





# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI—No. 34.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1874.

[Whole No. 1074.

## THE DARKENED NURSERY.

There's room enough in the nursery now;  
'Twas crowded a little before;  
For when the crib in the corner sat  
The rockers came close to the door;  
But the light was sweet and the air was soft,  
And the room was filled with cheer;  
For we all were charmed to the chosen spot  
By the voice of the baby dear.

Where is the sunshine?  
Where is the noise?  
Where are the playthings gone?  
What shall I do with my empty arms?  
Sitting alone, alone!  
What shall I do with the vacant crib?  
Where shall I set this chair?  
Must the little one's clothes come down?  
O, let me leave them there!

Fold the little garments,  
Lay them softly by;  
Put away the playthings,  
Check the choking sigh.

Turn thee to thy duties,  
Take up life again,  
Newly consecrated  
By this precious pain.

Work—thy face full heavenward;  
Give thy life to God;  
His sweet peace shall keep thee  
If thou "kiss the rod."

—Evangelist.

## Our Material Resources.

### 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 purpose. 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 agriculture—the foundation of all success—the mother of all the families of industry—we have been induced to consider 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 stabbed, and every vocation perishes. We have the finest lands under the sun, and we are not willing to admit 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 is a voice across the Atlantic which

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 that steam power has become so utilized as 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 necessary 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 believe 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 State 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 true 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 superiority, 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 engines 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 locomotive engines and implements, should, by acts of the Legislature, receive 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 enactments 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 be made to favor agriculture, so that capital and ability can be used profitably in that direction.

We would recommend a Steam Agricultural 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 superiority of the work done.

THE 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 the balance of mankind, are seeking their own interest, and they are aware that Tyler is the cheapest dry-goods and 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 surrounding country. These good people will continue to bring their cotton to us and purchase their supplies from us, as long as we show them this same open-handed, fair way of dealing. Our stocks of merchandise are full, and prices low. Bring on your cotton, corn, fodder, oats, rye, butter, eggs, chickens, turkeys—anything and everything—and buy your next year's supplies.—Tyler Reporter.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE MARINE.—The number of vessels in the Revenue Marine Service, as shown by the report of the Chief of the Treasury Division, is thirty-four, of which twenty-eight are steamers, carrying sixty-two guns, 198 officers, and 860 men. The running expenses of the fiscal year were \$985,308 88, 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 assistance was rendered in many other ways.

The Life-Saving Service at present comprises eighty-one stations, on the coast of Cape Cod, Rhode Island, 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 possesses.

The accumulation of capital and business 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 for 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" concerns 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 the 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, being an increase of 54,997, or 13½ per cent. over the immigration of the fiscal year 1872. The largest increase from 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 7¼ per cent., and from Ireland 8612, or 12½ 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. Y. 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 mechanical 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.

## Our 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 Nashville Advocate, says: "Bishop Keener made a decidedly favorable impression on the conference 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)—increase, 1295; 636 colored (as we count)—increase, 37; local preachers, 181—increase, 7. Baptized: infants, 1158—last year, 1040; adults, 2092—last year, 2069. Sunday-schools, 537—last year, 553; teachers, 5698—last year, 5620; scholars, 29,981—last year, 29,456. Volumes in libraries, 56,922. Value of requisites, \$18,300.80. Visitors taken, 4164. Money expended for Sunday-schools, \$10,745.21. The delegates to the General Conference were instructed to oppose the memorial of the Board of Missions, asking for the entire control 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 to the Texas Conference, and has been appointed to the German work in Galveston.

—The North Mississippi Conference held its session at Grenada, Nov. 26—Dec. 2, 1873. Bishop Paine presided; John Barcroft, Secretary.

White members, 25,800—increase, 719; local preachers, 212 (not 205)—decrease, 1; adults baptized, 1376 (not 1455)—last year, 2140; infants, 806 (not 770)—last year, 876. Sunday-schools, 253—last year, 237; teachers, 1259—last year, 1254; scholars, 9541—last year, 9432. Necessary for claimants, \$2725—last year, \$2600; collected, \$1949.55—last year, \$2611.80. For missions, \$2594.80—last year, \$2828.10. Moneys expended for Sunday-schools, \$2286.60; number of churches, 391; number of sittings, 100,003; value of churches, \$383,332; number of parsonages, 18; value of parsonages, \$22,200; other property, \$19,520; Bishops' fund, \$1021.45; for tracts, \$26.10; ministerial education, \$322.50; for the poor, \$295.95; other objects, \$9130.30; books sold, \$1672.45; periodicals taken, 2,517; salaries of presiding elders, \$10,512; receipts, \$7483.85; deficiencies, \$3028.15; salaries of preachers in charge, \$53,309.50; 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; reserves, J. L. S. Hill, G. E. Kelsey, H. G. Crozier. Next session will be held at Aberdeen.

—The Alabama Conference held its session at Selma, Dec. 3—9. Bishop Marvin presided.

White members, 27,861—increase, 1779; colored members, 96—decrease, 156; local preachers, 216—decrease, 12; adults baptized, 1838—last year, 1489; infants baptized, 994—last year, 1167; Sunday-schools, 300—last year, 279; teachers, 2027—last year, 1738; scholars, 13,551—last year, 12,011; volumes in libraries, 21,545; requisites,

\$3876; visitors taken, 2389; money expended on Sunday-schools, \$4926.15; number of churches, 445; number of sittings, 115,479; value of churches, \$414,700; parsonages, 36; value of parsonages, \$69,200; other property, \$170,906; 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, \$3,539.82; for other objects, \$24,852.43; books sold, \$651.46; periodicals taken, 4069; salaries of presiding elders, \$13,547.16; of preachers, \$74,152.88. The next session is to be held at Opelika.

