL MORSE, P. E. Deaumoat District. yifst nouxd.
Newton, at Wilson's ehajel, 2 d Sunday in
February, Jasper, at Jasper, si Sunday in February,
Woodvinte, at Cherekee, thi sunday in Febru ary.
Yillage Oreek, $1 s t$ Sanday in Mareh,
Lilerty and Walliszille, at Libserty,
Liberty and Walliszille, at Libarty, 21 Sunday
in Marel. F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

## SYMPTOMS OF CATARHII.

Obstruction of nasal passages, discharge falling into throat, sometime profuse, watery, acrid, or thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others a dryness, weak or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, ulcerations, scabs rom ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, etc. Few only of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time.
To cure-take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery earnestly, to correct the blood and system, which are always at fault, also to act specifically as it does, upon the diseased gland and lining membrane of the nose and its communicating chambers. The more I see of this odious disease, the
more positive is my belief that if we vould make treatment perfectly suc cessfal in curing it, we must use constitutional treatment to aet through the blood, as well as a soothing and healing local application. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, when used warm and applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, effects cures upon "common sense, rational and scientific principles, by its mild, soothing and healing properties, to which the disease gradually yields, when the system has been put in perect order by the use of the Golden Medi cal Discovery. This is the only perfectly safe, scientific and successful mode of acting upon and healing it.
So successful has the above course of treatment proven that the proprietor offers $\$ 000$ reward for a case he can not cure. All the means sold by druggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.

## $A^{\text {man of a thousand. }}$

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. When death was hourly expected from Cousumption, all remedies having failed, acel
dent to discovery whereby Dr. H. Jame
eured his only child with a prepraiton of Cen
 recelpt of two stamps to pay expenses. Therre
is not a single symptom of consumption that it
does not dissipsion Nion

 Race Street, Phlladelpha, Pa., giving nameo
novi2 6 m

## A.

ATTORNEY AT LAW Anstia, Texas.

Refers, by permission, to Mesars, C. R. Johns
e Co., Bankers, and DeCordova of Withers Land Agents, Austin; Messrs. Hobby \& Post
Galvestont and Mtessis. Earlo \& Perkios, Wail
street. and Nourse \& Brooks, Beaver Street, gareet. and
sew York.

TBEAS CHRISPIAN ADVOCATE,

## A Religious, Family

NEVSPAPER,
pUblished by the ,


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IN TEXAS.

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MORALITY
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GENERAL LITERATURE

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SAVED TO THE SOUTH ay тamese of

ROYALL'S COTFON WORII DESFROYER!

USDEREPATEST ISSUED MARCR
14. 1571, and Vumbered 112,732.

OSE-MALF THE LABOR SAVED: ONEHALF TAE LAND ONLY REQUIRED, ND COTTON KEPT FREE FROM
THASH, AS THE LEAVES CONTINUEGREEN UNTIL FROST IT IS OHEAP AND EASI-

LY APPLIED BY THE
USEOFACOMMON
SIFTER. RAIN
IS A BENEFIT.
GIVEITA TRIAL:
The following $A$ gents have been appointed,
viz: $\boldsymbol{T}$. T, smothers, Hryan, Texas: $\boldsymbol{F}$. $\mathbb{C}$ Wilkes,

$\stackrel{r}{\mathrm{r}}$
 AOENTs WANTED in all parts of the
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H. ${ }^{\text {scherffiva, }}$

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Agent for
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