

Christian Advocate.

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

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1874.

[WHOLE No. 1077.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

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Express	Arriving at Austin 7:00 a. m.; Red River City, 10:50 a. m.; St. Louis, 6:40 p. m.; Chicago, 6:30 a. m.; Louisville, 7:00 a. m.; Indianapolis, 3:25 a. m.; Columbus, Ohio, 10:35 a. m.; Pittsburg, 6:00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 7:15 a. m.; Washington City, 7:25 a. m.; Baltimore, 8:40 a. m.; New York, 12:30 noon.
LEAVES HOUSTON	Returning, leaves Red River City, 5:00 p. m.; Austin, 10:20 p. m.; arriving in Houston, 1:30 p. m.; and Galveston, 4:30 p. m.
DAILY	Arriving at Austin at 6:50 p. m.; Red River City, 7:45 a. m.
(Saturday excepted)	Returning, leaves Red River City at 7:15 p. m.; (Saturday excepted), Waco, 7:00 a. m.; Austin, 9:00 a. m.; arriving in Houston, 6:30 p. m.; and Galveston, 9:30 p. m.
AT 4:30 P. M.	
Accommodation	Arriving at Austin at 6:50 p. m.; Red River City, 7:45 a. m.
LEAVES HOUSTON	Returning, leaves Red River City at 7:15 p. m.; (Saturday excepted), Waco, 7:00 a. m.; Austin, 9:00 a. m.; arriving in Houston, 6:30 p. m.; and Galveston, 9:30 p. m.
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(Sunday excepted)	
AT 9:00 A. M.	

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At Dallas and Sherman with Texas and Pacific Railway, and El Paso stages for all points of note in Northern Texas.
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At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Mondays and Thursdays.
At Lebetter, with daily stages for Lagrange.
At McJade, with daily stages for Bastrop.
At Austin, with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso. Through Tickets sold at Houston, Austin, Hempstead, Bryan, Calvert, Waco, Corsicana, Dallas, McKinney and Sherman, via Red River City and Galveston, to all points of note between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, within the limits of the United States and Canada. Also, via stage lines to San Antonio, and Weatherford.
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A SITUATION AS TEACHER,

By a young man, a graduate of Emory College, Oxford, Ga., and a strict member of the M. E. Church, South. He is competent to teach the usual English branches, the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher Mathematics. He has had three years' experience in teaching. The best references can be given. Address

C. M. VERDEL, A. M.,

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jan 21 3t

NOTICE.....NOTICE.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC:

We have this day discontinued our

Retail Store,

On Tremont, near Market Street, and most respectfully invite our patrons of the old house to continue their patronage with us, at

Corner Strand and Tremont Street,

Where we are selling the balance of our WINTER CLOTHING

AT REDUCED FIGURES.

All of our clothing made up previous to this season will be closed out considerably below cost, at wholesale or retail, to which we most respectfully invite the attention of the trade. Respectfully,

I. BERNSTEIN & CO.,

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JANUARY 6, 1874.

Referring to the above, I respectfully invite my friends and the public generally to continue their patronage at the above stand.

jan 21 4t

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GEORGETOWN,.....TEXAS.

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Students desiring admission should be present SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28th.

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jan 14 8t

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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. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all other rail fences? the answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

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

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee. P. S.—All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected. Also, not to attempt an infringement on it, as I shall enforce the law against all such. J. H. S. March 31, 1873. may 22 tf

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 sketches of the every-day life, inner character and peculiar customs of all TEXAS TRIBES OF THE FAR WEST; an accurate description of the country, its condition, prospects, resources, mountains, rivers, valleys and natural wonders. Also, a full and complete history of the "Savage Indians and the Modoc War." Splendidly illustrated and sells at eight. Agents reporting from 15 to 100 subscribers each per week. Illustrated circulars and terms sent free to any address by QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio. oct 8 ly

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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.,

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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 ADVERTISERS,

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Over 200 Traveling 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.

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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, Riversido, Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett, Grapeland, Palestine, Neches, Jacksonville, Tronpo, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Tyler and At 8:00 P. M. Mincola.

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, Keechi, 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 Sup't. ALLEN MCCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent. S. M. MILLER, Gen'l Ticket Agent. HOUSTON, August 20, 1873. feb 19

WM. HENDLEY. N. N. JOHN. J. L. SLIGHT. J. J. HENDLEY. T. H. BEARS.

WM. HENDLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, COTTON & WOOL FACTORS HENDLEY BUILDINGS, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay June 24th

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1857. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangings, for Churches, Schools, Farms, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, Tower Clocks, Chimes, etc. Fully Warranted. Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, 102 and 104 East Second Street, Cincinnati. B. J. WEST, Agent, MAGAZINE STREET, nov 19 ly New Orleans, La.

Agents Wanted! Big Pay! GRAINS for the GRANGERS. Discussing all points bearing upon the farmer's movement for the emancipation of White Slaves from the slave power of monopoly. A work for the millions of toiling hands. Agents Wanted. Address, Union Bible and Publishing Co., 177 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. oct 29 ly

MUSICAL PRESENTS: Finely Bound! Useful! Entertaining!

Table listing musical works and prices: Beethoven's Letters \$2.00, Life of Gottschalk 1.50, Life of Beethoven 2.00, Life of Chopin 1.50, Life of Handel 2.00, Life of Mendelssohn 1.75, Life of Rossini 1.75, Life of Von Weber, 2 Vols. each 1.75, Life of Schumann 1.75, Life of Mozart 1.75, Mozart's Letters 1.75, Mendelssohn's Letters 1.75, Polko's Sketches 1.75, Ehlert's Letters on Music 1.50, Ritter's History of Music 1.50, Moore's Encyclopedia of Music 5.00, Gardner's Music of Nature 5.00, Chopin's Mazurkas and Waltzes 5.00

Gems of Strauss.....Cloth; \$2.00; Gilt, \$4.00 Organ at Home....." 3.00; " 4.00 Musical Treasurer....." 3.00; " 4.00 Wreath of Gems....." 2.00; " 4.00 Moore's Irish Melodies....." 3.00; " 4.00 Gems of German Song....." 3.00; " 4.00 Operatic Pearls....." 3.00; " 4.00 Silver Chord....." 3.00; " 4.00 Shower of Pearls. Duets....." 3.00; " 4.00 Pianoforte Gems....." 3.00; " 4.00 Home Circle. Vols. 1, II and III. each....." 3.00; " 4.00 All books sent, post-paid, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., July 16 ly 711 Broadway, New York.

A. M. HOBBY. E. R. POST. R. M. HOBBY. HOBBY & POST, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS. nov 20-6m

G. H. MENNING, J. H. COLLETT late of Brenham. Galveston. MENNING & COLLETT,

COTTON FACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS (Insurance Building) 61 Strand, Galveston, Texas. sep 24 ly

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LIMITED.

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

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

LANDRETH'S NEW TURNIP SEED (Crop of 1873.) KIRK & RIDDELL, Corner Market and 21st Streets, GALVESTON.....TEXAS. July 20 6m

MATAGORDA HOUSE (Lately kept by Mrs. J. W. Baldwin.) 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. Emory Postoffice, Va, July 16 6m

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXI--No. 37.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1874.

[WHOLE No. 1077.

"HOE OUT YOUR ROW."

One Summer day a farmer's boy
Was hoeing out the corn;
And moodily had listened long
To hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, hoe out your row."

Although a hard one was the row,
To use a ploughman's phrase,
And the boy, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to "haze."
"I can," he said, and manfully
Again he seized his hoe;
And the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The lad the text remembered,
And learned the lesson well,
That perseverance to the end
At last will nobly tell.
Take courage, man, resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow;
In life's wide field of varied toil,
Always "hoe out your row."

Our Material Resources.

Caldwell County.

Caldwell county is situated upon the 31st parallel of latitude, embracing an area of 522 square miles, with a population of 7132 inhabitants. Caldwell is a small county—only one or two less in the State. In it prairie and timbered land are about equally divided, the eastern and southern portions being covered with timber, while the western portion, for the most part, is prairie. There are, however, numerous groves of timber sufficient for at least an abundance of fuel for a great many years to come, even though the country should become densely populated.

Caldwell is bounded upon the north by Hays, Travis and Bastrop counties; south, by Gonzales; east, by Bastrop and Gonzales; and west, by the San Marcos river, a beautiful, clear and rapidly flowing stream, whose source is near the town of San Marcos, Hays county, where it bursts from the mountain's base, a river at its birth. The valley of the San Marcos is the garden spot of the world, the Eden of the West; it stretches for miles upon the Caldwell side of the river, level and beautiful, dotted here and there with magnificent farms until it loses itself in the broad prairie, covered with a beautiful carpeting of mesquite grass that stays green during the entire year, thereby furnishing an ample supply of food for stock that are raised in great quantities without any attention, save that at certain seasons of the year the young are taken up and branded, and then allowed to go and enjoy the freedom of the prairie until such time as they are needed for use or for market.

Caldwell, as a farming county, has few, if any, superiors in the State. The land is as fertile and the county better watered than any with which we are acquainted. The principal products are corn and cotton—little attention is paid to the growth of any of the smaller grains, though when sown, as good oat and wheat crops can be gathered here as in any portion of the State. As much as thirty bushels of wheat have been gathered per acre upon the prairie land. The lands of this county will produce upon an average forty bushels of corn, or one bale of cotton per acre. The eastern and southern portions of the county are abundantly timbered with post-oak,

elm, ash, and hickory. They are freely watered by small streams and wells; have a light soil, mixed with sand and loam, are easily cultivated, and very productive. The county is healthy, the seasons regular, the atmosphere pure and invigorating.

Lockhart, the county seat of Caldwell, is situated near the centre of the county, in a natural grove of live oaks. It is tastefully laid off, contains many excellent residences, and by the census of 1870 contained a population of 560, though at present the number of inhabitants is much greater—say between 700 and 1000. Here are found the celebrated Lockhart Springs, the fame of which has reached the older States, and made Lockhart noted far and near as the best watered town in all the West. Another striking feature is, that water may be found anywhere by digging only a few feet, never more than thirty. Any man may have a well of pure, cold limestone water at any place in town he may desire. Lockhart has two excellent schools and four churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Campbellite. Another advantage possessed by Caldwell that many sections in a new country do not enjoy is, that in almost every neighborhood there are schools, the houses being used also for religious worship, which is held regularly by one or more of the religious denominations.

Improved lands may be purchased at from ten to twenty dollars per acre; unimproved, at from three to six or eight dollars per acre.

But little attention has heretofore been paid to the growth of orchards, though occasionally a farmer is found who reaps yearly the reward of a little time and labor spent a few years since in the planting of fruit trees. We have seen as fine peaches here as in any State in the South. From the interest being manifested this year, it will not be long until every farm, no matter how small, will have an abundance of fruit.—*News Echo.*

TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

We are rejoiced to learn that the iron for this road which was tied up at Houston and Galveston has been released, and that a considerable quantity of the same is now at Sherman, and being transported to Honey Grove for the continuance of the track to Paris.

The iron is now laid within thirteen miles of Paris, and the track-laying will be continued at the rate of about one-half mile per day, when the weather will permit. Of course little can now be done while it is raining incessantly, and the ground is in such an awfully muddy condition. Unless the force on the road can be increased, when the weather permits, the cars will not reach Paris by Christmas, as we anticipated, but will be here early in January, and will reach Texarkana certainly by spring. This will give us outlet to St. Louis, Memphis and all points North and East by the Cairo and Fulton road, and also outlet to New Orleans and the lower Mississippi, via Jefferson, Marshall and Shreveport; while our connection at Sherman gives us the Texas Central to the coast, and the M., K. and T. road to the North and West.—*North Texan.*

Young County.

This county has an elevation of about 1500 feet above Memphis, and 1200 feet above St. Louis; hence proof against yellow fever. It comprises about one-fourth timber, the other being prairie. The Brazos river, famous for its superb valley lands, meanders through it. Its high, charming prairies are fully as rich as the valley, and pasturage abundant and rich. It has many quarries of fence and building stone, so evenly stratified, seamed and cross-seamed that a large percentage is fitted for use without the stroke of a hammer. It has an abundance of coal, iron, nickle, fire-clay and cement-rock, and salines, from which the Graham salt-works now produce a superior article, made by the most improved process, which frees it from all impurities.

At many points, like the table land country, are presented peculiar and handsome views, as if having been artificially terraced, with here and there belts and groves of timber, and occasional oblong and coned mountains—some bare of forests, but clad in verdure green—others beautified by a growth of timber upon summit and sides, and all combine variety and inimitable beauty, which gratefully and pleasantly break the monotony of its prairie scene.

Its soil comprises the gray, chocolate and mahogany lands, which will be found endowed with productive capacities that will equal or surpass the value of its mining enterprises.

Its beauty of scenery, salubrity and genial climate will attract a vigorous settlement of the reliable, energetic and intelligent elements of population who will rapidly develop its manifold mineral and agricultural resources, and enhance its productions above ordinary market value, which will give rise to mechanical industries and a commercial business of splendid proportions.

It has now double the population necessary to organize, and will be organized in a few weeks. Movers are coming in every day, and all feel assured of security.—*Signal.*

REFRIGERATED TEXAS BEEF FOR NEW YORK.—We rejoice at the success of the experiment of shipping fresh beef in refrigerated cars from Texas to New York. The telegraph reports that the meat arrived in good order, and sold readily at six cents a pound—a result which is doubtless satisfactory both to shippers and consumers. The business is said to be on sure footing. Ninety more cars are to be built immediately for the purpose of extending the operation which has inaugurated the business, and three trains a week are to be run on passenger time.—*Exchange.*

We have received a communication from J. P. and B. E. Major, of Hamilton county, giving the weight of some hogs slaughtered recently by them. The largest weighed 359 pounds; the smallest, 239 pounds. Ten hogs aggregated 2695 pounds. The country between the Brazos and Colorado is peculiarly adapted to pork-raising. This past year the mast has been very good, corn better, and we have no thieves to steal the hogs after they are fattened, as in many of the old

States; so that our people are plentifully supplied with pork.

We will always publish with pleasure any statistics in regard to the products of the frontier. Coryell and Hamilton counties are now passing from stock-raising to agricultural pursuits, and we think the change is for the better. Coryell has made a larger crop of cotton than she has been able to pick out this year. Laborers have been paid \$1 per day and their board during the past cotton-picking season, and good farm hands command steady wages, say from \$15 to \$20 per month, the whole year round. It is all nonsense talking about hard times with these facts staring us in the face.—*Gatesville Sun.*

Palo Pinto County.

This county offers peculiar inducements to immigrants in search of a home. Land of the best quality can be bought cheaper perhaps in this county than any other county so near the market in the State, owing to the fact that there are several large blocks of surveys owned by companies who have never seen the lands and do not know the real value of the same. Choice of the unimproved lands can be bought for from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre. Springs of the purest water burst from the base of many of the mountains, and wells can be had in any valley by digging a few feet. The county is well adapted to the wants of those who have no capital but a strong arm and willing to work, and those who have small or even medium fortunes to invest in paying enterprises. To the former class the teeming earth extends a hearty welcome; and to the latter, many latent fortunes await the development that energy and money will easily produce. To instance but one of the many: There are extensive bodies of land in many places where it seems nature has bestowed her most lavish hand to aid men in building pastures. There are bluffs and river bends where, with a few rods of fence, thousands of acres can be effectually enclosed. This done, and the pasture stocked with, say, one hundred head of cattle. No more expense is necessary, and a few years of time will build up a handsome fortune. Cattle thus inclosed will increase nearly fifty per cent. per annum.—*Signal.*

WHAT LONGVIEW IS.—As a cotton market, is one of the best in the State. As a location for families, none is more healthy. As to the moral of its citizens, will compare favorably with places boasting of a high moral standard. As to water, no place is furnished with better.

As to building material, it surpasses any town in the State for abundance and cheapness, as well as the variety of good stone, good brick clay, and lumber of all kinds to an endless extent. As to educational advantages, we may say we have two good schools, and their present management promises much for the people in the way of education. As to merchants, we have as clever men in this line as are to be found elsewhere. As to location for a city, we have a splendid one, clay foundation, sufficiently undulating to drain quickly, and yet sufficiently level as not to damage seriously by washing rains.—*New Era.*

Our Outlook.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The oldest foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church was opened in Africa in 1833. It now exists in the form of a small annual conference under the superintendence of Bishop Roberts. The conference is principally within the Republic of Liberia. It contains 2239 communicants, 37 local preachers, 31 churches, with an estimated value of \$31,710; 25 traveling preachers, 6 parsonages, 25 Sunday-schools, 1309 scholars; 15 day schools, 450 scholars. From the lines of the conference, missions are now projected into the interior. Mission work in Mexico was commenced in 1872, and has been favored with remarkable prosperity. Valuable property has been secured in the City of Mexico and elsewhere, and congregations gathered in several of the principal cities of the Republic.