*Delegates to the General Conference.* Clerical—Thos. O. Summers, W. A. McCarty, M. S. Andrews, J. Hamilton, W. A. Shapard. Reserves—A. S. Andrews, S. P. Richardson, A. J. Briggs.

Lay—R. H. Powell, A. A. Coleman, Rev. J. G. Motley, T. J. S. Kimbrough, H. A. Stollenwreck. Reserves—L. W. Reeves, F. Law, Rev. M. Padgett, J. Chain, B. A. Rush.

—The session of the Mississippi Conference commenced at Brandon, Miss., Dec. 10, and closed on the evening of the 15th, Bishop Wightman presiding.

The following statistics were reported: White members, 19,656—increase, 1674; colored members, none—decrease, 69; local preachers, 166—decrease, 3; infants baptized, 1116—last year, 987; adults, 1180—last year, 1142; Sunday-schools, 185—last year, 183; teachers, 1184—last year, 1008; scholars, 7319—last year, 6261. Necessary for claimants, \$4200—last year, \$5650. Collected, \$1958.30—last year, \$2210.05. For missions, \$1847.80—last year, 1650.50.

*Delegates to the General Conference.* Clerical—C. G. Andrews, Harvey F. Johnson, Henderson H. Montgomery, Wm. E. M. Linfield, Joshua T. Heard. Reserves—Wm. H. Watkins, Wm. L. C. Hunnicut, Wm. B. Hines.

Lay—Wm. L. Nugent, Jas. E. Jagers, Alonzo G. Mayers, Thomas Christian, J. Harvey Thompson. Reserves—Elijah C. Postell, Irvin Miller, 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.* Clerical—B. Craven, W. H. Bobbitt, W. S. Black, N. H. D. Wilson, L. S. Burkhead, S. D. Adams. Reserves—E. 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. Beckwith, 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 preponderance of the lay vote in favor of a moderate revision, but the majority of the clergy are against making such 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 observances. Rev. Father Reeve Hobbie is the officiating priest. It was originally intended to have "a low celebration of the holy eucharist" every morning, but at the request of Bishop Whittingham that design has 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 exercises 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 103d psalm were sung, and Dr. Taylor had addressed the communicants, when she left for Balmoral Castle. This is the first time the Queen has received the sacrament in a Presbyterian place of worship, and speaks volumes.

## SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—At the Synod of Texas, which 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-school 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 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 to 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 dollars of his salary, and to all who have contributed outside our bounds.

## CONGREGATIONAL.

—The California Congregational churches have taken a step forward in organizing a woman's board of missions for the Pacific coast, and already local auxiliary societies are forming at different points. The *Pacific* puts the facts relating to the work generally in concise shape: "The Christian women of our country have entered this mission field with alacrity. Already more than a quarter of a million dollars is gathered by them each year and expended in this effort. More than two hundred Christian women have given themselves to the work, and are already teaching their sisters the glad tidings. And already more than two hundred heathen women have been induced to join the effort, not as converts or scholars only, but as teachers. Already nearly two hundred schools for heathen women have been established, and the number to whom the Gospel is spoken is legion." The California women will be heartily welcomed to share in this new branch of missionary enterprise.

## BAPTIST.

—The pastor of the Lexington, Ky., Baptist church, Rev. L. B. Woolfolk, has inaugurated rather a unique method 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 distributed among the poor families who find it difficult to obtain employment during the winter. The mite society of the church will furnish material, and a deacon, Shelby Wilson,

will dispose of the socks, gloves, etc., 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 Demair, in the northern part, seven new converts were baptized on the 17th of September. During the baptism the audience were visibly moved, and 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 21st 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, five were baptized on the 15th. Here, too, a political journal gave a fair and minute account of the baptism.

—Not less than seventy-five persons have professed conversion at the meeting in progress at the Second Baptist church, Richmond, Va.

—The movement in regard to employing the theological students in evangelical work in Chicago, has been enthusiastically approved, and a Provisional Committee appointed to draw up a constitution, and take steps towards inaugurating the plan.

—There is a Baptist church 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 \$400.—*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 clergymen, within regular Baptist churches 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 church 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, performed by a Jesuit heretic, to be null and void, and passes sentence of excommunication against the Bishop, his electors, aiders and abettors. Well, what of it!—*N. Y. 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 dancing.

—The property of the Jesuits in Rome has been confiscated by the Italian government. They all have a right to a pension; the brothers, twenty-nine in number, are entitled, each of them, to three hundred liras. The fathers receive six hundred liras. The effect of the state proceedings on the continent of Europe will be a numerous migration of Jesuits to England, Ireland and America.

—The Dean of Canterbury discovered at Yale College a Syriac manuscript of more than four hundred pages, which he thought would be of great value to him in completing his dictionary of that language.

WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

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 associations 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 days have crossed the river, and many who were converted at these meetings are now wearing the crown in heaven. In looking back on the years of our earthly pilgrimage, the heart takes sweeter satisfaction 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 them 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 their 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, Assistant Secretary, performing promptly their important work.

In this conference, also, there was no Committee on Memoirs required. God had spared his workmen. The reports of the preachers were hopeful in their tone, and encouraging in the results they exhibited.

The following, furnished by the Secretary, shows the statistical standing of this conference:

White members, 3433; baptisms—adults, 144; infants, 150; local preachers, 44; Sunday-schools, 42; scholars, 1701; colored members, 35. Money for Sunday-schools, \$505.50; missionary money, \$150.97, with \$134.50, anniversary, and one Spanish pony, valuing the pony at \$25. The collection for the year is \$1385.72—something over 40 cents per member. Collection for conference claimants, \$468.05; collected on bishops' fund, \$222.89; amounts assessed 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. Sutherland, 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 rejoiced 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 Mexican Mission. It already numbers eighteen members. The pastor who labored at that point last year reports them 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 collections 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 Louisiana and its sister States will send us many more such contributions to our population.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Dec. 27 to Jan. 3.

