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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1874.

[Whole No. 1075.

Texas Christian Advocate.

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to continue through July 21st.

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Jan 14 8t

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

The Treasurer of the Board of Trustees hereby acknowledges receipts on the "Dollar Fund" to the 31st December, 1873, and portraits ordered as follows:

A.	
Mrs. Ann Austin, Alvarado, one; Mary C. Apperson, Lancaster, one; Rev. L. W. Arnold, Kennon, one.....	\$3 00
B.	
Mrs. Nancy Branch, Bagdad, one; Sarah Brown, Chatfield, one; Rev. R. Bahrens, Winchester, four; W. D. Burns, Oso, one; Dr. J. F. DeBardeleben, Cedar Creek, one; Rev. E. F. Boone, Larissa, five; Elizabeth Boyd, Rainey's Creek, one.....	14 00
C.	
Mrs. V. A. Collier, Bagdad, one; Leonidas Cartwright, Mrs. Amanda Cartwright, Mrs. Lottie Cartwright, Leonidas Cartwright, San Augustine, five; Mrs. Sarah E. Clemons, Salado, one; Mrs. N. Cahill, Alvarado, five; Rufus E. Campbell, Brenham, one; Mrs. Nancy Craig, Columbia, one.....	14 00
D.	
Mrs. Amanda Davis, Brenham, one.....	1 00
G.	
L. A. Hill, Waxahatchie, one; Mrs. M. A. G. Hill, Austin, one; Wilbur Gage, Austin, one; Mrs. Mary Gibbs, Huntsville, one.....	4 00
H.	
Miss Mirva M. Harding, B. Harding, Huntsville, one; John C. Hall, Mrs. C. W. Hurley, Galveston, one; M. B. Hinton, J. W. Hinton, Salado, one; J. H. Hillen, Pine Hill, one; Capt. E. Hobby, Woodville, five; Jno. Harris, Blossom Prairie, one; Mrs. H. Holden, Bryan, one; J. H. Hempel, Industry, one; M. J. Hemphill, Webberville, one.....	16 00
J.	
Mrs. Susan M. Jarvis, Columbia, one.....	1 00
L.	
Mrs. L. M. Lewis, Nacoochee, one; C. Lehmer, Castell, five; Henry W. Lightfoot, Paris, three.....	9 00
M.	
Mrs. E. E. McCorkle, Houston, one; Matilda F. Mason, Bonham, one; L. E. Middleton, D. S. Middleton, Granberry, one; Charles R. Miller, Butler, one; Mrs. Addie Mitchell, Bryan, one; Rev. Daniel Morse, Marshall, five; D. L. Morgan, Oak Hill, one.....	12 00
N.	
Balara Nippard, Keechl, one; F. Niebuhr, F. Niebuhr, Sen., Industry, one..	3 00
O.	
Rev. Sterling Organ, Round Rock, one; E. J. Orgain, Bastrop, one.....	2 00
F.	
James Parish, Waco, one; Mrs. Jennie Penn, Austin, one; Mrs. S. Parr, Paris, one; A. F. Philpott, Fairfield, five; Rev. John Pipkin, Beaumont, one; Nancy Partain, Demings' Bridge, five; A. G. Parnell, Belton, one; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Philp, Caldwell, one.....	17 00
R.	
Mrs. Eleanor Reid, Austin, one; Nancy T. Ritter, Reevesville, one; S. H. Runkle, Onion Creek, one; C. W. Runkle, C. R. Runkle, Caldwell, one.....	5 00
S.	
Miss Mary E. Stockton, Miss Elizabeth Stockton, Salado, one; J. P. Svearengen, Brenham, one; J. H. Smith, Goddard, one; Levi Smith, Centre, one; Rev. F. M. Stovall, Beaumont, one; Mrs. Jeff. Shook, Rusk, from Rev. Jno. Adams, five; Ophelia Shifflett, Liberty Hill, one; Elizabeth, Scott, J. K. Scott, Caldwell, one; N. J. Spillers, Mexia, two; Mrs. R. M. Sessions, Rice, one; Dr. Samuel D. Sanders, Huntsville, three; J. W. Saaver, Corn Hill, two....	22 00
T.	
B. Tarver, Brenham, two; Mrs. E. B. Todd, Kosse, one; Rev. W. J. R. Thomsen, Houston, one; Rev. H. S. Thrall, Brenham, one; Peter Purbit, McKinney, one; Knox Thompson, five; J. F. Thompson, Caldwell, one; A. Thompson, Joshua Thompson, Atlanta, one..	13 00
W.	
Edward Weeks, Woodville, one; J. J. Welburn, Brenham, one; Mrs. Harden White, Washington, one.....	3 00
Total.....	\$139 00

Any failure to receive portraits, any error or omission, will be promptly corrected if reported. The portraits having to be ordered from New York, a certain period of delay is unavoidable. Direct letters care Rev. F. A. Mood, Regent, Georgetown, Texas. C. W. HURLEY, December, 31, 1873. [It] Treasurer.

WANTED to employ reliable persons everywhere to represent our firm. Merchants, farmers, ministers, teachers, etc. Good wages guaranteed. Address Hudson River Wire Co., 128 Madison Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Illinois. Jan 15 1y

ONLY \$1.00--\$9,000 SOLD.

Of all inventions of the present day, probably none have created more astonishment than the London Watch.

The idea of making a watch for the small sum of one dollar, seems an impossibility, but it has at length been accomplished and a perfect time indicator produced. Besides this, it comprises a Compass and Sun-dial, without extra cost. It is just the thing for the pocket of every Traveler, Trader, Farmer-boy, and everybody desiring a reliable time-keeper. It is elegantly gotten up in a case of gold metal which is an exact imitation of gold, usual watch size, glass crystal, steel and metallic works, and warranted to denote correct time, and keep in order, if fairly used, for two years. Nothing like it. The demand for the London Watch is unprecedented, we having received order by mail for as many as 427 in one day. This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case by mail, post paid, to any address, for \$1.12 or three for \$2.25, or by express, purchaser paying freight, for one dollar or three for two dollars, by the sole agents for West and South.

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aug 7 1y

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dec 15 1y

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Manufacture a superior quality of Bells.

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FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

Address all orders to

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P. S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and take none but Dr. C. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa. To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra. Sold by all respectable Druggists and Country Store-keepers generally.

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Should be kept in every nursery. If you would have your children grow up to be HEALTHY, STRONG, and VIGOROUS MEN and WOMEN, give them a few doses of

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE,

TO EXCEL THE WORMS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

DR. E. E. WINN, M. C. CONNOR,

Late of the firm of Cappell Hill, Texas.

Winn, Austin & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Z. F. BEASLEY, Waco, Texas.

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Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my AIR-LINE FENCE, Patented March 12, 1872.

This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included.

- 1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used
2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.

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

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

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

P. S.—All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected.

March 31, 1873. J. H. S. may 22 1f

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR

KIT CARSON'S LIFE AND ADVENTURES.

From facts narrated by himself. Embraces events in the life-time of America's Greatest Hunter, Trapper, Scout and Guide; includes vivid accounts of the every-day life, inner character and peculiar customs of all Indian Tribes of the Far West; an accurate description of the country, its condition, prospects, resources, its mountains, rivers, valleys and natural wonders.

Queen City Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. oct 1 y

WM. A. DUNKLIN. F. M. DUNKLIN.

W. A. DUNKLIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, (Hendley's Building,) STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Personal attention given to sale of Cotton and Produce, filling orders and receiving and forwarding goods. LIBERAL ADVANCES ON PRODUCE IN HAND FOR SALE. July 17-1y.

THE FIRST SESSION OF LECTURES IN THE Texas Medical College and Hospital

Will commence on the THIRD MONDAY in NOVEMBER with a full corps of Professors. This school has been organized under a new charter, but is only a continuation of the Galveston Medical College on the concour and hospital system.

For further information, and for Catalogue, address the Secretary of Board of Trustees, or the Dean of the Galveston Medical College. GREENSVILLE, DOWELL, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, oct 1 3m Texas Medical College and Hospital.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE,

A Religious, Family

NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED BY THE

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,

IN THE INTEREST OF THE

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,

IN TEXAS.

DEVOTED TO

RELIGION, MORALITY, EDUCATION AND GENERAL LITERATURE

Furnishing weekly a careful digest of the

NEWS OF THE WEEK,

Devoting a large amount of its space to the representation of

TEXAS INTERESTS.

And the development of

TEXAS RESOURCES.

Reading for the family carefully prepared both with reference to instruction and entertainment.

Its circulation is now the

LARGEST IN TEXAS

And is RAPIDLY INCREASING. It presents special claims to

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Both because of its extensive circulation and the fact that it goes into the hands of the

SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, and PROSPEROUS PORTION OF OUR CITIZENS.

Over 300 Travelling Preachers are its Authorized Agents.

The Church it represents numbers over

40,000 IN THE STATE!

IT HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION OUTSIDE AMONG OUR BEST CITIZENS.

THE LONE STAR ROUTE.

International and Great Northern R. R. 390 MILES COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.

The only All-Rail Route from the Gulf to Marshall, Jefferson, Shreveport, and all points in North-eastern Texas.

On and after Monday, November 16, 1873, AN EXPRESS TRAIN

Will leave For Willis, Waverly, Phelps Huntsville, Dodge, Riverside, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Grapeland, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Tronpe, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Tyler and Mincola.

At 8:00 P. M. Returning, arrives at Houston at 12:15 P. M. Making close connection at Longview with Texas and Pacific Railway for Marshall, Jefferson and Shreveport, and at Mincola for Dallas.

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 will have a coach attached for the accommodation of way travel on Houston Division. Train No. 3 leaves Houston 7:30 A. M. Train No. 4 arrives at Houston 6:15 P. M. Connecting at Palestine, Westward for Douglas, Oakwoods, Keech, Jewett, Marquez, Lake, Englewood and Hearne.

Making close connections at Hearne with Houston and Texas Central Railroad for all points North and Northeast.

Passengers from New Orleans and Galveston going by this route change cars at the UNION DEPOT, HOUSTON.

Stages connect at Crockett for Nacogdoches; at Palestine for Athens; at Jacksonville for Rusk; at Overton for Henderson; at Jewett for Centreville; at Oakwoods for Butler and Fairfield.

Freights received at Houston from Connecting Lines, forwarded promptly.

Claims for loss, damage or overcharge adjusted on presentation of proper papers to General Freight Agent.

For rates or further information, apply to H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Supt.

ALLEN MCCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent. S. M. MILLER, Gen'l Ticket Agent. HOUSTON, August 30, 1873. feb 19

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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

Accommodation Arriving at Red River City at 8:30 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day.

Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Sunday excepted) 9:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:00 a. m., (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 6:30 p. m.

Night Express, Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted).

Leaves HOUSTON DAILY (Saturday except d, 9:00 P. M. Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:10 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

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

Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M.

The above Trains make the following connections, viz:

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 A. M.; South at 12:10 P. M. and 11:15 P. M.

At Waco, with daily stages to all points West.

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

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

Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M.

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

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

At Sherman daily, for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 A. M.

West, to Pilot Point, Gainesville and Jacksboro, tri-weekly.

At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, to all points, North, East and West.

At Ledbetter with daily stage for Lagrange.

At McBade with daily stage for Bastrop.

At Austin with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.

Through Tickets sold at Houston and Austin to all points North, East and West, via Red River City and New Orleans, and at Hempstead and Bryan to all points North, East and West, via New Orleans. Also via stage lines to San Antonio, Weatherford, Fort Worth, Bonham, Paris and Clarksville.

Through Hills Lading given from Stations on the line of this road to New Orleans.

For through rates of freight, apply to A. ANGUS, Northern Agent, Red River City, Texas, and H. L. RABAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio.

J. WALDO, General Supt. J. DURAND, Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. Jan 22 1f

H. REED & CO.,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

CISTERN BUILDERS

353 and 354 Tremont St., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Every Cistern is put up under the special supervision of H. Reed alone, and warranted to be of the best

SEASONED HEART CYPRESS. All work guaranteed or no pay.

H. REED & CO., July 19 1y P. O. Box 1421 Galveston.

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HOBBY & POST,

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

MENSING & COLLETT,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS (Insurance Building)

61 Strand, Galveston, Texas. sep 21 1y

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STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LIMITED.

This Company has been organized under the general incorporating act of England, and are now building steamers specially for this trade.

The first steamer—the SAN JACINTO—will sail from Liverpool on the 1st of September next, there being no yellow fever at Galveston to be followed by another on the 1st of every month throughout the season. We propose have Agents in

SCOTLAND ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN.

Will be prepared to fill orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

For further particulars, apply to the Agents, C. W. HURLEY & CO 117 Strand, Galveston.

OR C. GRIMSHAW & CO., No. 5 Chapel Street, Liver pool, England. Jan 17 1y

T. A. GARY. W. A. OLIPHINT.

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Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates. may 17 2 1y

LANDRETH'S

NEW TURNIP SEED (Crop of 1873.)

KIRK & RIDDELL, Corner Market and 24th Streets, GALVESTON.....TEXAS. July 30 6m

MATAGORDA HOUSE

(Lately kept by Mrs. J. W. Hahlwin.)

JOHN M. BARBOUR, Prop'r No. 20 west Market Street, feb 5 GALVESTON. 3m

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

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

The entire expenses for the forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, room-rent, washing, and contingent fees, need not exceed \$250. These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this Institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training. Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired.

E. E. WILEY, President. July 16 8m EMORY POSTOFFICE, Va.

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXI—No. 35.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1874.

[WHOLE No. 1075.

HABIT OF PROCRASTINATION.

Unhappy he who does his work adjourn,
And to to-morrow would the search delay:
His lazy morrow will be like to day.
But is one day of ease too much to borrow?
Yes, sure; for yesterday was once to-morrow.
That yesterday is gone, and nothing gain'd;
And all thy fruitless days will thus be drain'd:
For thou hast more to-morrows yet to ask,
And wilt be ever to begin thy task;
Who, like the hindmost chariot wheels, art erst,
Still to be near, but ne'er to reach, the first.

Our Material Resources.

A Good County.

A horseback ride from Austin to Lockhart, the seat of the late West Texas Conference, recalled the scenes and labors of other days. Every road and almost every trail, had been traversed when traveling either the district or circuit in former days. But little change had taken place in the region lying between these points. On Onion creek, which we crossed some eight miles from Austin, there had evidently been a number of new settlements, and we were told that it was lined with farms from the mountains to its junction with the Colorado. The rich prairies between this point and Lockhart still remain unsettled. The lands will compare well with the rich uplands of Collin and Grayson, and yet they are in the market at from \$1 to \$1.50 per acre. They can not remain in market long. The railroad has reached Austin, and a large train of immigration is turning westward, and in a few years the "big prairie" between the Colorado timber and San Marcos will be dotted by comfortable homes and well-cultivated farms. We hope some of our friends in that region will furnish our columns with a more accurate description of the Great West. It has been overlooked by multitudes who are seeking homes in our State. We enter a complaint against our correspondents in that section for not bringing it before our readers long since.

Mule-Footed Hogs.

While at Lockhart, during the late session of the West Texas Conference, we were shown by our old friend, Bro. Anthony Cardwell, the feet of some mule-footed hogs, which he and his son have among their stock. The breed was found among a herd of hogs from Mexico. The feet are not cloven, but as round as a mule's foot. We have now in our possession a fore and hind foot which, but for the toes or two small hoofs in the rear, would be mistaken for the feet of a very young mule. The pig from which this stock was raised was, as above stated, driven from Mexico. Its hair was coarse and sandy, or light red in color; two of its pigs, like the mother, had round or uncloven feet. The second litter had six pigs with the uncloven or mule feet. They all eat grass as

freely as a cow. When fed with corn on the cob, they invariably root it off the cob before eating it, instead of biting it off as do other hogs. The meat is somewhat coarser than usual, but in other respects they are not unlike their species. Have any of our readers ever seen such stock? We have left the feet with our friend Baylor, at his drug store, under the Opera House, on Market street.

Kaufman County.

This county has an area of 950 square miles. The land is immensely fertile, and can not be surpassed by any other county in the State, being a black sandy loam, and is easily worked, averaging from 1200 to 1500 pounds of seed cotton to the acre, from 25 to 50 bushels of corn, 15 bushels wheat, 20 to 30 bushels rye, 40 to sixty bushels oats, while in some portions of the land the yield of cereals is even greater. The world can not surpass these lands in their yield of garden vegetables and fruits.

In the eastern, northern and southern portions of the county there is a heavy belt of timber, while the streams of the western portion have a wide belt of the same along their bottoms, generally post-oak, red and spotted oak, and cedar, amply sufficient for fencing purposes; and the low lands abound in the pecan, and that most valuable of all trees—the bois d'arc, whose use for the work-shop and for hedges is unequalled. The value of these lands has been steadily increasing since the war. Unimproved lands can be bought for about \$3 per acre, while improved lands vary from \$7 to \$12 per acre. The steady increase of immigration to this county, besides bringing wealth in money and household goods, operates still better by bringing large tracts of land, heretofore used for pasture, under the plow.

