

# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI--No. 39.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

[Whole No. 1079

## Texas Christian Advocate.

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Hannibal..... second day at.....	6 30 p. m.
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Indianapolis..... third day at.....	4 22 a. m.
Cincinnati..... third day at.....	8 45 a. m.
Chicago..... third day at.....	7 45 a. m.
Buffalo..... fourth day at.....	4 06 a. m.
Albany..... fourth day at.....	6 29 p. m.
Pittsburg..... third day at.....	6 09 p. m.
Philadelphia..... fourth day at.....	7 15 a. m.
New York..... fourth day at.....	12 30 p. m.
Louisville..... third day at.....	7 55 a. m.
Baltimore..... fourth day at.....	8 40 a. m.
Washington..... fourth day at.....	7 25 a. m.
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12:30 A. M.	At 3:30 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	At 5:10 P. M.
---	
Leave HOUSTON	ARRIVE AT GALVESTON
6:30 A. M.	At 11:25 A. M.
1:15 P. M.	At 4:15 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	At 10:00 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, the Passenger Trains leave Galveston at 10:30 A. M.; leave Houston at 2:00 P. M.

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The 12:30 P. M. Train connects at Houston Union Depot with the International and Great Northern Railroad; connects at Houston Central Depot with the Houston and Texas Central Railway.

The 12:45 P. M. Train from Galveston and the 6:30 A. M. Train from Houston, are Accommodation and Mixed Trains.

Passengers for St. Louis and all points North, East and West take the 12:30 P. M. Train.

Ticket Offices, 160 Tremont Street, Galveston, and at the Depots.

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Economy in Fencing.

The attention of the public is invited to my AIR-LINE FENCE.

Patented March 12, 1872.

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

- 1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used. 2. Lay the 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.

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

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PUBLISHED BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,

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Furnishing weekly a careful digest of the

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Devoting a large amount of its space to the representation of

TEXAS INTERESTS.

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TEXAS RESOURCES.

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

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LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay. june 24 1873

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International and Great Northern R. R. 300 MILES COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.

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

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

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

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 Mineola 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 Centerville; at Oakwoods for Butler and Fairfield.

Freights received at Houston from Connecting Lines, forwarded promptly. Claims for loss, damage or overcharge adjusted on presentation of proper papers to General Freight Agent.

For rates or further information, apply to H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Supt. ALLEN MCCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent. S. M. MILLER, Gen'l Ticket Agent. Houston, August 20, 1873. feb 19

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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,

C. W. HURLEY & CO

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(Crop of 1873.) KIRK & RIDDELL, Corner Market and 24th 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,

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On the 11th day of September our scholastic year begins, and continues forty consecutive weeks. It is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Spring session begins January 29, 1874. Students can enter at any time, though they should, if possible, begin with the session. The entire expenses for the forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, room-rent, washing, and contingent fees, need not exceed \$230. These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this Institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training. Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired.

E. E. WILEY, President. july 16 6m EMORY POSTOFFICE, VA.

A. J. PEELER, ATTORNEY AT LAW

Austin, Texas.

Refers, by permission, to Messrs. U. R. Johns & Co., Bankers, and DeCordova & Withers, Land Agents, Austin; Messrs. Hobby & Post, Galveston; and Messrs. Earle & Perkins, Wall street, and Nourse & Brooks, Beaver street, New York. aug 7 6m

# Christian Advocate.

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VOL. XXI—No. 39.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1874.

[WHOLE No. 1079

## "HE LEADETH ME."

BY MOZELLE.

When darkness intercepts the skies,  
And hides my Savior from my eyes,  
Although his hand I cannot see,  
Faith whispers still "He leadeth me."

In heavenly pastures green I lie;  
I know my Shepherd's ever nigh;  
The wolf can never near me be,  
For Jesus watches over me.

Lord, I am weak, and frail, and poor,  
Wilt thou be with me evermore,  
And still a staff for weak ones be,  
And let me know thou leadeest me?

Oh, let me lean upon thy arm,  
And keep me, Savior, from all harm;  
Let Sin, Temptation, Darkness flee,  
And all be light and peace to me.

And when my soul to realms of light,  
Has taken its eternal flight,  
I'll sing through all eternity:  
'Tis my Redeemer leadeeth me.

## Our Material Resources.

### Springfield Circuit.

EDS. ADVOCATE—I have made two rounds on my circuit, which lies almost entirely in Limestone county. One appointment, Cotton Gin, is in Freestone. We are in the midst of a beautiful section of our growing State. The land is not the richest, but rich enough to amply reward honest labor with "what in Earth's pregnant bosom grows;" besides this, it is cheap and easily cultivated. Many immigrants have lodged among us, and yet there is room for thousands more. The soil is generally sandy, and, I think, fruit trees will grow well on it. A great many trees have been shipped here during this winter. There is rather more timber than in most prairie sections. Water is tolerably plentiful. In Mexia, though, we have no wells. The people have been accustomed to buying water, though many cisterns have recently been built, so that this, the greatest objection to the town, will soon be set aside. The parsonage is located here, and, when finished, will be a very comfortable home. This is the most important trading point in the county. More than 6000 bales of cotton have already been shipped from her wharf, and an enterprising class of merchants are establishing themselves here. A steam planing-mill has been ordered and will soon be erected a convenient distance from the depot. This, I think, will cheapen the expense of building houses. A good school is in operation here. We have no church house. The Missionary Baptists are building a small house, the Presbyterians are receiving lumber to build, and the Methodists hope to build during the year. For the present we are preaching in the Masonic Hall. We have three good churches on the circuit, and a half interest in the fourth. Preliminary steps are being taken to build a church at Tehuacana Hills. We greatly need a new church at that place. The only house suitable to preach in is the chapel of the Cumberland Presbyterian University, and as they have decided not to allow us an eleven o'clock service in this, we will, of course, be compelled to make some other arrangement. We have quite a number of sound Methodists here, and I think we can build a good house. I believe there are schools in every neighborhood on the work. I am encouraged to believe that we have

a good circuit. I find several ADVOCATES have been taken, and I hope we will be able to place it in every Methodist family on the work. [We hope so, too.—Ed.] JAS. D. SHAW.

ROCKDALE is a fast growing place, in Milam county, on the International railroad. As a matter of interest we clip from the *News* the following concerning this rising city and the general status of this road:

The grading on the International and Great Northern extension, southwest from the Brazos river, is nearly finished to Rockdale, twenty-five miles from the river and thirty miles from Hearne, Texas. The temporary bridge over the Brazos is completed, and track-laying is being pushed forward rapidly. Rockdale is about fifty miles northeast of Austin. The company lately offered at auction, in New York, \$500,000 International Railroad Company eight per cent. convertible bonds, indorsed by the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company, and \$500,000 Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company eight per cent. convertible bonds, indorsed by the International Railroad Company. They realized the following prices on the bonds sold: \$10,000 at 64½c.; \$5000 at 63½c.; \$5000 at 62½c.; \$5000 at 61½c.; \$217,000 at 61c.; \$5000 at 60¾c.; \$30,000 at 60½c.; \$381,000 at 60c. Total, \$658,000.

WATER IN GRANITE.—It is now about fifteen years since Mr. H. C. Sorby, of Sheffield, England, read his celebrated paper before the Philosophical Society of that city, announcing the discovery that granite contained water in appreciable quantity. As it had been the fashion to class granite among the ingenious rocks, this statement caused considerable astonishment, and was vigorously debated, both sides appearing to believe, at first, the presence of water in the rock, being proved, would necessitate the adoption of the hypothesis of its sedimentary origin. The discussion and the further investigation had a somewhat unexpected result. It is now admitted that many granites are sedimentary; but the conclusive evidence is found in the stratigraphical position and relations, not in the water they contain, for it has been shown that recent eruptive rocks, such as lava, also contain water. Indeed, as water is invariably an element in volcanic eruptions, furnishing the motive force and constituting a large part of the ejected material, it may naturally be expected to enter into the crystalline result. The fires at Chicago and Boston illustrated this fact with regard to granite by the manner in which blocks of this stone in buildings exploded, or were disintegrated and splintered by the expansion of their water. Brick is the true fire-proof and weather-proof and time-proof building material. It will not oxidize, because it is oxidized; it will not burn, because it is burnt. But these remarks apply to good brick only.

OUR CITY is growing and increasing in commercial importance—not very rapidly, it is true, but steadily and surely. It offers to the people north, west and south of us the very best facilities for purchasing goods and groceries, and disposing of their produce

at the very best prices. The health of the place will compare favorably with that of any other place in the eastern portion of the State. Society is very good indeed. Schools, both male and female, of high order and well conducted, offering very superior educational advantages. The pulpits of the various city churches are regularly and ably filled by zealous ministers. And, taking the city of Tyler as a whole, it is the most pleasant little city to live in anywhere in the State. Then, those who are seeking homes can do no better than to come here.—*Tyler Ex.*

## Texas.

TAKE it in all, Texas is fair and prosperous. There is no lovelier land on earth; no fairer prospects, no more abundant promises in nature than are here presented to the view. If it be asked to what part of the country of this vast, yet undeveloped, empire of wealth in soil, mineral and timber, should the emigrant direct his steps. I would answer, to any part, no matter to which, for there is scarcely a part of even our own country from which one may come and not better his condition if he is industrious and willing to labor. The indolent, the idler, the burglar, the thief, and such as live by tricks and wile, need not come to Texas, for here they will find only a habitation in the State Prison. Industry and economy yield a full crop every year, no matter whether rain or sunshine predominate. The counties most thickly settled are the most inviting, promise most, for in them even there is abundant room for more. Greeley said to the inquiring, "Go West." I say, go to Texas.