Adams & Leonard, Dallas—Answered by letter.

Rev J B McFerrin, D D, Nashville—Glad to hear from you; write again.

Rev H S Thrall, Brenham—Missionary report and communication will be inserted as soon as space can be found. Thanks.

Rev John S Mathis, Henderson—2 subscribers. 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. The two names sent have been duly entered.

Rev J J Shirley—Your paper is changed to Weatherford, as you instruct.

Rev J G Walker, Seguin—1 subscriber; \$2.00 postoffice money order; quarterly appointments.

Rev T Gilmore, Avant Prairie—1 subscriber; \$2.00 currency. Thanks. Hope to hear from you often.

Rev T Whitworth—2 letters; obituary. Will attend to the other matter as soon as we can see the parties.

Rev T G A Sharp, Ennis—Change of postoffice to Lampasas.

Rev J B McFerrin, D D, Nashville—Will insert with pleasure.

Moses Davis, Kimball—Renewal. Glad to learn you prize the ADVOCATE so highly. Have continued as you request. Can you not send more subscribers.

Rev W J Joyce—Round of appointments.

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 list.

Rev G L Tucker, Rockwall—4 subscribers. 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, Nashville—Will 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 subscriber; \$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, Waxahachie—2 subscribers. Thank you. We will send the paper to widows of preachers at half price.

Rev E F Boone, Larissa—3 subscribers; \$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 H Burnett, Fort Worth—2 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 subscriber. Postoffice is not given. Have

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 promptly. 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, Weatherford—2 subscribers. Send by postoffice order, making best arrangements you can in exchanging specie for currency. Give rates in letter containing order.

Rev E F 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 currency.

Rev J H Mims, Hockley—1 subscriber. All right; send more.

Rev J F Hines, Waxahachie—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 subscriber. Thanks. Hope to hear from you often.

Rev J Carpenter, Belton—Change made.

Rev G W Graves—Have changed the office as you direct.

J P Standifer, Waco—Name entered. Can you not send us more?

Wm Headen, Corpus Christi—Renewal of subscription, and draft for \$2.00 specie. Thanks. Would be glad if all our subscribers would renew promptly.

Thos H 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.—A 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 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 colleges 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 government schools and colleges, if you think proper to supply 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 panchallas 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 26th. 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.

## Correspondence.

## A Suggestion to the Editor, and a Proposition to Teachers.

The reading matter in the *ADVOCATE* is well arranged. The departments are distinct, 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 hunt for a particular item.

But is there not a department lacking? We have "Material Resources," "Outlook," "Correspondence," "Sunday-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. Each 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 happy 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 pulpit are heaven-appointed and heaven-attested, and challenge the 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 a back 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 subject of law. Coleridge's answer to his infidel friend is in illustration. The agents

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 twenty-one 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 "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-half of these were colored, and one-eighth were foreigners! Since 1870 the population 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 schools of 63,504, and 3,687 certificates issued to teachers. (See "Commissioner's Report," 1872, page 327.)

But, *per contra*, the Commissioner of Education for the United States, Hon. John Eaton, Jr., gives a note of alarm. He reports NO NORMAL SCHOOL IN TEXAS! He also reports only nine schools for "Secondary Instruction;" nine schools for "Superior Instruction of Females;" and six "Universities, Colleges, and Collegiate 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:

| Relig. Denom.     | No. Sch'ls. | Teachers. | Schol'rs. |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| A. M. A.....      | 1           | 3         | 98        |
| Presbyterian..... | 1           | 4         | 50        |
| Baptist.....      | 2           | 18        | —         |
| Methodist.....    | 5           | —         | —         |
| Not given.....    | 7           | 35        | 669       |
| Rom. Catholic.... | 8           | 90        | 1045      |

These are dry figures, but they speak eloquently. They tell their own story, and that right earnestly. Protestants are not as active and resolved to control the educational element as are the Romanists. It is only in Protestant countries that the Catholics foster schools. They are not the friends of learning; but they know that the tutorial 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 contributions to fill it. It will be a medium for the interchange of school-room experience. Each teacher can state his plans, methods, and pro-

cesses. One succeeds in teaching spelling, while many others fail and are grieved. Let the successful one tell *how he manages*. It will help those who feel that they have "been beating 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? What is your basis of classification? And so, *ad infinitum*.

The suggestion, and proposition growing out of it, are respectfully submitted. What say you, Mr. Editor? and you, teachers of Texas?

E. D. PITTS.

CHAPPELL 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 city of Austin, Saturday, Dec. 13, 1873, pursuant to the call of the President.

Present—R. W. Kennon, 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 Thomas Stanford, of the Northwest Texas Conference; and F. A. Mood, Curator *ex-officio*, Secretary.

The meeting was called to order by R. W. Kennon, and was opened with prayer by J. M. Binkley.

R. W. Kennon asked to be relieved from the duties of the chair on account 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 behalf 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 faculty would 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 institution.

2. That the close of each scholastic year limits the claims of that year, and that no claims for accumulated deficits in salary will be recognized; but the Trustees engage to do all in their power to meet the promised salary of each professor each year in full.

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 used to promote Christian education.

At the close of his address, W. B. Norris was invited 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 present.

The chairman announced the election of professors to fill the several chairs to be in order.

F. A. Mood, Regent, was elected, *nem. con.*, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Several nominations were made for the chair of Pure and Applied Mathe-

atics. After a full discussion of the claims and qualifications of the several gentlemen nominated, the ballot was cast, and B. E. Chrietberg, A. M., at present Provisional Professor of that chair, was elected.