—Bishop Harris has been making the second episcopal visitation of the Methodist mission in China. Hereafter the mission at Peking and Tientsin is to be called the North China mission, the one hitherto known as the Foochow mission is to be called the East or Southeast China mission, that at Kiukiang the Central China, and the one to be founded at Canton the South China mission. Thus the Methodist Episcopal Church will be represented throughout the entire empire. Mr. Lowry becomes superintendent of the North China mission, assisted by Messrs. Pilcher and Harris at Peking, and Mr. Davis at Tientsin. Besides the wives of Messrs. Lowry and Harris, there are three single ladies engaged in teaching or other service—Miss Brown, Miss Porter and Miss Dr. Combs. There is an earnest call for more laborers in this hopeful field.

EPISCOPAL.

—The following advertisement of a Protestant Episcopal church appeared in late New York city papers: Prayers for the holy dead will be said and the blessed sacrament administered tomorrow morning, at eight o'clock, at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth street, near Broadway.

—Several members of Mr. Cheney's church in Chicago have applied for an injunction restraining him from further exercising power as a minister of the Episcopal Church. The great majority of his church, however, consent to his acting as itinerant Bishop of the West, in Dr. Cummins' new church.

—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Exeter Hall, London, on the 16th ultimo, to hear the report of delegates to the Evangelical Alliance. Lord Ebury presided. Speeches were made by Lord Alfred Churchill, the Dean of Canterbury, Rev. Dr. Parker and others, who alluded with the utmost enthusiasm to their reception in America.

—Lively meetings to protest against the introduction of auricular confession in the Church of England continue to be held in different parts of the kingdom. The trouble seems to be that the practice can not be touched by either the civil or ecclesiastical law, and its suppression must depend upon the opposition of public sentiment to it.

—Rev. Charles E. Cheney was consecrated Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Chicago on Sunday, Dec. 15. Bishop Cummins preached an able sermon on the nature of the episcopal office, and of the power conferred by ordination to the ministry. The ceremonies were according to the formula of the new church, and were very impressive.

—And now the Bishop of Peterboro appears as an advocate of using the lay element. Recently the Bishop ordained nine lay helpers in St. Luke's,

at Leicester. He said that act was one of very deep importance and significance to the Church of England, and urged the desirability of influential laymen setting themselves apart to assist the clergy in their work.

—The statistics of the Kentucky Diocese, gathered last spring, are as follows: Bishops, 2; presbyters, 40; deacons, 5; parishes, 39; offerings and expenditures, \$135,126; baptisms, 604; confirmations, 342; communicants, 3678.

—The Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, of New York, employs six missionaries, who have, during the past month, held 96 public services, gathered 664 children into Sunday-schools, 349 into industrial schools, and 314 into day schools, besides caring for a number of orphans and homeless poor. This work cost \$2675.

—The good effects of Bishop Cummins' secession are very manifest in many ways. More courtesies are shown to Low Churchmen, and many pulpits heretofore silent on the subject, fully exposed the heresies of Romanism.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

—We take the following from the *Louisville Courier-Journal* of January 21st:

Upon Friday night, about forty ladies and gentlemen, members of the Episcopal Church, assembled at Association Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of feeling existing throughout the community in regard to the new religious movement recently inaugurated by Bishop Cummins. It was not the intention to take any definite or determined action in the matter, but to only allow an opportunity for a general expression of opinion and sentiments. Mr. W. A. Meriwether was called to the chair, and Geo. N. Jackson chosen secretary. The evening was occupied in an interchange of views on the part of those present, and there was manifested not only a deep interest in the question of a reform church, but also a disposition to favor the establishment of such a church in this city. So deep was the interest which had been excited, that upon motion a committee was appointed to correspond with Bishop Cummins, and invite him to deliver a discourse in this city at no distant day, elucidating the doctrines which he advances, and the principles upon which he proposes to found his Reformed Episcopal Church. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

In conversation with one of the most prominent gentlemen present, the opinion was given that a church of six hundred members could be formed in this city who would acknowledge and adhere to the doctrines of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Bishop Cummins has expressed a willingness to come, and, doubtless, it will be but a short time before he will be announced in the city.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbyterian Church in the Canadian Dominion numbers 19 presbyteries, 633 regular charges, and 51,396 communicants. The total contributions during the year for congregational and benevolent purposes was \$550,901, an average of \$10.96 to each member.

—It appears, after all, that the Queen's communing in the Presbyterian Church in Scotland recently was something unusual; in fact, the *Ritualistic Church Herald* calls it an event unparalleled in the history of the National Church. Of course it doesn't like it, and dares to express the regret that "her most religious and gracious majesty, the Queen, has thought it consistent with her duty to Almighty God and to the faithful of the ancient Church of England to partake of bread and wine at the so-called communion of the Scotch Presbyterians."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—There are 237 Congregational churches in and around London, 87 of which have been established since 1852. Fourteen of these are the result of missionary labor; 30 owe their existence to the efforts of individual Christians, 13 of whom were laymen, and 16 ministers.

BAPTIST.

—The Baptist Home at Philadelphia, which has cost \$70,000, and will accommodate 200 persons, was recently formally opened. It was designed principally for aged and indigent women, but is now opened to men also, particularly ministers.

—The Baptists propose celebrating the approaching centennial by making an advance all along the line, in the endowment of their various educational institutions, academic, collegiate and theological. The sum which it is thought should be raised is stated at \$2,000,000.

—The Baptist ministers of New Jersey are in motion against a proposition which is to be submitted to the next Legislature of that State, which will, if adopted, subject all church property to taxation. A petition against the constitutional amendment which provides for this taxation, together with a memorial containing the reasons for the petition, has been drawn up, and will be widely circulated throughout New Jersey.

—The building fund for the new Publication House, in Philadelphia, of \$125,000, is completed with a slight excess.

—The Christmas festival of the Ninth street Baptist Sunday-school, Cincinnati, was a "new departure." Instead of receiving gifts, the scholars brought gifts for the poor and needy. The superintendent, Henry Sage, a brother ever ready to do good works, suggested the innovation, and the scholars cheerfully took it up, bringing in, in money and clothing, more than a hundred dollars. All agreed that it was "more blessed to give than to receive."

—A French Baptist chapel has been dedicated in Burlington, Vt., which, besides being the place of residence of the French Roman Catholic Bishop of Vermont, has a population of some 3000 French Canadians.

CATHOLIC.

—The *London Hour* learns from "good quarters" that, by the privately expressed wish of Pius IX, the College of Cardinals have for some time consulted as to who would be the best person to elect as his successor in the event of anything happening, suddenly or otherwise, to him. By a very considerable majority their selection has fallen upon Cardinal Pecci, Archbishop of Perugia, and there is little or no doubt that he will be the next Pope. This prelate was born in 1810, and was made a cardinal in 1853. He has resided but little at Rome, having throughout all the period of his episcopate—since 1848—been a hardworking bishop. He is described as a man of very decided views, being what is called an Ultramontane, but is of a very conciliatory spirit, and would, no doubt, live on terms of amity with the Italian Government.

—The Roman Catholic congregations in Italy, especially in Umbria, are one by one adopting the fashion of electing their own parish priests, without asking the bishop's consent.

—A recent Catholic letter from Rome says the Pope received, a few days previous, immense sums of money from various parts of the world. Among the offerings was a large "golden chalice" from Guadalaxara, Mexico, filled with gold pieces.

—The decree of the government of Mexico, promulgating religious liberty

in the republic, meets with singular and violent opposition in many places. A correspondent sends us an account of some of the excesses committed by the aboriginal Indians, who have pillaged villages under the cry of "Down with Protestants," being doubtless instigated to commit these acts by Catholic emissaries and priests. In some cases the cry has been "Long live Religion," which clearly indicates that the papal party see a loss of their influence in the full toleration of other religions.—*Exchange.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The revised Constitution of the Republic of Mexico provides that church and state shall be separate. Congress cannot make laws establishing or prohibiting any religion. Matrimony is to be a civil contract. Religious institutions cannot possess property. Simple promise to speak the truth, complying with the obligations contracted, with penalties in case of violation, is substituted for the religious oath.

—A new Protestant church is now in process of erection in the Avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris, and will be inaugurated by M. de Pressense, the President deputy, early this year. The building, ground included, will cost about \$40,000, and will seat nearly 1000 persons. The funds have been raised by a committee under the presidency of M. Guizot. The form of the church is that of a Latin cross with transept, and the architecture is simple and sober in the extreme.

—The American Bible Revision Committee, in co-operation with the British Committee, have just finished the revision of Genesis and Matthew, and sent it to England. The committee hold regular monthly session in the Bible House, and are making steady progress; but the nature of the work is such that it will require several years of patient and pains-taking toil. Dr. Schaff, of the Union Theological Seminary, is the President; Prof. Day, of Yale College, the Corresponding Secretary; Prof. Short, of Columbia College, the Treasurer of the whole committee. Ex-President Woolsey, of New Haven, is Chairman of the New Testament Committee, and Dr. Green, of Princeton, is Chairman of the Old Testament Committee.

—The *London Wesleyan Watchman* says that "the spiritual condition of the children of our congregation, under the ages—say, of fourteen or fifteen, hardly receives, we fear, the attention it demands, and in the earlier history of Methodism received. At the very first conference the inquiry was made: 'Might not the children in every place be formed into a little society?' and the answer is printed in the minutes of 1744: 'Let the preachers try by meeting them apart and giving them suitable exhortation.' For a century onward the conference directed the preachers from time to time to 'try the children by questions,' to 'spend an hour a week with the children in every large town,' to revive the 'good old custom of holding a children's meeting once a week,' to 'establish weekly meetings according to our ancient custom, to preach expressly for them, and to talk expressly to them.'"

CHICAGO is said to be the hot-bed of thrifty mission Sunday-schools. It is to be hoped that the spirit which sustains them will bear transplanting. The absence of the missionary spirit is an unwholesome symptom in a Sunday-school.

It is stated that an infant class of over fifty in number has been gathered in a Massachusetts town by the efforts of a pastor's wife. If the pastor is equally efficient, that town is specially favored.

Is It Wise?

An incident sometimes awakens thought; a casual remark starts the mind in search of truth; reasoning processes set up, and conclusions follow.

The writer dined recently with a clever family in an adjoining county. The *materfamilias* was matronly and intelligent. She was evidently given to observation and to inductions therefrom. She said: "I sent one son to college at —. He visited us frequently. My influence and the influence of home was kept up. I sent another to —. The distance was greater—the absences longer. He came back to us changed. I am determined never to send another son so far from home, and keep him so long from home as to break the home-spell." Her saying was laid up and thought on during the ride homeward in the afternoon. Here you have the result:

Is it wise to send our children far from home to be educated? No; for these reasons:

1. The mother's influence is broken, perhaps lost. What equivalent can be found for this? Its value is indeterminate, and may not be computed.

"The mother, in her office, holds the key of the soul; and she it is who stamps the coin of character, and makes the being, who would be a savage

But for her gentle cares, a Christian man."

To be removed from the mother is a misfortune. To get from under the mother's influence exposes to evil, and puts virtue, and truth, and pureness in peril. Education, or wealth, or fame, secured by such risk, may prove too costly.

For thirty years the writer has had opportunity and occasion to give attention to this matter. Many cases have been noted wherein distance from the mother weakened or annulled her influence. Gradual debasement and corruption ended in moral wreck and premature death. Some of these cases were sad, and if on record might deter from putting such interests in such jeopardy.

There is much sentimentality on this subject, and it is like nearly all sentimentality—weak and worthless. All children think when they leave home, "Mother can never be forgotten; her teachings will be treasured; her wishes will be regarded; and her image, sacredly enshrined, will be an ever-present guardian-angel." The parting is tearful, the heart is pained. To cheer the mother and lessen the bitterness of the moment, the child says in simple and sincere childishness:

"Sweet mother! you fear while no longer you guide me;

The Past will be lost in the Present's gay show;

But oh! whether joy or misfortune betide me,
I love you too dearly your love to forego."

The scene passes; mother and years are gone by; the son—the daughter—is fallen; the mother, bowed with grief, lives only to mourn with unworded anguish, and—to covet death.

Some—not all—when old can say, with Morris:

"My mother! At that holy name
Within my bosom there's a gush
Of feeling which no time can tame—
A feeling which for years of fame
I would not, could not, crush!"

The men and women who have had experience know the truth of these things. When at school from home they found besetments and allurements everywhere. Sins and snares were all along their paths; and the liabilities to evil and harm were in direct proportion as the school was far from home.

2. A proper and intelligent sympathy with the interests and enterprises of the State is lost. This is an important consideration. From thoughtlessness it is much overlooked. To be educated outside of one's own State is a serious disadvantage to a man or a woman. The close friendships and endearing associations of the school

period are all formed with strangers. They are broken off at the close of scholastic life and are rarely renewed, even partially, in subsequent life.

What a fountain of pleasure is here choked! More than this: To be thus cut off from school friends and acquaintances is a bar to success in the pursuits of life. A character established at school is beneficial "in the long years of the future." The personal influence and favor of those who were known and loved at school are invaluable as mutual helps in the toils and troubles of life. All this is lost, and the loss is a damage.

Yet, again, and more than both these, to be educated abroad necessitates, to a degree at least, an isolation from the lines of thought and the modes of living characteristic of each State. At school habits are formed and sentiments imbibed that are not easily changed. These may be diverse from those of the State in which one is to live and work. The effects of such difference will be bad. The man or woman will be a stranger among his or her own people; will not be in rapport with their genius or spirit; and, because of his education in another latitude, and according to the demands of another state of society, will be disqualified for happiness or usefulness.

3. To send our children far from home, beyond our State limits, is a hurt to the State. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia and Georgia, have gained their positions and achieved their renown as States by creating State pride and fostering State interests. They educate at home, and their young men and maidens are under a profound conviction that their State and their schools are better than any. Let us follow their example. If our schools do not furnish the facilities for such education as we desire, let us supply all the needed appliances. Our geographical position precludes patronage from other States. Texans must build Texas schools. Individuality is the chief characteristic of Texas and her people. Why should she be peerless in everything except schools?

4. To send abroad for education is necessarily expensive. The money paid by our people to towns and schools in other States within the last five years would build and sustain an institution adequate to meet all our demands.

These reflections suggest a question of no small moment. Why do we support institutions in other States if it costs so much of money, and inconvenience, and risk, and anxiety, and if we know that it is the surest possible way to have our children weaned from their homes, estranged from their future associates, and "detexanized" in habit and sentiment?

E. D. PITTS.

CHAPPELL HILL, Jan. 16, 1874.

EDS. ADVOCATE—On reaching our work, we found the Methodist church at Clarksville in such bad condition we could not use it for public worship—no stoves, the window glass broken out, and the bell broken. The house is a good frame building, but in an unfinished condition. It is situated near the public square, and is more easy of access than any other church in town, and if put in good repair, I am satisfied we would always command a good congregation; but our efforts will necessarily prove in vain until this is done.

Clarksville is situated on the Trans-Continental Railroad, and surrounded by a very rich and fertile region of country. The railroad facilities and natural resources of the country are such as will evidently make Clarksville one of the important cities of the "Empire State." A hint to the wise is sufficient.

But some one may ask: Why don't the people in Clarksville and vicinity

repair the house? I answer: The Methodists are not able, and others have no special interest to serve by its being fixed. If we had \$1000 we could repair the house so it would answer all practicable purposes; but we could expend \$1500 to good advantage.

We have appealed to a good many of the brethren by private communication. If any one who reads this feels disposed to help us, their contributions will be gladly received.

D. P. HAGGARD, P. C.
CLARKSVILLE, Jan. 15, 1874.

LOUISIANA CONFERENCE.

APPOINTMENTS.

New Orleans District.—Linus Parker, P. E. Carondelet Street, Wm. V. Tudor; Felicity Street, John Mathews; Moreau Street, J. Lane Borden; Dyrades Street (German), J. B. A. Ahrens; Lake Charles mission (German), Wm. Lieser; Craps Street (German), J. A. G. Rabe; Soraparu and Carrollton (German), J. G. Krauter; Cadiz Street and Carrollton, James A. Ivy; Louisiana Avenue, John T. Sawyer; Algiers, Lewis A. Reed, supply; Brashear and Lafouche mission, Thomas Mullett; Baton Rouge, John Wilkinson; Plaquemine and Grosse Tete, J. V. Pointer; New Orleans Depository, Robert J. Harp; Institute for the Blind, Baton Rouge, Patrick Lane.