The principal occupation of the people is agriculture and stock-raising. Corn, cotton, wheat, oats and rye are the principal products. Corn averages per bushel \$1; wheat, \$1.50; oats, 75c. Potatoes, sweet and Irish, yield almost fabulous amounts.

Hogs can be raised on the mast crop at but a nominal cost. Pork is worth eight cents, coin, per pound.

Labor of all kinds is in great demand. The average price paid for farm labor is \$20 per month, in gold. Manufactories are being erected and mechanics of all kinds can find steady employment at good wages.

The town of Kaufman, in this county, is improving rapidly, and contains about 1200 inhabitants; has three churches, a Masonic hall, and a fine mill for sawing, grinding and ginning. There are several schools in operation, and one academy, equal to any found in the old States.

Cedar Creek and Rockwall are towns which are rapidly increasing in size, and, in connection with Lawrence, a new town on the Texas and Pacific railroad, bids fair, at no distant day, to be the centre of a refined, intelligent and wealthy population. Turner's Point, Terrell and Prairieville are also promising towns.

The Texas, or Southern Pacific, railroad runs through the northern part of this county, and its fine lands

are being rapidly occupied by experienced farmers from the Northern States, who seek a more congenial climate and productive soil. The present estimated population of the county is 20,000.

The climate of Northern Texas is delightful. In summer the heat rarely reaches 85 degrees, and it is hardly cold enough in winter to snow.

Of its general healthfulness no doubt can be entertained. The country is elevated and undulated, interspersed with running streams of clear water.—*Texas New-Yorker.*

Fruit Trees, Shrubby, Etc.

The above is a subject to which the attention of our public has been directed, and in which they have become more interested in the past two years than, we might almost say, for a quarter of a century past. We have a few remarks to make concerning same, to which we carefully direct attention of all reflecting, enterprising and intelligent minds. The season has approached for setting out trees and plants, and our experience, though limited, thoroughly convinces us that this is a more propitious time for planting in this latitude than late in the spring. The plants become more thrifty, more hardy, better watered, have attained sufficient growth, strength and adaptation to soil and climate to test the drouths that usually pest us in the spring and summer months.

Last year hundreds, yes, we may correctly estimate, thousands of dollars were expended by this and adjoining counties, for fruit trees, shrubs, flowers, etc., brought here by transients from more northern climes. Much complaint was urged against these importations. The receipts did not correspond with the dates of promised delivery; the rates of transportation and charges were very heavy, and placed the articles out of the reach of a large majority of those who delight in their cultivation. Again, many contracted for trees in the summer when the harvest promised to be abundant, but were cut woefully short, and no alternative was left but to meet the obligations due on orders, even at the greatest pecuniary sacrifice, or stand the test of a law suit, with heavy costs attached staring the buyer in the face. And even with all these embarrassments encountered, then a risk by the purchaser was to be made as to the success of the growth of his importations. In many instances trees and plants would die, or for some cause not understood by the purchaser, they did not thrive well. The impression made by the vender is that Texas is no fruit country—hence, many persons who would devote much labor, time and expense in ornamenting their homes with good fruits, choice shrubs, and flowers, become discouraged under these false impressions and give up their culture. What we have to say is this, that every single obstacle above mentioned can be avoided. Let our people devote their means to the encouragement of our own Texas nurseries. We have those among us who have expended thousands of dollars and years of hard toil in the cultivation of almost every variety of tree, shrub, plant and flower known to the catalogue of the learned

botanist. Their growths are thoroughly adapted to our Texas climate, and guaranteed to prosper in any section of our State. We refer to the Rosedale Nurseries, Wm. Watson, proprietor, Brenham. His nurseries have already achieved for him a name and fame second to no nursery man, North or South. He can furnish our people on the shortest notice with better trees, surer growth, at far less rates than can possibly be obtained from dealers in other States. Besides, he is emphatically a home institution—spends all he makes among us, and is devoting his life to the service of his adopted State. Do not buy worthless trash of transient speculators, but patronize home enterprise. At the meeting of the American Pomological Society, (the first of its sort in the world,) Mr. Watson was chosen one of the vice-presidents, an honor of which he may well be proud. He has visited all the States, North and West, as well as the Southern States, and has also traveled over most of Europe, Asia and Africa, and he asserts, "that his experience and observation teaches him that Texas has more advantages and fewer drawbacks than any other latitude to him known, as a fruit-growing State—that when men will give fruit culture the same careful and untiring attention that must be given in other lands, this will be one of the best fruit regions in the world; all we want is varieties suited to our soil and climate. Such varieties can be had, and it certainly is the fault of our people if they do not have the greatest abundance of the best of fruits."—*Bastrop Advertiser.*

Fannin County.

Fannin county is bounded on the north by Red River, on the east by Lamar county, on the south by Hunt county, and on the west by Collin and Grayson counties. It has an area of about 900 square miles. The surface of the county is gently undulating, and while it is called a prairie country, there is sufficient timber interspersed throughout the county for fencing and firewood. The general aspect of the county is beautiful, and in many places picturesque. The climate is pleasant and salubrious. The soil in all parts of the county is fertile, and there is as great a variety of soil as in any county in the State—there being the black waxy, black sandy, mulatto, gray sandy, and the alluvial land on Red River. Corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, barley, sweet and Irish potatoes all do as well as in any portion of the Union. The yield of cotton is from 1200 to 1800 pounds per acre; corn from 30 to 80 bushels; wheat from 15 to 40 bushels; and rye, oats and barley, as much as any part of the North. Apples, peaches, pears, nectarines, apricots, plums, cherries, and grapes, do well, and so do figs and pomegranates, with but slightest protection in winter. All of the small fruits seem to be perfectly at home in Fannin.

Fannin has about 18,000 inhabitants, 16,000 of whom are whites. The population is industrious, moral and thrifty; churches and school-houses are to be found in almost every neighborhood.

Bonham, the county seat, has a population of 1800. Honey Grove, near the eastern border of the county, on the Trans-Continental Railway, has a population of about 500.

Our Outlook.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, of last week, says: "In company with Drs. Young, Green and Stephens, we visited the Vanderbilt University-place, and were pleased to find that the broad and massive foundations of the main edifice are laid with the best limestone rock, and the story above is going up fast with the same material. A million or two of brick are already burnt, and they will be in their proper places in the edifice as soon as the winter is over and gone. A great many ornamental trees have been planted out, fences constructed, etc. Secretary Young keeps the Vanderbilt bureau in fine order. Subscriptions are promptly collected, and payments as promptly made. We are glad that there is one church enterprise that does not seem to feel the panic. The Vanderbilt folks were fortunate in finding quarries of the best stone for building purposes near the premises."

—The *Southern Christian Advocate* says: "It pains us deeply to have to announce the serious illness of Dr. L. Pierce. The zeal and fidelity to ministerial engagements, which have characterized his long life, led him to meet the North Georgia Conference at Newnan, but his feebleness was so extreme that he was only able to appear in the conference-room for a few minutes during one day's session. From Newnan he came to Macon, hoping to attend the sessions of his own conference, but has been confined to his room during the entire time. We are gratified to be able to report that at this date (Monday evening, December 22) his symptoms are more favorable than at any time since his arrival in Macon, and hopes are entertained that he may rally from the present attack. His brethren, as will be seen from the proceedings of the conference, testified their undiminished reverence and affection for their aged leader, by returning him at the head of their delegation to the General Conference."

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The extensive revival movement now progressing in the Norwegian mission of the M. E. Church, (says Bishop Foster) is marvelously like the early history of Methodism in this country—the congregations in tears, the air shaken with sobs, agitated faces kindling with joy, praise and prayer, and indescribable fervors sweeping from heart to heart; in short, the power of God among the people. German Methodism has yet its great victory to win. He pronounces it to be heroic and firm, its sixty ministers walking their great circuits, none of them being rich enough to own a horse.

—Bishop Simpson and a party of friends left Philadelphia recently for the purpose of visiting the Methodist mission in Mexico.

EPISCOPAL.

—From the Episcopal mission in Shanghai, Rev. E. H. Thompson sends the following semi-annual report: Daily preaching is kept up in two places, and Sunday service at another station, and two colporteurs are employed. The girls' boarding-school, under Mrs. Thompson, has twenty-seven, and the boys' twelve pupils. Seven day-schools number in all 166 pupils; and seven adults and two children have been baptized.

—The *Church Almanac* for 1874 gives the following summary of the Episcopal Church in the United States: Dioceses, 41; missionary jurisdictions, 9; bishops, 52; other clergy, 3043; ordinations of deacons, 147; priests, 113; candidates for orders, 310; churches consecrated, 67; baptisms, 36,944; confirmations, 23,515; com-

municants, 260,000; marriages, 10,800; burials, 20,849; Sunday-school teachers, 23,790; scholars, 253,112; contributions, \$7,316,149; clergy deceased during the year—bishops, 2; other clergy, 34.

—On Thursday, November 20th, the Bishop of North Carolina admitted to the diaconate Prince Tunison Rodgers, the first colored man who has been ordained in the diocese.

—Archdeacon Dennison, a strong defender of ritualism in England, says to the Low-churchmen, if they want open war, let it come. "If they want to repeat the policy which drove out Wesley a century ago from the Church of England, let them try it on the ritualists."

—The Protestant Episcopal Church seems to be threatened from all quarters. The ritualistic section is drawing nearer and nearer to its Romanist exemplar, while the Low-church section is inclining to form important sessions. Its clergy in high places offend by communing with other churches; but the latest, most important and most stunning blow consists in the fact that Queen Victoria, not long ago, communed with the Scotch Presbyterians.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop Cheney, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, is endeavoring to establish a new church at Peoria, Ill., with every prospect of success.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbytery of Western Texas through a committee says: "Our greatest difficulty is the want of more ministers to supply the many destitutions in our bounds. The increase of members has been encouraging. We have great hopes for the future, and feel thankful to God for the past."

—The Ladies' Education Society of the second church, (Dr. Smyth's, of Charleston, S. C., recently held its fiftieth anniversary. The annual reports of this venerable organization are among the brightest chapters of the history of the church with which it is connected. It has during this period educated thirty ministers, the majority of whom are still preaching the gospel, and many of them occupying positions of eminent usefulness.

—Rev. Thos. B. Neill, from the Presbytery of Philadelphia, of the Presbyterian Church, North, was, after a satisfactory examination, received as a member of the Presbytery of Western Texas.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Cherokee Presbytery reports over one hundred additions to the churches during the year just closed. One church and two branch churches have been organized in the mission field, two more pastorates formed, and several preaching-places established, where Presbyterian preaching never obtained before. Three new church buildings, worth each \$2500, have been erected, and another is now under way.

—The Presbyterians have purchased a convent at Lisbon, Portugal, sold at public sale, and will hold services in it regularly.

—The Presbytery of Brooklyn is again in a worry because that same Miss Sarah Smiley has again been in Dr. Cuyler's pulpit. Neither the Presbytery nor the General Assembly is potent to keep the women still.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, presents the following statistical report for 1873: Number of members received into the church during the year, 205; dismissed, 80; average yearly admission for twenty-six years, 136; whole number received since its organization, 3547. In its three Sunday-schools there are 2746 scholars, with 258 officers and teachers; average attend-

ance for the year, 1815; number of volumes in libraries, 4914; school contributions, \$2486. The church contributed for benevolent objects, \$57,335; home expenses, \$40,000; total amount raised during the year, \$97,335. This sum does not include the private contributions of the society and membership.

—A committee of the Church of the Pilgrims and Clinton Avenue church, in Brooklyn, have written a letter to Henry Ward Beecher and the members of Plymouth church, threatening a suspension of the denominational alliance with the latter body should it insist upon its previous proclamation of its right to judge in all cases what fellowship or advice may be offered by or received from other churches.

—The Congregational minutes for 1873, of Massachusetts, just published, show a total number of 507 churches—an increase of four over last year. Of this number 387 have pastors, and 73 are vacant. The membership is 81,467; the additions during the year were 5151; removals 3702—leaving a net gain of 1449.

—The *Pacific* gives a very favorable account of the Congregational Churches in California. There are 62, with a membership of 2700; a gain of 194 over the previous year. Seven new churches have been organized during the year. The aggregate membership of the new churches is 104. There are 61 Sunday-schools connected with these churches, in which are 6000 attendants. The amounts contributed for benevolent purposes are larger than in any year previous; the total being \$12,115. In the country places the pastors receive an average salary of \$600.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist denomination is today, numerically, seventeen times as strong in proportion to the population as it was one hundred years ago.

—The fiftieth Baptist church in Philadelphia has now been organized.

—There are only two Baptist pastors in Warren county, N. J. In many of the large towns and villages there is no Baptist church. The church in Delaware, in that county, recently disbanded and gave up as dead.

REFORMED CHURCH.

—The (German) Reformed Synod has resolved to pay the amount of \$100 toward defraying the traveling expenses of candidates coming from Germany to study for the ministry of that church in this country. A practical and cheap way of getting ministers.

OLD CATHOLIC.

—There seems no longer to be any doubt that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the Swiss Jura District has gone over *en masse* to the Old Catholic movement, expelled the Ultramontane clergy, and thrown off its spiritual subjection to Rome. This is the statement of a well-informed English correspondent, who says further that, in view of the probable expulsion of the priests, a French Father, Abbe Deramy, who has been laboring in conjunction with Hyacinthe, has been raising a body of French clergy to take their place. In this mission he has succeeded to a considerable extent.

CATHOLIC.

—Archbishop Manning has let in light on the plans and purposes of the Romish Church by one sentence lately uttered by him. "Our churches," said he, "would soon stand empty if our schools were not full."

—The new Hungarian Archbishop of Erlau, Monsignor Samassa, made a remarkable speech on the occasion of his installation. He openly declared himself an adherent of constitutional principles, and admitted that the Ro-

man Catholic Church had brought upon herself the measures which have been taken of late years for limiting her power. "I promise," he concluded, "that I will persist in loving my country, in being faithful to my king, and in respecting and obeying the constitutional law."

—How far Jesuit theology has become the ruling teaching of the Church of Rome may be seen from the fact recently stated that the treatise of Perrone, a distinguished Jesuit theologian, on Dogmatic Theology, has passed through no less than one hundred and twenty-two editions.

JEWISH.

—The Jews in this country are agitating the question of holding their Sabbath on the Christian Sunday.

—A remarkable Jew, claiming to be the Messiah, has recently appeared in Arabia, where his fame has spread far and wide. He came forth from the desert, whence he has spent many years mortifying the flesh, and he pretends to work wonders and perform miracles, and give the evidences of his divine mission. He has a melodious voice, remarkably brilliant eyes, and a fascinating appearance, and is winning followers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—It is said that there are already one hundred Protestant churches planted in Italy, and all are enjoying more or less prosperity. In Rome 10,000 children are in the municipal schools, formerly under Papal direction, but now no priest is admitted as a teacher.

—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 late Wm. Wheelwright, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, gave away during the last ten years of his life, in various charities, over \$600,000, yet he had enough left to bequeath \$300,000 each to his wife and daughter, \$15,000 each to twenty-six relatives, and \$200,000 for a scientific school at Newburyport.

During the year 1872, the sum of \$4,493,000 was given or pledged to American colleges by various individuals. The largest beneficiaries were Yale College, to the extent of \$196,284; Harvard, \$158,075; Cornell University, \$185,000; and Wells College for Women, \$100,000. In the Eastern and Middle States \$1,767,800 was devoted to the construction of new college buildings, and \$863,000 for the same purpose in the Western and Southern States.

—It is stated by the French delegates to the Evangelical Alliance that the number of those who profess the Protestant faith in France is less than a million, with only about seven hundred ministers. But it was also stated that these ministers and their followers exert a great influence on society, which is constantly increasing.

A schism is threatened in the French Protestant Church. Ninety-four pastors and as many laymen have sent to the Synod a written request for an amicable separation of the two parties which divide the church.

The total amount of subscriptions received for the families of the late Prof. Premier, of Geneva, and the Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, lost on the Ville du Havre, is \$2237.57. The largest sum received, \$1000, was from Mr. James Lennox.

—Boston contains four churches which have been established over two hundred years.

—The number of Baptist communicants on the continent of Europe is 40,000. Their missions began in 1834.

"Not Expedient."

EDS. ADVOCATE.—It strikes my mind with peculiar force when I see the adaptability of this scripture to so many things that are daily occurring. I have recently seen its verification in some of the appointments of our conferences, and under two or three heads I propose to discuss some things that are to my mind "not expedient."

1st. When a preacher settles himself in a community where the people are financially oppressed, where religion is at a low ebb, and where the people won't go to church, nor manifest a desire to support the preacher, and the people and preacher both desire a change—it is not expedient to return him to the work.