Nominations were made for the chair of English Language and Literature, 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., Rector of Cokesbury School, South Carolina, was elected.

Nominations to fill the chair of Physiology, Hygiene and Vocal Culture were declared in order. After careful consideration of the merits of the gentlemen nominated, the ballot was cast, and M. H. 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 secured, until the next regular meeting of the Board.

Nominations to fill the chair of Spanish being in order, M. H. Reynolds, M. D., who has spent eleven years in the South American States, being the only candidate, was elected by acclamation.

On motion of R. W. Kennon, it was Resolved, That the Regent and faculty elect be empowered to engage the necessary teachers for the Preparatory School; provided, 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 provision 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—West Texas Conference.

To the President and Members of the Missionary Board, West Texas Annual Conference:

DEAR BRETHREN—The Secretary of your Board would respectfully submit the following report:

At the last session of your conference, six missions were established, viz.: San Antonio, Blanco, Nueces, Medina, Victoria, and Gonzales.

San Antonio station, served by John S. Gillett, had an appropriation of one hundred dollars. The pastor presents the following statistics: 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, numbering fifty scholars. One house of worship, valued at five thousand dollars. There have been peculiar embarrassments connected with this mission, but the prospects for the future are favorable.

Blanco mission, Samuel Johnson, preacher in charge. To this mission an appropriation of one hundred dollars was made. The following is the report submitted by the preacher in charge: Number of members, 208; baptisms—adults, 13; infants, 11; Sunday-schools, 2; scholars, 45; one church valued at \$450; members received this year, 70; missionary money collected, \$26.06.

Medina mission, J. W. Brown, preacher in charge, 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; Sunday-school scholars, 30; missionary money collected, \$—.

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

Victoria 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, seriously retarding and otherwise affecting missionary operations. The past winter was severely cold and inclement. The spring opened with heavy rains, which continued, with slight intermissions, 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 accumulation 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 occurring in the Eastern States, and now prevailing throughout 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 to show the embarrassments which our missionaries reasonably anticipated. Your Secretary, however, is most happy in reporting the missions in a healthful 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 they have all done well, and to-day 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.

GALVESTON 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; general collection, \$100.85. Matagorda—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.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.

Austin station—For Mexican mission, \$5; general collection, \$168.15. Austin City mission, \$10; Austin circuit, \$9. Manchac, \$20. Columbus and Oge, \$5. Lagrange, \$50. Bastrop, \$15. Red Rock, \$30. Navidad, \$37.88. Winchester, \$13.20.

Total—For Mexican mission, \$5; general collection, \$369.23.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT.

Chappell Hill station—For Mexican mission, \$153.70; general collection, \$86.30. Brenham—Mexican mission, \$102.20; general collection, \$106.44; from H. S. Thrall, returned by J. H. Shapard, \$50. Independence, \$43. Bellville, \$30.10. San Felipe, \$8. Burton, \$18. Caldwell, \$24.25. Fayetteville, \$35. Lexington, \$4.

Total—For Mexican mission, \$255.90; general collection, \$405.09.

HUNTSVILLE 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. Anderson, \$8.

Total—\$208.65.

GERMAN MISSION DISTRICT.

Houston—Mexican mission, \$170; general collection, \$207. New Braunsfels—General collection, \$31. New Fountain, \$54. Llano, \$20. Bastrop, \$30. Industry, \$10.

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

Total from circuits and stations—For 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.

Total—China mission, \$20 coin; Mexican mission, \$574.15; general collection, \$1970.42.

Cr.

By two drafts in favor of B. D. Dashiell, Superintendent Mission, Chappell Hill District, for \$200 each—\$400. By two drafts in favor of J. M. Weston, Superintendent Huntsville District Missions, for \$75 each—\$150. Amount paid on old drafts, \$320.62. Amount of 40 per cent. paid F. Vordenbaumen, Superintendent German Mission District, on draft on A. H. Redford, Treasurer Parent Board, \$723. Amount paid by H. S. Thrall to A. H. 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. Redford by J. L. Lemons, Caldwell circuit, \$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. WHIPPLE,  
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 the exercises by appropriate religious services. Addresses were delivered by 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 population. Since that period the church has about kept pace with the increase in the population, as the following figures indicate:

| Year. | Population. | Members. | Ratio.  |
|-------|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1847  | 101,568     | 6,580    | 1 in 16 |
| 1850  | 154,034     | 10,489   | 1 in 15 |
| 1860  | 431,891     | 30,681   | 1 in 14 |
| 1870  | 567,700     | 34,772   | 1 in 16 |

Viewing the subject from another standpoint, the report shows how small a sum is contributed per member to the cause of missions. Omitting fractions, in 1847 the members of the M. E. Church, South, contributed an average 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:

| Year. | Whole Church. | Texas Con. | Year. | Whole Church. | Texas Con. |
|-------|---------------|------------|-------|---------------|------------|
| 1847  | 16            | 10         | 1856  | 27            | 59         |
| 1848  | 14            | 10         | 1857  | 32            | 40         |
| 1849  | 13            | 25         | 1858  | 29            | 45         |
| 1850  | 16            | 25         | 1859  | 39            | 60         |
| 1851  | 20            | 50         | 1860  | 25            | 45         |
| 1852  | 22            | 38         | 1869  | 13            | 40         |
| 1853  | 29            | 50         | 1870  | 15            | 50         |
| 1854  | 26            | 45         | 1871  | 12            | 20         |
| 1855  | 26            | 38         | 1872  | 15            | 50         |

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' districts were formed, and measures taken to form a German conference.