Delhi District.—Charles W. Carter, P. E. Monroe, Charles F. Evans; Trenton, Henry O. White; Bastrop, Marcus C. Manley; Lind Grove, T. H. McClelland; Oak Ridge and Prairie Mer Rouge, James L. Wright; Rayville, Thomas S. Randle; Winnsboro, George Jackson; Waterproof and St. Joseph, Hiram R. Singleton; Tensas chapel, B. F. Alexander; Concordia mission, Albert M. Wailes; Wesley, James J. Billingsley—P. H. Dieffenweirth, supernumerary, Delhi, Eugene G. Miller; Lake Providence and Pecan Grove, J. Gorton Miller; Floyd, George M. Liverman; Superintendent Mexican mission, Joel T. Daves.

Homer District.—S. S. Scott, P. E. Homer, W. P. Kimball; Haynesville, R. W. Flournoy; Minden, John A. Miller; South Bossier, W. D. Stayton; Sparta and Ringgold, R. M. Crowson, supply; Arcadia, Jacob D. Harper; Vernon, James M. McKee; Castor, John W. Hearn; Louisville, J. B. Sanders, supply; Ouachita, Robert P. Parish; Farmerville, Robert Parvin; Homer College, Baxter Clegg, President; T. J. Upton, Financial Secretary.

Shreveport District.—N. M. Skipworth, P. E. Shreveport, A. E. Goodwyn; Caddo, Richard H. Adair; DeSoto, John Pipes; Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, James E. Bradley; Beulah, H. L. Smith, supply; Manny, J. M. Franklin; Anacoco and Leasville, Felix G. Hocutt; Springville, Jesse Fulton; North Bossier, Robert Randle.

Alexandria District.—J. H. Stone, P. E. Alexandria and Pineville, Christian Keener; Spring Creek, Fred. White; Chicot and Ville Flatte, Thomas R. Curtis, supply; Bayou Beuf, Silas H. Cooper; Evergreen and Big Cane, W. P. Owen and Alfred E. Clay; Bayou DeGlaize and Simmsport, W. V. Taylor; Cotile and Dark's Creek, W. A. Drodgy, supply; Rapides and mission, John F. Wynn; Montgomery, James S. White; Harrisonburg and Sicily Island, Samuel H. Schroeder; Centerville, William R. Whatley; Trinity, D. S. Mitchell, supply; Columbia and Triune, Philip Allen; Caldwell and Dugdemonia, C. R. Godfrey.

Opelousas District.—Jas. E. Cobb, P. E. Washington, William Hart; Opelousas and Bellevue, R. S. Tripett; St. Landry, Robert S. Isbell; Teche, Thomas F. Webb; Vermilionville and Kimball chapel, J. Marshall Brown; Abbeville, A. Hoffspanir, sup-

ply; New Iberia, B. F. White; Franklin, Joseph W. Medlock; Pattersonville, Robert A. Davis; Lake Charles, E. B. Fount; Grand Cheniere, M. R. Hollister, supply; Calcasieu, George Reeves, supply; Sugartown, J. W. Williams, supply.

Transferred.—N. A. Cravens, to Texas Conference; J. G. Worley, to Western Conference; William F. Alexander, to Northwest Texas Conference; Amicus W. Williams, to North Georgia Conference; Thomas B. White, to Columbia Conference; B. J. Baldwin and Samuel Armstrong, to Trinity Conference.

The Death Warrant of Jesus.

Of the many interesting relics and fragments brought to light by the persevering researches of antiquarians, none could be more interesting to the philanthropist and believer than the following—to Christians the most imposing judicial document ever recorded in human annals. It has been thus faithfully transcribed:

Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, Acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the Cross.

In the year 17 of the Emperor Tiberius Caesar, and the twenty-seventh day of March, in the city of the holy Jerusalem—Annas and Caiaphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God—Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting in the presidential chair of the praetory, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves, the great and notorious evidence of the people saying:

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is the enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself, falsely, the Son of God.
5. He calls himself, falsely, the King of Israel.
6. He entered the temple, followed by a multitude, bearing palm branches in his hand.

Orders the first centurion, Quilius Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbids any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus Christ.

The witnesses who signed were: Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; Joannus Robani, Raphael Robani; Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus.

The foregoing is engraved on a copper plate, on the reverse of which is written: "A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique marble vase, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquila, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the year 1801, and was discovered by the Commissioner of Arts of the French army. At the expedition of Naples it was inclosed in a box of ebony and preserved in the sacristy of the Carthians. The French translation was made by the Commissioners of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language.

A Washington dispatch says the Congressmen of the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys have very generally agreed to unite their efforts to secure an appropriation for the St. Philip Canal at the outlet of the Mississippi river. It is expected that \$12,000,000 will be necessary to make the ship canal, which will enable ocean vessels of the greatest burden to reach New Orleans without being obstructed by bars. It is claimed that, with the completion of this canal, ocean-going ships, during four months of the year, can proceed as far north as Cairo.

SPAIN is furnishing additional evidence that the absence of religious knowledge as the basis of national character will unfit any people for self-government.

General Miscellany.

The Sick One at Home.

There are many homes in the land where there is one sick person, who gives to the very atmosphere of the house a tone of depression, if not of real sadness. In the city and the country, amid the bustle and life of the world's trade, as well as in the far-off cottage in the mountains, or on the prairie, there is one room where those who enter go with soft tread and drop their voices to low tones. The one who suffers and must be constantly ministered to has but little to say—may have been long an occupant of the bed, and knows nothing as to what the future will bring—whether an invigorated body or a steady decline. Those of us who are engrossed in the duties of active life have little conception of the vast number of these retired and silent sufferers. Nothing marks one of such homes from that next to it, where all is health and merriment; and the passer-by, as he sees the house, little thinks of the suffering, and anxiety, and care of which it is the scene. There is no pen that records the sad story, and only the few friends know of its existence. Such solitary suffering is not confined to any age or condition. Wealth and social position do not secure immunity from it, while to poverty and distress may come even this additional blow. There are multitudes of languishing children, of feeble aged persons, of fathers and mothers stricken down by disease or accident, which entail weeks and months, and even long years, of slow and unrelieved suffering.

We wish it were possible that a word of ours could reach every such languisher. We would say that it is a sad mistake ever to imagine that a providence that confines to a room of sickness, however long the imprisonment continue, is without significance and purpose. In the excitement and whirl of business we are too prone to forget the real meaning of life, and often some of its highest duties. The getting of money or knowledge, or the enjoyment of society, may have occupied the chief attention, while the concerns of the heart have been quite forgotten; and this has gone on until a severe dispensation has bidden the busy brain to be quiet awhile, and the active feet rest a time, that the heart may now do some of its legitimate work. The blow, whether gradual or sudden in its fall, has been the work of a Merciful Hand that would guide into better paths. And frequently these weary hours of real anguish of mind and body have proved the transitional period from a hasty and false life to a serene and purer one. There are many of us who, having been for weeks and months prostrated by disease, have come out of our sick-rooms with unsteady step, shivering in the keen air, or dazzled by the bright sunlight, and have entered upon a career of better thinking and nobler doing.

There are those who in their active course have busied themselves with doing good, such as the Christian writer, the earnest preacher, the humble colporteur, the missionary, and the thoughtful Sunday-school teacher. These, too, are as liable as any to be overtaken by sickness, and made to betake themselves to the narrow room and the bed of suffering. Clearly, to many eyes, this seems to be an interruption to noble and useful work. And so it is to work in a certain way. But all labor can be improved, and many plans for greater success have been devised during this very intermission in customary labor. Florence Nightingale is a great invalid; but who does not trace, in her tender and touching counsels to those who would care for the sick, the strongest evidence of the wisdom which she herself has acquired,

not so much by personal visitation of the sick and wounded soldiers in Scutari, as by the many hours when she has lain helpless in the sick-room? Some of the finest works that adorn our Christian literature have been conceived, and actually composed, during the very seasons when the usual calling was broken in upon, and the ordinary work was necessarily suspended. Bunyan's years in Bedford jail were not lost, but the most successful of his entire career, for in them he went to dreaming out his sublime allegory. The world owes to Milton's blindness the *Paradise Lost*.

It is often necessary that we be compelled to practice the virtues that we preach. We are generally so engaged in enforcing virtues that we hardly stop to ask if we are ourselves a safe example of them. But there are special graces and adornments of character that no type of activity can properly develop. The passive qualities are not less important than the active and aggressive; and he who knows not how to endure, "to wait" as well as "to labor," is not yet worthy of victory. These seasons of interruption, of absolute suspense in our common life, which call upon us to stand still and look back as well as forward, are the only times when many good people learn anything of the sublime science of patience. It is wrong to estimate Christian experience by the steadiness of its current, the monotony with which it proceeds from year to year. It needs to be varied, to be broken by suffering and bereavement, to be interrupted by great surprises, before it can claim any of the great excellence that we always expect of maturity.

Whatever comes to us by providential dealing we dare not look upon in any other than a religious light, as designed for some end, though perhaps concealed for a season. There would be no spiritual excellence in the world if there were no positive and painful endurance. Not the half of Christ's life would be accounted for, no, not a tithe of it, if the element of passivity be ignored. It was what he endured that gave to what he actually performed its entire worth and meaning. The same may be said of his disciples and apostles. Paul was never more the hero than when in bonds, and was compelled to restrain the ardor of his zeal by simply pausing, and made to pause for a new and fresh beginning. It was the compulsory interruption to his work in Bithynia, the westernmost region of Asia Minor, that gave him a few of the saddest hours of his apostolic life; but then it was while his feet were stayed in Traos that the Macedonian vision came to him, and he set forth for the evangelization of a new continent.

Whatever view we take of the matter, then, ministering to the sick one at home is not, in any event, lost time. Affection takes no thought of time or pain. In a higher sense, however, than mere natural affection, the care we bestow upon others comes back again to us with double benediction. Not only mercy, but every virtue, is reflexive, blessing him that gives not less than him that takes. The gentle voice, the hand adapted to aiding the feeble body of a sufferer, the regard for minute wants, all these refine and soften our gross characters, and chasten as nothing but such ministrations could. The late Dr. J. W. Alexander uttered a great truth when he said that the preacher and the closest student are infinitely the gainer by the very interruption that the domestic life brings with it. The closest application, as he believed, was never complete without these enforced withdrawals from ordinary work.—*N. Y. Christian Advocate*.

A noted soliloquy—2 B or 0 2 B, is the ?

Worldly Wisdom.

"The children of this world are in their day wiser than the children of light."

There is a fashion of applying this text that we do not at all approve. Some assume that every worldly institution is better and more wisely managed than the corresponding religious institution—in a word, that religious people are not as wise as irreligious people. This is a claim that can be safely denied. There is no worldly organization that can be compared, in many respects, with the church. There is no institution that produces greater results with smaller means. The church expenses of the United States do not equal the cost of the dogs of the United States. Yet with such slender resources the church has more influence than other institutions that expend ten times its revenues. It exerts, for example, a greater influence over the opinions and lives of the people than the national and State governments, with all their resources of dignified legislatures, expensive land and naval forces, costly courts, expensive jails, and lucrative political rewards.

Compare, again, the church with political parties. The churches disseminate their opinions more widely, more thoroughly, and more economically than any political parties. In this point there is no lack of wisdom. Compare, again, the church edifices with the school-houses, the court-houses, the theatres, and the public halls. Are not the churches more comfortable than the others? Were they not built at less cost? Are they not kept cleaner and in better repair at a less expenditure?

Ministers are another illustration. As a rule, they are among the worst paid men. They receive, on an average, much less than the wages of a skilled mechanic. There may be exceptional cases; but ministers will generally have more of the comforts and luxuries of life than many who receive larger incomes, and have more, too, to spare for hospitality and charity.

And yet in many points we must acknowledge that men are, in religious matters, not as wise as they are in worldly matters. In coming to Christ persons often offer excuses, and are hindered by obstacles which they would laugh at in the secular sphere. They will complain that they "do not feel" their sinfulness enough. If one should say, "I am sick and need a physician, and Dr. So-and-so, a very skillful man, is ready to help me without charge, but I do not realize my sickness enough to apply to him," we would all laugh at him. And yet this is the course taken by many who need, and know they need, "the balm of Gilead."

Others, again, will urge that they are good enough to belong to the church, to be saved by Christ. It is as if some one, when a physician of omniscient skill and omnipotent power were standing by, should say: "I am not well enough, have not strength enough nor health enough to let this all-powerful physician advise me." Of course not. Unless the case was a desperate one, the physician would not have left his mansion to enter the wretched hovel, and advise the sick man. The excuse, in matters of hard sense, would not pass a moment.

There are others who, after they have gone to the fountain of living water, and tasted its sweetness, draw backward. After learning that Christ freely forgives, they turn again, like the bewitched Galatians, to their own deeds, their own prayers, their own good works. It is as if men who have seen steam machinery should discard all machinery to work with the tools of their earliest ancestors. After learning of the power of God, the mercy of Christ, they betake themselves to things that can give them no help.

And there are others who trust themselves and give themselves to the Savior who will not trust him to furnish them daily bread, or give him their property. It is as if a man should hazard his life in storming a deadly breach, and yet, while putting his life in danger, should be timorous about the injury of his weapons, lest his bayonet should be bent or his musket injured. Yet this is what those do who give themselves and their eternal interests into the hands of Christ, and yet will grudge him every dollar that is needed to advance his cause.

And so we might go on; for the text, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." Religion is merely the application of the rules of the truest reason to man's spiritual interests.—*Observer*.

NOT WILLINGLY.—There is a strong consolation in these words of the weeping prophet: "He doth not afflict willingly."

The word translated "willingly" means "from His heart;" "He doth not afflict from His heart," but only and always from His hand. When His hand is lifted up against us, His heart is yearning over us with unspeakable tenderness. When Joseph "made himself strange" unto his brethren, and "spake roughly to them," his heart said, "Oh, my brothers!" So when God makes himself strange to us in the disguise of some dark providence, when he speaks roughly to us, his heart is overflowing with more than a mother's tenderness. When he says "bear ye the rod," his heart says, "How can I give thee up?"

And if we are his, can we not kiss the rod? When it falls upon us all we shall see our Father's hand at the other end of it. It is not then wielded by a tyrant, nor is it an iron rod; neither is it a dead bramble, but rather a living rose branch. Like Aaron's rod, it buds, and blossoms, and bears fruit—"the peaceable fruits of righteousness."

Are we passing under the rod today? Behold how the smiting shakes off the precious fruits! And what a beautiful variety there is, and all from one branch! There is everlasting love, and sweet peace, and meek patience, and perfect submission, and holy joy, and abiding hope—but we forbear. Time would fail us to count up all the precious fruits of our Father's rod.

GOING TO THE CITY.—There are many young men who have good homes, and abundant occupation in the country, but who are continually pestered by a burning desire to go to the large cities to make their fortunes. To all such the *Christian Age* has a word to say:

Among the hundreds of young men who visit our office from time to time for advice and assistance, there are many sad cases. Among these are those who have come to the city on false representations, expecting to step into business at once, and rise with great rapidity. They have met the traveling agents of New York houses, and those gentlemen seemed so jaunty and bright, and free from care, so full of knowledge of many worldly things, and so well acquainted with "Vanderbilt," and "Stewart," and "Astor," that the simple young man in the country has seen all city life in dreams that lay in the color of the rose. He does not know that those quick-witted young men are putting all they have in their clothes, that in the city they live in very obscure quarters, or if they have a little room in a great hotel, they have to work for their "houses" in those hotels in labors often more humiliating than waiting on the table, and more laborious than carrying baggage.

Touching Incident at the Battle of Chicamauga.

When the dying words of the patient and good express great moral courage in the darkest hours of human trouble, they ought to be published for the honor of the dead and the good of the living. It is under this earnest conviction that I am induced to give a brief but, I may add, a literal account of an incident that came under my own observation, amid the battle scenes of Chicamauga in 1864.

Some three days after that memorable event, in which so many thousands were slain by the contending armies, I was engaged with others in looking up the scattering wounded that had been overlooked by the ambulance corps, and was alone returning to camp in the evening through a thin woodland, that gradually sloped to the water's edge, when I suddenly came upon a wounded soldier sitting against a large oak, whose majestic boughs were lifted far above the smaller trees that formed a beautiful grove around it. At that instant he was gazing so intently upon some object in the west that he did not perceive me, although I approached almost near enough to touch him.

I paused and admired for a moment, for the tall, symmetrical form-wide forehead, and bright piercing eyes of the soldier, at once told me that there was something ennobling in his character. As I stepped forward, he seized my hand with a convulsive grasp, and with quivering lips of joy, exclaimed: "I am truly glad, my friend, that God has sent you at this auspicious hour; for I am mortally wounded, and I desire to tell some one that I fought a good fight, and have fell at my post. I was this minute gazing upon that setting sun for the last time; but ere the morn, I shall behold another, and brighter Son, the Son of God, who will shine through one eternal day for me."