I know and admit that the southwestern portion of your own mighty State is rich in promise of fair return for all labor bestowed, and that the southern portion of Kansas promises alike returns. I also know that the Indian Territory is level beyond the power of description, yet not until you reach this empire of all that is inviting in nature, do you realize the inspiration that Moses felt when standing on the top of Pisgah he looked upon the promised land. In traveling over many portions of this State, I have sometimes thought that even Moses would change his admiration for the promised land, and "I never, till now, beheld the real land of promise."

Deem this not a too highly wrought picture, for I know that no man can, with his pen, portray the picture opening before the eyes of the bewildered gazer as he leaves one lovely scene to look upon a lovelier. There may be other lands as inviting, but I have neither seen nor heard of them.

Here all the elements of life combine: health, peace, and abundance and contentment. I have never lived among a more contented people. Not one out of every thousand who come here ever move away. In six years I have met but two men who removed to this State and then left it for another. Of course others have done so, but such instances are rare indeed.

It is said Texas is fast filling up. That may be so, and if she were only the size of other States fears might be entertained that she would soon become crowded. But, remember, she is larger than any other State, and the

soil produces more abundantly than that of any other State; and though they are coming by over a hundred thousand a year, still there is room and work for twenty million more. Then tell those who wish to know where can a living be acquired with ease, to go to Texas.—*Cor. St. Louis Globe.*

## Texas Cattle.

A STAMPEDE among Texas cattle, says a writer in *Scribner's*, is something which baffles description; you must witness it. It is a tempest of horns and tails, a thunder of hoofs, a lightning of wild eyes; I can describe it no better. Merely to see a man on foot is something sufficient to set the average Texas cattle into a frenzy of fear, a speedy stampede; for the great majority of them have never been approached save by men on horseback. The gathering up of stock is no small task, as a herd of seventy-five thousand cattle will range over an area of fifty miles wide by a hundred miles long. Large stock-raisers are always increasing their stock by buying herds adjacent to their range. Many persons made fortunes by simply gathering up and branding the cattle which the rightful owners had neglected to brand; and cattle found unbranded, and a year old, and are known as "Mavericks." The origin of the name is very funny: Col. Maverick, a wealthy citizen of San Antonio, once placed a small herd of cattle on an island in Matagorda Bay, and having too many other things to think of, he soon forgot all about them. After a lapse of several years, some fishermen sent the Colonel word that his cattle had increased alarmingly, and that there was not enough grass on the island to maintain them. So he sent men to bring them off. There is probably nothing more sublimely awful in the whole history of cattle-raising than the story of those beasts, from the time they were driven from the island until they had scattered to the four corners of Western Texas. Among these Matagordian cattle which had run wild for years were eight hundred notable and ferocious bulls; and wherever they went they found the country vacant before them. It was as if a menagerie of lions had broken loose in a village. Mr. Maverick never succeeded in keeping any of the herd together; they all ran madly whenever a man came in sight; and for many a day after, whenever any unbranded wild cattle were seen about the ranges, they were called "Mavericks." The bulls were finally dispersed among the range; but they were long the terror of the land.

THAT clover and timothy can be successfully grown in Texas has been demonstrated by Dr. J. S. Scofield, one of our most substantial citizens and best farmers. It was sown by him last February. It is now about six inches high, and notwithstanding the frost, looks green and vigorous. The Doctor says it makes a splendid winter pasture.—*Ex.*

THE farmers in the neighborhood of Auburn, Alabama, have sown three times as much wheat this season as they did last. They will also sow more oats and plant more corn.

## Our Outlook.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Louisiana Conference held its session in Baton Rouge, Jan. 7—13. Bishop Marvin presided. C. F. Evans was Secretary. Five were admitted on trial—3 into full connection, 3 received by transfer, 4 elected and ordained deacons. A. R. Holcombe (local) ordained deacon. Christian Keener and W. F. Alexander elected and ordained elders. Four local preachers elected and 1 ordained elder. J. F. Marshall located—9 superannuated. Baptized: infants, 779—last year, 956; adults, 780—last year, 934; Sunday-schools, 122—last year, 114; teachers, 895—last year, 869; scholars, 5405—last year, 5141. Necessary for claimants, \$3530; collected, \$2128 50. For Missions, \$2975 70. Next session at Alexandria.

## ENGLISH METHODISM.

—An extraordinary revival is reported to be in progress at Derby, England. According to the *Primitive Methodist* a thousand sinners have been converted in that city; liars have become reliable; swearers have learned to pray; drunkards have been found at church instead of at their constant haunts; guilty men and women have become reformed; hundreds who a month ago would have laughed outright at the very idea of their being converted are now rejoicing in the possession of a present Saviour. This revival, it appears, has come about through the instrumentality, humanly speaking, of the new Episcopal Vicar of the largest church in Derby, the Rev. Mr. Douglas, a fervent young Scotchman. For the last year he has been preaching like a John the Baptist, and now he is reaping the fruits of his labors. How he affected his hearers has an illustration in the dialogue of two of his parishioners who were going home from church together one evening. Quoth Thompson, "I say, neighbor Williams, what does the vicar mean about this conversion he is always talking about?" "Nay, I cannot tell you, Mr. Thompson; I have gone to that church these last thirty years, and I don't remember hearing anything about it before." In connection with this truly remarkable work of grace, we cannot forbear giving a telling incident: On Sunday evening a plain, warm-hearted Wesleyan local preacher, who was on his way home from his own place of worship, where he had been having a particular "good time," passing Mr. Douglas' church, and seeing it still lighted up, and having heard of the good doings there, resolved to turn in for a bit more. He knelt down in one of the deep pews at the end of the church and became earnestly engaged with his God. He was soon discovered by one of the curates, a quiet, good man, who whispered in his ears: "Do you, my friend, love the Lord Jesus Christ?" "Yes, mester," said the earnest Methodist, in stentorian tones, which rang through the vast church and were audible to every one present; "yes, mester, and hev done so for many a year." "Very good, very good," said the mild clergyman, "but don't speak so loudly." "Speak loud, did ye say?" fairly shouted the old Methodist at the top of his voice, "speak loud? do you think I'm ashamed of it?" Such a genuine and universal revival seldom is recorded as occurring in an Established Church.

—Our Primitive Methodist brethren report a small but growing work in the States and Territories. There are now two Annual Conferences, Western and Eastern. The Western Conference returns 1742 members, 18 traveling preachers, 102 local preachers, 93 class-leaders, 36 chapels, and 42 other preaching places, and 12 parsonages. They have 42 Sunday-schools, 463 teachers and 2499 scholars. The East-

ern Conference reports 1123 members, 10 traveling preachers, 89 local preachers, 64 class-leaders, 17 churches and 24 preaching places; 26 Sabbath-schools, with 360 teachers and 1918 scholars. The Western Conference reports an increase of 90 members for the year; the Eastern Conference, 179.

## EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, advocates a relaxation in the use of the liturgical forms of the Episcopal Prayer Book to suit the present methods of thought and the state of society, believing that such modification would do more than anything else to set the church forward. The *Congregationalist* has no doubt of this, and adds that "the present forms of the church are objectionable to many Christians not Episcopalians, but kindly affectioned toward that communion, because of certain doctrinal implications in some places, unfortunate phraseology in others, and the extreme length of the order of morning prayer, for instance."—*Christian Union*.

—We are glad to see a decided remonstrance against any immediate trial of Bishop Cummins such as is proposed before the canonical time for deposition. Bishop Pierce, of Arkansas, has expressed in a letter to the Presiding Bishop the conviction of all thinking and dispassionate men in the church that there are no reasonable or safe grounds for such a trial—no offense and no legislation on which it can be based—no good results to be gained by it or evil results to be prevented by it. We hope that such good counsels will prevail. And we hope they will prevail not only because negatively a trial is not reasonable or worth while, but more positively because there is a far better and one only effectual mode of meeting and counteracting a movement like that of Bishop Cummins. It is to exhibit the Episcopal Church as a freer, larger place than this organization, which, with all its liberal offers and invitations, is yet to take its form from but the emergency and issue of a moment and the temper of but one sort of men. If our church will only consistently show its breadth and inclusiveness—that it does not belong to a temporary majority, that it has received its constitution from the emergencies and the thought of centuries, that evangelical men can stand and work conscientiously and comfortably in it and with it, and that it will not narrow the use of its standards by legislation—then the newer organization must die by its side without any attack or embittering trials, and the *Reformed Episcopal* will still be seen to be a larger and better title than the *Reformed Episcopal*. But if repression is to be the policy of our church, if it is to be the church of one sort of men or one sort of theory, if all else that Episcopalians can rightfully hold and teach under the Prayer Book is to be suspicioned or repressed as unchurchly, then there is a doubtful future right before us; then we are no larger than the new movement; then, whether Bishop Cummins is tried or not, his movement will gather strength and members, and every evil result which shall appear will be chargeable to our own churchly short-sightedness. *Standard of the Cross*.

## REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

—The immense majority of the Diocese of Virginia are believed to sympathize entirely with Bishop Cummins' ecclesiastical views. It is not impossible that at the next General Convention a crisis may be reached in respect to such questions. Sooner or later, we may be sure those who are moving toward Rome, and those who are moving toward Zion, must separate, and then, for all who are evangelical—a mighty host, we trust—Bishop Cummins' basis for future

church action, or something like it, must be adopted. He may not be a good leader, but that is no sin, and he will cease to lead when his superior comes to act with him.