Assessments for 1874—Galveston district, \$1400; Austin district, \$1100; Chappell Hill district, \$1100; Huntsville district, \$900; German districts, \$500. Total, \$5000.

H. S. THRALL, Sec'y.

Genius of Energy.

There is no genius in life like the genius of energy and activity. You will learn that all the traditions so current among young men—that certain 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, and the thought of some great name will flash like a spark into the midst of your purposes; you dream until midnight 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 long until you feel the metal of his 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, at other hours, 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 offered 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 unlooked-for kindness to strangers; then the tear stole down her sable cheek, and she replied: "I love Him whose servants you are, and surely it is my duty to give you a cup of cold water 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 22d inst. Loss, \$50,000.

## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 7, 1874.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

I. G. JOHN, }  
J. B. WALKER, D.D. } .....Editors.

WE 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 us 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 ARMY OF TENNESSEE.—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, anecdotes, 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.

J. 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 seed 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, trusting 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 been 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 influence 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 happier 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 lifetime. 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 about 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 to legislate the governed so completely out of their liberty that even patient people may become restive. For instance, we note the following: "A 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 much 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 William 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 *ADVOCATE*.

## 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't be so busy making dollars as to neglect the services of 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 centuries. 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 on 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 occupants. 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 change; 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.

ENJOY the blessings of this day, if God sends them, and the evils of it bear patiently and sweetly, for this day is ours.



ADVERTISING CRIMINALS.

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 neighbor, the Galveston News. 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, nineteen-twentieths of whom are enterprising 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, degrades 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 acts 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 denominations are numerous 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: "She was dressed in the plainest and simplest style, without jewelry or any of the symbols of fashion." He adds: "It is deplorable to notice so commonly 'costly array' and fashionable attire, more becoming in the ball-room, or at 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 church the place for self-exhibition. In no other country have we seen so much show and tinsel 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 vulgar—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" people—that try to exhibit themselves in the house of God. But as that class is larger in this country than anywhere else, we have more of these wretched 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 Christian 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 membership.

EPISCOPALIAN 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, says that it is an "epidemic," and certainly 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 movement has become a counter-reformation 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 only 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," cannot but repeat the proverb: "Physician, heal thyself." We shall never cease to believe that people who live in glass houses should be most temperate, not to say restrained, in the stone-throwing business.

ROOM AND DEMAND FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOL 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 give 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 Sabbath school of the Tabernacle church, which is affecting adults as well as youth.

## The Sunday-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 multitude of words there wanteth not sin; but he that refraineth his lips is wise."

2. Always speak kindly to an angry pupil. "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir anger."

3. Never be sarcastic. "There is 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 hate thee."

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 action upon very few misdemeanors. They are not half so bad as your imagination makes them. "The discretion of a man deferreth his anger, and it is his glory to pass over a transgression."

7. At the same time do not hesitate to act promptly when necessary. "A prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on, and are punished."

8. Don't worry. Teach under "high pressure." Govern under "low pressure." "Fret not thyself because of evil men."

9. Never become discouraged, especially with serious difficulties. "If thou faint in the day of adversities, thy strength is small."

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 young people. There is a Sabbath-school not far from Philadelphia, having an infant class which numbers sixty pupils, and not a single young man or young woman in the school. Our schools prosper, yet we lose the children; they drop out of their classes as they advance through their "teens."

Where is the leakage?

1. In the faulty teaching of the smaller scholars. A child properly taught in the gospel will not drift from gospel institutions. If Sunday-school teaching does not fortify the children against the temptation to leave the school at an early period, it is fair to conclude that they have not been greatly affected 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 I failed to do my duty?"

If children are not held in our Sunday-schools it is because the teachers do not properly adjust the grappling irons. With such agencies as the Bible affords, the world has a right to expect the Sunday-school to retain the larger scholars.

2. Another leakage is found in the faulty affection of the school. Truth-power is only 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 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 marvelous faculty of depleting and wasting 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 absurd. 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 children do leave their homes in their "teens," but in nine cases out of ten 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 where there are large classes of little children and little classes of large children—and I will show you a school cold, heartless, icy.

"How I wish I was in Harry's Sunday-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 I was writing on this subject, called to me and said, "I can tell you why I left the Sunday-school at an early stage of my girlhood. It was because my teacher lost all interest in me."

When our teachers learn to teach well and love well, then we shall have stopped at least two holes in the wall. *Rev. H. G. Mason.*

### Ragged Tom, the Surety.

One Sunday afternoon a big boy stood at the door of the Sunday-school. He 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 children. It is very bad for a school when a big boy sets a wicked example."

"We know he is a bad boy at school," said the parents, "but he is ten times worse at home, and he will be lost if you don't take him back."

"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 cannot take him back without making sure of his good behavior. Will any one be surety for him?"

A pause followed; the elder boys shook their heads. They said they knew him too well; the others did not 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 his fault that he was ragged, for his mother was very poor. The superintendent soon heard the little voice, "If you please, sir, I 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 bad boy I am to be punished for it."

"And are you willing to be punished for that big boy?"

"Yes, sir, if he's bad again."

"Then come in," said the superintendent, looking to the door; and the big boy, with a downcast face, walked across the floor. He was thinking as he walked. "I know I'm a bad boy, but I'm not so bad as that! I'll never let that little fellow be punished for me—no, never." God had graciously put that thought into that big boy's mind. He was helping Tom as a 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 boy 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. I 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 has been the worst boy in the school, O Lord, make him the best."

The superintendent knelt down by Tom's side, and they all prayed together.

God heard them, and he made the big boy to 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 that at length he went as a missionary to the heathen.