As neither the expression of his countenance, nor the elevated tone of his voice, indicated anything like approaching death, I quickly examined his wounds, with a hope of finding some evidence to the contrary of his sad conclusion; but the passing of a large minnie ball through his entire body, was too conclusive as to the final result for me to hope to do more for the dying man, than to palliate his present suffering.

So, picking up his war-worn canteen and ragged haversack, that lay empty at his side, requested him to be patient while I would go to the camps for bread, and to the river for water, and I added that in the meantime I would notify the ambulance corps, to have him borne to some more comfortable quarters before the chill dews of the night should fall around him.

"No," said the soldier, "I cannot give my consent to deprive our almost perishing soldiers of one morsel of bread, while they thus suffering yet press on to battle and to victory; nor can I drink of that muddy stream whose waters are yet red with the gore of my fallen comrades, when I shall soon drink of that purer river upon whose vernal banks I shall sit, not as I do here to-day, in gory garments, beneath this barren oak, but in bright habiliments beneath the laden boughs of the Tree of Life, of whose fruits I shall eat, and hunger no more."

"And as to removing me to some more comfortable quarters, I am glad to inform you that ample arrangements have already been made; but my escorts from here will not be a detachment of rough soldiery, who would carry me on torturing litters to some lonely hospital of pain and suffering; but it will be a bright convoy of angels that will bear me on 'Flowery beds of Ease,' to 'an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.'"

"I fully appreciate your good inten-

tions, and must thank you for your generous sympathy, but you can do nothing more for me at present, than to lay me down upon that grassy turf, and pillow my head upon this moss-covered root."

This done, he handed me a card with his name beautifully written in his own hand, and requested me to write to his good wife to follow him, and bring with her their lovely child, to that better world, where there are no more wars, parting and suffering.

Assuring him that all that he requested would be cheerfully done, I gave him my hand for a final adieu; and as I expressed the deepest regret on leaving him to suffer through the cold night alone, his whole countenance suddenly lit up again with a radiant smile, while he exclaimed with a firm voice:

"You mistake, my friend. I am not alone, and have not been since I fell in the arms of my Redeemer here; and as he is always good company, I would be pleased if you could only spare the time from the surviving wounded to come and be with us at my final exit to-night."

Feeling deeply impressed with the rather novel manner of the invitation, I readily assented, and fully intended to return early; but unexpected business at the camps detained me until a very late hour.

It was midnight, yes, solemn, silent midnight, when the full-orbed moon had reached her highest place in the heavens, and the ghost-like shadows of the thin skirting clouds that were moving to the west, passed in slow and solemn procession at my feet, and over the ghastly dead that yet lay unburied along my dewy pathway.

I paused a moment to listen amid the solemn surroundings, but could hear nothing but the rumbling waters of the river, and the hurried shrieks of night-hawks that were assembling from adjacent forests, to hold high carnival over the carnage of battle. I could but think how many widows and orphans that perhaps then lay dreaming of the fond return of the sleeping dead around, who would awake no more to the joys of friends and home.

While thus sadly musing, I neared the spot where I had left the wounded soldier, and beheld through the dim light his noble form yet lying as I had left it.

I must confess that I approached with a slow and cautious tread of awe, for I felt that if angels ever visited suffering humanity on earth, that they were then encircled around the hallowed spot, where my deep reverence for the spiritual would not allow me to rudely invade.

I stepped forward and touched his cold hand, but it returned not the responsive grasp that had welcomed me before. I stooped low and spoke, but no answer came from the silent lips that were sealed in death. The cold sweat had mingled with the dews of night upon his noble brow; and the full blue eyes that had flashed so eloquently in life, were now half-bleared and up-turned in the pale, starry light, as if the restless spirit, wearied with the sufferings of earth, had been lost, wistfully looking out from these mortal windows to the heavenly world, into which it had then flown to its eternal rest.

In this triumphant death, unsurpassed among the most renowned of earth, has Charles Wooding, an humble private in the service of his country, left a bright example of Christian faith and fortitude that ought not only to be written on paper, but indelibly engraved upon lasting stone, that the living of other ages might read how nobly it is possible for a patriot soldier and Christian to die amid the most embarrassing circumstances that can possibly surround human life.—*Atlanta Sun.*

American Churches.

It will be remembered that Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, England, lately spent some three months traveling in the United States. On his return he told his brethren what he had seen among us, in an interesting address. He said:

Every one was aware of the plain, broad fact that there was no State-churchism in the United States. The State churches which existed in the country before the Revolution had been long since abolished. Religion was thus, as some people would say, turned adrift, homeless and penniless—for nearly all the property of the Established Church was devoted to what were called secular purposes; and, doubtless, it had done a great deal more good in those uses than it had ever done before. When this was done, religion was thrown overboard, as some would say, to sink or swim as it might. Well, it did not sink, for it found that it could swim, and it has been getting on swimmingly ever since and been sustained entirely by voluntary effort. The position of the United States was peculiarly favorable to the development of voluntary effort; but, at the same time, it must be admitted that it was such as to put a very great strain upon the voluntary principle. The area that owned the authority of the President was all but equal to the entire area of the continent of Europe; and over that vast space were scattered forty millions of people. Some eight or nine years ago the voluntary principle had built 54,000 church edifices in the United States. At that time in England State-churchism and voluntarism both possessed no more than 34,000. In the States there was accommodation for twenty millions of worshipers, while England could seat no more than half that number. Since that time there had been progress on both sides of the Atlantic. Even in the outlying Western districts and in the new settlements there was a very fair proportion of church accommodation already provided. There was an old proverb which said that if an Englishman was cast upon a desert island, his very first care would be to build an ale-house. From all that he (Mr. Brown) could hear, one of the first things to which any band of settlers applied itself in the United States was the construction of a church. Very many of the edifices in the cities were handsome, and some were really magnificent. The Sunday-school was not held in the cellar, but in spacious and cheerful rooms; and, what was best of all, cleanliness, worthy of the best days of Solomon's Temple, was the order everywhere. In the rougher places the churches were made of wood, and were sometimes moved whole from place to place when a new "location" was required. With the quantity of the church accommodation no fault could be found; and as to the quality of it, the only fault he could find was, that it was a little too ornate, and there was rather too much of luxury about it. Immense sums were spent on the construction of the churches, and the cost was cleared off with the rapidity and energy that characterized most of the movements of the Americans. The liberality with which the churches were sustained was just as surprising as the other characteristics. Pew rents were almost universal, and it was common for persons to pay as much for one sitting as was paid in England for a whole pew. Under these circumstances the Christian ministry was fairly sustained, and, on the whole, decidedly better than in this country. The provision that was made for the education of the ministry appeared to be very extensive. There were more than forty colleges in the United States, which were attended by large numbers of men preparing

for the ministry. Besides these colleges there were many theological institutions to which ministerial students who had left the colleges repaired for the farther prosecution of their studies. *Watchman and Reflector.*

Service of the Master.

Christians acknowledge Christ to be their Master, and are disposed cheerfully to obey him, but sometimes find difficulty in knowing what to do. They would work in the Lord's vineyard, but do not discover any work ready for their hands. We suggest some paths of usefulness open to them:

1. They can persuade neglecters of the sanctuary to attend it.
2. They can themselves be regularly present at the prayer-meetings of the church.
3. They can be teachers in the Sabbath-school.
4. They can converse with their impenitent neighbors and friends on the subject of religion, and endeavor to lead them to Christ.
5. They can drop an encouraging word in the ear of their pastor.
6. As Christians, they can speak often one to another on the things of the kingdom.
7. They can "visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction."
8. They can help forward the good cause of temperance, and benevolent enterprises generally.
9. They can aid some worthy young man who is just commencing business.
10. They can imitate Christ and show in their daily deportment what Christ wishes them to be. It is the best preaching in the world.
11. They can subscribe and pay for several copies of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, and send them to some poor families who can not afford to take the paper.

In these ways—not to mention others—can they acceptably serve Him whose professed friends they are, and be blessings in their day and generation.

WAGES IN EUROPE.—After reading such statements as the following, the wonder is, not that emigration is not more rapid, but that so many people in European countries manage to scrape enough money together with which to seek more profitable fields of labor:

Sixty cents a day is considered good wages for a working man in any of the European countries, except Great Britain, where the wages are somewhat higher. In the Tyrol silk region and in Italy, they often do not get more than ten cents. In the country in Germany ten cents is the common pay. Women there often get but five cents. In Sweden, men often work from four o'clock in the morning till nine in the evening, and do not get any more. During the late war many poor women in Berlin were hired to knit stockings for the soldiers for five cents. The profits of the poor who keep petty shops, sell trinkets in the streets, or act as cutlers, do not average more than three or four per cent. Barbers in Berlin, since the raising of their prices, get five cents for hair cutting, and two-and-a-half cents for shaving. Servants at hotels get from three to eight dollars a month. Servant girls in private families often get but ten dollars a year. Sometimes these classes cannot get work at any price.

Some idea of the variety of colors capable of being produced in the manufacture of fine leather can be formed from the fact that, at the Great Exposition in Austria, Messrs. A. H. Suiss & Son had in their case 483 different colors and shades of sheep and goat-skins, arranged in the shape of a rainbow.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 28, 1874.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

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

To SUBSCRIBERS.—The date on the address of your paper indicates the time your subscription expires. We cannot supply back numbers. If you desire your paper continued without missing any numbers, inform us two or three weeks previous to the expiration of your time.

In ordering a change of address, be particular to give both postoffices.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The names of responsible parties must accompany documents, of whatever character, for publication; otherwise, they are cast aside.

We cannot return rejected manuscripts.

We wish to remind our subscribers that the subscription to the *ADVOCATE* is \$2 per year in coin, and not in currency, as many seem to think. In a list of several thousand subscribers the difference amounts to a nice little sum in favor of the *ADVOCATE* if paid in coin, which we hope in future everyone will do, or pay the equivalent in currency, say \$2.25. A few cents will make no difference to the subscribers, but long columns of these cents make a considerable total, and it is more equitable that many should bear it than that the *ADVOCATE* should lose it all. We flatter ourselves that we give you a good paper, and we want your hearty co-operation to carry on the good work, not only by subscribing and sending the full amount of subscription, but let everyone say to friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Go thou and do likewise." And please bear in mind when ordering your paper that our terms are *payment in advance*, and we hope that in every possible way you will aid us to put the resolution in positive action.

The *ADVOCATE* bears the tidings of salvation to many who are deprived of church privileges. We have heard of "what good things" it has done for some, and we hope, by the grace of God, to make it a power of conviction unto many. The outspread of the glorious gospel of peace is a noble, a holy work. We can work with a hearty zeal for a political reformation, but let us strike at the root of the evil, and work for a reformation that will shed a benign influence over powers and principalities, and direct for good the eternal destiny of man. Then, help us not in resolutions, but with action and with money.

It is estimated that the Methodists in the world number 3,600,000 souls, with 19,000 ministers engaged in the regular work and 58,000 local preachers. The Sunday-school scholars are put down at 3,000,000. When John Wesley was excluded from the pulpits of the church which had authorized him to preach, those who saw only a bigot or a fanatic in that earnest man little dreamed of history which would grow out of his labors. If the Methodists of the present day use aright their opportunities the present results will be only the first fruits of the harvest.

THE THOUGHTS.

DIFFERENT MEN have different moral standards. One man's standard is attained when he refrains from injuring another in property, person and character. Another's standard is reached by the additional item of controlling his words; and yet another adds the item of charitableness, in the sense of alms-giving and assistance. But none of these have thought of God as the great object of reverence, obedience and love. They think they have done enough in this direction if they are decently neutral—if they, so to speak, let God, and his Book, and his people alone. Few, we take it, unless decidedly religious, regard the moral character of their thoughts—they see no harm in thought. It is just here the gospel reveals its profounder and more spiritual character. The "Word of God is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." The kingdom of God is within us if we have it at all; for it consists not in "meats and drinks"—in outward things; it is not of this material and temporal "world," for God is a spirit and seeketh such to worship him, and they that worship him must worship in spirit and truth.

But why is the character of our thoughts matter of such grave importance? The Great Teacher answers this question thus: "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornication, thefts, false witness, and blasphemies. Again: "A good man out of the good treasury of the heart bringeth forth good things." All words, true or false, all acts, virtuous or vile, are but spoken or acted thoughts. Sin, all sin, is first committed in the heart. All blasphemies, all murders, all lies, all thefts, all impurities originate in the heart, and are cherished there a greater or less period of time. Often in moments of passion the time is short between the conception and the birth of a thought; but however short it is, the thought is always conceived before it is born into action. Evil thoughts arise in the heart, and instead of asking the All-powerful to cast out these devils of the mind, we cherish them, and fondle them, until we cease to revolt at their hideousness and criminality. Then it is but an easy step to proceed to overt acts of wrong.

A little seed may germinate and in time produce a poisonous plant or vine, whose mortal fruit may bring death to many. The fang of the serpent may be no larger than a needle's point, the fatal virus may not be more in bulk than a grain of sand, but it carries a fiery and fatal inflammation to the body's utmost limit, and hurries to the grave. How small is the spark that may kindle a wide-spread and disastrous conflagration! So these thoughts of evil, unseen, minute and obscure, may burst forth in terrible ruin.

All the long train of crimes and woes with which history is crowded are but the outcroppings of evil thoughts.

Any system of morals or religion which does not reach the thoughts, and contemplate their purification and control, is radically defective. All reformations, all moral progress must begin

with the heart. No filtering or cleansing that confines itself to the stream will be of any avail so long as the fountain itself is impure. We must begin there if we do any thorough and valuable work. Little can be done by fumigation to neutralize the miasm of an infected locality so long as the local poison remains and the fatal exhalations continue. The cause must be reached before the sanitary condition can be permanently improved.

INFLEXIBLE PURPOSE.

IN every laudable pursuit of life there are certain elements of character which, if brought into active exercise, always insure success. Industry and economy, sooner or later, will be rewarded with temporal prosperity. Constant thought and diligent application on the part of the student will conduct him successfully to the goal of his aspirations. In the Christian life, a firm and unfaltering trust in God, coupled with an inflexible purpose, will lead the child of immortality safely into the land of eternal love, and crown him with an "abundant entrance." An inflexible purpose!—what power can stay it in its onward course? What barrier, short of an omnipotent decree, can say to it, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther?" Like Truth, if crushed to earth, it rises again. It is not the sport of fluctuating circumstances, nor does it depend for success upon taking "the tide in the affairs of men at the flood," but it controls all external circumstances and creates its own tides.

A man of inflexible purpose is distinguished especially from two other classes. There is the purposeless man. He drifts with the current like the driftwood of the ocean. He sees behind him eternity, and before him eternity, and all around him an eternity of power, under whose control he is held by an irresistible grasp. Hence he aims at nothing, and makes a successful shot; or he launches his boat out upon the great ocean of life and glides along with the current, until, like a ship, when once it gets on the curve of the Niagara Falls, soon sinks into a trackless tomb "unwept, unhonored, and unsung." There is another class of men that reach the same destiny, but by a different route. It is the many-purposed class. A man of this kind grasps after everything and loses all. To-day his heart is fired with an ambition for fame; to-morrow the elegancies of the world fascinate his gaze; and the next day his aspirations reach out for the Christian's crown of unfading glory; perhaps on the next day he stretches "his arms as wide as the seas" in order to grasp in fame, wealth and virtue, and he finds that he is hugging to his bosom nothing but the viewless air. Unlike either of these classes, the man of one inflexible purpose fixes his eye upon one mark and keeps it there. He makes all things else subservient to this ultimate aim. While the waves of circumstances may waft a hero upon the shore of military honor or national distinction, the chances are that it will waft him back again; but the man of one purpose reaches his goal in spite of storm and wave, and when he has

reached it, he keeps it in spite of adverse tides. When Lord Bacon was a boy he formed an inflexible purpose to become Lord Chancellor of England before he died. He lived to enjoy the success of his purpose. Very truly has the poet said:

"The man who seeks one thing in life, and but one,
May hope to achieve it before life be done;
But he who seeks all things, wherever he goes,
Only reaps from the hopes which around him
he sows
A harvest of barren regrets."

This quality of character is especially necessary in the Christian course. When a man resolves to walk in the footsteps of the "Son of God," hell moves beneath to obstruct his progress; the world throws around him its bewitching enchantments and sings to him its song of ease, and even his own heart unites with the world and the Devil to enfeeble his resolve. With such an array of opposition nothing but an inflexible purpose, based upon the grace of God, will command the victory. But with this he will be able to ward off the missiles of hell, turn a deaf ear to the siren voice of the world, and bring his own heart under the peaceful sway of the sovereign love of God.