## PRESBYTERIAN.

—During the present fiscal year of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions 5 missionaries have returned to their fields, 2 to Syria, 1 to the Gaboon and Corisco Mission, and 2 to Japan. During the same time 20 new missionaries have been sent out—3 to the Gaboon and Corisco Mission, 2 to Syria, 2 to India, 1 to Siam, 8 to China, 3 to Japan, and 1 to Brazil.

—The Lancashire Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church has, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Birkenhead, adopted a motion agreeing to discourage the drinking of toasts at dinners in connection with the settlement of ministers over congregations, and recommending the congregations under its care to abstain from the practice in future. The resolution was adopted on the ground of the danger connected with the drinking customs of society, and the sacred character of the ordination induction of a minister. The Established Church of Scotland has no scruples in this matter. On the 14th instant two of her congregations in Glasgow entertained the Presbytery there to banquets after the settlement of new ministers, and there was no end of toasts.—*London World*.

—Dr. McCosh's project of a federal union of Presbyterian Churches throughout the world was recently taken up, and is to be taken up again, by the Philadelphia Ministers' meeting, which approved it. No revised creed is proposed, but each body can come in on its existing creed, provided only it shall be sound in the faith. It is believed that, in this way, all the advantages which might be expected from an organic union may be very nearly secured, without awakening the jealousy of the smaller churches, who might naturally fear being swallowed up or overruled by the larger. Organic union is not contemplated.—*Christian Union*.

## BAPTIST.

—The Canada Baptists are gratified over the showing they are able to make in missionary work. They report their receipts from Ontario and Quebec at \$5289, and claim to have already taken a position in the foreign work in advance of twenty-five of our States. They sustain two of the missionaries of the Teloogee mission.

—The possibility of Great Britain becoming again a Roman Catholic country is discussed from time to time in the papers, but a correspondent of the *Observer* claims to have certain proof that England is rapidly gravitating toward Rome. The writer thinks the Queen is orthodox, but that the English nation is reverting to Roman Catholicism.

—Rev. J. W. Olmstead, editor of the *Watchman and Reflector*, the Baptist paper of Boston, is now in Europe. He has just come out, in practice, in favor of joint communion. On November 27, in Tottenham Court Road chapel, London, he, in company with some one hundred others, Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists, celebrated the Lord's Supper. Two Episcopal rectors refused to unite in the services.

—A union service of no small interest was recently held in the Bedford-avenue Reformed Church, Brooklyn, in which the St. Johns Methodist, the Rose-street Presbyterian, the Lee-avenue Baptist, the New England Congregational, and the Bedford-avenue Reformed Churches participated in the celebration of the Lord's Supper. The sacrament was adminis-

tered by Dr. Elbert S. Porter, the Rev. J. A. M. Chapman, the Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, and the Rev. T. Holmes. Dr. Sprole offered prayer, and the Rev. Messrs. Holmes and Hyatt Smith made addresses. The number of communicants was more than a thousand. The idea of connecting this union celebration of the Holy Communion with the annual service of the Week of Prayer was broached and found much favor.

## GENERAL RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The London Missionary Society, says *Zion's Herald*, is doing a great work in the South Sea Islands. Rev. Dr. Nesbitt, of Samoa, a missionary in Polynesia for about thirty years, addressed a committee of the Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria recently, on the great work accomplished by the above society in the South Sea Islands. He said: "Sixty years ago every island in Polynesia was under the spell of heathenism. There were now about 400,000 Polynesians who professed Christianity, who had been reclaimed from heathenism, and from many of whose islands cannibalism had been extirpated. Had Christian missions been a success in Polynesia? It must be borne in mind that these missions were still in their infancy. Their converts were children. It could not be expected that they would develop the same exalted standard of moral excellence as older communities. In these latter communities Christianity was the growth of many ages. The Samoan group comprised ten islands, large and small, having a population of 35,000. European missionaries took up their abode in these islands thirty-six years ago. Then the Samoans were a heathen, barbarous people, without any written language. Heathenism had been rooted out from among the Samoans as a people. The 34,000 Samoans were a professedly Christian people. Ordinances of religion were observed, and there were schools in every village. The people were a church-going people, both on Sunday and week days. The Bible had been translated into their language, and they had an increasing Christian literature. From Samoa the gospel was sent to regions beyond, and the voluntary Samoan contributions to the cause of Christianity averaged upward of a £1000 a year. About 80 Samoan students were now in the training institution there, which institution sent forth some twenty students yearly. The students had spread far and wide for the purpose of teaching Christianity among the islands of the Pacific, and their teaching had been very effective."

—Bishop Reinke, of the German Old Catholics, in reply to the Pope's encyclical, delicately informs the latter that he is wrong in one point, in these words: "What that encyclical says to the astonished world concerning our illustrious Emperor, of whom we can only speak with thanksgiving, is so diametrically opposed to truth and justice that respect for his Majesty, and a wish to spare his opponent, compel us to be silent on the subject."—*Christian Union*.

—An India paper makes the announcement that a new faith has secretly but rapidly spread through the Persian kingdom, and is likely to produce a great change in the religious future of that country. Its principal doctrines are praise of the Supreme Being, truth and virtue. This faith has spread so far in its influence, that savans, noblemen, and even princes have joined it. As it is antagonistic to the Mahomedan religion, it is not to be supposed that its progress will be smooth or uninterrupted.—*Christian Union*.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

From Jan. 17 to Feb. 7.

Rev J D Shaw, Mexia—2 subscribers Thank you. Our list in your region is coming up handsomely.

Rev E P Rogers, Waskom Station—5 subscribers. Change of postoffice made. Hope you will be prospered in your new field. The ADVOCATE will be an active co-worker.

Henry Stegall, Homer—Will expect a good list from your section. Trust the zeal and labor of your pastor will secure large success.

T M Scott, Marshall—Change of office made.

Rev W G Perry, Bryan—Have secured no supply.

Rev J D Shaw, Mexia—1 subscriber. Hope you will send many more.

Wiley & Porter, Davilla—1 renewal. Thanks. Hope you will send a large list.

C M Verdel, La Fayette, Alabama—Answered by letter.

Dr R Y Russell, Callisburg—Change in office made.

Rev J M Bond, Woodville—2 subscribers. Thanks. We sympathize with you in your deep affliction. Remember what the Apostle says: 2 Cor. iv. 17. May God care for your little ones.

Rev J M Johnson, Athens—4 subscribers. We hope to have a large list from your section.

Rev J D Shaw, Mexia—2 subscribers. Thanks again.

John A Hughes, Crockett—2 subscribers. Have entered names. Glad to hear you prize the ADVOCATE so highly.

D R Brennan, Rockdale—Change in office made.

Rev Thos Whitworth, San Felipe—1 subscriber. Our bad mail facilities are a serious hindrance. Active agents, like Bro. Whitworth aid us in overcoming them.

Rev W T Merriwether, Prairie Lee—1 subscriber. All right. Handed communication to editor.

Rev S G Cotton, Grand Saline—4 subscribers. Hope you will be prospered in your new field. Send all the subscribers you can.

Rev John E Vernor, St. Marys—3 subscribers. Glad to hear from you. Hope you will have a good work, and place ADVOCATE in the home of every Methodist.

Rev J S Clower, Midway—1 subscriber. Hope you will send us many more from your work.

Rev Jas H Tucker, Goliad—1 renewal. Have changed office.

John Harvey—1 renewal. All right. Hand money to Bro. Addison. Glad to hear you place so high a value on the ADVOCATE.

Rev M C Field, Caney—1 renewal. Bro. J. will send time of quarterly meeting soon.

Rev R H H Burnett, Fort Worth—The delay in the matter was occasioned by the absence of the editor last year. If the obituary has come to hand, it will appear.

J H Rice, Oatmeal—Change made.

Rev O A Shook, Waco—2 subscribers. Hope you will yet send 20. Will attend to your request.

J S Penn & Co, Austin—1 subscriber, 2 renewals, \$4.90 postoffice order. Accept thanks.

Rev Jacob Bader, New Braunfels—Change in office made.

Rev O A Fisher, San Marcos—2 subscribers. Change in office made. Hope we will have a large increase of subscribers from your section.

Rev C H Smith, near Tyler—4 subscribers. Will expect a large list. Send by postoffice order, draft, or registered letter.

Rev W W Horner, Longview—Have changed your office. We appreciate your difficulties, but persistent efforts will overcome them. We must make the people intelligent Christians, or our work is incomplete.

Rev James B Hall, Jamestown—Change made. Can you not send us a list from your region?

Thos R Atkins, Clinton—Change made. Hope you will act as agent, and send us a goodly list.

Rev S C Vaughan, Wheelock—2 subscribers. We hope you will be successful in your work. Send us many subscribers, as we wish to co-operate with you in the building up the cause of Christ among your people.

Rev W Monk, Iredell—2 subscribers. Always glad to hear from Bro. Monk. He is one of our best agents.

Rev J Fred Cox, Mexia—2 subscribers. We hope to double our list in your section this year.

Rev J M Trait, Cartersville—1 subscriber. Have entered your name. Hope your efforts will secure many subscribers.

Rev S W Turner, Palestine—Have entered name as you request. Hope you will be abundantly sustained in your important work. Will expect the names.

Rev J R Middleton, Elysian Fields—1 subscriber. We hope our friends in your region will bring up the list to its old standard.