### Don't Preach.

A look was enough! There the teacher 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 congregation—everybody respected and loved him. But he could not keep a scholar for more than two successive Sundays. They disappeared like the wicked, and could nowhere be found. At every session some new faces were added to the circle, but it never grew in circumference. What could be the difficulty? It puzzled the pastor. The superintendent was hopeless. In any other class it would have been less important, but these young men ought to be 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 his pattern. He had a congregation, not a class—and a congregation of youths like Eutychus at that. A more drowsy collection of bright, shrewd, jolly young men could hardly be conceived. He had gone through his introduction, announced his plan, developed his points, and, just at the moment when we took our look, was making his application and appeal. From that moment we did not blame the truant scholars. They had done just what we would have done under similar circumstances. They had been cheated, and as soon as they found out the deception they ceased to be its victims. They supposed that they were joining a Bible-class, but beheld a little church. They expected to study, but they were compelled to listen. They looked for a teacher, but they found a preacher. Don't preach. Question the lesson into the scholar's 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 Church.*

A speaker at the recent Friend's Conference in Lynn gave a good illustration of that kind of home instruction 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 strangers. He would teach them at home. "Well, 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 named for the beginning of the home school. A teacher of the First-day

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 sleep. That was all there was to it." The case is probably little better than this in many a home where an outcry is heard against the transferring of religious teaching from the parent to the teacher.

### A Proper Distinction.

The *S. S. Times* draws a proper distinction between earnestness and mere feverish activity. It says:

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 do not, after all, accomplish much. Let us suggest to such that earnestness 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 in its thoughts and work unbalanced by a feverish teacher. We have in mind one who, with real honesty and devotion, invariably frets his class into restlessness, rather than inciting them 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 clear-sighted, 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 lesson 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 having never looked at the lesson, if he knows what is in it, he can teach them its choicest truths through the skillful 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 scholars of 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 beautiful 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 want and crime, have been sent to excellent homes outside the city.



## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, 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, crossing the Mississippi river near New Orleans. The proposed route is thence through Lake Ponchartrain to the Swannee 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., which is expected daily.

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, Dec. 30.—A dispatch from the City of Mexico of the 20th states that the newspapers of that city publish an item saying that the Guatemala Legation has arrived on account of no Mexican Minister having been sent to Guatemala.

The Attorney-General, Guzman, has resigned.

Congress is in session, and every thing goes on peaceably.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—General Sheridan, in forwarding the reports of Capt. Hood, of the 24th Infantry, from Fort McIntosh, and Capt. Hudson, of the 4th Cavalry, detailing particulars of murders by Indians and a fight near Llano river, Texas, on Dec. 19th, 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.

WASHINGTON, 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 terminus. 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 railroad bonds, and to secure the government for all disbursements.

It is authoritative that the Northern Pacific has agreed to leave the

field to the Southern Pacific, at least for the present session.

SHERMAN, 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 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.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Judiciary Committee has examined three witnesses regarding Williams—Messrs. Hill and Falls, of the Attorney General's office, and Representative Nesmith. The impression is growing that the nomination will die in the committee, unless the Senate orders them to 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 *Virginus* at New York she will be seized by the Collector of the Port and libelled by the District Attorney in accordance with instructions forwarded to those officers. If, on judicial investigation, it is shown that the vessel had a register obtained by fraud, she will be sold, and the proceeds of the sale paid to the United States.

Spain can make no claim to the vessel, 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 *Virginus* and payment of indemnity, is not believed in official 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 H. Reagan, of Texas.

The United States steamer *Juniata*, Commander Browne, from Santiago de Cuba, with one hundred persons formerly of the *Virginus*, arrived here this evening. She has had strong northeast gales for the last five days. The *Juniata* will proceed to the Brooklyn 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 visitors. The officers and crew of the *Juniata* also remain aboard ship.

Amigos de Cuba has collected \$2000 for the survivors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The steamship *Georgia*, now at this port from Charleston, passed the *Virginus* in tow off Cape Romaine, on the 24th, at 2 P. M.

The *Tribune* says that when the *Juniata* arrived to-day, District Attorney Bliss, with three assistants, Commissioner Davenport, with a number of stenographers and an interpreter, boarded her and began an official examination of the *Virginus*' prisoners. The proceedings are kept secret.

The *Herald* correspondent on the *Juniata* says that some of the *Virginus*' 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 questions in court, in some cases soldiers pointing bayonets at their breasts.

The sub-Treasurer paid out a million and a half dollars coin to-day, without debate, for the January interest.

MORRISTOWN, PA., Dec. 28.—Rev. Father Maher, of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, in this place, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

HARRISBURG, PA., Dec. 27.—The State Constitutional Convention adjourned *sine die*, after receiving and counting the vote, and requesting the Governor to issue a proclamation declaring the constitution in force after the 1st of January next.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Mrs. Coole, wife of Wm. E. Coole, Treasurer of the Central Savings Bank of this city, residing near Cartersville, Baltimore county, when retiring last night, accidentally upset a coal-oil lamp. The clothing of the lady was quickly enveloped in flames, and she so terribly burned that she died at six o'clock this morning. At the time of the accident her husband was absent watching 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 commence to run at once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Dispatches from several points indicate that the strike is practically over, and the men are returning to work.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The U. S. District Attorney says that no further proceedings will be taken in the case of the *Virginus*, 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 *Virginus* 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 Cuba* says that it is rumored that Gen. Burriel 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 reinforcements.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Castelar, Salmeron and Figueras had a conference yesterday. The *Correspondencia* thinks that it will result in a complete agreement, but is impartial; and the *Diario* says an understanding is impossible.