It used to be that the bishops, acquainted with the wants of preachers and people, and under Divine guidance, sent the preachers where they could do most for the cause of Christ, not considering the cost of dollars and cents it would take to effect that move. Some, in the days of Asbury, McKendree, and others, were sent hundreds of miles. Poor though they were, they went, and the Good Spirit went with them, and thousands were brought into the fold of Christ. Now-a-days, the conference meets; the chosen few presiding elders consult together—what shall we do with this or that man? He, says one, has a large family; he has a home—he is a fixture: it won't do to move him; he must be sent back to the same work. Now, suppose (as is often the case) this same man is not doing good on his work—the people are tired of him; he is as an old song—they desire a change; he may preach and pray, and pray and preach—the church does not come up to his help; it does not see that his family's and his wants are supplied; he loses his energy; his faith staggers; his hands are tied. A return to such a place is "not expedient."

2d. It is not expedient to appoint presiding elders of men who are not eminently fitted for the work. Sometimes a man of small capacity for governing is set over a district because he has been moved from circuit to circuit all around the district from year to year, until the people are tired of him; and because he is faithful to attend his appointments, and still hangs on to the work with half-rations (there is no more place for him to fill), he must be put on the district. The consequence is, the dignity of the office is lowered; and now a presiding elder is no more revered by the people than a circuit or station preacher—sometimes not as much.

Quarterly meetings are not now looked forward to as seasons of especial interest, as they were when I was young. Circuit stewards do not canvass their several towns and neighborhoods for the quarterage of the preachers as they used to. Wives do not make their wonted culinary preparations, in order to be ready to attend the quarterly meetings, as they once did. No stopping the plows at ten o'clock Saturday morning, or closing the shop windows, to go to church, as they did twenty or thirty years ago. Ah, no! Now some members do not even know when the quarterly meetings are. The stewards have not asked them for the quarterage; they have not made preparations to go if by chance they hear the church bell, and are told that it is meeting day; consequently, there are fifteen or twenty persons in attendance, and the meeting a drag.

There is a gate ajar somewhere. "Like priest like people," says the adage. Appoint men of piety, learning, stability, soberness and self-sacrifice—men full of the Holy Ghost—for the office of presiding elder, and the fire will spread and the people will once more take the interest in divine things as of old.

3d. It is not expedient to have our bishops come and go as they do—come strangers and go away all the same, as it regards the knowledge of the wants of the different circuits and stations. We should have a home bishop. That is one feature in the Protestant Episcopal Church that I like; their bishops live in and visit their dioceses, and know the wants of every church. A small congregation of Protestant Episcopalians can have a bishop visit it once or twice a year. All complaints are before him; he knows the wants of the people, who would do the most good for them, and how they support him. Now, if one of our bishops would make his residence in Texas, and visit the different works in each conference, he would become personally acquainted with the wants of the people and the adaptation of the preachers to the people, and vice versa. As it is now, our bishops living in the States know nothing of our wants, and have to be guided by representation from the presiding elders. It has been so since the organization of the Texas Conferences, until it has become the prerogative of the cabinet to make the appointments. It is to be very much desired that the General Conference would look into these things. It would be best for the growth of piety in our land. It is not expedient to do without a bishop.

PAREZ.

EDS. ADVOCATE.—The General Conference campaign has ended, and I am left out; and I am glad of it, but I would like to make two suggestions:

First—Let the lay delegates from the various districts assess, under the direction of the bishop, the presiding elders' claims, and make the apportionment, so that the presiding elder can go to his district knowing just what each appointment is to pay.

I propose this plan as a substitute for the district stewards, who never meet.

The second is, that the presiding elders on the several districts be constituted the examining committeemen, to examine undergraduates, the examinations to be conducted by the presiding elders at their fourth quarterly meetings.

This I propose because candidates and committees are frequently embarrassed in getting together at conference. Yours, etc., C. J. LANE. Oso, Texas, Dec. 30, 1873.

A PERSIAN WEDDING.—The young man who was to be married came himself to invite us to the wedding on the day before the ceremony; he was as pale and trembling as though he had come to tell us that he was to be hung. We all went; the gentlemen all took off their shoes at the door; the ladies squatted on the floor on one side of the room, to await the coming of the bride. Two missionary ladies went to bring her, and found her crying with all her might (she expected to cry for a week); they at last came, dragging her in. She looked like a Dutch doll. A great big red mantle was thrown over her face, and where the top of her head was supposed to be, was a bunch of gilt papers, one of which each guest picked off after the ceremony as a memento. When we went up to kiss the bride, we had to fumble around under the mantle to find her face, which was dripping with perspiration, and she looked as if she had no friend in the world. We then handed her our wedding presents; some brought a paper of pins, others a cake of soap, etc. After the ceremony all sat upon the floor to partake of the refreshments. I could not eat the native dishes, but enjoyed the chicken and watermelon.—Mrs. Easton, in the Evangelist.

PROF. DONALDSON announces his determination to yet cross the Atlantic in a balloon, or perish in the attempt.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.—The Samaritan, you know very well, not only bound up the wounds which the wicked robbers had made, but poured in oil. Not content with that, he lifted the poor man, all bleeding as he was, upon his own beast, doubtless covered with a new and highly respectable saddle-cloth, trudging alongside—and those roads of Palestine, unless it was the Roman road, were none of the best, mind you—until he came to the nearest khan, where he bargained with the landlord for a small sum. The priest and the Levite, I make no doubt, would have done exactly the same, but for the look of the thing. It would seem too disreputable for persons of their respectability to be seen tramping along the road with a bleeding man upon their private ass, bedabbling their saddle-cloth. Yet I make no doubt that their hearts were deeply touched; and I think I can fancy the priest making a very fine point of it, in his way, next Sabbath day's discourse. It would turn on the duty of being prepared.—My Little Girl.

—Political orators in the West indulge in some high-flown asseverations in regard to their firmness of principle. The following is a moderate specimen: "Build a worm fence around the winter's supply of summer weather, skim the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon, catch a thunder-cloud in a bladder, break a hurricane to harness, ground-slucie an earthquake, lasso an avalanche, pin a napkin on the crater of an active volcano, but never expect to see me false to my principles."

One of the English comic papers says of the system of taxation in that country: "It hardly presses on the rich, and presses hardly on the poor."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS
From Jan. 3 to Jan. 13.

A W Atwood, Philadelphia—Will insert advertisement on the terms you propose.

Rev F A Mood, Georgetown—Too late for insertion last week. 2 subscribers. Names entered as you instruct.

Rev J T Williamson, Hempstead—2 subscribers. Thanks.

Rev W R D Stockton, Belton—3 subscribers. Change in office made as you direct.

Rev J W Piner, Honey Grove—1 subscriber.

Rev J C Huckabee—Change in office.

Rev R H H Burnett, Fort Worth—Your paper has been changed. You ought to have received it before you wrote.

Rev O Fisher, Chappell Hill—1 subscriber.

Rev J J Shirley, Weatherford—1 subscriber. Will send the receipt on return of Brother J.

Rev W J Joyce, San Marcos—Communication.

Jesse Scruggs, Marlin—1 subscriber; \$2 coin.

Rev F Vordenbaumen, Chappell Hill—\$2. Thanks for kind words. Hope your work will be abundantly prospered.

Rev H C McQuown, Peoria—1 subscriber. Will send ADVOCATE to local preachers for \$1. Wish them to act as agents.

Wm Wood, Texana—1 subscriber. Name entered.

Rev J S Clower, Madisonville—1 subscriber. Have changed your paper.

Rev John S Mathis, Henderson—4 subscribers. If all our preachers will work like Brother Mathis, we will have 10,000 subscribers before spring ends.

Rev J L Lemons, Caldwell—1 renewal, \$5 currency, 3 marriage notices.

Rev C J Lane, Oso—Appointments and communication.

H W Brewer, Crockett—Marriage notice. We wish you joy.

L A Manning, Mexia—Change of office.

Rev C W Thomas, Eagle Lake—2 subscribers. Thanks. Send more.

Rev J J Davis, Leona—1 subscriber. Accept thanks. We expect a large list from your region.

Rev J D Shaw, Mexia—2 subscribers. Thanks. We cannot explain why the paper does not reach you till the Monday after publication. It ought to be in Mexia Wednesday night. We send the paper to local preachers at \$1 specie.

Rev T Whitworth, San Felipe—2 new subscribers and 10 renewals. Brother Whitworth has sent more subscribers since conference than any other agent in the State. Before he went on that circuit, we had a short list.

Rev W T Melugin, Bremond—2 subscribers. Have got the name right this time. Since Brother John has returned from the conferences, he has been overcrowded trying to bring up delayed matters. Must beg indulgence of the brethren.

Rev A A Killough—Round of quarterly appointments.

S Harpold, Milford—Change of office made.

Rev A Davis, Corsicana—1 subscriber. Thanks. Hope your efforts will bring up the list in your district.

Rev W R D Stockton, Corn Hill—1 subscriber. Brother S. says: "I am making a thorough canvass for the ADVOCATE; have obtained eight subscribers already." He will accept thanks. If every preacher will work in the same fashion, our list will be doubled before gross rises.

P B Groat, Passenger and Ticket Agent St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway—Will answer by mail.

A M Purdy, Palmyra, N Y—Will insert advertisement on terms proposed.

Mrs M Shults, Dallas—1 subscriber; \$2. Name entered.

Rev Wm Deason, Madisonville—1 subscriber. Have directed it to Willowhold. Is it right? Changed your paper.

Sheffield & Stone, St. Louis—Will attend to instructions.

Rev T B Buckingham, Plantersville—Your appointments appeared last week. The letter list is the last item inserted in each number, and hence letters are often acknowledged when it is too late to insert their contents.

A Subscriber—We are in receipt of an obituary (parties named as residing in Wharton county,) but no name appended. We publish nothing without name of writer. This rule admits no exception.

P M Willborn, Granbury—We have entered your name. Had not received it until your letter came to hand.

Rev H S Thrall, Brenham—Your appointments came to hand too late for insertion, though the letter was acknowledged. Letter list is the last item inserted, as we wish to keep our weekly correspondence closed up.

Rev H Bishop, Corsicana—1 subscriber. Will send back numbers as far as we can.

L Lawshe, San Marcos—1 subscriber; \$2.20 currency. Thanks. Would be pleased if you could send others.

Mrs S Nolen, Morales—1 subscriber, six months, \$1. Thanks. Can you not find others who will also subscribe?

Rev A F Cox, Gonzales—1 new subscriber; \$6.35—postoffice order. Hope Brother Cox will be as successful in sending subscribers as he was last year.

Rev J F Riggs, New York—Yours of December 28th is at hand. Will insert advertisement.

Correspondence.

From Missionary Secretary.

EDS. ADVOCATE—Having within a year visited the five Annual Conferences in Texas, and having recently returned from the northern and eastern portions of your State, I feel a desire to send you a few lines greeting.

My impressions of Texas, in the main, are very favorable. I think it a grand State. You perhaps have seen what I have written, and what has been published in several of the papers in the older States. Take it altogether—soil, climate, productions—it is hard to excel. It is rapidly growing in population, and is capable of sustaining millions. Wheat, Indian corn, oats, cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, and nearly all the varieties of vegetables, grow to perfection. The range for cattle is extensive, and tens of thousands of beeves are shipped every year, besides a full supply for home consumption. Lands are cheap, where there are no improvements, and millions of acres are yet vacant. If men have the means of removing, and can subsist a year after reaching Texas, it is a fine country to which to emigrate. So I advise when questioned by many friends.

But why should I write about material matters? Your own people are better informed than I can possibly be on these subjects. But I have a word or two to say about our church. Methodism is a great power in Texas; its final triumph depends in a great measure upon the preachers. I have come to the settled opinion that the success of the church depends very much upon the ministers of the gospel. Some preachers almost uniformly succeed; others nearly always fail. A studious, prudent, zealous, pious, devout Christian minister will turn many to righteousness, and will build up the church of God. An indolent, imprudent, indifferent, indiscreet and worldly-minded preacher seldom accomplishes much good. How often is the work run down by the faithlessness of the pastor. In your five Texas conferences there are many excellent preachers who are doing noble work for the cause of God and the prosperity of Methodism. While I listened to the reports and heard the financial tables read, I looked with admiration upon the men who count all things but loss for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus our Lord; yea, who count not their own lives dear to themselves, so that they may accomplish the work of the Master. The American people, and especially those on the frontiers, owe to Methodist preachers a debt of gratitude which they will never be able to pay. They mark the roads, bridge the rivers, build the school-houses, lay the foundations of the church, mould society, and prepare the way for coming generations. Think of five annual conferences with hundreds of "live" preachers, and perhaps fifty thousand members, all in one State, and all these gathered together within the space of a few years. Some of the men are still living who first preached the gospel in Texas, and it is probable that the writer of this letter took the first missionary collection ever lifted exclusively for Texas. When I was at the Northwest Texas Conference it gave me great pleasure to meet my venerable friend, the Rev. Joseph P. Sneed, who went from Tennessee and preached the first sermon ever delivered in what is now the beautiful city of Waco. Happy man! from a small beginning he has seen a great multitude! May he still witness greater things! If you can keep our Methodist literature in constant circulation; sustain your educational enterprises; support your preachers; keep alive their missionary fire and the

interest in Sunday-schools, nothing can arrest your progress. The Methodists are more numerous than any other church in Texas, and they should never allow themselves to fall behind others in doing good. Let the old men work; the middle-aged work; the young men work. *Work, work, WORK!* let all work, and all work together, and then God will work and crown the labors of his servants with abundant success. A working ministry, a working church, true to themselves and trusting in God, will never fail in their holy efforts.

But why should I indulge in this strain? I sat down merely to address a few lines to you and my brethren through your columns. My recent visit to your state was very pleasant. I shall long remember the good meetings we had in Dallas, Tyler, Palestine and Waco, and my delightful associations with the members of the conferences. I felt a special interest in the young men just entering the work. I trust they will give themselves wholly to the work of the ministry. The old soldiers will soon be discharged, and as they fall out of ranks others must be ready to fill their places. May be I shall meet you again in your own fair land; if not, in a brighter clime. Take care of the young converts brought in at the conferences.

There is nothing of special interest here. The preachers are generally at work, and have promise of a good harvest. Money matters are tight; but I think there is a little prospect of better times. Bishop McTyeire, Dr. Redford and Dr. Haygood are absent at the Southern conferences. Dr. Summers is just home from Alabama, which you know is his own conference. The business in the Publishing House is very brisk; the recent move will put many books into circulation and relieve the institution.

We must rely on Texas this conference year for large missionary collections. Some of the States east of the Mississippi river have had a disastrous year in their crops. Texas in many portions was blest with rich harvests; let brethren turn over to God a portion of their earnings. Don't forget, Mr. Editors, to urge upon the brethren the importance of beginning early in their annual collections. Appeal to the people when they can command the means, and do not postpone till just before the meeting of her conferences. The people will give if properly addressed on the subject and at the proper time.

I am truly, J. B. McFERRIN.
NASHVILLE, Dec. 15, 1873.

Rev. William S. Hamilton.

BY H. S. T.

It was a source of congratulation with us at our late conference at Austin that a committee on memoirs was unnecessary, as death had not thinned our ministerial ranks. My own heart was, however, saddened by receiving intelligence of the decease of a warm personal friend and early colleague, Rev. WILLIAM S. HAMILTON, who died at his residence, near San Antonio, September 10th, aged 58 years.

Brother H. was a man of fine mental endowments, and had in early life enjoyed the advantages of academic training. He came to Texas about the year 1840, and opened a plantation near the Sabine river. He was converted under the ministry of Rev. Francis Wilson, and at once entered upon an active religious life, following Father W. nearly around his district, attending a series of camp-meetings. The account of Mr. Wilson's camp-meeting tour in the History of Methodism in Texas was furnished by Bro. Hamilton.

In 1843, he was admitted on trial in the Texas Conference, and sent

with the writer to the Egypt circuit on the Colorado. At that period Texas itinerants lived a great deal on horseback. We had appointments in Fort Bend and Victoria counties; at Flatonia, in Fayette county, and at Pass Cavallo, in Calhoun county, and embraced all the intermediate counties. We had a general religious interest, especially at our camp-meetings at Spanish camp, in Wharton county, and on the Navidad, in Colorado county. We were to have had a camp-meeting at the Menefee camp-ground, but after all arrangements had been made, and the preachers, Bros. Richardson, Haynie and others had arrived in the neighborhood, a deluge of rain prevented the meeting.