Rev I N Craven, Whitesboro—4 subscribers. We are confident our list in Trinity Conference will be more than doubled this year. We will send the ADVOCATE to all preachers, traveling and local, at \$1 specie per year. Will expect them to act as agents. If they send ten subscribers, will send it free.

Jno N Wilson, Melrose—Renewal. All right. Glad you appreciate the ADVOCATE.

Mrs Mary A Weaver, Gatesville—The change has been made as you instruct. We are encouraged by learning that the ADVOCATE is a welcome visitor at your home.

Rev J H Miller, Marysville—Have changed your office. Hope you will be successful in your important work, and will be equally so in sending subscribers.

Rev W W Jared, Fairfield—1 renewal. Have sent the list. Hope you will induce all to renew, and then add as many more.

Rev O A Fisher, San Marcos—1 renewal. Hope West Texas will double last year's list.

Rev P W Archer, Columbus—Have changed your office. Brother John has been absent for two weeks. Dr. Walker answered your favor.

Rev R C Armstrong, Peach Tree—2 subscribers and 1 renewal. The mails in your region are a sore affliction to the people, and we share largely the trouble. Let us hope for better times.

Rev F M Harrel, Cooper—2 subscribers. Where was Brother Stein's former office?

Rev T J Milam, Boston—Paper changed. The obituary column has been overcrowded. Will appear as soon as possible.

Rev W T Melagin, Bremond—Name changed as you instruct.

Rev O A Fisher, San Marcos—2 subscribers and 1 renewal. Accept thanks for your active co-operation.

Rev T R Atkins, Sandies—1 subscriber. Glad to note the increase of subscribers from West Texas.

Rev W K Duff, Greenville—2 subscribers. Thanks. We hope all our friends in Trinity Conference will make vigorous efforts to increase our subscription in that region.

Rev S H Brown, Bellville—4 subscribers and 3 renewals. We consider you one of our best agents. If all the preachers were as active, we would have 10,000 by spring. We join our prayers that many souls "may be added to the church" this year on your work.

Rev R B Womack, Cleburne—2 subscribers. Thanks. Will expect many more. Brother Warren had left the city before your letter came to hand. Better send order for Sunday-

school books direct to Rev. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans. We rejoice with you at the prospect of soon completing the Church building at Cleburne. Hope hundreds will be converted in it this year.

Rev W L Kidd, Kosse—1 subscriber. Change in office as you instruct.

Rev Henry C Williams, Mastersville—If there was no acknowledgment of your former letter, it was likely lost in the mail. All letters should be directed to Advocate Publishing Company. Brother John is frequently out of the office attending to some other duties, and if letters are directed to him, it of necessity involves delay, and possibly oversight. Hope you will send the club. Of course we count renewals.

Rev John Adams, Nechesville—1 subscriber. Thanks for your active agency. We hope East Texas will double its list this year.

Rev W C Weaver, Jones' Mill—2 subscribers. Can you not get up a large club on your work? We wish to extend our subscription in your region.

Rev John G Krauter, New Orleans—1 renewal.

Rev W C Collins, Millerton—2 subscribers. Hope you will add largely to the subscription in your field, and that your labors will be blessed in large additions to the church.

Rev W F Alexander, Henderson, La—Will send information called for.

Rev J J Davis, Jewett—The 3 subscribers are duly entered. Hope you will be as successful this year as you were the last.

Rev W C Lewis, Rural Retreat—Will be published in due time. Hope your health will improve.

J N Hatfield, Austin—Your letter directs us to change your subscription to Austin, but former office is not given. If we change we will be sending it to two points, and can not tell when your time is out.

Rev T W Hines, Waxahachie—3 subscribers. Thanks for kind words for ADVOCATE. We expect a large list from Weatherford district. Can you make it the banner district of the Northwest Texas Conference? Hope to attend your conference.

Rev W McK Gillum, by Rev E Armstrong, Sabine Pass—1 subscriber. Thanks. Marriage notice inserted.

Rev D Morse, Marshall—3 subscribers. Thanks. Will expect the "few hundred new subscribers from Marshall District." Glad you approve the policy we have adopted. The ADVOCATE is securing high commendations from leading minds in our church.

Rev Jno H McLean, Daingerfield—1 subscriber. The accession to the editorial corps of the ADVOCATE is securing general approval.

Rev O A Fisher, San Marcos—1 subscriber, 1 renewal. Thanks. Your list is coming up handsomely.

Rev W R D Stockton, Lampasas—1 subscriber. Thanks. Your district will rank high on our books from present tokens.

Rev John F Neal, Belton—1 subscriber. Glad to hear from you.

Rev John F Cook, Morales—2 subscribers. The instructions respecting the names mentioned in your letter have been attended to. We hope your list will be more than twice as large as that you sent last year.

Rev R B Womack, Cleburne—\$12 gold draft. Have entered the name as you instruct, and have changed your office.

Rev W Vaughan, Chatfield—2 subscribers, 1 renewal. \$2 coin. Thanks. Hope you will secure a large list of subscribers in your new field.

John Donnell, Alleyton—3 subscribers. Draft \$6 coin. Thanks. Can not you send other names?

Rev Jacob Kern, Fredericksburg—The paper sent as you request.

Rev W F Johnson, Johnson Station—3 subscribers. The former letter

had not come to hand. Names are now entered as you instruct. Hope you will be successful in securing a large list.

Rev J J Davis, Jewett—2 letters, 3 subscribers. Your list is increasing. Thanks. Wish all were as active.

Rev W H Moss, Blossom Prairie—2 subscribers. Change in office made. Thanks. Expect others soon.

Rev O S Farwell, Thompsonville—4 subscribers. Hope you will continue your efforts. We ought to have more subscribers from your region.

Rev L Ercanbrack, Cedar Creek—1 subscriber. Thanks. We are anxious to swell our list on the Colorado.

Rev J W Piner, Honey Grove—2 subscribers. We are looking for an addition of 2000 new subscribers from the bounds of the Trinity Conference.

Rev J A Light, Willis—1 subscriber. Bro. Light informs us that his work has been changed from Zion to Willis. We trust his labors will be abundantly blessed.

Rev L C Crouse, Jefferson—6 subscribers. Names duly entered. Bro. C. wants Marshall district to be the banner district in the way of sending subscriptions this year. He finds that all that is needed is to present the ADVOCATE itself to the people to procure subscribers. Several other districts are in the field.

Rev T G A Tharp, Lampasas—3 subscribers. Brother Tharp finds subscribers wherever he goes. We expect a long list from his present work.

Rev J A King, San Saba—2 subscribers and 2 renewals. We hope often to hear from Brother King. Can he not send us a description of the mountain country where he labors?

Mary E Tackett, Graham, Young county—1 subscriber. We hope you will get up a club. Show the ADVOCATE to your friends, and we are sure they will take it.

Rev Jas F Hines, Waxahachie—Thanks for calling attention to items. They are all attended to. "Answers to Correspondents" will not be overlooked or delayed unless, as the past two weeks, we are Providentially called away.

Rev J W Walker, Salado—9 subscribers. Thanks. With such efforts we will soon have the ADVOCATE in every Methodist home. Glad you appreciate our church organ.

Rev J W Mills, Buena Vista—1 subscriber. Have entered your name. We aim to send the ADVOCATE to all the preachers, and if any are overlooked, we would be glad to be notified.

Rev T J Milam, Boston—2 subscribers. Send all you can. We have corrected the name.

Rev T M Smith, Blossom Prairie—1 subscriber. Your paper changed to Blossom Prairie. Hope to receive several hundred new subscribers from your district this year.

Edwin Alden, Cincinnati—Answered by mail.

Rev D P Haggard and John B Smith, Clarksville—An appeal for aid in behalf of the church in Clarksville. We hope every preacher in charge will respond.

C A Ramsey, Schulenberg—Change in office. Thanks for sending both offices.

Rev J S McCarver, Springfield—Change made as you instruct.

Rev Jno S Mathis, Henderson—3 subscribers. Marshall district, East Texas Conference, is moving rapidly to the front. Brother Mathis reports a general interest in his charge. We expect to hear of a glorious revival ere long.

Rev J B Denton, Gonzales—Change is made. In the press of duties, after the conferences closed, some items were overlooked. Will expect the communication, and a goodly list of names.

J L Reed, M D, Evergreen—Name entered. Have written by mail.

## Correspondence.

EDS. ADVOCATE.—According to promise I will now try and make a small contribution to the columns of the ADVOCATE. As you are aware, I was assigned to the Gonzales circuit, and I arrived here on the second of this month. I found on my arrival the stewards had made preparation to receive me, by providing a comfortable house, which I established myself in the same evening I arrived. But the house provided was so distant from the church, and besides destitute of water privileges, that the stewards have since procured another, one more convenient to the church and supplied with a good cistern. I say these things to show you that I have a board of stewards who know something of their duty, and are disposed to do their duty. The ladies have also remembered us, and numerous articles of clothing for wife and the children have been coming in from every quarter; and wife says that Providence seems to have led them to select the very articles she needed the most. God bless the sisters! I should like to give their names, but I am sure they would object to having their good deeds paraded in public print. Gonzales, you know, is comparatively an old town, and her reputation is so well established, that it would be presumption in such "an one as myself" to try to make a public presentation of her. This much I will say, that, so far as I am able to judge from my short residence among her people, I find them very stirring, energetic and prosperous. Moreover, I find them quiet, polite and intelligent. I have seen very few drunken men since I have been here, and, with only one exception, they have been exceedingly quiet. The reason of this state of things, I guess, is found in the fact that the place is incorporated, and provided with a faithful and diligent corps of officers. I preached here the third Sabbath in this month to a large and very attentive audience, both at 11 A. M. and at night. I preach here regularly two Sabbaths in each month. My two other Sabbath appointments are both situated in populous and most beautiful sections of country—one is near Moulton, in Lavaca county, a flourishing and most delightfully situated village. Our church is about two miles from town, in the midst of a numerically strong and prosperous community; true, I heard much complaint about hard times, but I could see no sign of suffering, and having made the acquaintance of Hard Times long before coming to the circuit, I was not much frightened by his presence. The truth is, I have come to regard him as a mythical character among the sober, industrious people of Western Texas—we have his real presence among the preachers, probably, more than any other class. He takes advantage of our defenseless circumstances, and sometimes makes his presence sorely felt. But although he may sometimes get us "cast down," I have no fears of his destroying me. "He who is for us is stronger than they that are against us."