The report is reiterated that the Spanish Government has required of the United States the restitution of the *Virginus* and the payment of an indemnity.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The civil burial of Francois Hugo took place to-day. Louis Blanc delivered the funeral oration. Victor Hugo and all the leading Radicals of Paris were present.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Ten thousand persons followed the remains of Francois Hugo to the grave.

France has given Germany satisfactory assurance relative to the hostile pastorals of the French bishops.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The condition of the Emperor's health to-day is very satisfactory.

ROME, Dec. 29.—The French Minister, M. Fournier, presented his letters of recall to Victor Emanuel, and left Italy.

LONDON, 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 dispatch to the *News* from Madrid reports that the situation in that city is serious.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—There is a complete rupture between President Castelar and Senor Salemeron, President of the Cortes. There is some excitement in Madrid, but the success of the government in the Cortes is considered certain.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The steamship *Yazoo*, at this port from Philadelphia, reports having encountered a hurricane on the 25th and 26th 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 as to the whereabouts of Ralph Keller.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—The besiegers of Cartagena have captured by assault and burned the outlying fort of Calaverro.

The Cortes was re-convened in session yesterday, and President Castelar read his message. He says that order prevails everywhere in the country, except in the north, where the Carlist war exists, and at Cartagena, which was captured by a criminal 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 is undoubtedly direct communication 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 trouble in the country, to sink party differences and unite in the defense of the Republic while the war exists, if nothing but a war policy is possible.

The government has distributed 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 public instruction and for the annihilation of involuntary servitude and slavery on both sides of the Atlantic. He says "You must first establish a stable government, then the European powers 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 before the Cortes all the documents in relation to the *Virginus* affair. These, he said, will demonstrate that war has been averted, while the principles of international law have been upheld.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The steamship *Victoria*, which left Glasgow on the 27th of December for New York, has 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.

BAYONNE, Jan. 3.—The Spanish Republican force commanded by Gen. Moriones is in a critical position, being opposed by a body of Carlists numbering 20,000 men.

Church Notices.

Crockett District. FIRST ROUND. Palestine circuit, at Huddleston's chapel, 3d Sunday in January.

San Marcos District. FIRST ROUND. Blanco circuit, at Blanco city, 2d Sabbath in January.

San Antonio District. FIRST ROUND. Oakville, January 31 and February 1st. St. Marys, February 7, 8.

Chappell Hill District. FIRST ROUND. Brenham station, January 3, 4. Belville, at Travis, January 10, 11.

Huntsville District. FIRST ROUND. Navasota circuit, at Navasota, January 10, 11. Anderson circuit, at Anderson, January 17, 18.

Victoria District. FIRST ROUND. Hallettsville, at County Line, January 24. Texana, at Navidad, January 31.

Beaumont District. FIRST ROUND. Beaumont, at Beaumont, 1st Sunday in February. Newton, at Wilson's chapel, 2d Sunday in February.

Jefferson District. FIRST ROUND. Mount Pleasant cir., 1st Sunday in January. Linden cir., 2d Sunday in January.

Stephensville District. FIRST ROUND. Hamilton, at Rock church, Jan. 3, 4. North Bosque, at Willis chapel, Jan. 10, 11.

Weatherford District. FIRST ROUND. Weatherford cir., at Shady Grove, 2d Sabbath in January. Weatherford sta., 3d Sabbath in January.

Belton District. FIRST ROUND. Georgetown cir., at Georgetown, Jan. 6. Liberty Hill cir., at Florence, Jan. 8.

Palestine District. FIRST ROUND. Larissa cir., at Larissa, Jan. 10, 11. Palestine station, Jan. 17, 18. Tyler station, Jan. 24, 25.

Waco District. FIRST ROUND. Remond, at Shady Grove, Jan. 10, 11. Wheelock, at Hickory Grove, Jan. 17, 18.

MARRIED. CROSS-ROBERTSON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Dec. 30th, 1873, by Rev. J. F. Hines, Mr. R. P. Cross and Miss E. F. M. ROBERTSON—all of Ellis county, Texas.

Obituaries.

A Tribute to the Memory OF MY VERY DEAR YOUNG FRIEND AND BROTHER, M. D. TAYLOR, OF JEFFERSON, TEXAS.

MR. EDITOR—On my arrival from conference 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 business, MADISON D. TAYLOR; aged 25 years.

My young friend was awakened and converted under my ministry in 1870. The Colonel writes: "I attribute his triumphant death—under God—to you, my brother. He was entirely conscious to the last moment, and said: 'There is not a cloud in my way.'" The Colonel adds: "He was so good; I do not think any could be better."

the church the next day, and in the presence of a large assembly he responded affirmatively to each vow, and was received and numbered with Christians. I was his pastor for more than two years afterward, and if he ever infringed a single rule, I was ignorant of it.

How his pastor loved him! and how fully that devotion was reciprocated! Noble young man, with such brilliant prospects for a long life, success in business, usefulness and happiness! And art thou gone to the grave? Shall we deplore thee? From a human standpoint, the loss is irreparable; the vacuum in the family, church and society can never be filled.

Dear Madison, we grieve at your absence, but shout over your destiny. Glory to God for the words you uttered when dying! Our separation will be brief.

City life is unfriendly to early piety; the temptations to vice are numerous and bewitching, and many anxious fears have crept over the heart of the old pastor for the safety of the sixty young people whom, with the exception of four, he joined into the church during his pastorate in Jefferson. Two of that lovely band have recently crossed the river safely.

St. Louis Advocate please copy.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—The business of the past week showed the usual amount of interruption caused by the holiday season. But few interior merchants have been in the city during this period, and the orders have been correspondingly light.

There has been no marked change in values during this time. Flour has shown a slight upward tendency. Sugar continues dull. Bacon steady. Coffee remains at the same quotations, though there is a marked upward tendency. Hides have advanced. Wool remains quiet and firm.