In 1845, Bro. Hamilton was appointed junior preacher on the Brazoria circuit, with D. N. V. Sullivan for a colleague. The next year he was on the San Jacinto circuit (now Bay mission). This year he and myself were a visiting committee to Ruterville College. I was stationed in Austin. We met at Ruterville on the 10th of June to attend the college exercises. In company with others we were at Brother John Rabb's. In the night I heard a disturbance in the horse lot, and rushing out, found the fence taken down and the horses out, but fortunately inside the field. The thieves had a rope on a fine mare belonging to Isaac Applewhite, and had led her across the field, but were so closely pursued they had to leave her. Bro. Hamilton rode over to Father Haynie's, and found thieves after the horses at his place. I rode hastily up to Mrs. Haden's, and got there just as another party had turned the horses out of the lot. So it was the thieves were disappointed. They were said to be Indians. But how did the Comanches know of the public examination, and how did they know the year before of a quarterly meeting in Bastrop, when they stole the horses of Bro. Richardson, Charles Shearn and others? The examination closed a little before sundown on Thursday evening, and Bro. Hood and myself rode that night some 20 miles, and staked our horses and slept upon our blankets. The next morning we took breakfast in Columbus, and rode on to Egypt, making about 65 miles in 24 hours. Saturday and Sunday we attended quarterly meeting, and on Sunday night I celebrated the rites of matrimony between my friend and Loisa M. Dickson.

In 1848, Bro. H. was Bible agent. At the close of this year he located. The wants of a growing family of girls made it impracticable for him ever to re-enter the itinerancy, though he long cherished the hope of doing so. He was useful in the local ranks, and respected and honored as a Christian citizen of high-toned and honorable principles and unblemished reputation.

William S. Hamilton was one of the purest and best men I ever knew. I keenly feel his loss, and most profoundly sympathize with his bereaved family in their irreparable loss. I close this sketch with an extract from a letter written by Mrs. Hamilton, giving the closing scene:

"He leaves a wife, eleven children and many friends to mourn his loss, but they mourn not as those who have no hope, for he died, as he had lived, a happy Christian. As his soul was leaving its suffering tenement of clay, he whispered back to his stricken household, 'I see the green fields beyond.' When asked by his wife if he still knew her, he raised his feeble hand and laid it tenderly on her cheek, and said, 'O yes, but I'll know you better in a better world;' then, looking up, he said, 'Heaven, heaven, heaven!' A few minutes more and his ransomed spirit took its flight to his home in heaven. 'O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?'"

"The Service of Song."

BY REV. A. G. STACY, A. M.

I have just finished the reading of this remarkable book. It has been very favorably noticed by the religious press of the United States of America. I sincerely wish that all our people, especially our preachers and our church choirs, would carefully read it and heed it. I think it would make a great improvement in our practice of singing. It must be confessed that Methodist singing is not equal in volume and power to what it was forty or fifty years ago. Then the voice of praise was heard in all our habitations; and much of our public worship consisted in song, and was attended with awakening, converting and edifying power. We did not then depend on choirs and organs, but the people sang out of the fullness of their hearts in simplicity and godly sincerity, and their sacrifice went up with acceptance to God. O that those days of holy melody might return again! I have no objections to organs, or other instrumental music, if they are not allowed to monopolize the sound and bury the sense of what is sung. Let us sing songs to be heard.

O. FISHER.

New Year's Meditations.

EDS. ADVOCATE.—Christmas has come and gone. How many changes have taken place during the past year! Our land has been fearfully scourged. The cholera carried thousands into the realities of a boundless eternity. The yellow fever came along in the rear with a drawn sword, and decimated the ranks of humanity. How many tender ties have been severed! how many silver cords have been loosed! how many golden bowls have been broken! how many hearts have been pierced by the arrows of bereavement and affliction during the year that has just passed! The mortality list of the past year is startling. Many at the beginning of this year, to all human appearance, had many years of happiness before them that are now among the shrouded nations. The young have fallen, the "golden mean" have fallen, the aged have passed to the other side. The father has left the son, the son has left the father, the mother has left the sweet little babe, the sweet little babe has left the mother on "life's solemn main."

Theologians have passed away; scientists have gone. Some of the greatest lights of the earth have faded away within the past year. Science puts on her mourning, and laments the loss of the great and learned Agassiz, who was a prodigy in his department. The Methodist Church mourns the loss of the great, the good, and the loved Bishop Early, one of her powerful representative characters. Rest from thy loved employ, dear Bishop; we will imitate thy example; we will hallow thy memory. "Earth to earth and dust to dust" is written in blazing characters upon the past year. Many shouts have reverberated throughout the aisles and vaults of heaven over loved ones coming up through great tribulation. Many good and valiant soldiers have pitched their camps on the plains of heaven. They have laid their armor by. They have found a sweet and happy retreat beside the still waters and green pastures which the bounds of Eden afford. They are secure, and will be alarmed no more; "joy and felicity" are theirs in the "glorious country of the soul!" Oh, the beaming glories and sparkling joys of that Father Land, undimmed by clouds, and unshaken by storms! There the Christ, the anointed of God, dwells; there he "shines in all his round of rays complete;" there he is "sweeter than Arabia sacrificed, and all her spicy deserts in a flame!" "Præterita mutare non possumus"—we cannot change the past. This is

for the better. He who is too good to be unkind, and too wise to err, has so ordered it. Our friends have gone, and we cannot call them back. Excessive grief is wrong. The father of Lord Russell said on one occasion: "I would not give my dead son for any other man's living." Death is but once. The ruthless monster respects none. He passes through the corridors of the palace and lays his icy hands upon the king, and he falls "on sleep," whether he has "served his generation according to the will of God" or not. He enters the door of the cottage without any ceremony, and takes possession of the humble there as his victims. His thirst is insatiable. A heathen poet could say:

"With equal pace impartial Fate
Knocks at the palace and the cottage gate."

Malherbe, the first who personified Death, saw the livid specter knocking at the doors of her destined victims.

Who can tell the changes that another year will bring forth? It is to be hoped that many will take place for the better.

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells across the snow;
The year is going—let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

"Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless, coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out, my mournful rhymes,
But ring the falten minstrel in.

"Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kinder hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land;
Ring in the Christ that is to be."

S. E. BURKHEAD.

WEATHERFORD, TEXAS.

The Old Indian Mound Near Niagara.

EDS. ADVOCATE—Several times, at intervals of some years, I have seen going the rounds of the press a paragraph concerning an old Indian mound in Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., about sixteen miles from the Fall of Niagara. In the little sketch referred to, the probable date of the origin of this mound was thrown away back to the misty shades of a remote antiquity, just sufficient data being given to excite the curiosity, but nothing tending to solution.

I was a young man in that region at the time when the mound was opened. It had long been to the neighborhood an object of considerable curiosity. I have often visited the spot, and I examined freely many of the bones and various articles taken from it. My uncle, Dr. E. Parmely, who opened this mound, was an old physician, and I recollect seeing him compare the bones with those of the present day, and hearing him say that they were certainly a race of giants—some of them fully seven feet.

The mound contained about one hundred or more skeletons—all adults. It also contained earthen vessels of rude manufacture, pipes and stone arrow-heads, just such as I have picked up from Canada to Mexico. One skull was penetrated by a stone arrow-point, still remaining as it was driven by an enemy long, long ago. This suggested to us the idea that the inmates of this house of the dead had been slain in battle, and the situation of the mound upon a bold promontory gave more strength to the supposition. All of the bones were in an advanced stage of decomposition.

Who were this race of giants? Where did they live? What was their history? How and by what were they swept from the face of the earth? Such are the queries which naturally possess the mind, although it is fashionable with some to refer matters of this kind to the remotest period possible, and to invite around them a cloud of mystery.

There is a small remnant of an Indian tribe (the Tuscaroras) living on their little reservation, not many miles distant. Urged by a romantic fancy, as well as a spirit of real inquiry, I made the acquaintance of one of the oldest chiefs, to glean what I could

from their old traditions. At the first few interviews he would not talk of Indian history; but after a while he became so satisfied about my sympathy with his people that he threw off all of his Indian reserve, and seemed desirous to satisfy every inquiry.

He said that he knew nothing of the mound referred to. He inquired for me among the oldest Indians and could gather nothing. But finally he was relating some old misty traditions, to which he could give no probable data, and told me of a tribe of "big men" that some generations ago lived near his tribe. He said that they were not very numerous, but were very large and strong; that once a year they engaged in a wrestling game with his tribe near a certain stream; that upon one of these occasions the wrestlers became angry and began to fight; that first one party interfered, and then the other, until a general battle ensued; that the war thus begun was long and bloody, and finally resulted in the total annihilation of the "big men." He pronounced a name for the extinct tribe which I could not repeat, much less remember.

I then thought I had a key to the mysteries that hung around the old Indian mound in Cambria. As to where these people lived and died, I think I can give one little clue. At the time this mound was opened, there was found in it, among other articles, a small silver spoon. Upon this spoon was engraved the initials of a man in Dutch characters. Now, was not this spoon obtained from the Dutch settlements in the eastern part of the State? Where else could they have obtained it? I have not the date at hand, but I believe that the settlement of the Dutch in North America began less than three hundred years ago.

My uncle gave this spoon to my cousin, now Mrs. Elizabeth McCampbell, and residing at Monroe, Ouachita parish, La. I presume she has it yet, unless it fell into the hands of Butler during the war. Yours, etc.,

UNCLE GIB.

MISSION VALLEY, Dec. 17, 1873.

Liberty Turning Into Licentiousness.

Our Northern friends who busied themselves so much about our labor system, and, without compensation, wrested from us \$4000,000,000 value in labor, guaranteed us by the Constitution of the United States, are likely to have some of the results of unqualified universal suffrage. Some of the fruits of liberty, fraternity, and equality come home to them in a most undesirable and disastrous way. "For whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." We clip the following from the New York Evangelist:

COMMUNISM IN NEW YORK.

The meeting was held in the Cooper Institute. It was to be a working-men's demonstration. The hall was filled to overflowing, and thousands clustered around the outside of the building, and were addressed from two different stands. The meeting was held evidently under the auspices of the International Society and the Trades Unions. The report of a morning journal states that

"The addresses, speeches, and resolutions were of the ultra revolutionary order, a complete overthrow of the social and political system being considered the only remedy for the want of remunerative employment, which was the only grievance presented. The audience listened with attention, and there were some persons scattered through the hall who were enthusiastic in their applause. This was specially noticeable when any mention was made of the 'reformed city government,' or of the financiers and church-goers. The speeches in the hall were

carefully prepared, and advocated no violent measures. This fact excited some indignation in the mind of an auditor in the back part of the hall, who proposed as the first measure that they should hang the thieves and robbers of Wall and Broad streets. At the stands the speeches were impromptu and violent—particularly at the German stand. One orator inveighed against the rich men of the city, and proposed that their ill-gotten wealth should be taken from them by force, to which some of his hearers responded with loud cheers. Many of the audience, inside and outside, had been drawn to the meeting by curiosity, and were not in sympathy with the spirit manifested. This was evident from the remarks freely passed upon the speeches. "This won't fill my truck," said a brawny teamster, as he edged his way out of the crowd."

The report of a committee was read, recommending

"As a measure of safety to the city," that work, and pay for the same, be immediately furnished; that all fee and sinecure offices be abolished, and be limited to \$5000 per annum; that a tax be laid upon all surplus wealth so heavy as to limit accumulation at a definite point.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting

"Declare that they will find shelter and food for themselves and families, and send the bills for the same to the city treasury to be liquidated, until such time as they can find work; that they will appoint a committee of safety, whose duty it shall be to look after and protect the interests of all the people. The resolutions were adopted, and the committee was appointed.

"An address to the people of the United States was also adopted, in which it is demanded, first, that a law shall be immediately enacted, which shall prevent any law being enforced until it has been submitted to the people and sanctioned by the people. Second, that no individual shall be allowed to hold, either directly or indirectly, a sum of money, or property represented by money, greater than \$300,000, or any sum which the people themselves shall determine upon. This sum was fixed upon because no man could make more than that in an ordinary life-time by honest work of hand or brain."

One John T. Elliott

"Said that the industrious citizens had the same right to demand support from the Government that the latter had to demand allegiance from him. The obligations were mutual, and the one that fails should be repudiated. Frederick A. Palmer compared the recent city government (under the Ring) which divided with laboring men, with the present government of honest men, who rule in the interest of capitalists and church members, who put all the plunder in their own pockets! John McMackin said that they had met to demand from the Government an unqualified support. They had determined that no laws should be enforced which were not based upon Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality."

So these people want a "freedman's bureau" for white folks!"

TAKE TIME.—Pastors, take time. Be patient with your people. Teach them cautiously. Scolding, as a rule, is damaging. Do not stone the sheep. Feed them. Do not rebuke much, but instruct. You cannot set a whole church at work in a minute. But keep steadily working in that direction. Ply the truth to them vigorously. Stir up on all sides. Study adaptation—that is, set each man at what he is adapted to do. Even a strong man, out of his adaptation, is weak.

When a young lady gives herself away, does she lose her self-possession?

Personal.

The English government has granted a pension of \$1500 a year to the great explorer Livingstone, as appreciative of his services in extending geographical and other knowledge, as also his successful efforts at Christianizing Africa.

Rev. Joshua Boucher, a well-known and esteemed superannuated minister of the Cincinnati Conference, died at Kingston, Mo., Nov. 22. In his last conscious moments he said, "All is well. I shall soon know as I am known."

Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn, has been called to the pastorate of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in this city, late Dr. Adams'. It is understood that he accepts. Salary \$8000, with an extra allowance of \$2000 for house rent.

President Roberts, of Liberia, has returned home from London. While in England he received the most courteous and fraternal attentions from many of the chief men of the realm. We are gratified to note that at a court dinner awarded him before leaving, United States Minister Schenck was among the guests present.

Vice-President Wilson vacated the chair of the Senate last week, and took a trip to Florida, where he will pass several weeks. He has been urged to adopt this course by his friends, who fear that his health will suffer if he remains at Washington. Senator Carpenter was elected President of the Senate pro tem.

A London paper says: "Upon Joseph Arch's return to England he was at once interviewed, and he made some astonishing declarations. 'I intend to go on,' he said, 'until I have drained the country of agricultural laborers.' When the last man of the last ship-load quits the shore, then, and not till then, may Mr. Arch take his own final leave of his native land."

EXTENSIVE BENEFACTIONS.—It is stated that Mr. Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, Massachusetts, who died recently, leaving a property estimated at \$3,000,000, did not leave a will. He was never married, and his private life was one of great simplicity and prudence. With the beginning of his possession of large means commenced a course of generosity which, growing more noticeable since his retirement from business, will cause his name to be long remembered. His gifts comprise his endowment of the Hitchcock Free High School, in his native town, with buildings and funds to an outlay of \$80,000; donations to Amherst College, commencing a quarter of a century ago and aggregating \$175,000, the largest single amount given to the institution being \$100,000, this amount being presented last year; contributions to the fund of the Andover Theological Seminary, footing up \$120,000; \$50,000 to the Illinois College at Jacksonville, Illinois, and \$8000 to Tabor (Iowa) College. Mr. Hitchcock also made handsome presents to the Congregational denomination, to the church at Brimfield, a number of years ago, he gave \$5000 as a fund, and within a year, as will be remembered, gave \$40,000 toward the Congregational house in this city. The full extent of his benefactions is believed to reach \$650,000.—Boston Journal.

A missionary in India says that he regards the conversion of one woman as equal to the conversion of twenty men, so far as their influence in the propagation of Christianity is concerned. We find in our country that the women make by far our most successful Sunday-school teachers.

Jones got trusted for a hat, and he now feels a consciousness of being in debt "over head and ears."

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 14, 1874.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

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

THE New York *Methodist* has assumed the same form and is now about the size of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. The paper is slightly smaller, but the difference in type makes the reading matter nearly equal. Before this change was made, the *Methodist* was \$2.50 per annum. It is now \$3. The TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is but \$2 per annum in specie, being lower by nearly one-third than the *Methodist*, which is published in the city of New York. In furnishing the paper at this low figure, of course rigid economy is required, and much voluntary work is performed. It also makes it important that we should have liberal patronage and prompt pay. At the different conferences, resolutions were passed pledging continued and increased efforts to extend the circulation of our church paper in Texas. Already a number of the preachers are giving proof that these resolutions were not empty words, and every day brings us either new subscribers, or the renewal of old ones. We hope to hear from all. We expect to have the 10,000 subscribers we have called for by midsummer. Let each preacher canvass his work thoroughly and promptly, and that number will be secured. Our paper, at its present price, is within the reach of all.

A MEETING, at which Earl Russell is expected to preside, will be held in London the 27th of this month, for the purpose of expressing the sympathy the English Protestants feel in the struggle the Emperor of Germany and the German people are engaged in with ultramontaniam. In that struggle the German people have the sympathies of all who regard the mission of the church to be the redemption of the world from sin, and not the establishment of the temporal power of the church.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION CHRONICLE.—We have received the first number. It is issued from the house of R. J. Harp for the Young Men's Christian Association. It is a monthly paper—\$1 a year. The first number is replete with excellent articles, original and selected. We bespeak for it favorable appreciation, and wish it a permanent career of usefulness.

THE New York *Independent* contains a cordial commendation of an "uncommonly vigorous woman, who was elected constable" in Montana. "No man," we are informed, "could be more efficient." We question whether many will show the *Independent's* admiration.