THE WAY OUR SERVANTS SPEND OUR MONEY.—The extravagance is not all in the cabinet department. Some one has been peeping at the accounts of Congress and the committee-room. He has found that the Senate spent, during the last fiscal year, \$9000 for "horses and carryalls," \$8000 for folding documents and materials, and \$9047.42, or \$122.27 each, for stationery and newspapers furnished Senators. The Senators are supposed also to have needed, and used, personally, 348,900 envelopes, and 96,200 envelopes as members of committees, making 445,100 in all, or 6014 for each Senator. Of writing paper they had altogether 736½ reams, or 200 quires to each member; also 334 knives and 209 pairs of scissors, 39,360 steel pens, besides quill, gold, and rubber pens, lead-pencils, 219 inkstands, and one gold tooth-pick. Then comes a bill for thirteen visiting card plates, 304 packs of printed and plain visiting cards, and 126 pocket-books, all furnished to committees. A committee has no possible use for either of these articles. These accounts represent the year of a short session.—*Exchange*.

What is the remedy for this waste of our money? There is but one remedy: elect honest men to office; vote for men rather than for partisans who make loud professions of devotion to great principles. What are principles in the hands of dishonest men? Mere ropes of sand. Vote for no man, no matter what he professes, unless you have reason to believe him honest.

BISHOP HENNESSY, of Kansas, has prohibited dancing at Catholic fairs and festivals within that diocese. He says that hereafter churches will be built without dancing. We commend this suggestion to Protestants generally and specially.

NEW YORK has answered the appeal in behalf of the families of Prof. Pronier and Carasco, the two preachers who were lost on the *Ville Du Havre*, by raising \$4000.

THERE will soon be four weekly mails with England, and two with Germany. The nations are drawing into closer bonds.

THE CHURCH—VISIBLE.
NUMBER ONE.

THERE is no specific definition given to the church in the New Testament, though there are many titles applied to it, each of which, we suppose, describes some one of its various aspects.

We shall in this article consider the church as a visible organization, as it strikes the eye of the student of history. In its circumscribed and conservative form, as it appeared in its Patriarchal and Mosaic developments, it is an institution as old as man. In its last and glorious manifestation, as the Christian church, it extends from the days of the Imperial Cæsars to our time, and inspiration tells us it shall last to the end of time. As it strikes the eye of the geographer and tourist, who circumnavigates the globe, it is a vast and powerful organization—small and feeble in its origin, but spreading and growing until on this continent it has spread from Labrador to Patagonia—all over Europe, and is now rapidly spreading, sending out and thickly planting colonies in Asia, Africa, Australia, and the isles of the sea.

It is interesting to contemplate the church as older than the most ancient and renowned historic empires; as greater in its population, wider in its extent, than any of the kingdoms of the children of men. It is an impressive spectacle to contemplate the church's imperishable stability—a kingdom unshaken by revolutions, unravaged by war, and unwasted by time; while all around her are the ruins of mighty kingdoms that have fallen into decay, and perished forever. It is interesting to contemplate the magnificent structures with which the church has beautified the cities, as the mistress and conservatrix of the arts that refine and civilize; and the multitude of the noble institutions for the promotion of learning and the dispensation of charity which her busy and generous hands have reared in a hundred lands.

It is a noble and instructive exercise to read the biographies of the illustrious men who have been the product and servants of the church; her scholars and philologists, who have translated the Bible into more languages than any and all other books; her philosophers, who have grappled with the loftiest, profoundest and sublimest themes of human thought; her scholars, whose great thoughts are embalmed in imperishable books; her poets, who have sung the noblest songs; her orators, who have been sons of thunder, sons of consolation, and eloquent and mighty in the scriptures; her grand reformers, like Paul, Huss, Luther, Knox, and Wesley, who nobly dared poverty, cruelty, and scorn, not counting their lives dear unto themselves.

The visible church, in so far as it holds to the cardinal doctrines of our holy religion, is a grand whole, with many subdivisions. It is like a vast and venerable tree that has weathered and defied the storms of many centuries. It is "rooted and grounded" in the Word of God. The noble trunk has branched out into many arms. It lifts its fadeless boughs to heaven, and is reaching its living arms around the world; or it may be compared to ancient Israel—one great host, with va-

rious names, and camps, and banners, but feeding on the same manna, and shaded, illuminated, and guided by the Divine pillar of cloud.

The visible church has her written symbols of faith, her sacraments and liturgies as she holds them in her confessions, her prayer-books and disciplines. Those who subscribe to her doctrines, who receive her sacraments and conform to her liturgies, and avoid outward immoralities, are regarded as members of the church. But it does not follow that all such have been pardoned and regenerated, or are members of the church spiritual. To practically apply our article as we consider the various aspects of the church, it may be well for us who are members of the church visible to ask, "Have we gone on from these outward and visible things to know the Lord? or are we yet but in the deadness of the letter, having no part or lot in Christ?" This is a question the importance of which to us, as individuals, can not be exaggerated.

If, then, any of us have lingered in the porch of that spiritual temple "not made with hands," let us tarry no longer, but arise and enter into the spiritual courts of the Lord's house. Short of this, all is vain—but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

At a late meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Sir Bartte Frere stated that the growth of the Christian church in India for a number of years past has exceeded anything recorded of the primitive church. He claimed that the power of Christianity was far more potent at the present day than it ever has been. The high official position held by this witness in India, and his thorough knowledge of the condition of that land, give special importance to his testimony.

It is hardly a generation since the missionary work was considered chimerical, not only by sceptics, but by many very sincere members of the church. The wit of Sydney Smith was turned against those devoted men, and the caricatures of Dickens found appreciative readers among many who never doubted the authority of Him who said, "Go, preach my gospel to every creature." The hundreds of thousands of converts won every year from the darkened habitations of cruelty, is the final answer to the wit and worldly wisdom of those who saw only a handful of missionaries seeking to dissipate the dense cloud of ignorance which had for ages hung over heathen lands. God has honored his work. The Savior has made good the promise that accompanied the great commission, and the churches planted and prospering on the shores of every heathen land are at once an answer to infidelity, and an incentive to the earnest Christian.

No church can now afford to remain idle while the whitening harvest field is being opened in all lands. To the question; "Why stand ye all the day idle?" none can reply: "No man hath hired us!" The Savior, from Mt. Olivet, points to the vineyard, and says to all: "Go, work."

READ the communication of Rev. E. D. Pitts, on fifth page.

"SUCH AS I HAVE."

OUR endowments are various, and we must contribute of such resources as we have to the common sum of good. Perhaps you cannot write poetry; but few indeed can; versifiers and rhymers are easy to find, but poets are like angel visits. But you can write decent prose, or, at least, you can learn to do so; then say something that will instruct, admonish, or comfort some one. "You are not an orator;" not many are; but you may talk plain wisdom in plain words, and help some struggling soul to better resources, and to a purer and a higher life. "Your lamp is small." May be so; but you admit that you have a lamp, and have it, doubtless, to let its light shine. See to it that you keep it trimmed, and that, according to ability, you help to illumine the way to God.

"I am poor;" most men are; but Peter and John were so too—no gold, no silver, but they did not refuse to do anything; no, but said: "Such as we have, give we unto thee." A little thing may help—a smile of sympathy, a word of kindness, may cheer a struggler almost ready to despair. Hope and despair, doubt and belief, seem sometimes almost evenly balanced in the soul. Then it is a breath of favor, a little touch of encouragement, may give the preponderance in the right direction, and a life may be redeemed, a soul may be saved. The widow had but two mites, but she gave them, and the Lord saw and blessed the deed. A cup of cold water given in the Master's name, shall not lose its reward.

BISHOP COXE, of Western New York, preached the sermon at the consecration of Rev. John F. Spaulding, D.D., as Missionary Bishop of Colorado, December 31, at Erie, Pa. He denounced with emphasis any co-operation with Evangelical Alliances of any kind, declaring that it was simply varnishing over the sins of schism. Bishop Coxe is the son of the well-known Rev. Samuel H. Coxe, D.D. After the son had assumed the robes of a minister, the father was discussing with him his high church notions, and at length asked the question: "My son, do you regard me, after my long period of service in the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, a minister of the gospel?" To this the son replied: "Father, I look upon you as a Christian, but can not regard you as a minister of the gospel." On which the irate father exclaimed: "May the Lord in his mercy forgive me for ever having begotten such a fool!" The old gentleman was candid, if not complimentary.

THE *Jewish Messenger* is discussing the wisdom of abolishing choirs, and adopting congregational singing. We have long been satisfied that a great deal of good sense and good religion are needed to enable a congregation to get along with a choir, and that just about as much, and sometimes more, is needed to enable the congregation to survive the absence of good singing, which very frequently is found where no choirs exist.

METHODIST DIVINITY NOT SICK.

"WHEN the Rev. Jesse Lee, the father of Methodism in New England, was asked why there were no doctors of divinity in his denomination, he promptly replied, 'Because our divinity is not sick.'"

Why, then, have our Methodist brethren so many doctors of divinity these days? Is it because their divinity has become diseased? Wonder if he would recognize and approve the many changes that have been made in the Book of Discipline since his day? It has been *doctored* wonderfully since then; and if it was then sound and well, it has grown sick since, or there has certainly been a great deal of medical skill wasted. Have the doctors an apology?

This extract is from the *Messenger*, a new Baptist paper published at Paris, Texas. The editor, we take it, is a little *new*, too, in some directions, or he would not have attempted to use Jesse Lee's wit (who *was* a wit) at the expense of Methodist "divinity."

If the *Messenger's* reading had not been as defective as its wit is weak, it would have known that Methodist "divinity" has not been "doctored," but that the "twenty-five articles" constituting the symbols of the Methodist creed are the same that they were in 1784, when the Methodist Episcopal Church in America was organized. There have been various ecclesiastical and economic changes to meet the exigences of new times and circumstances—such changes as the church in all ages has made, and, if she is wise, will continue to make. Our "divinity" is not sick; its sanitary condition was never better, or the prospect of its longevity more hopeful, than just now. We suspect that wit is not the forte of the *Messenger*, and would modestly suggest that if it must needs go forth to battle, it had better not attempt to wear Saul's armor. Our Baptist brethren have many "doctors," not, as we suppose, because their "divinity is sick," but because they have in the ranks of their ministry many able and cultivated men, who justly merit and worthily wear the title of "doctor." Are you satisfied with the "apology?"

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, New York, of which Rev. Dr. Adams is pastor, observed watch-night this year, as it has for several years past. Thus it is, while many of the good old usages of Methodism are being forgotten by the present generation of Methodists, other branches of the evangelical church are taking them up and sharing the rich benefits which so clearly marked the early days of Methodism. Would it not be well for many of our congregations to inquire after the "old ways?"

UNION prayer-meetings were held, a few weeks since, at St. Louis. Bishop Marvin conducted the services on Tuesday, Bishop Bowman on Wednesday, and ministers of other denominations led the services at the subsequent meetings.

WHILE a large audience in Buffalo, composed of Germans, were enjoying a Christmas concert, a scamp gave the alarm of fire, and in the rush which followed, a number were seriously injured.

The Sunday-School.

PICK up the minutes, young folks, says Professor Tryall, for they are excellent pickings.

How now, Professor, do you mean to give us a lecture?

Not to-day, for Dr. Beetle I see claims that. But I was thinking of a boy who always found time to do everything. "Why, you see," said the little fellow, "I pick up the minutes, and they are first-rate pickings." So they are. There was a little errand boy in London, Nutcrackers, who learned Greek while waiting for parcels, and continued to make such good use of the minutes he saved that he became a learned man. Pick up the minutes and then use them well.

And it is very true, remarks quiet Mr. Civil, that no one else can pick them up for us. The Professor has reminded me of a little story called

"GO" AND "COME."

"An indolent gentleman had an estate which became involved in debt. So he sold half and let the remainder to an industrious farmer for twenty years. About the end of his term the farmer called to pay his rent, and asked the owner if he would sell his farm.

"Will you buy it?" asked the owner, surprised.

"Yes, if we can agree about the price."

"That is exceedingly strange," said the gentleman. "Pray tell me how it happens that while I could not live on twice as much land, for which I paid no rent, you are regularly paying me for your farm, and are able in a few years to purchase it?"

"The reason is plain," said the farmer; you sat still and said, *Go*; I got up and said, *Come*. You lay in bed and enjoyed your estate; I rose in the morning and minded my business."

That man must have felt that laziness was a bad bargain.

Probably he did, interrupts Mr. Civil. But I can tell the children of worse bargains than that.

BAD BARGAINS.

"Once a Sabbath-school teacher remarked that he who buys the truth makes a good bargain, and inquired if any scholar recollected an instance in Scripture of a bad bargain.

"I do," replied a boy; "Esau made a bad bargain when he sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage."

"A second said, 'Judas made a bad bargain when he sold his Lord for thirty pieces of silver.'

"A third boy observed, 'Our Lord tells us that he makes a bad bargain who, to gain the whole world, loses his own soul.'"

Those are bargains which it would pay no man to make. Dr. Beetle is plainly growing impatient. Children, are you ready to listen?

Here is a story, says the Doctor, and it is a very pretty one, of a horse and a boy.

A HORSE AND HIS LITTLE FRIEND.

"On a small farm in France was a young horse, whose temper was so untractable that all attempts at taming him failed. The farmer would have parted with him but for his youngest child, a boy about six years old, to whom the animal showed a great liking. He would come to his young friend and receive food from his hand. He seemed pleased to have his shaggy neck patted by the little fellow. One day all the family were out in the fields, excepting the mother, who, being busy in the house, left the child playing in the yard, when he fell into a pond, and would have been drowned but for the timely aid of his friend, the horse. The animal happened to be loose in the stable, and hearing the familiar voice came out at a trot. Seeing the child struggling in the water,

he seized him by his garment, and drew him out at the very moment the mother came to look after him."

So the horse saved the little fellow's life. Now, I am reminded of how a chamois once saved her young. The chamois lived among the high mountains of Switzerland. It is not unlike a goat in appearance and is a very fast runner.

THE HUNTER AND THE CHAMOIS.

"The chamois has the greatest affection for her young, and when they are in danger she shows wonderful sagacity in planning means for their escape.

"A Swiss hunter, while pursuing his dangerous sport, observed a mother-chamois and her two kids on a rock above him. They were sporting by her side, leaping here and there around her.

"The hunter, climbing the rock, drew near, intending, if possible, to take one of the kids alive. No sooner did the mother-chamois see him than, dashing at him furiously with her horns, she tried to hurl him down the cliff. The hunter drove her off, fearing to fire, lest the young ones should take to flight."

"He knew that there was a deep chasm beyond, by which he believed the escape of the animals to be cut off. What was his surprise, therefore, when he saw the old chamois form with her body a bridge across the chasm, which she could just span by stretching out her fore and hind legs! As soon as she had done this, she called on her young ones; and they sprang, one at a time, on her back, and reached the other side in safety. She sprang across after them, and was soon beyond the reach of the hunter's bullets."

The Seed.

Jesus sows his seed every day in our hearts. He speaks to us by our parents, by our books, and in other ways. He says to us quietly in our hearts, "Be kind to your brothers and sisters; obey your father and mother; get your lessons well; do not be greedy; never tell a lie."

These little messengers are his seeds that he sows in our hearts. But some children will not listen to him; they make their hearts hard like a pavement or like a hard road, so that the seed cannot sink in. So there lies the message idle, till some game or some work drives it out of their minds, and so the message is gone before they have thought about it. These children are like the gravel-walk.

Some children think a little, but not enough. They hear Jesus saying, "Do not be selfish, do not be ill-tempered," and they say at once, "I will do as Jesus tells me." But then presently they find it very hard to give up their toys and pleasures for others, and sometimes they are laughed at by their school-fellows for not doing like the rest. Then, just as the sun scorches up the seeds, in the same way the laughter makes all their good resolutions wither. These children are like the earth where there was not much mould.

Other children are not so forgetful. They remember what Jesus says to them, and think of it, but they think more of other things. Their games and pleasures interest them much more than the messages of Jesus. They hear a good voice saying, "Obey your father and mother," but they hear a bad voice saying, "It is pleasant to do as we like," and the bad voice is louder than the good voice. So by degrees their good thoughts are conquered by their bad thoughts, and become weak and weaker; and when the time comes that the good thoughts should bring forth the fruit of good deeds, the good thoughts are dead. These children are like the earth filled with weeds.

But some children hear what Jesus

says, and remember it and think often of it, and try to obey his messages; and they do what is right and good, and Jesus is pleased with them. These children are like the good earth.

I want you to be like these good children. Do not be careless or forgetful when you read the little stories that I tell you, but remember them, and think often of them.—*Parables for Children.*

Being His Own Pilot.

A bright boy who loved the sea entered on a sailor's life when very young. He rose to quick promotion, and, while quite a young man, was made the master of a ship. One day a passenger spoke to him upon the voyage, and asked if he would anchor off a certain headland, supposing he should anchor there, and telegraph for a pilot to take the vessel into port.