COTTON.—During the early part of the week there was an advance of 1/4c, but on Wednesday advices from Liverpool showed an excess of 62,000 bales of American cotton, which caused a depression in the demand. Holders are not pressing sales, as the decline of rates for money in England will restore a better tone to the money market.

MONETARY.—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 open market money commands 1 1/2 @ 2 per cent.

SILVER.—Has rated at 103 @ 103 1/2, buying, and 110 @ 110 1/2 selling.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Table with multiple columns listing various commodities such as Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Flour, Glass, Grain, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Potatoes, Sugar, and Wool, along with their respective prices and units.



H. SCHERFFIUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS, Agent for

PRATT'S COTTON GINS,



Stoppie's Iron Screw Cotton Press,

STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,

Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,

STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,

HORSE-POWERS, CANE MILLS

AND EVAPORATORS.

Send for Price Lists and Circulars.

H. SCHERFFIUS,

apr23 1y

HOUSTON, TEXAS.

DR. O. FISHER'S

CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.

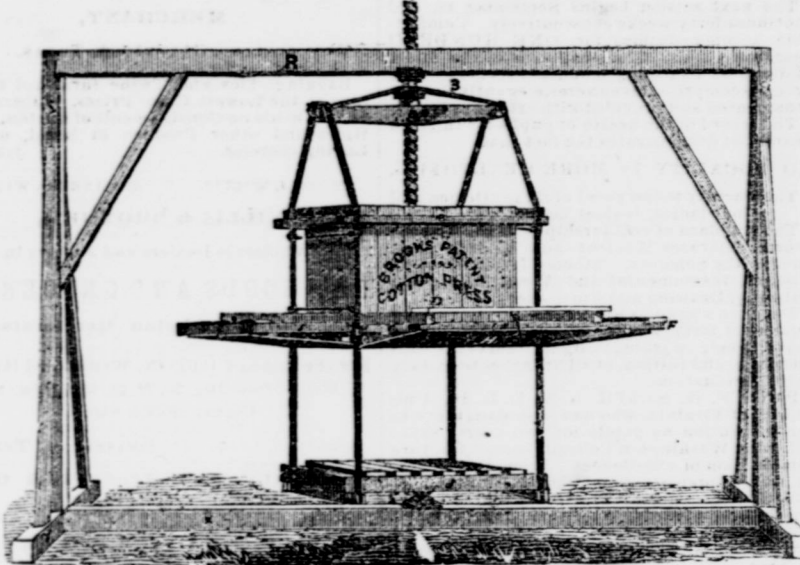
This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose...

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON, RAILROAD. ON AND AFTER

MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted) Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M. Connecting at Harrisburg with G. H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West...

WATER Numerous tests have proved N. F. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE WATER WHEEL To be the best ever invented. Pamphlet Free. Address, u1y30 6m York, Pa.

BROOKS' IMPROVED WROUGHT IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



We now make only the largest size—ten foot. Every Press warranted up to 550 Cotton. PRICE—For 10 foot, Set Irons complete.... Currency \$200 00 For 10 foot, with Cotton Box..... 250 00

We, the undersigned, have purchased of JNO. W. WICKS, AGENT, BROOKS' COTTON PRESSES for our customers in the interior, and so far as we have heard they have given entire satisfaction.

THE DEERING HORSE-ENGINES Arc, in the first place, MASSIVE IRON PILLARS, to be set up in the Gin-houses in the places formerly occupied by the revolving wooden axes of the old "running-gear," and thus to have the entire central weight of the seed-cotton and gin-stand floor resting solidly on the tops of them.

THE NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN Runs lighter, gins more cotton, makes a better sample and cleans the seed better than any Gin now known. Every Gin warranted to be a perfect piece of machinery.

B. R. DAVIS & BROTHER, DEALERS IN FURNITURE & HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND FINE JEWELRY, FANCY ARTICLES, Etc., 68 STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

MOODY & JEMISON, FACTORS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, WOOL, HIDES, Etc., GALVESTON. Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions.

MCMAHAN BROTHERS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO T. H. MCMAHAN & CO., Commission and Shipping Merchants, STRAND, GALVESTON. Liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton and other produce to their friends in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Liverpool, Bremen, Amsterdam and Havre.

C HILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND FROM no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CISTERNS! On hand a large stock of Cisterns of Pure Heart and well-seasoned Cypress. Orders for the city or country filled at a few hours' notice. EVERY CISTERN WARRANTED AS TO CAPACITY AND WORKMANSHIP. RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, ARTISTS' MATERIAL, ETC AT THEIR OLD STAND 77 Tremont St., Galveston.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH.

VIENNA, AUSTRIA, Aug. 20, 1873. W. G. WILSON, Esq., President Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio:

The Wilson Sewing Machine RECEIVED THE Grand Prize Medal!

FOR BEING THE BEST SEWING MACHINE, and a GRAND PRIZE (medal of honor) was awarded to the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. for Manufacturing Sewing Machines in the best manner, and from the best material, and by the best known Mechanical Principles.

BLESSING & BRO., 174 Tremont St., Galveston, and costs but \$55. dec8 92 CALL AND SEE. 6a 1y



Agents Wanted for HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE By DANIEL MARCH, D.D. This work teaches how men lived in Bible times and how to live in all times. "It pleases, profits, piques." "It is precious as gems." "It glows with living light on every page."

DOLPH FLAKE & CO., No. 166 EAST MARKET STREET, -Offer for sale at low figures- 500 SACKS HUNGARIAN GRASS, MILLET, COW PEAS, CLOVER, WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

FOR SALE- A PROOF PRESS. Will sell cheap for cash. Address, ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