BISHOP CHENEY, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, on the 5th inst., at Chicago, administered the rite of confirmation after the form adopted by the new church to forty-five persons, at Christ's church, which was crowded with people.

SYMPATHY.

The allwise and beneficent Creator said of the creature honored to be created in his own illustrious likeness and image, "It is not good for man to be alone." Said the poet, with as much truth as poetry:

"Oh, solitude! where are the charms
That sages have seen in thy face,
Better dwell in the midst of alarms
Than reign in this horrible place."

Wrote the pen that flamed with the light of inspiration, "Rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep." Divine sympathy; heaven-born sympathy, how divinely fair—it is the shower upon the mown grass, bleeding from the scythe's relentless edge and, unprotected, scorching under the flaming sun. It is the light streaming through the rifts of the storm-cloud, cheering the storm-tost with the hope of calm and safety. It is the water from the smitten rock flowing over Arabia's burning sands, singing and making joyful as it flows.

'Tis man's frailty and insufficiency that makes sympathy so great a need and so great a boon. We all need it. How a smile, a kind word, helps the little child, and how a frown and a harsh word turns him sorrowfully away to feel forsaken and lonely. The boy and the girl, at their humble toil, or difficult lesson, takes heart when you express sympathy, and show it by kindly help. But in that most intimate and life-long union, wedded love, how precious and how sustaining is mutual sympathy. Husband and wife have each their peculiar cares and burdens, and each needs the sympathy of the other. The wife has the little but never-ceasing cares of her household; the children and the servants, with their sickness and various tempers, all these try the temper and exercise the patience. Suppose the husband comes home surly, moody and fault-finding, oh, how it dispirits and discourages her, and helps to increase her irritation. But suppose he comes home with a serene brow, a pleasant smile, and cheerful, why it rises like a rainbow of peace and beauty upon the wife's sky, and she is nerved anew for the battle of life.

The husband needs sympathy, though he may seem a bronzed and stalwart man. In his daily routine he meets with many mental and moral conflicts, but in the thick of the fight he thinks of his happy home, and is nerved anew for his labor. Let him go to his home like a hart panting for the cooling water brook—but, alas, only sourness or silence greets him. Disappointed and sad, he hastens away to business, or to seek more congenial company. How many thus are weaned from home, and fall into companies and habits that undo and damn. But if smiles, loving words and gentle sympathies greet him, how it clears his brow, lightens his heart and pours sunshine all over his nature; he renews his strength, and goes bravely and hopefully on. But in this more endearing relation there is great need of sympathy in the greatest of all interests and all conflicts—the interest of the deathless soul—the struggle with the world, the devil and the flesh. Sometimes the husband, though

an estimable man, is not a Christian, nor desires to be one. He does not oppose his wife, but he never goes with her to the house of God. She must go alone, and sit there without her husband, as though a widowed one who had no husband. He never kneels with her in prayer, or helps her to teach the children to pray. How sad is all this, and how much moral courage it takes to bear up and hold on.

Sometimes it is the case, though we rejoice to believe more rarely so, that the husband is struggling like a moral hero to fight the good fight of faith, but his otherwise estimable wife does not love the Savior, and feels and expresses no sympathy with him in his great conflict and great hopes. She does not lay the old family Bible upon the stand, and say, "Husband, it is the hour of prayer." She does not take his arm and walk with him to the house of prayer, nor sit by his side, nor kneel with him, to eat and drink with thankful remembrance of their common Friend, who died that they might live. Sinfulness seems so unwomanly, so unlike all that gentle tenderness that we almost instinctively associate with her nature and character, that it sadly discourages the husband in his struggle after eternal life. Then the thought comes into the heart like a bolt of ice—death will soon sever this fond association, and spiritual death sever it forever. Oh, let us bear each other's burdens—for each other shed the sympathizing tear, and help each other on to God.

At the Sunday-school concert held at St. James church, Galveston, the first Sabbath of the year, we had the pleasure of listening to the account given by Mr. Samuel Pillsbury, of San Francisco, of the Sunday-school work among the Chinese on the Pacific coast. He has been for some time the superintendent of the Chinese Sunday-school connected with the First Congregational Church in San Francisco. There are in that city some 15,000 Chinese children, or rather boys and young men, ranging in age from ten to twenty-five years. About 900 of them are regular attendants at the Sunday-schools. Many are induced to attend by the fact that they are gratuitously instructed, and they expect that the knowledge they will secure of the English language will be of advantage in securing and carrying on business. While they are learning to speak and read and write the English language, they are also being instructed in the truths of the gospel. Some ten of these schools are in operation, and already there are a number of converts won from these representatives of a wonderful race. Brother Pillsbury read a letter from one of these converts, addressed to the teachers of the school where he had been instructed, which evinced a clear knowledge of the plan of salvation, and which expressed the purpose of the writer to bear to his countrymen the knowledge of that religion which he had found precious to his own heart. As God brings the ends of the earth together by strange and often unexpected agencies, it is the duty of Christians of every name to meet them with the message of life.

WHILE the civilized world feels a thrill of horror as it reads the story of the loss of the steamer *Ville du Havre*, which was run into by the *Loch Earn* and sunk in twelve minutes, leaving the few of its hundreds of survivors struggling in the icy waters for hours ere they were rescued—the pious heart is cheered by the evidence of the power of the Christian's faith which sustained so many who, without a moment's warning, found themselves face to face with a fearful death. A number of preachers who had been in attendance on the late Evangelical Alliance were on board, only a few of whom escaped. One of the survivors, Rev. Mr. Lorriaux, in a letter to the *London Times*, says:

Never have I seen people so calm and resigned as the passengers of the *Ville du Havre*. Not one shriek, not one cry, was heard, from the moment the *Loch Earn* struck us to the moment we went down. Every one was composed and wonderfully calm.

A young lady was pressing her mother on her breast, saying, "Courage, dear mother; it will be one minute's struggle, then we shall enter together in heaven." Four sweet little girls were surrounding their mother and two friends that were with her, saying, "Let us pray; let us ask God to keep us." About ten or twelve ladies, a little beyond, were engaged in earnest prayer. I have never witnessed such a manifestation of the power of faith.

After we had been taken on board the *Trimountain*, we had religious services every day—one day in English, one day in French; and all the rescued officers of the *Ville du Havre* and the passengers were regularly present.

No words can describe the meek and submissive attitude of the ladies after the catastrophe. The poor mother, whose four children had gone down, almost dead with cold and fatigue, told me when we met on the *Loch Earn*, "The Lord had given me those dear little ones; he takes them away. I will submit to his will."

WHILE the influence of Papacy in Europe is waning, its vitality is by no means utterly paralyzed. It may be driven from one field, yet it appears in another, working with an energy that should stimulate the Protestant world to action. The Propaganda in India, under the leadership of the Archbishop of Goa, is making numerous converts. A corps, consisting of nineteen bishops and between eight or nine hundred priests, are at work. They claim a membership in that field amounting to over a million, or more than four times the number of Protestants. In the Goa district alone, it is said, upwards of two hundred and thirty thousand Catholics may be found. Those who suppose that the loss of temporal power, and alienation of those great powers in Europe which have been the bulwarks of the Vatican, will end the conflict, have failed to comprehend the spirit of the Papal church. Germany may, and doubtless will, establish her entire independence of Papal interference and control, but the conflict will go on, and not by the secular arm, nor by revolutions of States and empires, but by the spread of God's Word, and the establishment of a pure gospel, will the final victory be won. There never was a period when the zeal and devotion of evangelical Christianity were in more pressing demand than at the present day.

RELIGIOUS STABILITY.

One of those high, commanding qualities of Christian character, to the attainment of which we are so earnestly urged in the Bible, is Christian stability. This is opposed to that fickle, inconstant and compromising spirit so often seen in many professed Christians. The outside world will draw its conclusions respecting Christianity more from religionists than from the principle of religion; and when it sees so much instability in Christian character, it is impressed with the idea that Christianity itself must be unstable. Perhaps one reason, at least, why some Christians run well for a season, and for a season only, is the erection of a false standard of religious character. Some take emotion as the measure and standard of Christian life, and they determine their irreligious status by the character of their religious feelings. Such a standard must always result in unstableness of character. Feeling is fluctuating, and so must be the character of those who accept it as a standard. Such Christians are like mercury in the barometric tube—rising to several degrees above the boiling point when the atmosphere of religious activity is warm, and sinking to several degrees below zero when a "norther" is blowing.

The only standard of Christian character, and that by which we may attain stability at all times and under all circumstances, is conviction of Christian doctrine. Religion has a body and a soul, and these two must harmonize. Stability in Divine life is but the body of a firm conviction of the doctrines of Christianity as its soul. A great many acquire their moral creeds like children frequently acquire property—by inheritance, and the highest reason they can give for believing the doctrines they profess in preference to others, is because the "fathers" believed them, or "the church" believes them. The usual answers to all interrogations upon this point are about as follows: "What do you believe?" "What the church believes." "What does the church believe?" "What I believe." "What do you both believe?" The same thing. It is in this way we find so many manufactured Christians in all our churches. Such persons may have stability in religious forms and ceremonies, but very little in those heavenly virtues that are the only real exponents of the Divine principle within, and which shall be the measure of our characters in the life to come. No system of doctrines can be rightly claimed as his creed by a man who claims for himself a distinct personality until he has reached his convictions by personal examination. To him the deed of conveyance, though transferred from the lips of a dying father or mother, with all the touching solemnities of the death-bed to recommend it, would be insufficient without an assurance from personal investigation. In order to be "steadfast and unmovable" against the tide of error and sin, the doctrines of Christianity must become a part of our being. No man can assimilate food masticated by another, and thereby keep up growth and vitality in his

body. It must be done by himself individually. The same principle holds true in the development of stability in Christian character. It is only in this way he becomes as firm and unmovable as the "majestic rock of the ocean," resisting the heave of the tides and the dash of billows. How few ever reach that sublime height of assurance, where the spontaneous outburst of the soul is: "My heart is fixed; O God, my heart is fixed!" The atmosphere of Christian joy that surrounds the man of religious stability, is of itself a sufficient reward for the efforts expended in its attainment. While others are but half way up the mountain—in the region of mist and clouds—he stands upon the loftiest summit, with visions of the eternal world enrapturing his gaze, the unadulterated atmosphere of religious thought and feeling invigorating and vitalizing all his energies, and the pure sunlight of heaven falling upon his head!

WE have just read of a foolish freak on the part of a big boy, who wrapped himself up in a white sheet and hid, after dark, by the side of a lonely road, in order to frighten a smaller boy who passed along every evening. He succeeded. The frightened boy was so shocked by the sight of the apparition that the big boy had to throw aside his sheet and carry him home, where, after lingering a few days, the poor little fellow died.

Such deeds always excite our indignation. We would sooner a person would strike one of our little children with a club than to frighten it. It is a cruel deed. There is no worse pain than terror. It is one of the severest shocks the nervous system can endure. To punch sharp splinters into the flesh, or to apply coals of fire to the quivering body are deeds worthy of a Comanche, but the actual suffering is not greater than to frighten one literally out of his wits. It is a wicked deed. A man or boy who finds pleasure in inflicting pain on others illustrates the doctrine of total depravity, and proves himself a blood-relation of Satan.

UNDER the very innocent head of "Two Foes to Health," we find in a religious exchange a liberal puff of Hostetter bitters. Either the editor of that paper is badly posted, or the publisher is hard-up for patronage. From the best information we can secure, Hostetter bitters is only bad whiskey in disguise. Under the idea that pious people would use alcohol if they only had an excuse, this and other decoctions are fixed up, and we are told are largely sold. The two foes indicated are "cold" and "damp." We recommend in the place of Hostetter bitters, as guards against these foes of human health, a good fire and a tight roof. They will add to the comfort of the family and will help to keep the wife in a good humor. Bitters will work toward different results.

THE London Times is informed by Dr. Beke that if the news from the west coast is to be depended upon, Dr. Livingstone may be expected by the next steamer from the west coast of Africa. When he comes we will learn whether Stanley found him.

ACCESS TO THE PEOPLE.

The preacher often prays for access to the hearts of the people, that he may lead them to the cross, and guide and support their steps as they pursue the strait and narrow way. The prayer is a good one. Unless the preacher can reach the hearts of the people with whom he labors, his words will have but little influence over their lives. But when the pastor asks God's help in securing so important a gift, he must not neglect the means at his command which will enable him to secure it. He should look to this result in all his preparation for the pulpit. Slovenly preparation will yield inferior preaching, and unless the intellect is awakened, the heart will seldom be profoundly moved. There is another agency by which the preacher can gain an influence which will give special power to his words: In order to reach the people, he must be in sympathy with them, and in order to establish that relationship, he must visit them at their homes; he must acquaint himself with their wants, intellectual and religious; he must learn their trials, and thus be able to adjust his words to their real spiritual necessities. He must also put them in sympathy with himself as their pastor. He does not accomplish this when he establishes merely social relations with them. Often the preacher is welcomed as a genial companion, whose conversational powers render him attractive in every circle. His ready wit, his fund of anecdotes, his cheerful spirit, make him the life of many pleasant evenings, and, socially, the preacher has won a delightful position in the society where he abides. Such a man possesses rare gifts, but they will be as barren as the fig-tree which the Master cursed, unless they are sanctified by the spirit of constant and earnest prayer, and employed in leading the minds of others to the true business of life. Like the Savior, we must ever be about our Father's business; and while a cordial, social spirit becomes the man who represents the religion of light, and life, and love, yet a weighty, watchful spirit also becomes a man who has been set as a watchman over immortal souls.

It is often a cross to perform pastoral duty faithfully. A man who would converse freely, naturally and affectionately, with his flock respecting their spiritual interests, must keep his own heart warm with the love of God. A cold heart finds it hard work. There is no task so irksome as "dealing in the wretched traffic of a truth unfelt." It is labor indeed to preach without feeling. True, the intellect may blaze with thought, the congregation may enjoy the intellectual treat, and the pride of success may be accepted as a substitute for the deep joy the consecrated soul feels in the grand yet simple truths of the gospel, or the eagerness with which the story of the cross is told by one who feels its power; but it is a poor substitute. No such support is found in the pastoral work. He who visits from house to house, who warns, admonishes, and comforts the souls of the people, hears no voice of applause cheering him in his work. His visit may be unwel-

come, and his message distasteful, yet the real interests of his charge may demand both. He cannot sympathize with the tempted or sorrowing if he does not himself rejoice in the promises he repeats. A preacher may gravitate to a low spiritual level in the midst of regular pulpit labor, but the man who visits, talks and prays with his people, will certainly keep up the standard of his piety, or will abandon the business.

The preacher who meets the demands of duty as a pastor, builds up a character that will wear. He gains the hearts of the people. The pulpit orator may attract large congregations, but the faithful pastor will retain a more enduring hold upon the affections of those he may address. So long as that is secured, he obtains access to their hearts.

At a late conference of the friends of temperance, Dr. Stephen Smith made some statements respecting the increase of intemperance among females, which indicate the importance of reform. He asserted that in this country, among the refined as well as the low, there is a large amount of intemperance to be found among women. In London a similar state of things prevails. It is not confined to the poor wretches in the abodes of poverty and the haunts of vice, but high-born and high-bred ladies are yielding to this vice, which is concealed by technical names from the public, but is familiar in the practice of every physician. The Doctor traced the evil to the wine-drinking customs of fashionable life, where young ladies were expected to present and partake of the contents of the intoxicating glass. Habits and appetites were often formed which ended in their ruin. A girl who is taught to love wine may end in thirsting for brandy. The recklessness of physicians in prescribing alcoholic stimulants for all manner of ailments, real or imaginary, was also stated and condemned. There is no doubt an evil here which the medical profession should arrest.

We have never heard of the existence of this evil to any serious extent in the South; but that intemperance is one of the most terrible evils of our day is unquestionable. Its call for reform should meet a response from all who love their race.

SOME of our exchanges speak of it as a bad sign that liquor saloons are on the increase in Berlin, and predict evil to the German Empire if the social and moral influences of these establishments are not arrested. What is bad for the Germans can not be a good thing for Americans. Liquor saloons are on the increase in our land. They grow with the growth of our towns. Every railroad station is garnished with their signs, and every business street of our young cities must find space for their operations. What is to be done about it? Liquor leads to ruin along a straight track and over a downward grade. Young men, by the thousand, are on their way to perdition. What shall we do about it? We commend the question to those who feel concerned for the future of our land.

The Sunday-School.

Miss Annie's Twilight Talk With Her Scholars.

THE SAVIOR'S LITTLE LAMB.

The open fire blazed brightly in the sitting-room of Ashleigh Hall, as the twilight shades crept over the faces of the little group assembled there, and gave the room that home look which endears many a plain apartment to the heart that once beat so happily within its walls. Willie, the four-year old pet of the family, lay kicking up his heels on the old-fashioned, chintz-covered sofa. "Miss Annie," said he "I want to be God's little pig."