"Anchor! no, not I. I mean to be in dock with the morning tide."

"I thought perhaps you would signal for a pilot."

"I am my own pilot," was the curt reply.

Intent upon reaching port by morning, he took a narrow channel to save distance. Old, bronzed, gray-headed seamen turned their faces to the sky, which boded squally weather, and shook their heads. Cautious passengers went to the captain and besought him to take a wider course; but he only laughed at their fears, and repeated the promise to be in dock at daybreak. He was ashore before daybreak.

We need not pause to dramatize a storm at sea—the alarm of breakers shouted hoarsely through the wind, and the wild orders to get the life-boats manned. Enough to say that the captain was ashore earlier than he promised, tossed sportively upon some weedy beach, a dead thing that the waves were weary of, a toy that the tempest was tired of playing with, and his queenly ship and costly freight were scattered over the surfy acres of an angry sea. How was this? The glory of that young man was his strength; but he was his own pilot. His own pilot! There was his blunder—fatal, suicidal blunder.

O, young men, beware of being your own pilots. Take the true and able Pilot on board, who can stride upon those waves, who can speak, "Peace, be still," to that rough Boreas, so that, "with Christ in the vessel, you may smile at the storm." To be emptied of self, that is your need. Send a message to heaven for help. Telegraph for a pilot. You will not ask in vain.

THE LORD BLESS MY PENNIES. A little girl six years old was desirous of putting her pennies into the missionary box with others. When saying her evening prayers at her papa's knee she hesitated a moment, and then added, "Lord, bless my two pennies for Jesus' sake. Amen." After the child had gone to bed, her father asked his wife, "What made Gracie say that?" "She has prayed thus every night since giving her pennies to the missionary box," was the mother's reply. Do you, dear young reader, pray "God bless my pennies" when you give your mite to some ragged school? If not, pray earnestly for the blessing, and you will soon find that prayer will do more than your pennies.

"ASK, AND YE SHALL RECEIVE." "Papa, why must we ask God for what we want? Don't God know everything? Don't he know what we want? Then why don't he just give it to us without waiting for us to tell him?"

PAPA'S ANSWER.

I know a little boy three years old who has a very bad habit. He expects people to do everything for him

without being asked. Let me tell you how it works. At the dinner-table this boy will sometimes begin to fret without speaking a word, as if he was a kitten and not a little boy able to say *please*. At other times he will throw out his arms or stretch out his tin plate toward the dish of food. When bedtime comes, and his darling sister has a cup of nice new milk, instead of saying, "Please give me a cup of milk," sometimes this boy will begin to fret; and I have known him to cry a long time when nobody knew what he wanted.

Now, this boy's papa and mamma are continually giving him a great many things which he does not ask for, but at other times they expect him to ask for what he wants, and sometimes when they know what he wishes, do not think it right to encourage his habit, but say, "Ask for what you want, and if it be best, you shall have it."

Just so God, our Heavenly Father, gives a thousand blessings before we ask him, and yet says to each of us, "Ask for what you want, and if it be best, you shall have it. Ask, and ye shall receive."

LOCAL ASSOCIATION.—The power of local association is so important; it is extremely to be desired that children grow familiar with the very page of the Bible where all its choicest words are to be found. There is nothing superstitious about this; it is simply making use of a principle of our nature which likes a peg for every hat, a place for every thought. The present system of lessons we most heartily approve of; our lesson papers are useful—at home; in the class they are a nuisance and mischievous. They make the lessons appear too fragmentary. As soon as the lesson is over they are torn and dropped like any faded leaf. They are useful in preparing for the lesson; but they should be left at home. Every child should have a Bible, at least a Testament, and it should be his own; and it should be one printed in such fair type as to be a standing invitation to the eye to seek for it and read it. Besides, how shall the class look out and read aloud the "reference" verses so helpful to the explanation, if they have only the "lesson leaves with them?"—*Advance.*

ATTEMPTING TOO MUCH.—One of the first duties of a superintendent is to see to it that he has capable and diligent assistants. Without these, it will hardly be possible for him to attend to his own department efficiently. On this point the *S. S. Helper* remarks:

Here is a devoted superintendent who does enough alone to make the school a success; but it is not. What is the matter? This: He tries to do everything himself. The school is noisy; but he is taking the roll of the school, and cannot stop for that. There is a class in trouble, but he does not know it; he is gathering the names for the next concert. A teacher is discouraged—she needs help; a word of suggestion or encouragement, or a talk to the class, would restore her hope and save to the school a good teacher, who would otherwise become disheartened and at last leave the school, and the class would be broken up. The trouble is, he is doing what his assistants can and ought to do. Let them do this, and he could be looking to these matters of greater moment.

SMALL THINGS.—The little which you may do for those about you will fall back upon your heart as the summer dews fall upon the vineyards. What if it is nothing but a kind word to a schoolboy crying in the street; it dries his tears, and the aching heart grows light and glad again. Who knows what cloud of darkness one kind word may dispel?

Boys and Girls.

John's Bargain.

"I don't like you at all, Madie Royal. You are a real naughty little girl, and I won't play with you any more—so!"

Madie looked very much grieved, and began to cry. Mr. Royal was sitting at his desk writing, but at John's emphatic words, he glanced up, and said to his son, in a very grave voice: "John, come here."

"I was just going out in the kitchen," stammered John, coloring. "I want to speak to Kitty."

"But I wish to speak to you," said Mr. Royal. So John came slowly up to the desk, with the look of a culprit on his face.

"What, sir?"

"I want to know how much you will take for your share in Madie?"

John looked surprised.

"I don't know what you mean," he said.

"Why," exclaimed his father, "since you have done playing with Madie, I would like to buy your share in her—or your right to her. Now you may set your own price. How much shall I give you for her?"

"How much money, do you mean, papa?"

"Yes."

"I guess I'll sell her for fifty dollars," said John, after a few moments' reflection. "Yes I will—fifty dollars."

"Very well; that is quite reasonable," said Mr. Royal. "Now you must remember that as I was going to buy all your right to Madie you have nothing more to do with her. You must not kiss her, or speak to her, or play with her any more. She is your mamma's little girl and mine, not yours at all. It is a bargain, is it John?"

"Can't I kiss her good night, when we go to bed?"

"No."

"Can't we go out doors together?" John's voice began to sound a little unsteady. "You know our garden, papa?"

"You will have to make another somewhere else. I will find you a place. You must not work in the same garden any more."

"I shall have to lead her to school, papa; she will get lost if I don't, just as sure as anything."

"I will attend to that, John. You will have to go to school by yourself. Is the bargain made?"

"Y-e-s, sir—I suppose so," and John cast a doubtful look at Madie, who stood close by, with a doll in her arms, and tears on her long eyelashes.

"Very well," said Mr. Royal "When you want the money, you can ask for it. You may go now."

"I know what I mean to buy," thought John, running to the other end of the room, and sitting down on the broad, cushioned window seat. "I'll buy a pony and a saddle, and a gold watch, and a sail boat, and lots of other things that I've been wanting ever since I was a little boy."

The idea of these splendid acquisitions was so pleasant, that he wanted to share it with some one, so he cried out.

"Oh, Madie, you come here, and I'll tell you what I'm going to buy with my fifty dollars."

"Stop, stop," cried papa; "have you forgotten so soon that you have no right to speak to Madie? She doesn't belong to you at all."

A cloud came over John's face, and he sat very still for a long time, thinking, and by and by two or three tears fell. Madie and he had played together ever since he could remember—such a long, long time; and she was the only little sister he had in the world: a real tease sometimes, to be sure, but then how could he get along without her? He looked slyly out from behind the window curtains to see what she was doing.

How pretty she looked, sitting beside her father, with a book of colored pictures opened before her, and her sunny curls falling over her rosy cheeks and white neck! Wasn't she better than a sail boat, or a gold watch, or even a pony? "Yes, indeed, a thousand million times," thought John; "and yet I've gone and sold her for fifty dollars, and I almost know that papa won't take it back 'cause it was a regular bargain. Oh dear, dear!"

Here the tears began to flow faster and faster, and presently a choking little sob attracted Mr. Royal's attention. Then another and another, and then John jumped down from the window seat, and running up to the desk, hid his face on his father's arm, and burst into such a passion of tears that Madie was frightened and began to cry too.

"Why, what is the matter, my son?" asked Mr. Royal, kindly.

"I—I—I—don't wa-want to—to—sell my right to Madie," answered John, as well as he could for weeping. "Why—not for fifty dollars?" asked papa.

"Oh, no," said John; "no indeed, not for fifty million. Will you let me have her back again, please, dear papa? and I don't believe I'll ever be so naughty and cross again as long as I live."

"Very well," said Mr. Royal, smiling. "Since you wish it so much, I will give up my part of the bargain, and you may have your little sister back again, and I hope you will think another time when you are tempted to speak to her as you did today, how you would feel not to have Madie at all."

"I guess I shall," said John, giving her a good hug and kiss. "I love you, Madie."

"So do I you," said Madie, returning the caress. "Now let's go out in our garden, John."

So away they ran, hand in hand, as merry as the birds that were singing up among the boughs of the old butternut tree.—From "Little Madie."

Some time ago a London merchant wanted a boy in his workhouse. Two were recommended to him. The first boy walked into the counting-house keeping his cap on his head, which is not very polite.

In answer to several questions, the boy abruptly answered, "Yes," or "No."

The second boy made a polite bow when he entered, and when asked a question, replied with "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," etc.

The first boy was the stronger, and was, therefore, better able to carry more parcels about than the other.

Yet, did the merchant select this one? Oh, no! The boy who took off his cap got the situation.

The best cure for dirt is water-cure.

A blacksmith is always striking for wages.

Men of means are often the meanest of men.

Men dream of courtship, but in wedlock wake.

Sam, why am de hogs de most intelligent folks in the world? Because dey nose eberything.

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

Which is the oldest, Miss Antiquity, old Aunty Diluvian, Miss Ann Terior, Miss Ancestor, Miss Ann T. Mundane or Miss Ann T. Cedent?

Several Irishmen were disputing one day upon their own best points, when one said in an aggressive manner: "Faith, and I'm a brick." "And, in-dade," said the other, "I'm a brick-layer," and felled the first speaker to the ground.

Church Notices.

Austin District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. Philpott, 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.

G. 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 Sabinal, 4th Sunday in March. A. A. KILLOUGH, P. E.

San Marcos District.

The following are the district stewards: Don. A. T. Woods, Samuel K. Kone, J. G. Wiley, W. H. H. Carpenter, J. N. Jones, Hugh Clark, J. J. Young, W. 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. W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

Marshall District.

FIRST ROUND. Henderson and Bellview, at Hickory Grove 1st Sunday in February. Harrison cir., at Wood Lawn, 2d Sunday in February. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Beaumont District.

FIRST ROUND. Newton, at Wilson's chapel, 2d Sunday in February. Jasper, at Jasper, 3d Sunday in February. Woodville, at Cherokee, 4th Sunday in February. Village Creek, 1st Sunday in March. Liberty and Wallisville, at Liberty, 2d Sunday in March. F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

Waco District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. Bosqueville, at —, March 7, 8. District steward, please meet at Waco, February 14, 1874. W. G. VEAL, P. E.

My address is care Alford, Miller & Veal, Galveston, Texas.

Palestine District.

FIRST ROUND. Rusk and Hawk's, at Rusk, Feb. 7, 8. Tyler cir., at Pleasant Retreat, Feb. 14, 15. Rusk cir., at Shiloh, Feb. 21, 22. Athens cir., at Athens, March 7, 8.

Assessments of conference and bishops' fund for 1874-5. Apportioned as follows: Tyler station.....\$55 00 Palestine station..... 50 00 Rusk and Hawk station..... 35 00 Larissa circuit..... 45 00 Athens circuit..... 45 00 Tyler circuit..... 40 00 Kickapoo circuit..... 40 00 Rock circuit..... 40 00 Total.....\$350 00 JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

Beaumont District.

FIRST ROUND. Beaumont, at Beaumont, 1st Sunday in February. Newton, at Wilson's chapel, 2d Sunday in February. Jasper, at Jasper, 3d Sunday in February. Woodville, at Cherokee, 4th Sunday in February. Village Creek, 1st Sunday in March. Liberty and Wallisville, at Liberty, 2d Sunday in March. F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FIRST ROUND. Granberry sta., 1st Sabbath in February. Aeton cir., at Aeton, 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. Jackboro sta., 3d Sabbath in March. Cartersville 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. HINES, P. E.

Crockett District.

FIRST ROUND. Neches circuit, at Wesley chapel, 1st Sunday in February. Sumpter mission, at Zion Hill, 2d Sunday in February. Moscow circuit, at Livingston, 4th Sunday in February. Homer, Bradley Prairie, 1st Sunday in March. D. P. CULLEN, P. E.

San Marcos District.

FIRST ROUND. Mountain City circuit, at Elm grove, 1st Sunday in February. Lockhart and Prairie Lea circuit, at Pleasant Grove, 2d Sunday in February. Thompsonville circuit, at Zion, 3d Sunday in February. Gonzales circuit, at Gonzales, 4th Sunday in February. San Marcos station, 1st Sunday in March. W. J. JOYCE.

San Antonio District.

FIRST ROUND. Oakville, January 31 and February 1st. St. Marys, February 7, 8. Goliad, February 14, 15. Helena, February 21, 22. Rock Port, March 14, 15. Corpus Christi, March 21, 22. Nueces River circuit, March 28, 29. Beeville, April 4, 5. The district stewards will please meet me at Beeville, February 5th. Come up, brethren, if possible. JOHN S. GILLET, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FIRST ROUND. San Felipe circuit, at San Felipe, Jan. 31, February 1. Caldwell circuit, at Yellow Prairie, Feb. 7, 8. Lexington circuit, at —, February 14, 15. Giddings mission, at Giddings, February 21, 22. Independence, at Washington, February 28, March 1. H. S. THRALL, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FIRST ROUND. February 1. Cold Springs circuit, at Cold Springs, February 7, 8. Prairie Plains circuit, at Martha chapel, February 14, 15. Willis circuit and Caney mission, at Willis, February 21, 22. Zion circuit, at Lake Grove, February 28, and March 1. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, March 7, 8. Bryan station, March 14, 15. Bryan circuit, at Millican, March 21, 22. The district stewards will please meet me at Anderson, on Saturday before the 3d Sunday in January. My present address is Plantersville, Grimes county, Texas. T. B. BUCKINGHAM, P. E.

Sherman District.

FIRST ROUND. Gainesville cir., at Gainesville, 1st Sunday in February. Denison mis., at White Rock, 2d Sunday in February. Pilot Grove cir., at Pilot Grove, 3d Sunday in February. Savoy cir., at Canaan 4th Sunday in February. Bonham cir., at Mt. Pleasant, 1st Sunday in March. L. B. ELLIS, P. E.

Victoria District.

FIRST ROUND. Concrete, at Irish creek, February 7. Victoria station, February 14. Sandies, at Preston's, February 28. Clinton, at Middletown, March 7. Yorktown, March 14. Leesburg, at Leesburg, March 21. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

Postoffice—Bellmont.

Stephensville District.

FIRST ROUND. Pale Pinto and Graham circuit, at Black Spring, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Fort Griffin, at Picketville, Feb. 7, 8. Eastland, at McGrew's spring, Feb. 14, 15. Comanche sta., Feb. 21, 22. Comanche cir., at Farmer's chapel, Feb. 28, March 1. Camp Colorado, at Brownwood, March 7, 8. San Saba, at Wallace creek, March 14, 15. Rockvale and Fort Mason, at Llano, March 21, 22. W. MONK, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

FIRST ROUND. Grove Creek and Ennis cir., at Hines chapel, Jan 31, Feb. 1. Chatfield cir., at Chatfield, Feb. 7, 8. Milford cir., at Milford, Feb. 14, 15. Lancaster, at Lancaster, Feb. 21, 22. Waxahachie cir., at Bethel, Feb. 28, March 1. Blooming Grove and Chambers Creek mis., March 7, 8. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Springfield District.

FIRST ROUND. Navasota mis., 2d Sunday in February, at Don-alson's school-house. Centerville cir., 3d Sunday in February, at Centerville. Redland cir., 4th Sunday in February, at Redland. Butler cir., 1st Sunday in March, at Butler. The district stewards will please meet me at Springfield, at 2 o'clock p. m., January 19, embracing the time of the quarterly conference for that work. Names of the stewards: J. H. Hurrant, B. U. Jackson, Wm. Womack, Jno. Gill, J. J. Culison, J. S. Hallett, J. D. Clark, — Jelton, and Hardy Jones. Dear brethren, please be prompt. GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Dallas District.