A scribbler for the press is compelled to operate on small capital in this country, and it is only semi-occasionally that he can get stock in hand sufficient to make himself entertaining, unless he is better at invention than your poor correspondent; and hence, if you only get a very common-place letter about common-place matters, you may conclude at once that it was the best I could do with the material I had to work up. We have no unruly bishops out here, and are not much troubled with gowned or surpliced priests, and the religious convulsion which rends in twain the church, is not much felt among us. And now you are no longer astonished

that our communications are so distressingly dull. I make this apology only for myself, but I think it ought to be accepted for at least some of my brethren. But I return to the discussion of the merits of my circuit. In the vicinity of Moulton there is a great number of young people—more, I think, than at any other one point in West Texas. If you have any very zealous preachers in your conference conveniently near the border, please endeavor to induce them to "come over into Macedonia" in the summer or fall—(I will give the precise date in time)—"and help us. I am going to make a great effort, if the Lord spares and prospers me, to have a "big camp meeting;" and my object is to get the young people, and old one's too, as for that matter, converted. If the old proverb be true, the bigger the devil the better the saint, I think I have a large amount of material in that region for the making of saints. Seriously, it is a fruitful field, and white unto the harvest. I would be glad to have one of the editors with me, or both, if I might hope for such good fortune. At Prairieville I also have a considerable population, in a rich and beautiful country. This is on Peach Creek, in Gonzales county. I also contemplate a camp-meeting at this point. May the Lord of the harvest grant me much success in these prospective efforts to extend the borders of his kingdom.

This is to be a year of great events at Gonzales. Our district conference meets here in the summer—and we have a very strong one—about seventy members, I believe; the fair, in October, which, I am informed, is a very interesting and important occasion; the Annual Conference, I suppose, in November. You have a pretty correct idea, I guess, about what sort of an affair that will be. I hope to procure a long list for the ADVOCATE. I find my people generally like it. I pray that God may put it into the hearts of the Methodists of Texas to double your subscription list this year. The ADVOCATE is a mighty power for good. Your brother in Christ,  
JNO. B. DENTON.  
GONZALES, Jan. 30.

## The Service of Song.

EDS. ADVOCATE.—When in Austin, during the session of our conference, I purchased a copy of the "Service of Song," from its able and accomplished author, Rev. A. G. Stacy, A.M., now a member of our conference, and the President of the Austin Female College.

I have devoted my leisure time to giving the delightful little volume a careful and critical reading; and I esteem it but an act of justice to Bro. Stacy and the public that the merits of this valuable production should be more extensively known, though I know it has already been noticed by abler pens in different parts of our country.

The book has many distinguishing features—too many to be noticed here in detail. Its style is elevated, clear and fascinating; the scope and depth of the investigation of the subjects treated of are full and comprehensive; every phase and aspect of the subjects involved have been fully considered, and such doctrines set forth, and conclusions arrived at, by a fair and philosophical course of reasoning, that cannot fail to conduct the mind of the unprejudiced and pious reader to a just and fair estimate of the magnitude of the "Service of Song" in the worship of God and the cultivation of the purest and noblest elements of our spiritual natures.

While reading these instructive and richly adorned pages, which grow in interest upon the mind in every part, I could not resist the conclusion, as the result of my most deliberate judg-

ment, that the "SERVICE OF SONG" should be incorporated into the "course of study" for the under-graduates of our conference, to qualify them, as ministers, for a proper understanding and appreciation of this very important part of religious worship.

That something of the kind is called for, and the necessity of it is felt, is evident from the fact that, for a time, the HYMN BOOK was made a part of the course of study! While that was the case, we found but few persons who were prepared to explain the specific points to be studied, or what questions would be asked in an examination upon it. Without the aid of such a work as that now presented in the "Service of Song," not one in a thousand could possess an adequate knowledge of the subject; but with the benefits of the extensive labors and researches of Bro. Stacy, the subject is presented in a clear and forcible point of light; and when understood, the wonder is that so very important and indispensable a part of ministerial and Christian education had not been presented to the church long ago.

The extensive circulation and study of this valuable book among earnest Christians and ministers of the gospel, can not fail to place sacred music in a higher position than ever before; and the valuable service of sacred song will be better understood and more appreciated than in the past.

In a long Christian experience, I have made many observations on the power and subduing influence of spiritual songs; when sung, as of old time, at our camp-meetings, I always found that more conversions occurred under the melting strains of sacred song than at any other time. It seems to

"Lift us up to things above,  
And bear on eagle's wings."

I once witnessed the struggles of an earnest penitent just before she was born into the kingdom of God. It was at a protracted meeting, when the power of the Divine Spirit was felt by every one. It was a lady in mature life, very intelligent and beautiful, and her agony of spirit was very deep. While her friends were around her and sustaining her as she lay reclining upon a sister's knee, the congregation was singing a hymn, with the chorus:

"I yield, I yield, I yield,  
I can hold out no more,  
I sink by dying love compelled,  
And own the conqueror."

After this had been repeated for the last time by singers, her clear, shrill voice alone repeated it again in a most impressive manner, and, truly, she sank by dying love, at that moment, into the arms of the divine mercy.

It is the province of sacred song to give expression to the emotions and passions of the soul, aided by the charms of melody, as nothing else can do.

It is my earnest wish that the "Service of Song" may be extensively read and duly appreciated by Christians everywhere. B. T. KAVANAUGH,  
HOUSTON, Jan. 29, 1874.

## Christian Privileges.

Do professed Christians esteem these gracious privileges as they should? We fear not. Many doubtless pass along down the swift current of life, scarcely ever seriously meditating on their blood-bought privileges. Let me repeat the apostle's exhortation to this class: "Take heed to thyself." But let us contemplate more specifically some of the Christian's privileges.

First, there is the soul-cheering doctrine of Holy Scripture, that every child of grace may have—yea, does have—the spirit of God witnessing with his spirit that he is a child of God! What a precious treasure is this! The poor, sin-burdened soul, after various and many struggles, many prayers, tears and sighs, at last realizes a change in his state of mind. But what is this? What has happened

me? I do not feel as I did heretofore; my burden has dropped off; my soul-anguish is gone; hardness of heart melted away—unbelief gone! I do trust God, through Christ. But still the question—what is it? recurs. Now, all this work of grace has been done by God's holy spirit. The spirit is there, in that heart; and its office, next, is to give divine testimony to this inquiry. This he does by his gentle whisperings of peace—saying, thy sins are all forgiven!

Thou art a child of God and of glory! This heavenly dealing is secretly with the soul. Another can not enter the mystery. O how truly rich is the soul in possession of this precious boon!—a treasure in earthen vessels. Poor, despondent half-hoping professor of Christ, raise your head—look! Look to Christ, the giver of every good and perfect gift. He will give thee light; for, behold, "the spirit beareth witness with our spirits, that we are the children of God; if children, heirs—heirs with Christ to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away."

Surely every man, woman and child that will claim this privilege, and seek the joy in the name of Jesus, that flows through it, will be happy—yes, happy in God. Such an one may joyfully sing: "I love Jesus, I love Jesus—yes, I know I do; Jesus smiles and loves me too!" A word more; if God has so graciously given us such a privilege as this, having revealed the same in his word, can we live in doubt and darkness, and neglect it, without despising his goodness and mercy? Brethren in the Lord, let us heed the injunction—"Search the Scriptures," that we may know the things which are fully given to us of God. Amen.

Yours, in Jesus,

GEO. W. GRAVES.

SPRINGFIELD, TEXAS, Jan. 29.

ANDREW FULLER AND THE CLOSE-POCKETED MERCHANT.—The Rev. Andrew Fuller, who was the first Secretary of the English Baptist Missionary Society, happened to visit Rockdale when the Rev. Thomas Littlewood was pastor of the Baptist Church there. The fame of this distinguished preacher for the mission preceded him. A Rockdale gentleman was very anxious to hear him, but the idea of the collection somewhat chilled the fervor of his curiosity. It did not, however, extinguish it. He eventually accompanied a friend to the place of worship. On the way he said, "I want to hear Mr. Fuller, but I shall be proof against all his appeals for my money. I have come intentionally without a farthing in my pocket. Both listen with interest to the attached friend of Pearce and Carey, of Marshman and Ward, as he chooses for his text, "Curse ye, Meroz, said the angel of the Lord; curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." (Judges v., 53.) Slowly the words are read by the sonorous voice of the great preacher, and solemnly they fall on every ear. Their portentous meaning is being elucidated. All eyes are riveted on the pulpit, and as particular after particular of the discourse is being clenched with the terrible anathema of the text on every one indifferent to the cause of God, the empty-pocketed gentleman looked uneasy. He at length can bear it no longer. In anxious tones he whispers to his friend: "Have you a pound? Lend it to me." The money was lent, and shortly afterward found its way into the plate.