"Why, Willie!" exclaimed Miss Annie, grandma, and his sisters, Lily and Clara—all at once.

"Well," said he, raising himself, and sitting with his fat hands resting on his knees, "I think little pigs are ever so much prettier than lambs, and Lily said she wanted to be Jesus' little lamb."

"Come here, Willie," and Annie Grey held out her arms to the little orphan who quickly climbed into her lap, and nestled his curly head on her shoulder.

"So you think little pigs are prettier than lambs? What do you think of pigs when they grow up?"

"Oh! they are ugly hogs, then, and like to wallow in the mud. I did not want to be like grown pigs."

"But you know Willie must grow up to be a man, and if he is a pig when he is little, he will be a hog when he is grown."

Willie gazed thoughtfully into the fire, while the family group looked on him, quite amused.

Suddenly his eyes brightened. "I'll be a pig while I am little, and turn to a sheep when I get big."

"No, no, Willie," laughed grandma, "did you ever see one of our little pigs become a grown sheep?"

Lily and Clara joined in his laugh of childish merriment.

"Willie," said Miss Annie, "what did Jesus call himself the 'good Shepherd' for?"

"Because he took care of sheep," replied the four-year old wisacre.

"Who ever heard such a thing!" cried Clara; "that shows how much attention you pay to Miss Annie's teaching."

"Lily," asked Miss Annie, "can you tell?"

"Because he takes care of those who love him, like a shepherd who cares for his sheep."

"Now, Willie, do you see why Lily wanted to be Jesus' little lamb?"

"I s'pose because she wants him to take care of her, and she loves him."

"Yes, that is the reason, and lambs are the gentlest creatures that live; and therefore you must try to be like them in your nature; they are white and fleecy, so must you try to be white and pure in your heart."

Willie nodded assent, and squeezed his teacher tightly around her neck; while a prayer went up from her heart that she might train him in the right way.

ASKING GOD FOR LITTLE THINGS.

"Miss Annie, Willie has such queer notions," said Clara; "yesterday I heard him bawling some order to Lily when they were playing in the yard, and it sounded like, 'Pray, pray! I say pray.'"

"Lily," said I, 'stop teasing Willie.'"

"I am not teasing him," she cried; "come here, Clara, I don't know what to do with him."

"I found him in the greatest fret; he had lost the rosette to his toy horse's bridle, and kept asking Lily if she knew where it was; she told him she did not know."

"Who does know?"

"No one that I know of."

"Does God know?" he insisted.

"Yes," said Lily.

"Then ask him!" cried Willie.

"People pray to God," said Lily, solemnly.

"Then pray," ordered Willie.

"I had the greatest time to pacify him, and had to take him to grandma at last."

"Willie," said Miss Annie, "why did you not ask God yourself for your lost plaything?"

"I did not think he would like me to," replied the juvenile, with his head bent.

"And were you not ashamed to try to make Lily do what you thought wrong to do yourself?"

"Willie looked up: "You told me to pray to God for everything I want, Miss Annie."

"Yes, but were you in the humble spirit proper to approach him?"

"No, but Lily was."

"I do not think so, she was too much worried with you."

Willie relapsed into silence, held out his arm to grandma, and was soon asleep in her fond embrace.

THE DEAD MOTHER.

"Miss Annie," said Clara, nestling to her side, "why does not God always answer our prayers? Oh! I prayed so hard to him to spare my dear mother when she was sick, and yet he took her."

Choking sobs stopped her voice, tears rose to every eye.

"Clara," said Miss Annie, gently stroking the bent head, "did you not often pray that she might suffer less and be free from pain?"

"Yes, Miss," murmured Clara.

"Well, God answered that prayer; he could not answer both, for hers was an incurable disease, unless a miracle should take place, and this you know is not the age of miracles."

"Oh! but Miss Annie," Clara replied, with a fresh burst of tears, "if he could only have spared her long enough for me to have shown her how much I loved her; for before she was ill I so often grieved her, was disobedient, sullen, or thoughtless of her comfort."

"I am sorry for you, my dear," said Miss Annie; "but perhaps you would have been the same had she lived."

"Oh, never, never!" cried Clara, raising her streaming eyes; "when I remember all she used to do for me, and I know she prayed that I might love my Savior, it seems I was the most ungrateful of children!"

"Clara, do you think if your mother had not died you would have turned, as you did in your affliction, to your Savior?"

"I am afraid not, Miss Annie; you know how giddy and thoughtless I was."

"Dear child, do you not see that God answered your mother's prayer even in her own death? and you know how anxious, except in grief at leaving her children, she was to depart."

Clara wiped her eyes. "I see that we cannot all have our prayers answered, and it is all best as God wills it, but his will is sometimes hard to bear."

"Nevertheless, he chasteneth whom he loveth," softly said little Lily; "I learned that this morning, and God has been very good to us since mamma's death; he hath left us grandma and Miss Annie."

"And each other," said Clara, turning and clasping her close to her breast.

"And his grace to lead us all our journey through," said grandma.

"And has given me a home and loved ones when I was homeless and friendless," replied Miss Annie.

"Let us thank God for all his blessings; bring me the Bible, Lily, and light the lamp, Clara."

Then, as the trembling tones read God's Word, or rose in thanksgiving and prayer, each heart gave its silent response, while sleeping Willie dreamed

he was a snow-white lamb, close gathered in his Savior's arms.

The Sabbath-School.

Superintendents are constantly beset by persons and agents desiring to address or present some object to the school. It is safe absolutely to decline ninety-nine out of every hundred applicants who seek an opportunity to address a school.

The school should be closed as quickly as possible after the lesson is ended, by a short prayer and a single hymn. So far as possible, other miscellaneous business distracting from the effects of the lesson should be avoided.

It is perhaps not known to some, says Dr. Plumer in his new work on Pastoral Theology, that, when first started, Sabbath-schools were conducted by paid teachers. The price usually given was thirty-three cents, or the third of a dollar, for each Sabbath. The great body of teachers in our day, he continues, could not possibly be had for any money. The considerations which move them are far more noble than anything earthly. But suppose each teacher was paid the little pittance already stated, then the two hundred and ten thousand officers and teachers in the schools of our country would at this time be receiving about seventy thousand dollars per week, and in twelve months their salaries would rise to the sum of three million six hundred and forty thousand dollars; yet not one cent is paid for tuition. Were ever sound instruction and valuable knowledge diffused at so cheap a rate as in our Sabbath-schools?

It is becoming quite the fashion with some Sunday-school teachers of "progress" to decry the old-fashioned practice of memorizing large portions of scriptures—as well as of the catechism—as if it were, of necessity, a mere parrot exercise, and unfavorable to a right understanding of God's Word, or walking after its teachings. On the contrary part stands forth Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and many other conservatives follow his lead, in maintaining the importance of hiding in the heart large and consecutive portions of the Bible. If they are not fully explained or understood when they are treasured in the memory, they are secured for maturer reflection and use. We once heard a well-known Doctor of Divinity of the Baptist persuasion say that, when a boy in the Sunday-school, he thus enriched himself with the whole of the New Testament; and his preaching was thus "sanctified by the Word of God," full of its language, illustrations, and fragrance. Perhaps one reason why so many young preachers are so shy of appeals "to the Law and the Testimony" for exposition and proofs, and quote it so inaccurately in extemporaneous discourse and prayer, is that they did not memorize it in the Sunday-school. And how many of their more aged hearers are pining in vain for the "Thus saith the Lord!"

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LITERATURE.—

The literature of the Sunday-school may not be, in respect to quality, all that could be desired; but it may be doubted whether there is any other department of literature that is exerting as much influence on the destinies of mankind. Infidelity, Mohammedanism and Buddhism, have no peculiar literature for the young, nor have they any peculiar institution where to inculcate their sentiments on the young. Science, with great difficulty, prepares books for the young, but its literature in astronomy, botany, chemistry, designed to guide the young, as compared with the literature of the Sunday-school, is meager in the extreme. The Sunday-school and the Sunday-school library stand by themselves. Both capable, undoubtedly, of great

improvement, they are, nevertheless, exerting a vast power on the coming generation, and it is difficult to see how a religion that has such an agency as the Sunday-school could be exterminated from the world. One day during each week of every month in the year the children of this nation are brought directly under Christian instruction, with all the advantages, in theory at least, of calling into service the best talent, the highest intelligence, the warmest piety, the most devoted zeal, existing in the churches. *Rev. Albert Barnes.*

INFLUENCE OF A POOR BOY.—A thoroughly good boy in a Sunday-school class is doing more good than he will ever know. We do not care to tell him, if we could, just how much good his behavior, and words, and sincere prayers, and general example are effecting; but it is good to think of it. It makes us almost wish we might have a chance to have our boyhood over again, and try it with a clear start and straight through. A writer in a recent number of *Blackwood's Magazine* says of the famous school of Dr. Arnold at Rugby, England, that, after all, the religious element which showed itself there in those days was not so entirely due to his own influence as some supposed. The best helper he had was in one of his boys—Spencer Thornton. The great teacher spoke of him afterwards as "a blessing to the school." "Your son," he wrote to his parents, "has done good to the school to an extent that cannot be calculated." Religious, straightforward, upright, pure, generous, resolute, gentle—he wore the face of honesty itself. Without either of them knowing how it was done, he was continually causing other lads to grow ashamed of vile and athirst for a good conscience and a right character.

ADDRESSING CHILDREN.—We do not quite agree with Dr. Cuyler that a minister ought never to use a word in any sermon which an average lad of twelve years cannot understand. It will not do the lad any harm to be gently reminded once in a while that he doesn't know all yet. Perhaps "the Great Teacher never used a big word," and yet did he not say many things which all the people did not understand? But the Doctor is clearly right in saying that the secret of addressing children well is to help them to think up toward your level, instead of trying to talk down to their level. As some one has remarked, children are too often addressed as if they were idiots, while all the time it is the speaker who is in danger of making himself what he supposes the children to be. Therefore, speak with simplicity, but always give your highest and best thoughts to children.

Do we feel under obligation to make our homes attractive to others than our own sons and daughters? is a layman's suggestive inquiry. "You may get the young," he continues, "to attend church and Sabbath-school, but you can't keep them unless you make them welcome at your homes also." In a word, one of the strongest ties that keeps up the strength and unity of a school is the social week-day acquaintance and intercourse between scholar and teacher. Make even the poorest mission boy feel at home wherever he meets you, and meet him often; not seldom, too, at your own fireside.—*Christian Union.*

Sunday-school teachers, you are teaching in your classes the future missionaries who are to go forth to convert the world to Jesus Christ.

Restore the lost art of memorizing Scripture. This is an old landmark, but invaluable as it is precious.

Pack Bible truth away in the hearts of children.

Boys and Girls.

Some Stories About Wolves.

Of all the animals, perhaps the one that has earned the least enviable reputation is the wolf. There are several varieties of them, but their general characteristics are so similar that we only say that the various species are scattered over almost the whole globe, inhabiting both the burning regions of the tropics and the everlasting snows of the polar regions. They were at one time a great scourge in Wales, but King Edgar imposed a tax of three hundred wolves' heads annually on that country, and by the fourth year the breed was extinct.

They are very suspicious animals, and stand in great awe of anything that looks like a trap, so that travelers have actually been saved by merely letting a piece of cord trail behind their carriage, and the wolves were so much afraid of this doubtful-looking piece of cord that they dared not venture to risk approaching and be caught by it. Their bite consists of a sharp snap, and their jaws are so strong that if they bite a man's arm every tooth pierces to the bone. They are not at all particular as to their diet, and will eat almost every living thing, from human beings down to frogs, lizards and insects. Moreover, they are cannibals, and a sickly or weak wolf is sure to fall a victim to its companions, or if one of them gets besmeared with the blood of the prey that has just been killed, it will be hunted down and eaten by its ravenous associates.

A curious story of the cunning of a wolf is told by Capt. Lyon in his journal. A captive wolf had been brought on board ship apparently dead; but, as the eyes were observed to wink whenever an object was passed rapidly in front of them, it was considered well to tie the animal by his hind legs to the rigging with his head downwards. Suddenly he threw off all disguise, made vigorous springs at those near him, and then repeatedly turned himself around, trying to gnaw the rope by which he was suspended; and so full of life was he that it required several heavy blows on his head and the use of the bayonet before he was reduced to the state he had previously been feigning.

A wolf hunt is very exciting, but very fatiguing, for though the wolf starts with a sort of shambling gallop, as if half wearied out, it can keep up this pace long enough to tire out the best of horses. They keep their heads down, their noses to the ground and the hair of their tail and neck erect.

A Norwegian gentleman, named Greiff, "reared up two young wolves until they were full grown. They were male and female; the latter became so tame that she played with me and licked my hands, and I often had her with me in the sledge in winter. Once when I was absent, she got loose from her chain, and was away three days. When I returned home I went out on a hill, and called, 'Where's my Jussa?' as she was named, when she immediately came home and fondled me like a dog. She could not bear other people; but the male, on the contrary, was friendly with others, but not with me, from the moment when I punished him for seizing a hen. They grew very large and had fine skins."

SINCE the establishment of the government it has given away 74,052,800 acres of land to soldiers, making in all half a million farms of 160 acres to each.

In Wisconsin a man reported that he couldn't find a word in the dictionary because the blasted book hadn't got an index.

Telling Children Lies.

A beautiful young mother sat by us during a three hours' ride in the cars the other day, and in her arms she held what seems to us the fairest ornament a mother ever wears—her beautiful baby. The little fellow was very noble-looking; somewhere near his second birthday, we should fancy, sturdy and strong, with great blue eyes like wood violets, cunning little white teeth, even as kernels of corn, and rosy cheeks that kept dimpling into smiles. Naturally, the confinement of his position made him restless. He grew tired of sitting still on his mother's lap; the cakes and apples she rather unwisely gave him lost their charm, and the bright flowers he kept begging with the prettiest pleading from the stranger by his side, at last grew wearisome. Baby wanted to take a turn on the floor, and mamma was afraid to let him. What do you think she did, gentle reader?

Why, she looked her little wide-awake boy straight in his innocent face, and said gravely:

"Harry, if you don't sit still I'll throw you out of the car window."

In the plainest manner possible, she gave her child a lesson in lying. No earthly power would have made her throw him out, and nothing would have been strong enough to tear him from her had danger menaced him; but she wanted to keep him quiet, and so she rushed to the resort of the weak—deception. If two or three years hence Harry shall tell her a lie, she will be exceedingly shocked and pained, and he will be punished and prayed for, and his mother will grieve at his deficiency of moral sense, quite oblivious of the fact that as she has sown she is beginning to reap.

The fact is that half the babies are trained to tell falsehoods before they are able to walk and talk. The thousands of poor little unfortunates, who are dressed in muslin and lace and given over to the care and companionship of ignorant hirelings, are so practiced upon and deceived and frightened, and, in short, lied to, that it is a wonder that after all most of them grow up tolerably truthful. We think it speaks well for that much maligned thing—human nature. But servants are not the only nor the chief offenders. We charge mothers and fathers with being very culpable and wicked in their sins of commission in this regard.

"I have never deceived my child," says Mrs. Laura Love, who is reading this number beside her baby's crib. When you pretended, dear lady, the other day that you were not going out, when you were, and when you tiptoed off with your bonnet hidden behind you, lest baby should cry to go, what were you doing but deceiving him? When you pretended that the abominable tasting stuff you were about to give him out of a vial was good, smacking your lips as though you enjoyed it, what were you doing but acting a lie?

Children have very quick perception. Very young children learn to see through the ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain of their foolish elder companions. Still, as we look into their soft eyes, we seem to hear the solemn words that fell from the tenderest lips that ever spoke to man: "Take heed that ye offend not one of these little ones."—*Hearth and Home.*

A Carriage Telling Its Own Story.

Some time ago two young men went to a livery stable to hire a horse and carriage. They told the keeper of the stable that they only wanted to go to a village seven miles off. When they came back the horse looked as though he had been driven much farther than that. He asked them how much farther they had been. They said they had only been to the next village.

Then he opened a box that was fastened to the side of the carriage. In this box was a little thing almost like a clock. This had the power of keeping a correct account of every turn made by the wheels of the carriage. It did this by pointing with a finger to the figures on a dial plate. The man knew how many turns of the wheel it took to make a mile; and so, when he saw the figure to which the finger pointed, he knew in a moment how many miles the carriage had been. As soon as he opened his box he saw that the carriage had traveled thirty miles instead of fourteen. Those young men didn't know that they were carrying with them a silent witness against themselves. They didn't know that that little instrument was keeping a correct account of every yard of ground they went over. And just so it is with conscience. It is busy all the time; and at last it will give a correct account of all that we have done.—*Selected.*

The Witchery of Manners.