FIRST ROUND. Greenville cir., at Greenville, Jan. 31, Feb. 1. Bethel cir., at Bethel, February 7, 8. J. W. CHALK, P. E.

Jefferson District.

FIRST ROUND. Gilmer, at Lagrone's chapel, 1st Sunday in February. Codeville cir., at Murray Institute, 2d Sunday in February. JOHN H. MCLEAN, P. E.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

AUSTIN, Jan. 19.—To-day the Sergeant-at-Arms, of the Senate, Shropshire, accompanied by several deputies, proceeded to the different government offices of the State and took possession thereof. When he demanded the keys from Newcomb, the latter refused to give them up; it thereupon became necessary to arrest him. But after he had surrendered the keys and other property of his late department, he was released. A determination was seen that his foolishness would no longer be allowed. Governor Davis having previously left the Executive office, leaving only a clerk therein, this clerk, after his arrest, surrendered the keys. *Not even was this necessary with the Adjutant General's department. Britton made no objection, yet remarked, positively, "You may be acting rather fast."

Newcomb exhibited considerable flurry and excitement. His fireplace was full of burning papers.

Governor Coke was frequently congratulated with, it seemed, a general feeling of thankfulness that the people of Texas at last had possession of their own.

The Public Instruction Department was released, because the votes of the Superintendent of that department had not been counted. Though Sergeant Shropshire had previously taken possession, taking the keys from DeGress, there was evidently a final determination among the late officers to ignore even the opinion of Attorney-General Williams, they only giving up their keys after being arrested, and then under verbal protests.

Gen. Steele now has the Adjutant General's Department, Capt. Geo. Clark that of Secretary of State, and Gov. Coke the executive offices. The people of Texas feel thankful, particularly since it was done without a single instance of violence, while only those present know how difficult that has been to avoid.

After Gov. Coke had possession of the executive office, John Stevens, late secretary for Gov. Davis, came in and tendered his services to aid Gov. Coke, who thanked Stevens, requesting him to show his acting secretary, Mr. A. Sampson, where the different papers were kept.

AUSTIN, Jan. 20.—The President of the Senate to-day discharged all the assistant sergeants-at-arms but one, there being no further need for them.

The votes for the other State officers were counted to-day, and their majorities average the same as for Governor, which has now reached 50,000. Several counties were found in the Secretary of State's office. There are about forty counties not returned, which would raise the majorities for the Democracy over 55,000.

The different officers are now arranging their bonds with the Secretary of State. When this is done they will be placed in charge of their several offices.

Yesterday, when Gov. Coke went to the executive office, the *sanctum sanctorum* was found locked; whereupon Capt. Faulkner, who was present, by permission, kicked the door open. There was no one therein. The key could not be found.

This evening his Excellency Gov. Coke signed the joint resolution restraining the Houston city officers from any further jobbing business. This was the first time he has signed any official bills.

The contest for United States Senator has increased in interest to-day. There are now five candidates in the field—Throckmorton, Reagan, DeMorse, Maxey and Flournoy. The first two, from what I can gather, still hold the leading strings.

The *State Journal* suspended this evening; its office is offered for sale. Farewell, Radicalism, at the Capitol of Texas.

By Wood—Joint resolution returning thanks to President Grant for upholding the right of local self-government. It reads that the action of his Excellency President Grant, in declining to furnish troops to E. J. Davis, late Governor of Texas, to enable him to set at defiance the popular will and to destroy the popular government in our State, is a high recognition of the inherent right of local self-government, and merits and receives the grateful thanks of the people of Texas.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to President Grant and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Wood moved a suspension of the rules, which was done, and the resolution passed to final reading. He did not propose to discuss these joint resolutions. They spoke for themselves. Though we had passed through a great crisis, that, fortunately for the people of Texas, President Grant had shown us that local self-government should be permitted, and deserved our thanks, etc.

By Smith of Montgomery—Whereas peace now universally prevails throughout the State of Texas, and the Capitol is no longer a fortress or arsenal of arms; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be required to cause the artillery now standing on the hill and commanding the good city of Austin, to be removed to some other place, or to some portion of the Capitol grounds, where they will peacefully sleep the sleep that knows no warlike waking.

Mr. Smith, of Montgomery, in introducing this resolution, said, "I would like the idea to be entertained that peace is going to prevail. Everything that concerns Texas now is of interest to the North, and anything that goes to show we are endeavoring to remove the evidence of the tyranny that has surrounded us, will be to add to the character of our State before the world. Desiring a reputation, we say, and want it known, that Texas stands in a condition of peace throughout the entire State. Adopted."

Barziza offered the following joint resolution:

Whereas, it has been made known that the Mayor, aldermen, and other officers of the city of Houston, of the county of Harris, have abused their authority by contracting debts against the city, by the issuance of bonds and otherwise, contemplate increasing the present indebtedness by issuing further bonds, that, from and after the passage of this resolution, and for thirty days thereafter, they be relieved of all powers pertaining to said offices.

He moved that the rules be suspended, and remarked in explanation of this: "I will state that the city of Houston, in Harris county, is now controlled by officers who were not elected by the true and loyal people of the city of Houston. Within the past three years they have contracted an indebtedness of \$750,000, and they intended to still further increase that debt before the city can procure a new charter from this Legislature. We received a dispatch yesterday informing us that unless something was done before to-morrow, Wednesday, there would be another issuance of bonds to the amount of \$100,000 of further indebtedness. That is the reason this resolution is introduced at this stage, and we respectfully ask the House to do away with and remove this incubus of debt before to-morrow morning. I move that the rules be suspended and the bill put on its second reading." Adopted.

TEXARKANA, Jan. 19.—Hon. Thos. Allen, President; J. H. Marquand, Vice-President; T. McKissock, Su-

perintendent of the Iron Mountain Railroad; J. H. Morley, Chief Engineer of the Cairo and Fulton road; General M. Dodge, Chief Engineer, and Major Dickson, General Superintendent of the Texas and Pacific road, met here to-day, and agreed to immediately proceed in the erection of stock-pens and yards at this point, and hotel buildings along the route, in order to accommodate the extensive business anticipated by the opening of this great through line. Sleeping cars will commence running over the entire line, from Galveston to St. Louis, about February 1st, and, as the distance by this route is 138 miles less from Galveston than by any other line, a great saving in time and travel will be effected. A large amount of buildings are being erected at this place, and everything looks lively and encouraging.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—By invitation of Judge Willie, Major Howell came before the House Commerce Committee to-day, and explained the condition of Galveston harbor and the importance of its improvement. He presented two plans for the work, and made an excellent impression on the minds of the committee.

The claims of Galveston to liberal consideration in the Harbor Appropriation bill have never been as intelligently and favorably presented, and it is more than probable that the full amount of \$500,000 estimated for by Major Howell, will be voted by the committee.

The Texas members now regard it as certain that a sum large enough to effect very important improvements will be obtained.

It will be seen by dispatches from Washington that a Board of Engineers has been ordered to examine the report of Major Howell on the improvement of Galveston bar and harbor, and that the board, consisting of Generals Tower, Wright, Newton, Major Howell, and an officer whose name is not given, meets at New York on Wednesday next.

Under these circumstances, and considering that the report of their investigations will have great weight with Congress in determining the amount to be appropriated in our behalf, we regard it as essential to the interests of Galveston that the committee appointed by the Mayor be present during the deliberations of the board, and respectfully suggest that they proceed to the North without delay.

NEW BRAUNFELS, Jan. 22.—Our woolen factory is in full operation. The goods turned out are of superior quality, and find ready sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 19.—The Board of Trustees of the Vanderbilt University adjourned Saturday, after a session of three days. The board ordered three departments to be opened on the 13th of next January, and elected three professors in literary and scientific departments, viz: L. C. Garland, of the University of Mississippi; S. C. Wells, of Central College, Missouri; N. L. Lupton, of the University of Alabama. The board will meet again, at Louisville, in April, when other chairs will be filled, and the organization completed.

WHEELING, VA., Jan. 19.—Rev. J. J. F. Malone, rector of St. Matthew Episcopal Church, in this city, has dissolved his connection with the ministry of said church on account of the growing tendencies of the Episcopal body throughout the United States to ritualistic practices. For the present he does not join the Cummins movement, although he endorses it, but will await for a while the action of the church in Virginia and West Virginia.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—The proposed Constitutional Amendments, limiting the debt to fifteen millions, intended for all purposes to twelve and

a half millions; and guaranteeing principal and interest of the new consolidated bonds to be issued in the funding debt, and providing that the revenues of each year, derived from taxation, shall be devoted solely to the expenses of that year, passed the House to-day by a unanimous vote. They had previously passed the Senate.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Minchaha, from Calioa to Dublin, has been lost off Sicily. Ten men drowned.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—General Dominguez has been appointed to the command of the central army in operating against the Carlists.

A railway viaduct at Paquella fell yesterday, and thirty-three workmen were killed.

The publication of five more newspapers in this city has been suspended by the government.

A man named Cambatz, who served as a colonel under the Paris Commune, was captured at Cartagena by the Spanish troops.

Senor Sagarta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is preparing a note to be sent to the different powers.

CADIZ, Jan. 19.—The ship *Calsilla*, of New York, from Liverpool, which arrived here on the second instant, in a leaky condition, is discharging her cargo, which is damaged.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Ultramontane journal, *L'Univers*, has suspended publication.

Persons passing between France and Italy are no longer required to be provided with passports.

A *Times* special reports that Cambatz, Communist, who was captured at Cartagena, was a correspondent of the *New York Herald*.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Montague Chalmery, member of Parliament for North Lincolnshire, is dead.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The Reichstag has been convened for Feb. 5.

A. H. Hofman, of Follersleben, a popular German poet, died to-day, aged 75.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Santanda is threatened by the Carlists. Republican reinforcements are hurrying thither.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Gen. Dominguez, at the head of the central army, has opened the campaign against the Carlists in Valencia.

Barcia, late member of the Cartagena Junta, has written a letter to his friends advising them to abandon Federalism and support the National Government until the Carlist insurrection has been suppressed.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—The bark *Monorica*, from Charleston to Barcelona, has put into Cadiz, damaged by a collision.

BAYONNE, Jan. 23.—It is rumored that the Carlists have entered Santander.

The journals this morning are filled with articles, giving the programme of ceremonies to be observed on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, which will take place at 12:30 o'clock this evening, in St. Petersburg.

Large cotton factories were burned last night at Glasgow, involving a loss of £150,000, and throwing 4000 operators out of work.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 19.—The grant to the Mexican Railroad Company has been approved by Congress.

The climate of Maructa, a new port on the Pacific, has been pronounced unhealthy.

There was a strong earthquake yesterday in Chalchituites. All Mexico in peace.

Congress has made a contract with Hoffman, of Havana, for a Spanish line of steamers to run between Vera Cruz, Progreso and Havana. The grant to the Tehuantepec company has been postponed for a year.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS
From Jan. 10 to Jan. 17.

Rev E F Boone, Larissa—Obituary.
J M Beard, Huntington, Tenn—
Obituary.

Henry C Williams, Mastersville—4
subscribers and renewals. Of course
you may count renewals. We hope
you will get the ten you promise.

Rev R C Armstrong, Peach Tree—
1 subscriber. The mails in your re-
gion are in a bad condition. If they
were in good order our subscription
would be trebled.

John S Stuart, Prairie Plains—
Name of subscriber entered.

C B Gillespie—Change of office.
Hope your papers will come promptly.
The fault is in the mails, not in this
office.

Rev T E Sherwood, Rockwall—18
subscribers. Many thanks. Such co-
operation is encouraging. Bro. Sher-
wood is now in advance of any agent
in the five conferences.

Rev J R Barden, Shovel Mount—1
subscriber. Thanks.

Rev A H Brewer, Rockwall—2 sub-
scribers and \$5 currency. Change in
office made.

Rev E A Stocking, Cold Springs—
2 subscribers and \$1.45 currency. Your
paper is going to Cold Springs.

Rev John Adams, Nechesville—1
subscriber and \$5 currency.

Rev Lew M White, Grapevine—3
subscribers and \$6.30 currency. Thanks.
J W Dibrell, Seguin—1 renewal.

Rev F M Harrell, Paris—6 sub-
scribers. Thanks. With such efforts
our subscription will soon be doubled
in your section.

Rev J H Stone, Chappell Hill—
Marriage notices.

Rev D M Proctor, Paris—Name en-
tered to date with this issue.

G A Long, Larissa—The paper is
regularly mailed to the address of J.
E. Long, and should reach Larissa on
Thursday. The mail is in fault. We
are glad to learn you prize the AD-
VOCATE so highly, and regret that you
should lose a single number.

Rev J W Piner, Honey Grove—2
subscribers. Thanks. Our list is in-
creasing in your region.

Rev R N Brown, Honey Grove—5
subscribers. From present indications,
Trinity Conference will again be the
banner conference on the ADVOCATE
books.

Rev A B Duvall, Fayetteville, Tenn
—Your paper is sent regularly to your
address.

Rev S D Akin, Granberry—3 sub-
scribers. Have entered W H Sowell's
name at Kimball. Is it right? You
gave it in the letter Brazos Point also.
The other names had been entered.
Your office changed. Brother J has
been overcrowded with work since his
return. He now has help, and mat-
ters will be prompt in future.

Rev W R D Stockton, Liberty Hill
—2 subscribers. We wish all the pre-
siding elders were at work for the AD-
VOCATE as is our Brother S.

Rev W C Collins, Millerton—2 sub-
scribers and \$6 currency. Obituary.
Will be published as you request.

Rev H V Philpott, Austin—Change
in office made. Will send list of sub-
scribers by mail.

Wm Wood, Texana—1 subscriber
and \$2.25 currency. Thanks. Wish
we had friends like Brother Wood at
every office.

Bales & Locke, New York—Will
insert advertisement.

Colbert Caldwell, El Paso—1 sub-
scriber. Will send back numbers as
far as possible.

Rev J J Davis, Jewett—1 subscriber.
Will examine the matter you name.

Rev W F Hatton, Brownsboro—
We have corrected the name.

A letter from High Hill, post-marked
Lyons, without name, instructs change
of name of Jas White, E S Close and
T W Glass to Lyons.

John L Green, MD, Evergreen—
Name entered.

Sulphur Springs District.

FIRST ROUND.

Sulphur Springs city mission, 4th Sunday in
January. M. H. NEELY, P. E.

Paris District.

FIRST ROUND.

Robinsville cir., at McKeezie chapel, 2d Sun-
day in February.
Sylvan cir., at Sylvan, 3d Sunday in February.
THOS. M. SMITH, P. E.

Springfield District.

FIRST ROUND.

Navasota mis, 2d Sunday in February, at Don-
aldson's school-house.
Centerville cir., 3d Sunday in February, at
Centerville.
Redland cir., 4th Sunday in February, at Red-
land.
Butler cir., 1st Sunday in March, at Butler.

The district stewards will please meet me at
Springfield, at 2 o'clock P. M., January 19, con-
tracting the time of the quarterly conference for
that work. Names of the stewards: J. H. Dun-
runt, B. U. Jackson, Wm. Womack, Jas. Gill,
J. J. Cullison, J. S. Halbert, J. D. Clark,
—Jetton, and Hardy Jones. Dear brethren,
please be prompt.

GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Dallas District.

FIRST ROUND.

Greenville cir., at Greenville, Jan. 31, Feb. 1.
Bethel cir., at Bethel, February 7, 8.
J. W. CHALK, P. E.

MARRIED.

PRENTICE—OLIPHINT.—On January 15,
1874, at the residence of the bride's father,
Mr. J. W. Oliphint, by Rev. J. G. Johnson,
Mr. GEORGE D. PRENTICE and Miss EMMA
OLIPHINT—all of Walker county, Texas.

WATERHOUSE—DEALEY.—On January
20, 1874, at the residence of the bride's
father, in Galveston, by Rev. R. T. Nabors,
THOMAS WATERHOUSE and Miss LIZZIE
DEALEY.

Obituaries.

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

HARRIS.—MARGARET J. HARRIS, wife
of William P. Harris and daughter of
Henry and Martha T. Harless, was born
July 30, 1845. She was converted and
sometime after joined the M. E. Church,
South, in the year 1866, and died on the
1st day of November, 1873. As a child,
she was ever dutiful, obliging and kind.
As a Christian, she was true to her God,
steadfast in the faith, and loyal to her
church. As a wife, she was devoted and
loving. When asked by her husband how
she felt at the near approach of death, she
said she was ready to meet death. As she
neared the time she exclaimed, "God gives
living grace and dying grace." She prayed,
saying, "Lord, have mercy," and fearing
her sister, who was standing near by, would
think it was for herself as a sinner, she
said, "I just want to see my husband."