A shoemaker created much mirth lately at an auction, after bidding in Drew's "Essay on Souls," by asking if they had any more works on shoemaking for sale.

## The Normal School—Its Function.

THERE is something in a name. Parents should be careful at the baptismal font. The name given to the child may help, or may hinder. Isaiah is better than Beelzebub, and Mary than Jezebel. A boy had rather associate himself, in his own mind, with the Prince of prophets than the prince of devils; and a girl had rather emulate the mother of the Lord than the murderess of Naboth.

Some names are well chosen and significant; others are unwisely given and mislead. In our language, *normal* equals *model*. The Latin *norma* means a ruler—a pattern. Etymologically construed, a normal school is a pattern school. Thus derived and defined, the school is one thing, while in fact it is an entirely different thing. So far from being a strictly normal school—one to be imitated—it is essentially unlike any other, and does not contemplate that any other shall be formed after its fashion. The name, then, is unfortunate. "To the uninitiated, the term has no meaning; to a man of letters, it conveys a wrong idea. You have to tell him a normal school is not a normal school, and then explain."

It is a school for the professional training of teachers. Its function is not to communicate knowledge, but to teach the art of communicating. It does not propose to make grammarians or arithmeticians, but to instruct persons who are already acquainted with these branches in the best methods of teaching them. It is designed to teach how to teach. To know is one thing, and to impart that knowledge is another. The two are distinct and distinguishable.

Teaching power is the first condition of success in a school-room. Capacity for acquiring is not always accompanied with capacity for imparting. A man of profound scholarship may signally fail in efforts at instruction. The best lawyer is not of necessity the best advocate; nor is the most experienced physician always the most profitable lecturer. This art of teaching is, to some extent, a natural endowment. It exists in different degrees in different persons. In all cases it is susceptible of improvement. To train it, cultivate it, give it the greatest efficiency, is the object and function of the normal school.

Organizing power is another condition of success. All good teachers are not good organizers. Some schools are in constant confusion. The course of study is unwise, the classification injudicious, the order of exercises unfixed and uncertain. Bustle, hurry, and disorder, are ruinous in a school. No business so imperatively demands system, and no worker so needs ability to mould and shape the material put in his hand as the teacher. The normal school gives instruction in this important matter. It does more: It furnishes example and practice.

Governing power is a third condition of success. Some men seem born to rule; others seem unable to learn the art of governing. The first thing to be gained is self-control. Passion, anger, fretfulness, scolding, are inexcusable in the school. They are inconsistent with any right discipline. Discipline has greatly changed for the better within the last twenty-five years. Teachers of long experience have modified their opinions and practice; school government is based upon higher principles, and appeals to purer motives. It is milder, but firmer; it is more moral, but more potential. The normal school sets forth and exemplifies the best modes of discipline.

Many have become good teachers without these advantages, but normal training would have saved them much time, and labor, and perplexity, and would have rendered them more ef-

fective and valuable. Those who have not had the privilege of such professional drill, know what a dear price they have paid for the success they have achieved. They do not wish others to fall into the same errors, or to suffer from a similar experience. They discern in the establishment of the normal school the dawning of a better order of things, and congratulate parents, and pupils, and teachers, on the benefits that must follow.

In this country, normal schools had their beginning as follows: During the first quarter of the present century, M. Victor Cousin, of France, published a full "report of the state of public instruction in Prussia." Mrs. Austin translated it. In 1835, Jas. S. Wadsworth, of New York, had a large edition of the translation republished. Hon. Edmond Dwight, one of the merchant princes of Boston—a man of culture and of wealth, and a devoted friend of common schools—read the translation. It "served to inspire and harmonize his designs" on school question. He gave much time and attention to the subject of education. Many obstacles were to be overcome before common schools could be successfully introduced, and effectively conducted.

1. The law gave the management of schools to the towns. This prevented uniformity of operations, and sapped the life of the system; centralization was needed. To effect it, he recommended the establishment of a "Board of Education." The plan was adopted by the Legislature in 1837. Mr. Horace Mann was the first secretary of the board. To secure his services, Mr. Dwight supplemented the salary given by the State with the sum of \$500 per annum. He paid that amount for sixteen successive years, equal to \$8000, to that office.

2. There was a lack of competent teachers, and no provisions had been made to supply them. On March 10, 1838, he authorized Mr. Mann to say to the Legislature that \$10,000 would be given by an individual for the preparation of teachers for common schools if the Legislature would give an equal sum. The proposition was accepted almost without opposition, and on July 3, 1839, the first normal school in America was opened at Lexington, Mass., under the care of Rev. Cyrus Peirce, with only three pupils in attendance! The school was an experiment—a novelty. Its growth was slow. At the end of the third year there were only forty-two pupils attending; but more than fifty had gone from under its training to engage in teaching. "The obvious improvement in their methods of instruction and government demonstrated the utility of the school."

In the latter part of 1839 another normal school was organized at Framingham, Mass.; in 1840, a third was opened at Bridgewater, Mass.; in 1844, the State Normal School, of New York, went into operation at Albany, having for its first principal David P. Page, author of "The Theory and Practice of Teaching;" in 1846, one was established at Mount Union, Ohio; in 1847, one at Ypsilanti, Michigan; in 1849, one at South Paris, Maine.

So well did these schools perform their function, and so satisfactory was the result, that in 1860, only twenty-one years after the organization of the first one, there were twenty normal schools in existence in ten of the United States. Between 1860 and 1870, a single decade, there were organized throughout the Union fifty-eight others! Since 1870 the number has been increased by the addition of more than twenty-five!

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1872 shows that there were then in Missouri, 6; in Massachusetts, 7; in Pennsylvania, 8; in Illinois, 9; in New York, 10; and in Ohio, 11.

The State of New York appropriates to one school \$25,207, and to each of six others \$18,000, making a total for seven of \$133,207. The State and county appropriation for one in Pennsylvania reaches the liberal sum of \$79,000.

Texas now ranks seventh among the States as to the amount of her school fund. That fund is so constituted and conditioned that, under wise administration, it may become vastly larger than any in the Union.

One normal school, well located, fully furnished with improved appliances for teaching, and efficiently conducted according to the most approved methods, will, slowly but surely, revolutionize the educational spirit, sentiment and status of the State. Let liberal views prevail; let a grand normal be built, of broad foundation, of fair proportion, and with an adequate outfit. In a few years the whole cost will be repaid a hundredfold; and "the Lone Star" will take her place in the ascendant, and, shining with singular effulgence in the galaxy of States, will soon excel her sisters as much in the splendor of her intellectual character as in the extent of her vast domain. E. D. PITTS.

CHAPPELL HILL, Jan. 30, 1874.

## One Gold Tooth-Pick.

We would not do the United States injustice. It occurs to us we may have done so in neglecting to give it credit for at least one exhibition of economy in its contingent expenses. Among the items of the stationery account of the Senate for the session of last winter, which continued about four months, was one modest entry which reflects great credit upon the American Senate. It is about the only thing that has appeared in any department of the public service in fulfillment of the somewhat lavish promises of retrenchment and reform made in the campaign of 1872. It should not have been overlooked. We blame ourselves for neglect that it was. But we recur to it and make amends. "One gold tooth-pick!" And, so far as we are able to discover from the items of the account, only one. Think of it! For the whole American Senate, consisting now of seventy-four leading statesmen—every star, to use the lofty language of blank verse, having been restored to its place in the galaxy, and each State being represented in that august body; many of these good men having obtained their seats as the Chief Captain at Jerusalem did his freedom, "with a great sum"—for these seventy-four, one tooth-pick! Gold, to be sure; but why not? Has the American people grown so sordid as to suggest a quill tooth-pick, or even a bunch of them, for a whole Senate? We think not. The Senate having made up its mind to confine itself to a single tooth-pick, it is hardly possible that any right-minded person should complain if it was made of durable though a little more costly material.

The problem of statesmanship, as President Grant has officially announced and as now universally admitted, is what to do with the product of our mines. The employment of some of them in the construction of a tooth-pick for the Senate is a very delicate suggestion of one direction in which the precious metals may be employed, while the limit of a single tooth-pick to which the Senate confined itself is as neatly suggestive of the necessity for economy in public and private expenditures. Not the least encouraging and pleasing feature of the transaction is the modest and unassuming manner in which the Senate has illustrated its ideas of economy. There has been no parade of it, no boasting about it. Even the press, with a power so frankly and elegantly described by Mr. Butler as forty times

his own, was inquiring by what authority Senators had visiting cards engraved to be paid for by the people, the Senate did not point with pride to its single tooth-pick—did not, in fact, allude to it, though it might thereby have put a stop to the clamor and contributed to "the cessation of partisanship, especially in the agricultural regions." Indeed, there is something of the heroic quality in the manly and dignified way in which that distinguished body has borne the assaults upon it for extravagance, when it had all the time a serene consciousness of virtue, and could have silenced its maligners at any moment by pointing to the single tooth-pick. There is a strain of real greatness, an element of moral grandeur in it that, upon the whole, is more wonderful than the singleness of the tooth-pick.