Almost every man can recall scores of cases within his knowledge where pleasing manners have made the fortune of lawyers, doctors, divines, merchants, and, in short, men in every walk of life. Raleigh flung down his laced coat into the mud for Elizabeth to walk on, and got for his reward a proud Queen's favor. The politician who has this advantage easily distances all rival candidates, for every voter he speaks with becomes instantly his friend. The very tones in which he asks for a pinch of snuff are often more potent than the logic of a Webster or a Clay. Polished manners have often made scoundrels successful, while the best of men, by their hardness and coldness, have done themselves incalculable injury—the shell being so rough that the world could not believe there was a precious kernel within. Civility is to a man what beauty is to a woman. It creates an instantaneous impression in his behalf, while the opposite quality excites as quick a prejudice against him. It is a real ornament—the most beautiful dress that man or woman can wear—and worth more as a means of winning favor than the finest clothes and jewels ever worn. The gruffest man loves to be appreciated; and it is oftener the sweet smile of a woman, which we think intended for us alone, than a pair of Juno-like eyes, or "lips that seem on roses fed," that bewitches our heart, and lays us low at the feet of her whom we afterward marry.—*Prof. Mathews' "Getting On in the World."*

Lord Eldon's Morning Call.

The chancellor was seated in his study, over a table of papers, when a young and lovely girl—slightly rustic in her attire, slightly embarrassed by the novelty of her position, but thoroughly in command of her wits—entered the room and walked up to the lawyer's chair.

"My dear," said the chancellor, rising and bowing with old-world courtesy; "who are you?"

"Lord Eldon," answered the blushing maiden, "I am Bessie Bridge, of Weobly, the daughter of the Vicar of Weobly, and papa has sent me to remind you of a promise which you made him when I was a little baby, and you were a guest in the house on the occasion of your first election as member of Parliament for Weobly."

"A promise, my dear young lady?" interposed the chancellor, trying to recall how he had pledged himself.

"Yes, Lord Eldon, a promise. You were standing over my cradle when papa said to you, 'Mr. Scott, promise me that, if ever you are Lord Chancellor, when my little girl is a poor clergyman's wife, you will give her husband a living;' and you answered, 'Mr. Bridge, my promise is not worth

half a crown, but I give it to you, wishing it were worth more.'"

Enthusiastically the chancellor exclaimed:

"You are quite right. I admit the obligation. I remember all about it;" and then, after a pause, archly surveying the damsel, whose graces were the reverse of matronly, he added:

"But surely the time for keeping my promise has not yet arrived? You can not be anyone's wife at present?"

For a few seconds Bessie hesitated for an answer, and then, with a blush and a ripple of silvery laughter, she replied:

"No, but I do wish to be *somebody's* wife, I am engaged to a young clergyman, and there's a living in Herefordshire, near my old home, that has recently fallen vacant, and if you'll give it to Alfred, why, then, Lord Eldon, we shall marry before the end of the year."

Is there need to say that the chancellor forthwith summoned his secretary; that the secretary forthwith made out the presentation to Bessie's lover, and that, having given the chancellor a kiss of gratitude, Bessie made good speed back to Herefordshire, hugging the precious document the whole way home?—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

Didn't Mean To.

"I didn't mean to," said Benny the other day, when he left his sled lying in the gateway after dark, so that old Mr. Marvin fell over it and broke his leg. The dear old clergyman will never walk without a crutch again. We shall miss his gray head, and wise counsel, and solemn prayer in our meetings and sick-rooms. He will be obliged to lie many weeks in bed before he can set up or walk a step, and all because Benny "didn't mean to."

The careless nurse that held little Gracie when she was a lively, strong, rosy baby six months old, jumping and throwing herself about in all directions, tried to read a story-book and tend baby at one time. Gracie gave a jump, and fell back over the arm of the sofa and injured her spine, so that from being the pride and joy of the house, she became a puny, wailing, deformed child, whom no doctor could cure. It was little comfort, as her mother sat up at night and soothed her distress, and her father tried all that wealth could do to make her straight and strong, to hear the nurse say, "I didn't mean to."

When little Johnny shocks his mother by saying bad words and using coarse slang phrases, it does not make the matter much better to have his big brother, from whom he learned it all, say, "I didn't mean to say such things before the children."

Some young girls were working in a powder factory one day full of life and happiness. They all expected to lie down in their homes as usual that night. Death seemed as far off as it does to you. One of them carelessly threw a pair of scissors to a friend sitting near. They hit a cartridge, and caused a terrific explosion, which sent a large number of young girls and men into eternity in an instant of time. When relatives were weeping and wailing, and trying to find the dead bodies of their dear children among the charred remains of the victims of the accident, how little consolation it was to hear one say, "She didn't mean to."

Very few mean to scatter sorrow, and distress, and woe in the path of others. None mean to lose their own souls, and few wish to ruin those about them. When the mischief is done, how poor the excuse, "I didn't mean to!" How much better to mean not to.—*American Messenger.*

When your pocketbook gets empty, and everybody knows it, you can put all your friends in it, and it won't "bulge out" worth a cent.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—Giddings introduced a bill to-day for the better protection of the frontier of Texas. It provides for the construction of a line of telegraph, commencing at Denison, and running thence to the southwest corner of the Indian Territory; thence to the Rio Pecos and Rio Grande, and thence to Brownsville, so as to connect the military posts on the border with military headquarters. The bill also makes the boundary between the jurisdiction of the War Department and the Indian Department, and directs the military officers to treat as hostile all Indians found south and east of the line, and to follow them to their reservations and reclaim stolen property.

Giddings also introduced a bill providing for a commission to take testimony and report to Congress the amount of damages suffered by citizens of Texas from the depredations of marauding bands of Mexicans and Indians; the depredations to be reported.

Judge Willie introduced a bill to provide for the improvement of Galveston harbor and Matagorda Bay.

CASTELAR'S DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Pavia coup d'etat in Spain has sadly disappointed our diplomacy. It has been known that our dainty treatment of Spain, in the Virginius matter, was in the interest of the Castelar government, and his defeat is regarded as ours.

As it was not supposed that the Castelar government would be of very long continuance, a change was expected, but not in the manner as reported yesterday from Madrid, and therefore the coup d'etat of Gen. Pavia excited much surprise in diplomatic and other circles, his name not having heretofore been mentioned in any manner which would occasion even suspicion of such a movement on his part.

Speculations are freely expressed as to the future, and the general opinion is that the Republican cause has been damaged by the lately reported revolutionary proceedings. But the official information thus far received is of so meagre a character as to afford no basis for reliable comment. The Castelar government had, during the Virginius negotiations, repeatedly declared—not only its friendliness toward the United States, but its desire to draw still closer the relations of the two governments, and our government evinced a like amicable feeling toward Spain, even taking the negotiations out of the hands of Gen. Sickles, in order to be in better accord with the Castelar government.

The friends of that government in Congressional and Executive circles regret the recent events in Spain as likely to delay promised reforms in the Antilles, and of preventing such negotiations through Gen. Cushing as would tend to the pacification of disorders in Cuba and Porto Rico, and at the same time protect American interests in Cuban waters from the annoyances and outrages to which they have been so frequently subjected.

There are official dispatches to the effect that Pavia is to be court-martialed for rebellion, that his forces are disarmed, and that the government is undergoing a reorganization under Marshal Serrano.

Explicit details are inaccessible to-night, as we have no communication with Madrid. Many points of communication with Madrid have telegraphed to Gen. Pavia their approval of his conduct.

No disturbance is reported in any quarter. The transmission of private telegrams has been temporarily suspended.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—One thou-

sand unemployed workmen assembled in Union Square to-day. The chairman advised the men not to be too hasty, but to organize on the spot and proceed at once to the City Hall, and await the reply of the Comptroller and Board of Aldermen to their demands. They ought to take no denial if they wished success.

The next speaker—one Maguire—counseled the men to be sober and law-abiding, and said that if the demands were not acceded to by fair means, then force must be resorted to.

A committee of five was appointed to wait on the Mayor and Comptroller, after which the men started in a body for the City Hall.

The workmen reached the City Hall shortly after eleven o'clock. After waiting a lengthened period, they were unable to see either the Mayor or Comptroller. A committee of five was appointed at Union Square this morning, who visited several officers, but failed to obtain any interview with any heads of departments. After a few addresses, denouncing the action of the authorities, they resolved to hold a grand demonstration on Thursday next. The crowd then dispersed.

Henry Clews & Co. resumed their banking business to-day, announcing the fact in a circular, in which they warmly thanked their creditors for their forbearance, and declaring their readiness now to pay all obligations in full.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., Jan. 5.—The national crop reports furnish figures which show that the corn crop this year, in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Tennessee, falls up 24,120,000 bushels below that of 1872.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the House, Sypher, of Louisiana, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, which he said has the approval of the President. The resolution was read; it recites that well authenticated reports specifically brought to the Capitol by Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, show, that in certain localities of the South the people are destitute and in a condition of starvation, owing to the failure in crops; and it directs the Secretary of War to issue army rations, in such quantities as may be required to alleviate the immediate suffering of the inhabitants of the destitute communities. Wilford, of Vermont, moved its reference to the Committee on Education and Labor, with leave to report at any time. So ordered.

KEY WEST, Jan. 6.—Admiral Case, on taking command of the fleet yesterday, ordered all vessels to complete their complement, coal and be ready to sail at any moment.

TOPEKA, Jan. 6.—Ex-Senator Norton, charged with bribery, forfeited his \$20,000 bail. It is understood that requisitions have been issued for his arrest, and constables are after him.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 6.—The report of the Special Commissioners to Vienna, to the State Legislature, recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000 in aid of the Philadelphia Centennial, and dwells on the advantages that would accrue to the city and State.

At a caucus of the Democratic Senators, it was informally resolved that the new Constitution went into effect on the 1st of January.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Moderate Republicans and Liberals openly declare they are in favor of a new election in Louisiana as the only solution of the unfortunate situation of affairs in that State. Among the most outspoken in this direction are Carpenter, Edmunds, Ferry, of Connecticut; Sumner, Fenton, and Schurz.

Carpenter and the President had a long interview this morning, and it is

understood that Carpenter urged the above line of policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senate.—Sumner presented a petition of thirty-five thousand citizens of Ohio against the proposed theological amendment to the Constitution. A tedious debate over the salary bill exhausted the day.

No executive session.

Senate.—A resolution was adopted calling for the names of paymasters of the late war whose accounts were unsettled.

Crutchfield, of Illinois, asked leave to offer an amendment for the supplementary Civil Rights bill, providing a penalty against any woman who refuses the offer of marriage on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. [Laughter.]

Butler, of Massachusetts, objected; and in the course of his speech said that, if he might be allowed to speak for the Republican party, he would embody the doctrine in a sentence; not that all men were not equal, but that every man had the right to be the equal of every other man if he could. All constitutions, all laws, all enactments, all prejudice, all caste, all custom, all thought against that, in contravention of that, were unjust, wicked, unchristian, and certainly must be brought to nought. The bill only removed all impediments to every man to be the equal of every other man, if God had given him the power to be the equal.

Monroe, of Ohio, from the Committee on Education, offered yesterday, by Sypher, of Louisiana, a bill directing army rations to be issued to the starving poor in the Southern States. The committee had talked over the matter fully and freely, and the result arrived at was that the committee did not regard it as the proper sphere of Congress to enter on a general system of providing for pauperism in the States. If this precedent were established, it would soon be found that Congress had entered on the whole business of taking charge of pauperism generally throughout the States. The report was adopted, and the committee discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The McEnery Legislature, through a committee, have telegraphed the presiding officers of the Senate and House at great length. The communication is in the form of a petition for relief and recognition. The dispatch is signed by Messrs. Booth, Worrall, Lobdell, Foster and Searcher.

General Ames, with family, leaves for Jackson to-night, to take possession of the gubernatorial chair and mansion. Mrs. General Ames is a daughter of General B. F. Butler.

No executive business to-day affecting the South, except the theft of about eleven thousand dollars worth of drafts for refunded tax, mostly belonging to people of that section. These drafts were in a tin box in the refunding division of the Internal Revenue Department.

The following is the letter of Attorney General Williams, requesting the withdrawal of his name to the office of Chief Justice:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, '74.)

To the President:
SIR—You were kind enough without my solicitation, or any knowledge on my part that you contemplated such a thing, to name me for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that time the flood-gates of calumny in all directions have been opened against me; my abilities have been disparaged and my integrity brought in question, and it seems to me that a public opinion adverse to my appointment has been created, which might hereafter embarrass your administration and perhaps impair my usefulness upon the bench. With a perfect consciousness that I have performed with upright

purpose, all the duties of the various public places to which I have been called, and trusting to time and a just public, when better informed, for any vindication, I respectfully ask of you to withdraw from the Senate my nomination for Chief Justice.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
GEO. H. WILLIAMS.

FOREIGN.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Castelar was defeated on his two propositions, when General Pavia, a friend of Castelar, with 14,000 troops, dissolved the Cortes. Pavia has summoned the leaders of all parties, excepting the Carlists and Intransigentes, to form a new government, declining for himself any position. No blood was shed.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—A decree has been promulgated appointing Serrano Chief of the executive power.

VIENNA, Jan. 5.—The navigation of the Danube river is closed, caused by the ice.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Madrid says that it was Marshal Serrano's wish that Castelar should be a member of the new Ministry, but the latter refused again to accept the offer. On the defeat of Castelar and previous to the interference of General Pavia, the Cortes elected Senor Hotoria President of the Cabinet. A News special says the Republican force besieging Cartagena accepts the new government. The national militia in Madrid is being quietly disarmed. A News dispatch also says that a rumor is in circulation in Madrid that the late order of General Moriones was a concerted maneuver in support of General Pavia's Department de Eala.

The Standard has intelligence from the gold coast that the British forces will enter Ashantee territory on the 15th of this month.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—A decree was promulgated suspending constitutional guarantees, and putting in force throughout Spain the laws of 1870 for the maintenance of public order. Decrees are also published appointing Martinez Minister of Justice; Senor Mosquero, Minister of Public Works; and Senor Alvarado, Civil Governor of Madrid.

The new Minister of the Interior, Garcé Ruez, has ordered the publication of all the Carlist and Intransigente newspapers to be stopped.

An armed rising of volunteers of liberty took place in Saragossa on Sunday. It was incited by the municipality. After eight hours' fighting, the troops took two hundred insurgents prisoners, and captured six cannon and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The municipality has dissolved.

Senor Castelar, in a letter addressed to the country, says he must protest with all his energy against the recent brutal coup d'etat. He concludes: "My conscience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and conscience and honor refuses to accept the situation created by bayonets."

Several members of the majority, which voted against Castelar, oppose the stand he has taken.

The capital is quiet, but there are rumors of disturbances in Valladolid.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—It is rumored here in Spanish circles that Gen. Dominguez has been ordered to relieve Gen. Morinez in the command of the army of the North. Admiral Topete has declined the ministry of Morinez. Another military movement is on foot in Madrid for the control of the government.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—The crowns of the sterns of Spanish vessels which had been covered with paint are restored.

The boatmen of the bay have struck for payment in gold, and communication between the town and shipping is difficult for passengers.

MARRIED.

ALLEN-CAMPBELL.—Near Oso, Nov. 27, 1873, at the residence of Mr. M. H. Campbell, the bride's father, by Rev. J. C. Lane, M. C. CONNELLY M. ALLEN and Miss ELLEN CAMPBELL.

ANDREWS-NELMS.—On Nov. 30, 1873, by Rev. J. L. Lemons, Mr. B. B. Andrews and Miss J. L. Nelms—all of Burleson county, Texas.

PARKS-SMOOT.—On Jan. 1, 1874, at the residence of Mr. Thos. Farmer, by Rev. J. I. Lemons, Mr. W. T. Parks and Miss JULIA G. SMOOT.

JOHNSTON-CRAIN.—On Jan. 1, 1874, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. L. Lemons, Mr. M. KENNEDY JOHNSTON and Miss M. A. CRAIN.

BRUNER-GOODWIN.—On the 8th of January, in Houston county, Texas, by Rev. J. C. Woolam, pastor in charge M. E. Church at Crockett, H. W. Bruner, formerly of Georgia, and Miss ZENONA B. GOODWIN, formerly of Alabama.

Austin District. FIRST ROUND.

Winchester cir., at Winchester, Jan. 17, 18. Bastrop and Hill's Prairie, at Bastrop, Jan. 24, 25. Cedar Creek cir., at Moss Branch, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Columbus and Osage, at Columbus, Feb. 21, 22. Bastrop cir., at Oak Hill, Feb. 28, March 1. Austin sta., and mis., and Swede mission, March 7, 8. Austin cir., at Manor, March 14, 15.

The preachers will please remember that I have to pay the missionary money to the Swedes quarterly, and that they are expected to raise the money. I hope, brethren, you will proceed at once to take your collections; and if you can do so, send the money to Rev. H. V. Philpot, Austin, Texas. I beg the stewards to meet us promptly at 11 o'clock on Saturday, as I propose holding our quarterly conference before leaving the church on Saturday, except in the stations.

C. J. LANE, P. E.

San Antonio District. FIRST ROUND.