Her death has left a void this world can
never fill. But in this hour of gloom the
promises of the gospel come with the
blessed assurance that "your dead men
shall live," and "them also which sleep in
Jesus will God bring with him." She was
a warm-hearted woman; she loved the
Sunday-school, and now it seems strange
that she should so early be called away.
She requested to be buried at the new
church, which was done. She left a little
babe that lived six weeks and five days.
She leaves a husband, father, mother,
brothers and sisters to mourn her death.
May God bless them all! W. P. READ.
COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS.

CAVINNESS.—Died, at her residence, in
Paris, Lamar county, Texas, December 15,
1873, Mrs. JANE CAVINNESS, consort of
the late John Cavinness, who thirteen
years ago preceded her to the spirit land.
She was born in Prince Williams county,
Va., April 11, 1809; married in 1836; em-
braced religion and joined the M. E.
Church in 1841. Five of her children had
gone before her, while a son and daughter
now mourn her loss.

A mother in Israel has gone from our
midst! We do well to chronicle the de-
parture of one who exemplified all the
Christian graces in her daily life. Modest
and retiring, beautiful in the simplicity of
her Christian character, while gray hairs
adorned her temples—such was Sister Cavi-
ness when we first saw her, six years ago,
whom we have only known to love. She

read much, and delighted in the liter-
ature of our church. In her youth found
a ready, sympathizing and confiding
friend, in whose "tongue" was "the law of
kindness;" while her bereaved children
and her children's children "rise up and
call her blessed"—yea, thrice blessed, in
that land of rest, where she now reaps the
reward of the faithful. Death could not
surprise her whose house was already set
in order. Her work was done, and in the
arms of her Savior's love and mercy, she
sweetly breathed her last.

S. JANE CARR.

PARIS, Jan. 19, 1874.

BOND.—Sister NANNIE BOND, wife of
Rev. James M. Bond, and daughter of
Wm. J. and Frances Stewart, of Tyler
county, Texas, died near Woodville, Texas,
December 25, 1873. Sister Bond was born
December 4, 1846, in Tippa county, Mis-
sissippi. She came to Texas when a child;
professed faith in Christ and united with
the M. Church, South, under the ministry
of the now sainted Lynch, 1861, and was
married to Rev. James M. Bond March,
1870. The writer has known the deceased
from her childhood. As a child she was
quiet and dutiful. As a wife, she was af-
fectionate, kind and generous. As a mother,
she was watchful and devoted. As a
Christian, she was constant and unwaver-
ing. She was a helpmate indeed to her
husband in his trials and labors as an itin-
erant minister. Although his fields of la-
bor were hard and his salary meagre, she
complained not. She was truly adapted
to the responsible position she occupied.

She leaves a sorrowing husband, two
precious little girls, a father, mother, five
brothers, one sister and a large circle of
friends to mourn her absence, while she
awaits their coming beyond the cold river.
Her disease was complicated, her suffering
intense, which she bore with fortitude.
She desired to live for her children's sake,
but was ready to go. May God in mercy
comfort and sustain her sorrowing hus-
band, and gently lead the little ones.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not
deplete thee;
Whose God was thy ransom, thy guardian
and guide;
He gave thee; he took thee; and he will restore
thee;
And death has no sting, for the Savior has
died.

E. L. ARMSTRONG.

JASPER, TEXAS.

BELL.—KETREAL SHEPARD BELL, son of
Abner and Fannie W. Bell was born in
Lowndes county, Mississippi, January 9,
1838, and died at Chatfield, Navarro coun-
ty, Texas, March 13, 1873.

Among the first acquaintances that I
made when arriving, in the fall of 1872, a
perfect stranger to take charge of the
Chatfield circuit, was the subject of this
sketch, and both at that time and during
my entire subsequent acquaintance with
him I was the recipient of substantial
kindness at his hands. A beloved mem-
ber of a family that derived its attach-
ment to Methodism through several gen-
erations of ardent adherents, indeed he
could not have been otherwise than a
friend of the Methodist preacher, and it is
certain he did not simulate other senti-
ments. Though not a member of the
church, and this perhaps for reasons best
known to himself, he was its true friend,
and made sacrifices for its cause. I speak
this from my own knowledge, and feel it
but due to his memory to make the state-
ment. He was a kind, obedient son, and
an affectionate brother, and indeed in all
his home relations his conduct was exem-
plary. In his death the dear ones who
were united to him by family ties have suf-
fered an irreparable loss, and the commu-
nity in which he lived will mourn a useful
and honored member. As a priceless tes-
tament to those who were concerned about
his future, he left the assurance that his
spiritual prospects were bright. In his
dying moments God, for Christ's sake, re-
mitted his sins, and among his last words
he testified to the fullness of the Savior's
pardoning love. May God sanctify this
affliction to the good of the bereaved.

J. M. BEARD.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specific

BAGGING—per yard—	none
Kentucky and St. Louis.....	nominal
India, in bales.....	15 @ 18
Borneo, in bales.....	16 @ 17
Domestic, in rolls.....	16 @ 17
Methuen in rolls.....	16 @ 17 1/2
BUILDING MATERIAL—	
Finishing Lime.....	3 00 @ 3 25
Rockland Lime.....	2 75 @ 3 00
Cement.....	3 50 @ 3 75
Laths.....	6 00 @ 6 50
Hair.....	10 @ —
COFFEE—per lb, gold—	
Ordinary.....	nominal
Fair.....	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Prime.....	23 @ 24
Choice.....	24 1/2 @ 25 1/2
Havana.....	none
Java.....	— @ —
COTTON TIES—Arrow, gold.....	8 @ —
FLOUR—per bbl—Fine.....	— @ —
Superfine.....	6 50 @ 6 75
Extra, Single.....	7 00 @ 7 25
do Double.....	7 25 @ 7 50
do Treble.....	8 25 @ 9 00
do Choice.....	10 00 @ 10 50
do Fancy.....	11 00 @ 12 00
GLASS—per box of 50 feet—	
French, 8x10.....	4 40 @ 4 60
do 10x12.....	4 50 @ 4 75
do 12x18.....	5 00 @ 5 25
GRAIN—per bushel—Oats.....	64 @ 72
Corn, Texas.....	none
do Western.....	90 @ 1 00
HARDWARE—	
Iron, per ton, pig.....	gold none
Country Bar, per lb.....	6 @ 6 1/2
English, per lb.....	6 @ 7 1/2
Slab Iron.....	8 @ 9
Sheet.....	8 1/2 @ 11
Boiler.....	8 @ 9
Galvanized.....	18 @ 20
Castings, American.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Iron Axes.....	9 @ 10
LEAD, per 100 lbs—Pig.....	8 00 @ 10 00
Bar, per lb.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Sheet.....	15 @ 16
Pipe.....	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
NAILS—per lb—American—	
Four Penny.....	6 1/2 @ —
Six Penny.....	6 @ —
Eight Penny.....	5 1/2 @ —
Ten to Sixty Penny.....	5 1/2 @ —
Wrought, German.....	12 1/2 @ 15
do American.....	9 @ 10
Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs.....	10 00 @ 12 00
STEEL, per lb—German.....	18 @ 20
Cast.....	22 @ 28
Plough.....	— @ 12 1/2
HIDES—per lb—	
Green, City Slaughter.....	7 @ 9
Wet Salted.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Dry Salted.....	13 @ 15
Dry Flint, in lot.....	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Mexican, stretched.....	none
HAY—per 100 lbs—Northern.....	2 00 @ 2 25
Western.....	2 1/2 @ 2 50
LUMBER—per M ft, from yard	
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu.....	22 00 @ 26 00
do do Pensacola.....	28 00 @ 35 00
Flooring, do.....	40 00 @ 42 50
Ceiling, do.....	35 00 @ 43 00
Flooring, Calcasieu.....	36 00 @ 40 00
Ceiling, do.....	30 00 @ 35 00
Weatherboards, dressed.....	32 50 @ —
Pensacola.....	35 00 @ —
Cypress.....	40 00 @ 50 00
Shingles, Cypress.....	5 00 @ 5 50
do Juniper.....	50 @ 7 00
MOLASSES—per gallon—	
Texas, bbls.....	60 @ 65
do half bbls.....	62 1/2 @ 65
Louisiana, bbls.....	70 @ 75
do 1/2 & 1/4 bbls.....	75 @ —
Cuba.....	— @ —
SYRUP.....	75 @ 80
do Golden, choice bbls.....	1 00 @ 1 25
OILS, per gallon—	
Coal, in bbls.....	32 @ 35
do cases.....	38 @ 40
Lard, in bbls.....	9 @ —
Linseed, raw.....	1 14 @ 1 20
do boiled.....	1 20 @ 1 25
Neatsfoot.....	2 60 @ 2 10
PROVISIONS, per bbl—	
Breakfast Bacon.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Beef, Mess, bbls Western.....	none
do do Texas.....	none
do do 1/2 bbls do.....	none
Pork, Mess, per bbl.....	18 50 @ 19 00
do Prime.....	18 50 @ 19 00
Rutep.....	nominal
do Ham, canvassed.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Clear Sides.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Texas.....	none
Clear Ribbed Sides.....	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Clear Rib.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Shoulders.....	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard, prime, in tierces.....	16 @ 10 1/2
do in kegs.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Butter, Irish, Northern.....	55 @ 57
do Western, new.....	20 @ 25
do do old.....	— @ —
do Texas.....	20 @ 25
Cheese, Western.....	16 @ 16 1/2
do Choice Northern.....	nominal
do English Dairy.....	nominal
Potatoes, per bbl Western.....	5 00 @ 5 25
do Northern.....	nominal
Potatoes, per bbl, Texas.....	none
Onions.....	7 50 @ 8 00
Sauerkraut, per bbl.....	10 00 @ 12 00
do per 1/2 bbl.....	6 50 @ 7 00
SUGAR, per lb—	
Texas, Prime.....	— @ —
do Ordinary to Fair.....	— @ —
Havana, Yellow.....	none
Louisiana, Fair.....	nominal
do Prime.....	nominal
do Choice.....	nominal
do Yellow clarified.....	nominal
do White do.....	12 1/2 @ 13
B Coffee, white.....	13 @ 13 1/2
A Coffee, white.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Crushed.....	14 @ 14 1/2
Loaf.....	none
Pulverized.....	14 @ 14 1/2
SALT, per sack—	
Fine, in boxes, per dozen.....	1 50 @ 1 70
L'pool fine, 1st hands, gold.....	none
do from store.....	2 30 @ 2 75
L'pool coarse, 1st hands.....	1 50 @ 1 65
do from store.....	1 75 @ 1 85
TALLOW, per lb—	
City rendered.....	7 @ —
County.....	8 @ —
Steam.....	none
WOOL, per lb—	
Coarse, free of burrs.....	18 @ 20
Medium.....	22 @ 26
Fine.....	nominal

The Rev. E. E. Hale says: "A man may send from Land's End, in England, to Kirkwall, in Scotland, the longest distance in Great Britain, from a wilderness to the edge of the icebergs, over a distance of 700 miles, a telegraphic message at one cent a word."

As evidence of the importance of the produce interest, the following figures give the aggregate sales in New York city last year: Butter, \$30,000,000; cheese, \$15,000,000; wheat, \$24,000,000; flour, \$26,000,000; corn, \$26,000,000; petroleum, \$10,000,000; cut meats, \$12,000,000.

The foreign trade of Great Britain has not been satisfactory to her merchants this year so far. That nation sold \$32,500,000 less of cotton, linen, silk and woolen fabrics, and had to buy \$50,000,000 more of articles of food in the first nine months of this year than in the corresponding period last year.

The official exhibit of the trade of the United States with foreign countries for the year ending June 30, 1873, shows a "balance of trade" against the country of \$14,484,584, the imports being based upon specie values, and the exports based upon mixed values. The foreign exports during the same period amounted to \$28,140,511.

The "Mates" in the United States Navy, who are obliged to pay for their own mess, purchase uniforms, and keep up their position as becomes American officers, out of a salary of \$700 a year, have petitioned Congress for an increase to \$1000. Gentlemen, it can't be done. There are a lot of fellows in Washington, now famishing on \$6000 a year and traveling expenses, who are ahead of you. We must retrench.—Pittsburgh Commercial.

An eccentric though very excellent clergyman of New England gave notice at the close of the services on Sunday, that he expected to go on a mission to the heathen during the ensuing week. Alarmed and sorrow-stricken at the prospect of losing their beloved pastor, the members of the church gathered around him, and one of the deacons, in great agitation, exclaimed: "What shall we do?" "O, Brother C—," said the minister, with great apparent ease, "I don't expect to go out of town."

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

MANHATTAN, KAN., April 8, '73. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles, and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant it to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before. Very truly yours,

GEO. B. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. Daly, Metropolis, Ill., writes, January 9, 1873:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

Mary Ann Frisbie, Lehman, Pa., writes, May 29, 1872:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

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. He now gives this recipe free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. nov12 6m

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The champion of the world. The charm of the domestic circle. Makes its own hot water and does all its own dripping. Makes coffee as clear as amber, and extracts its strength and aroma by repeated showers of steam and hot water. No egg or other matter required to settle coffee. Its economy is marvellous: saves from 25 to 50 per cent. of coffee, with all its nutritious aroma, and thus pays for itself in less than a month. Perfection in simplicity; does all its own work. Even a child or the most stupid servant cannot fail to make the most delicious coffee. The only perfect working coffee pot ever invented.

Entire satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser or money refunded. A household necessity. Sells on sight everywhere.

Family size, 1 gallon, \$2.50; 3 quarts, \$2.25; 2 quarts, \$2. Sent to any address in the United States on receipt of price.

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

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

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

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

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A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

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OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO.,

Galveston, May 19, 1871.

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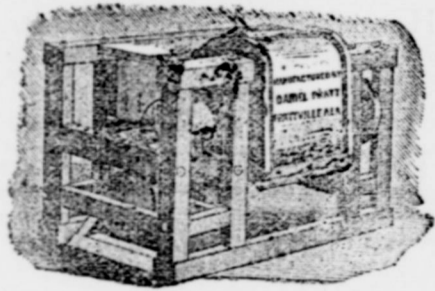
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CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.

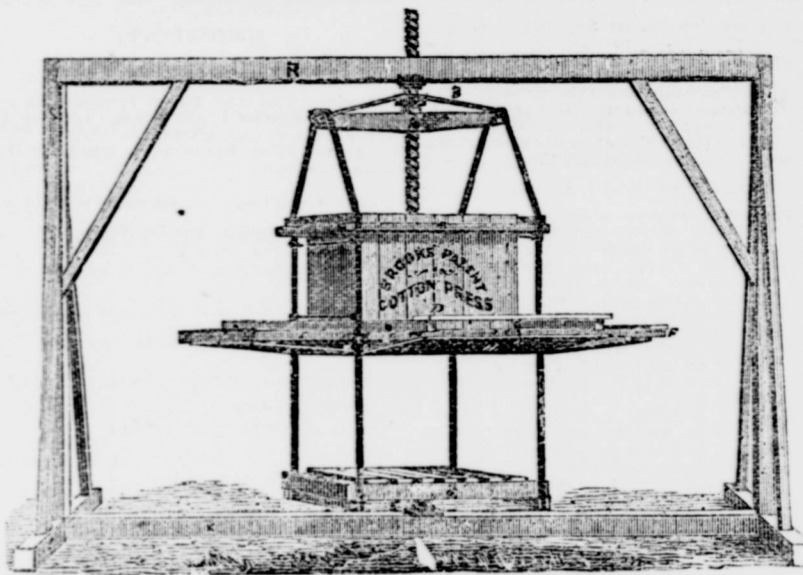
This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." 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 \$500 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 Conferences 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 everywhere 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.—m32stf

GALVESTON,
HOUSTON AND HENDERSON,
RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER
MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)
Leave GALVESTON } Connecting at Harrisburg with }
6:15 A. M. } G., H. & S. A. R. R. for }
} Columbus and the West, connect- }
} ing at Houston with Interna- }
} tional & G. Northern & Hous- }
} ton Texas Central Railways, }
} stopping only at Harrisburg. }
Leave GALVESTON } ACCOMMODATION, stop- }
7:45 A. M. } ping at all Stations. }
Leave GALVESTON } Connecting with H. & Texas }
Central for St. Louis and }
6:30 P. M. } points North. }
Leave HOUSTON } Taking passengers from H. & T. }
C. R. R., connecting at Harris- }
6:45 A. M. } burg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for }
} Columbus. }
Leaves HOUSTON } Accommodation, connecting with }
2:20 P. M. } G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harris- }
} burg. }
Leaves HOUSTON } Taking passengers from H. & T. }
Central, International, and Great }
7:00 P. M. } Northern. }
UNDAYS } Accommodation, leaves Galves- }
ton 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,
Jan15 tf Superintendent.

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NEW TURBINE
WATER WHEEL
To be the best ever invented.
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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 Willcox & 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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sep3

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