And yet there are men, no doubt—the temper of the time has come to be so curious and prying—who, in the same spirit of disloyal inquisitiveness which went poking around the Attorney-General's office asking why the horses and carriages of that officer were paid for out of the department contingent fund, and why his servants and household expenses were largely paid from the same source, will turn up their noses and in a vinegary way ask what has become of the tooth-pick. Such persons very likely would have the Senate's tooth-pick fastened securely by lock and chain to some accessible public place—as, for instance, the Vice-President's desk—so that Senators might pick their teeth in the order of succession as they entered the Chamber, Conkling succeeding Flanagan, Frelinghuysen following Chandler, and so on. That, it is needless to say, would be an ostentation of economy wholly at variance with the ideas of the leading statesmen of that body, who, whatever else they do, do not make public exhibition of their virtues. What has become of the tooth-pick, or precisely in whose hands it now is, we are not prepared to say. If it has come over from the last session, as it undoubtedly did, being a tooth-pick not for a session, but for all time, we are confident it is now in process of passing around, and is in the hands of some leading statesman. It is not possible that a Senate which deliberately limited itself to one gold tooth-pick would lose sight of it. It is more probable that some supporter of the administration, who is at once able and honest, has been appointed at a reasonable salary to take charge of it and pass it round. Possibly Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut may have borrowed it to use on the mouth of the Horstonic river. But, wherever it is, we repeat that it is a monument to the economical principle of the present Senate, and as such should be remembered.—N. Y. Tribune.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES DAILY.—Let error alone; look for truth. Do not allow yourself to play around a hook which dangles before you, though it may be baited with very flattering doctrine. They used to call in derision Tottenham Court Chapel, in London, "Whitfield's soul-trap." Other soul-traps there are in this world which may be seriously named. Glorious captivity is that when the soul is truly caught for Christ; awful slavery is that when the soul is in bondage to Satan. "O, never mind them," said the sainted Venn to his Bible-class, when the revilers told them his religion was all extravagance; "never mind them; never answer them; read your Bibles; press forward, dear lads, and you can not miss of heaven with a lamp at your feet."—Robinson.

Dr. Waugh tells us of a converted Hindoo, who when too weak to kneel to prayer, said: "I can not pray, but I keep up a sweet talking with Jesus in my heart."

**Texas Christian Advocate.**

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 11, 1874.

**LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!**I. G. JOHN,  
J. B. WALKER, D.D. } .....Editors.

SOME of our friends inquire how it is, that while the *ADVOCATE* claims to have the "largest circulation of any paper in the State," the *Galveston News* claims to have "double that of any other paper in the State." When we first made the announcement, we were satisfied that our claim was just. Our convictions are unchanged. We are willing to exhibit our mail list at any time.

WITH our best efforts, we were unable to include all letters in our "Answers to Correspondents." They all received due attention, but our space failed us. Types have no elasticity.

THE Old Catholics in Germany have 100 parochial charges, and 60,000 enrolled members. A large number are in sympathy with the movement who have not identified themselves with it.

A NORTHERN religious exchange boasts of a subscriber who, for a number of years, has made it his invariable rule in renewing his subscription to accompany it with a new subscriber, whose name and money he has secured. We commend that example to all our patrons. Were each one this year to send an extra subscriber, a wider field of usefulness would be opened before us.

OTHER people beside Buckle have been in the habit of considering Christianity a very inferior agency in civilizing the world. Railroads, and telegraphs, and general education, are considered the more potent agencies in this work. Observations in India and other countries in the East show that these agencies alone are insufficient to accomplish this great work. They may displace the old inhabitants, and introduce a new element into the population, but they do not revolutionize the character of the people. Another agency is needed, and that the gospel alone can supply. The railroad and telegraph herald the coming of the gospel, but until it comes, their work remains incomplete.

THE attention of a grand jury in New York has been directed to the fact that some of the finest table syrups are being largely adulterated by the use of sulphuric acid, and have ordered the health commissioner to investigate the matter, and, if possible, bring the perpetrators of this villainy to justice. As syrup is largely used by children, the danger which might follow the use of such compounds is apparent. We can hardly fix on a punishment due the scoundrels who, for the sake of a little gain, will thus trifle with human health and life. It is said that the presence of this poison can be tested by mixing it with a strong infusion of tea. If it is present in the syrup, the tea will turn it to the color of dirty ink.

**RELIGIOUS AWAKENING AT ST. LOUIS.**

WE see in St. Louis secular papers extended notices of the special services held in the "Temple," under the auspices of the Rev. Wm. Hammond, assisted by ministers of various denominations. Mr. Hammond, we understand, is a Congregationalist. The reporters say that he is a man of very moderate elocutionary power—perhaps surpassed in that direction by nearly every pastor in St. Louis. He seems, however, to possess some other power that interests and moves men in a remarkable degree. He is able to gather audiences on week nights of fifteen hundred people—so many, indeed, that the Temple, which can only hold 1500, is spoken of as too small. Hundreds are said to be deeply awakened and profoundly impressed with their sinfulness and need of Jesus. It is devoutly to be hoped that the good work may go on in that great centre of population and commercial power. Wickedness abounds in great cities, because fallen human nature abounds in them. Nothing can save them from being ever-increasing sinks of iniquity and fountains of far-flowing influence for evil but the Gospel, which is the power of God unto salvation. Let the good work go on, and let every man of God say, amen.

That in such a great movement, drawing into its current so many elements of character, there should be some things such as should not be, we may well suppose; but, doubtless, the good will vastly preponderate the evil. But, in the conduct of such meetings, those having control must be wise as serpents, as well as harmless as doves. Whenever the devil can not arrest a good thing, he hitches himself to it, and strives to ruin it by running away with it.

MANY not very old people remember when the missionary work in the the Sandwich Islands was an experiment. It is now stated on good authority that the attendance upon schools is more general than in any other nation in the world. The school population, or children between six and fifteen years of age, numbers 8931, and of these 8287 are in actual attendance at school. It is seldom that a Hawaiian can be found who is unable to read and write. It is fashionable for a certain class, who talk very confidently about progress, to overlook Christianity as the agency by which the world's advancement is to be secured. In the history of these islanders we have an illustration of its power, such as no other system can produce. They have progressed under its influence within a few years, until in many of the most significant marks of civilization they are leading the rest of the world.

REV. A. H. BREWER, writing from Rockwall, says: "People are fully awake in Kaufman county to the great necessity of education. Several good school buildings are going up, and schools in progress. This is as it should be. The temperance cause gains ground daily, which is a good harbinger for the church." We hope soon to hear of revivals in that goodly land.

**THE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.**

WHAT are the rights of the children? "Protection, support and education," answers one. Yes, these are their rights; but let us see if we are agreed in what these general terms involve.

"Protection"—from what? merely from material dangers and bodily harm? More than that, we should say: If the body ought to be protected, much more the soul; if the life of the body is precious, how much more so the life of the soul. Protect your children's souls from the influence of false precepts, and the danger and contagion of impure reading.

While you have been so solicitous to keep your children's precious bodies out of harm's way, have you been equally anxious and careful to keep their souls out of peril?

"Support"—but does this only mean food and raiment for the body? The mind must have food convenient, too. The children must not be allowed to live in nakedness of soul. What food, what raiment have you provided for the souls of your children? They have their rights—their highest nature has rights which you can not innocently ignore.

"Education"—but does this mean only the school and school-books—only mental development and mental furnishing? Has not the child a higher part? Ought it not to be taught that its highest relation and highest obligation is to remember its Creator and to call him Father? Has not the child a right to be taught to pray? Has it not, as your child, a right to demand this teaching of you? There can be no question of this. Now, it may be that you have prided yourself upon your honesty, and the promptness and fullness with which you have met your obligations. What if it should turn out, upon examination, that you have defrauded your own children of their most sacred and inalienable rights? Had you not better look into this question, and see whether you have rendered unto the children the things that are the children's? If you will not be a father to your children, remember God has said he will be the father of the fatherless, and in that relation he will hold you accountable for the rights you have unjustly withheld from the children. Their feebleness and powerlessness makes such an appeal to God against you that he will not disregard it. He surely will not hold you guiltless. If not prepared to render up your account with joy, then it must, it will, be done with grief.

THERE was brewed in the United States during the past year 8,910,823 barrels of beer. That would float a good many steamships, and the money it cost would build up a navy which would make our country the mistress of the ocean.

WE see it reported that ten laymen in the city of New York have each subscribed \$10,000 to help Bishop Cummins in the work he has undertaken. If this be true, we may conclude that the support this new movement will receive will not be so slight as many have predicted.

AS SIR BARTLE FRERE was lately returning to England, he called at Madagascar and had an opportunity of witnessing the influence of that Christianity which, according to his testimony, has wrought wonderful results in India. He visited a town on the northern coast of the island, on a Sunday morning, and was surprised to find the streets deserted and an unusual quiet pervading the entire place. On inquiry, through his interpreter, he learned that the people were praying, and was conducted to a large shed, where he found the inhabitants, numbering about two thousand, engaged in earnest and devout worship of the God of the Bible. At the close of the service the Lord's Supper was spread before the people, and the English Christian was permitted to join with that multitude, so recently idolaters, in celebrating the death of the world's Redeemer. Speaking of the scene, he says: "Never in all Christendom had I seen a communion service conducted with such propriety." What made this case more remarkable was the fact that the nearest missionary station is 300 miles distant, and on inquiring how they had gained their knowledge of the truth, the English traveler learned that they had been taught the way of life by two native slaves, who had been brought under Christian influence before they had been brought to the town. God often works by feeble means, but he works wonderfully.