San Antonio, 1st Sunday in February. Medina, at Oak Island, 2d Sunday in February. Cibola cir., at Selma, 3d Sunday in February. Sutherland Springs, at —, 4th Sunday in February. Kerrville cir., at Kerrville, 2d Sunday in March. Baudera, at —, 3d Sunday in March. Uvalde, at Sabinas, 4th Sunday in March.

A. A. KILLOUGH, P. E.

San Marcos District.

The following are the district stewards: Dan. A. T. Woods, Samuel R. Kone, J. G. Wiley, W. H. H. Carpenter, J. N. Jones, Hugh Clark, J. J. Young, V. A. Blackwell. These brethren I hope to meet at Pleasant Grove church, four miles south of Lockhart, Saturday before the second Sabbath in February, for business. To the stewards of the circuits and stations I make this request: You know, brethren, that one reason we, as your ministers, fell so far behind in our salary was because the cotton had not been sold. What is due us is now lost forever. If you will make collections to meet the urgent wants made by this loss, and by the removal of many of the preachers, we will be greatly relieved. Many of us begin the new year in debt. The cotton will be sold this quarter. See the entire membership and secure relief to us now. The preachers have pledged me that they will work earnestly for you this year.

Jefferson District. FIRST ROUND.

Winnboro, at Winnboro, 3d Sunday in January. Pittsburg, at Leesburg, 4th Sunday in January. Gilmer, at Lagrone's chapel, 1st Sunday in February. Cocheville cir., at Murray Institute, 2d Sunday in February. JOHN H. McLEAN, P. E.

Weatherford District. FIRST ROUND.

Weatherford sta., 3d Sabbath in January. Cleburne cir., at Nolan's river, 4th Sabbath in January. Granberry sta., 1st Sabbath in February. Acton cir., at Acton, 2d Sabbath in February. Jonston station cir., at Forest Hill, 3d Sabbath in February. Springtown mis., at Walnut creek, 4th Sabbath in February. Fort Worth sta., 1st Sabbath in March. Alvarado cir., at Granview, 2d Sabbath in March. Caekersville cir., at Veal sta., 4th Sabbath in March. Mansfield cir., at Snider, 5th Sabbath in March. The pastors will please have suitable services on Friday preceding their quarterly meetings in each charge.

T. W. BINES, P. E.

Waco District. FIRST ROUND.

Whelock, at Hickory Grove, Jan. 17, 18. Owensville, at —, Jan. 24, 25. Marlin, at Marlin, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Deer Creek, at Powell's chapel, Feb. 7, 8. Waco, at Waco, Feb. 14, 15. Cedar Bridge, at Bridge, Feb. 21, 22. Jonesboro mis., at —, Feb. 28, March 1. Esqueville, at —, March 7, 8. District stewards, please meet at Waco, February 14, 1874.

W. G. VEAL, P. E.

Belton District. FIRST ROUND.

Gatesville sta., at Gatesville, Jan. 16. Gatesville cir., at Coryelle creek, Jan. 17, 18. Sugar Leaf cir., at Cedar Grove, Jan. 24, 25. The district stewards will please meet at Belton on the 27th day of December.

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

Obituaries.

CARTER.—"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," said our Savior driving his ministry on earth. Such must have been the message sent by angel messengers by our Master when death invaded the family circle, and the bright spirit of ANNA AYERS, daughter of Bro. J. P. and Sister S. J. Carter, winged its flight to Him who said, "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." How consoling to know "millions of infant souls compose the family above."

She was born November 12, 1870, and died October 14, 1873. She was but a bud given to gladden their hearts for a short time and then taken to bloom in the garden of our God. Hers was a bright spirit indeed. None knew her but to love her. A child of rare beauty, remarkably intelligent for one of her years, and affectionate to ALL, she is greatly missed; but we should not mourn as those who have no hope, for if faithful unto death, we shall meet again and be reunited on the shores of eternal deliverance. S. H. B. NELSONVILLE, Texas, Dec. 1873.

DEPRIEST.—Rev. WM. DEPRIEST was born in the State of Georgia, January 15, 1792. At the age of four years, with his parents, removed to the State of Mississippi. At the age of twenty-four he embraced religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years he served the church as class-leader, and as a local preacher for twenty years. In the month of October, 1872, he came to Texas and settled in Goliad county. On the 20th of September he removed to Victoria county. For several months his health has been declining; he said he was not in any pain. On the 30th of November he was confined to his bed. His right side and limbs became paralyzed, and he soon lost his speech. He continued to decline until the 6th of December, when, at 1 o'clock A. M., he passed from this to a better clime. It has been the writer's privilege to see and converse with many pious people, but never knew any one who appeared more fully under the Divine influence than the subject of this obituary. Brother D. was a soldier of 1812. He was married three times, survived two of his companions, and leaves the third to mourn his loss. J. W. COOZEY.

BEARST.—Departed this life, September 25, 1873, at Sutherland Springs, Wilson county, Texas, Brother GEORGE BEARST, aged about 55 years. We know not when nor where Brother Bearst was born, but in early life he settled in Matagorda county, and there resided until a few weeks prior to his death. He had been the subject of intense physical suffering for many months. He left his home in Matagorda county and traveled West for the benefit of his health. On his arrival at Sutherland Springs he was completely exhausted, and died as above stated. Brother H. had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church, numbering several years. He was a plain, unassuming Christian gentleman. His prominent traits were cheerfulness and kindness of heart, and these excellencies he possessed in a high degree. In an intimate acquaintance with him for twenty years, I never heard him speak unkindly of any one. His religion filled his heart with love, and made his life bright, happy and beautiful. Thus has passed away from earth one of the best of men. He died as he had lived—in perfect peace, and has entered into his everlasting rest. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord; even so, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labors." A. G. MOORE. CANEY, Nov. 21, 1873.

CHALK.—Departed this life, in the fifteenth year of his age, IRA E. CHALK. Brother Chalk was well known, being one of God's chosen ones to preach Jesus and him crucified to a dying world. He lived a Christian and died at his post. He left a wife and nine children and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss on earth, but his loss here is a gain to him. LAMPASAS, Nov. 30, 1873. W. C.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1874.

GENERAL MARKET.—Business the past week opened moderately active, but about the middle of the week there was a decided increase of activity in the movement of goods to the interior. A number of interior merchants were in the city, and orders from the same direction were liberal. The stocks of all lines on hand are liberal, and receipts large. There has been an advance of 1 cent per yard on bagging, and 1/2 cent on bacon. Other values are unchanged. Hides ruled firm the early part of the week, but declined slightly towards its close. Wool is unchanged.

COTTON.—The market was quiet during the early part of the week. The evident falling off of receipts at all ports gave toward the close of the week a marked upward tendency, closing with an advance for better grades of 1 cent on last week's figures, and 1/2 cent advance on lower grades. The prospect is encouraging to holders. The advance of gold, the decline in the receipts of cotton at the leading ports, low freights, and the improved condition of the money market, are all encouraging indications. The receipts at this market are very large, there being on hand or on shipboard in this port 110,010 bales. The market closed active at the following figures:

Table with 2 columns: Cotton grade and price. Includes Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling.

MONETARY.—There is decided improvement in the tone of the money market, and the financial outlook in general is encouraging. The steady flow of money from the North to move the cotton in this market is giving relief to every branch of business. The banks met the call of their customers freely at 1 per cent a month.

GOLD.—There has been but little change in gold the past week the rates ranging as follows: 110 1/2 @ 111 buying, and 111 1/2 @ 11 1/2 selling.

SILVER.—Has been in active demand. Buying rate, 110 @ 110 1/2; selling, 110 1/2 @ 111.

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

Keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of Blank Books, School Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, and Twine. Orders for Book Binding and Printing attended to with promptness and at reasonable rates. Orders solicited. Jan 22 6m

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Church, Academy, Factory, and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use. For prices and catalogues, apply to E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, sep 3 1y West Troy, New York.

A. J. PEELER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Austin, Texas.

Refers, by permission, to Messrs. C. R. Johns & Co., Bankers, and DeCordova & Withers, Land Agents, Austin; Messrs. Hobby & Post, Galveston; and Messrs. Earle & Perkins, Wall street, and Nourse & Brooks, Beaver street, New York. au27 6m

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Full lines of Sunday-School Union Books, Methodist and other Hymn Books, Disciplines, Bibles, Testaments, Commentaries, etc., etc. Largest stock in the South. mar 20 1y

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F. PORT & JACKSON, BANKERS And Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, Waco, Texas.

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Church Notices.

Crockett District.

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

San Marcos District.

FIRST ROUND. Seguin station, at Seguin, 3d Sunday in January.

San Antonio District.

FIRST ROUND. Oakville, January 31 and February 1st.

Chappell Hill District.

FIRST ROUND. Burton and Birch Creek mission, at Burton, January 17, 18.

Huntsville District.

FIRST ROUND. Anderson circuit, at Anderson, January 17, 18.

Sulphur Springs District.

FIRST ROUND. Emory mis., at Dowells, 3d Sunday in January.

Sherman District.

FIRST ROUND. Montague and Clay mis., at Montague, 3d Sunday in January.

Paris District.

FIRST ROUND. Boston cir., at Boston, 3d Sunday in January.

Stephensville District.

FIRST ROUND. Poloxy, at Marvin chapel, Jan. 17, 18.

Waxahachie District.

FIRST ROUND. Fort Graham cir., Jan. 17, 18.

Springfield District.

FIRST ROUND. Mt. Calm cir., 3d Sunday in January, at Pin Oak.

Marshall District.

FIRST ROUND. Elysian Fields, at Mt. Zion, 3d Sunday in January.

Beaumont District.

FIRST ROUND. Newton, at Wilson's chapel, 2d Sunday in February.

Dallas District.

FIRST ROUND. Seyone cir., January 17, 18.

Victoria District.

FIRST ROUND. Hallettsville, at County Line, January 24.

Beaumont District.

FIRST ROUND. Beaumont, at Beaumont, 1st Sunday in February.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness, with frequent headache;

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

Rusk, Texas, May 10, 1873. DR. R. V. PIERCE—Dear Sir: My wife last year at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

A CONSUMPTIVE CURED. When death was hourly expected from Consumption, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of Cannabis Indica.

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FRANK FABJ, General Agent.

nov10 17

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TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

GALVESTON, Texas, Jan. 1, 1872.

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

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

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

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

Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO.,

General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

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

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

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

Yours, truly,

A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses'

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MERCHANTS' " } Galveston.

NEW WARE " } Galveston.

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

Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General

Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston;

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

I am yours, very truly,

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Attorney at Law. formerly of Smith Co., Texas, Dist. Surveyor.

HUTCHINSON & TUNNELL,

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Comanche, Comanche Co., Texas,

References given when desired. may21 17

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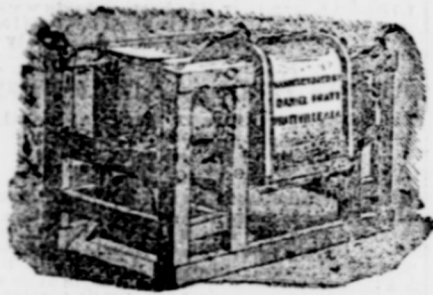
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DR. O. FISHER'S
CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.

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. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." So that when the reader has mastered the question of Baptism, he is well versed in all those Theological questions which are of the greatest importance; while the whole is beautifully adapted to the capacity of children and youth; so that the work will supply a deep want long felt in our juvenile literature. This work, in manuscript, is now at the Publishing House in Nashville, waiting for the means to publish it. It will make a 12mo. volume of about 200 pages, and will require \$600 to stereotype it, and print, and bind in cloth one thousand copies. The writer has not the money, and therefore appeals to the preachers and friends of the church in Texas to come to the help of the Lord at once with the necessary funds to meet the expense of publication. This is not requested as a donation, but as an advanced payment for the book, for every dollar so contributed shall be paid back in books at cost and freight. If only 1000 copies are published, each copy will cost 60 cents at the Publishing House. If 2000, the price will be reduced considerably. The Texas Conference need at least 5000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require \$1800, and would reduce the price of the book to the schools to 40 cents instead of 60. My desire is to put this book into the hands of our people at once. The need of it every where is imperative. Do not lose a moment in forwarding funds for this purpose. Send all moneys to the undersigned, at Austin, Texas, in bank checks, postoffice money order, or by express. Several may unite in sending their money. Write your names plainly, without flourishes of the pen. Give postoffice and county, so that the books may be forwarded without mistake. O. FISHER.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 7, 1873.—my28tf

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HOUSTON AND HENDERSON,
RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER
MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)

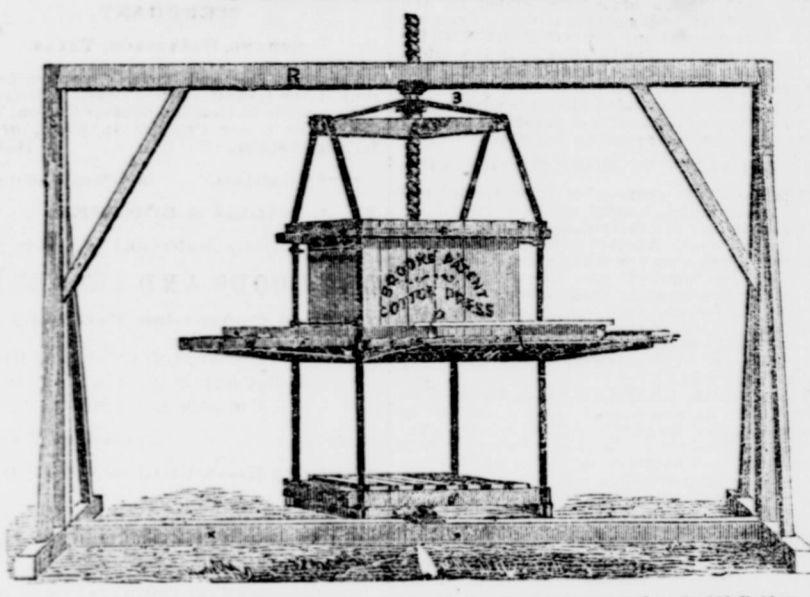
Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M.	Connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West, connecting at Houston with International & G. Northern & Houston Texas Central Railways, stopping only at Harrisburg.
Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. M.	ACCOMMODATION, stopping at all Stations.
Leave GALVESTON 8:30 P. M.	Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and points North.
Leave HOUSTON 6:45 A. M.	Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R. connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus.
Leaves HOUSTON 2:20 P. M.	Accommodation, connecting with G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg.
Leaves HOUSTON 1:00 P. M.	Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R. connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus.
UNDAYS	Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:20 P. M.

Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:30 A. M.

GEORGE B. NICHOLS,
Superintendent.
Jan 15 1f

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NEW TURBINE
WATER WHEEL
To be the best ever invented.
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PRICE—For 10 foot, Set Irons complete....Currency \$200 00
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These Iron Pillars are, in the second place, **TURNUED AND POLISHED SPINDLES**, on which the first movers of master-wheels of these new running-gear turn with the mules, and give motion to **STRONG WROUGHT IRON COUNTER-SHAFTS**, which pass directly through and are solidly supported by the pillars.

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.
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Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commissions. 1y30 1y

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TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.
"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere
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Orders accompanied with cash or good acceptance promptly filled. Call or send for catalogue of sizes and prices.
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VIENNA, AUSTRIA, Aug. 20, 1873.
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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. Three Co-operative Medals were also awarded, as follows: One to George W. Baker, Ass't Superintendent of the Wilson Sewing Co., for Skilled Workmanship; one to M. Williams, Esq., Ass't Manager of Chicago Office, for best made Set of Harness, best Ladies Side Saddle, and best made Boots and Shoes, done on the WILSON MANUFACTURING MACHINE; and a Medal jointly, to Miss Brock, Sales-lady at Cleveland Office, and Mrs. De Lussey, Sales-lady at St. Louis Office, for best sample work and elegant embroidery done on the WILSON FAMILY MACHINE.
The Howe Machine received a Medal for Stitching. The Wilcox & Gibbs received a Medal for best Single Thread Sewing Machine. The Weed Sewing Machine Co. received a Medal for Fairchild's Stop Motion to treadle. The Wheeler & Wilson, Singer, Howe, Weed, Florence, Secor, and other Sewing Machines, made in America, were in direct competition with the Wilson, and received NOTHING.
RAYNOR.

The WILSON is for sale by
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dec8 23 CALL AND SEE 23 1y



of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking **Dr. Fitter's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup**, the scientific discovery of J. P. Fitter, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 39 years treated these diseases exclusively, with astonishing results. We believe it our Christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures. As clergymen, we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action: Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Penn., suffered sixteen years, became hopeless; Rev. Thos. Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Philadelphia; Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa; Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York; Rev. Joseph Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, etc., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-fourth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fitter, Philadelphia. His valuable advice costs nothing.
R. F. GEORGE,
Wholesale and Retail Agent,
Galveston, Texas.
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