MANY persons have indulged the hope that the colored population would finally find a home in Liberia, and that while this country would be relieved of the evils of a mixed population, a large republic would be built up on the African Continent. This hope does not promise immediate realization. Only twenty-one thousand have gone out in the last half century, and only a little over three thousand have gone out since the war. At this rate the prospect of transporting our African population to the land of their fathers is not encouraging. It is said, however, that those who have sought that land are doing better than those who remain behind, and that their influence in the work of Christianizing that land of barbarianism is encouraging. Notwithstanding the popular fiction that the negro has been degraded and debased by his past history on this continent, yet the fact is patent to every thoughtful mind that the recently emancipated slave is vastly in advance of the tribes of barbarians in the jungles of Africa, and that their emigration to that land of darkness may be an efficient means of introducing civilization and Christianity into its degraded population.

A FATAL disease is embarrassing the movements of the English army engaged in the Ashantee expedition. It is a more formidable enemy than the Ashantee forces. The diseases of that land are the chief impediments to the spread of civilization among its people, and the agents who will successfully plant the gospel in their midst, will be men from their own race, who will be raised up as heralds of the Prince of Life among its scattered tribes.



## THE CHURCH—MILITANT.

NUMBER THREE.

UNIQUE, lovely and glorious as is the church spiritual, it has its present being and location in a world that is no friend to grace. It is now the church militant—the church fighting against powerful and well organized opposition. Sin, and the ignorance and error that flow from sin—the fountain of all evil—have been the immediate and special foes against whom God's church has fought for so many ages.

## ANCIENT ENEMIES.

When the church of God, in its early development, began its beneficent conquest, it found the world arrayed in arms against it. The world's maxims, the world's habits, the world's pleasures, the world's ambitions, and even the world's manifold religions, were all in opposition. The kings, the priests, the philosophers, and all the ruling classes, made common cause against the church. Even the great majority of ancient Israel—a local and conservative form of the church—made havoc of the church in its expanded and Christian form, and in every place excited mobs and cruel persecutions against the spiritual children of Abraham. The heathens, with all their gods, ceremonies, priests, and licensed sensuality, from the days of the Caesars, all over Europe, Asia, Africa and the isles of the sea, have never ceased to oppose the march and resist the spread of the gospel, committing, whenever they safely could, a thousand frightful atrocities.

## MOHAMMEDANISM,

holding in common with the one great truth—the unity of God—many grievous errors, has ever opposed and persecuted the church with the most intolerant and ferocious bigotry—carrying fire and sword through Christian lands, and inflicting heart-harrowing cruelties upon all who would not accept the *Koran* as a revelation from God and Mohammed as his only prophet.

## INFIDELITY,

in manifold phases and developments, has long made war against the church. The fight has raged in history, chronology, in verbal criticism, in ethnology—in short, in every branch of science, from the lowest strata of geology to the immeasurable telescopic heights of astronomy; and still the church, clad in the indestructible panoply of truth, has defied all assaults, maintains her ground, and continually advances her conquering line. The church owes nothing of her past victories or present prospects to either the weakness or indifference of her enemies. All that practiced skill, subtle wit, or malevolent hate could do, has been done to crush out and annihilate the church.

## EVERY BELIEVER

in the church spiritual has been a soldier of the cross. Each one, in the outset of his spiritual life, had to confront the maxims of the world, and through all the war the "world" has sought, by bravado and scorn, to drive him, or, by subtle wiles, to allure him from God.

## "THE FLESH."

Our nature itself is weak, and after regeneration, old habits constitute an easy approach to the soul. No degree of holiness ever puts us beyond the

reach of temptation; for He that was "holy and harmless was tempted in all points like as we"—aye, and felt, deeply felt, these temptations, too, but triumphantly resisted. We may expect temptations through our appetites, our passions and affections, as long as we are in the body.

## THE DEVIL,

our great, unseen, implacable foe, who hated and warred with the Captain of our salvation, will war unceasingly with all his soldiers, too. Sometimes, in wisdom's guise, he counsels caution and delay; sometimes to distrust, and sometimes to presume on God, and always to undo and destroy; and never, until in the final battle we plant our feet upon the neck of our conquered foe, shall the conflict end.

Every dollar that is given at the missionary and Bible meeting is voting supplies to carry on the war. Every church that is truly dedicated to God is a new stronghold, and every pulpit where the pure Word of God is preached is a mounted and unmasked battery to carry defeat into the camp of error and sin. Every Bible that is translated into some heathen tongue is as if a moral sun had risen in their sky.

## THE BATTLE-FIELD.

It is a grand sight from some lofty outlook of Christian intelligence to sweep the glass over the vast field of conflict and witness the going forth of God's sacramental host, and to look down with admiration upon the many examples of individual self-denial and heroism, sacrificing all earth for Christ, and not counting their lives dear unto them. Many fall at their perilous posts in the land of the heathen and the stranger, but they fall, like Stephen, crowned with glory, and under the great Captain's eye.

Some that read these lines are but young volunteers, and many a spiritual conflict awaits you; others are veterans of many a hard-fought field. Some of you are marching and fighting your last battle; some of you will soon say, like the apostolic soldier said as he won the field: "I have fought a good fight, and I am ready to depart."

We see the following going the round of the press as the opinion of Bishop James: "The song literature of the modern Sunday-school contains one strain of music, one of sense, one of religion, and seven of nonsense." We fear the Bishop has been unfortunate in the Sunday-school songs to which he has listened. Our field of observation is more limited, and our taste may be less cultivated, but we confess that the music of our Sunday-schools is the most delightful we have ever heard. If the Bishop will visit the Sunday-schools at St. Johns and St. James, Galveston, and a score of others we might name in Texas, he would probably change his opinion.

We see it stated that a special form of prayer has been forwarded by ecclesiastical authority to the British settlements, to be used during the Ashantee war. This looks like introducing red tape rather freely into the plan of salvation. If, by any mishap, the form of prayer should be delayed on the route, the British settlements will be in a bad way if they have no other medium of access to the throne of mercy.

THE Berlin correspondent of the New York *Observer* complains that the misdemeanors and crimes of the mixed population of New York are paraded before the German public through their papers as features of American society and the product of American institutions. Caricatures of American life appear in their popular journals which exhibit lawlessness and ruffianism as the order of things on this side of the Atlantic. Men are represented as being shot down in the streets and hotels every day, while divorces are said to be as frequent as marriages. The motive that prompts these representations is supposed to be the desire to prevent emigration, or, possibly, to prevent the spread of liberal opinions. While it is rather exasperating to have rough and swindlers exhibited as true types of American citizens, yet we are not sure that our German neighbors are altogether to blame in this matter. So long as they form their opinions of our people from the representations they find in the American press, it is not strange that they conclude that lawlessness and crime rule our nation. When the columns of our leading papers are crowded with tales of crimes, and when the pages of our pictorials portray in every issue the crimes which should be an offense to the eye, as they are a disgrace to the land, we need not be surprised if other people form conclusions by no means complimentary to our national morals.

THE London *News* says that in England twice as many people die from accidents as from old age, and that out of every million deaths in that country, thirty-two thousand four hundred and sixty-five die violent deaths. This brings that old and settled country up to the standard of Western civilization. With our railroad disasters, steamboat explosions, Indian massacres, and casualties occasioned by the indiscreet handling of bowie-knives and revolvers, we can hardly exhibit as large figures in the way of violent deaths. If the sensational newspapers of the land, with their startling pictorial representations of every exciting incident industrious reporters can work up, would not give us so bad a name, we are inclined to think the West could set the old country a very good example.

THE American Presbyterian Home Mission Board, last year, employed nine hundred and ninety-three missionaries, at average salaries of \$275. We question whether any class of men can be found whose labor costs in dollars and cents so small a sum as ministers of the gospel. If the average salary of the lawyer or physician were only \$275 per annum, their ranks would be rapidly thinned; and if the mechanics could command only a sum less than one dollar per working day, they would very speedily strike for higher wages, or emigrate to a better country. We do not recommend the missionaries to strike, but we devoutly hope that one of these days they will find a better land, where their toil below will be appreciated, and their sacrifices yield a rich reward.

THE New York *Observer* reaches us with the proposal that it will be sent to us on the condition that we will publish one of sundry puffs which come to us in printed form. As we receive as exchanges a number of papers which we value more highly than we do the New York *Observer*, we must decline this offer. We are not informed on what grounds the New York *Observer* claims such special favors. There are several papers published by the Presbyterian Church which are fully its equal, and some, in our judgment, its superior. If any of our friends wish a good church paper, we commend them to the *Christian Observer*, published at Louisville, Ky.; or the *Southwestern Presbyterian*, published at New Orleans, as worthy their confidence and patronage. We have sent the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE to the New York *Observer* with the usual request to exchange, but as that paper has declined to extend to us the usual courtesies of the press, we shall content ourselves and get along without it.

If the publishers of the New York *Observer* wish to advertise in our columns, we shall expect them to pay a reasonable consideration.

THE late pastor of one of the Methodist churches in Chicago has been visiting Japan, and writes, among other items, that at all the Japanese schools which he has visited, he heard the pupils sing nearly all the hymns which he had heard sung in his old charge at Grace-street church, Chicago. This incident shows the influence our Sunday-school singing is capable of exerting. These simple melodies which so often attract the careless into the sanctuary on Sabbath morning, are a power over the human heart. They are being borne by the boys and girls as they reach maturity to the four quarters of the earth, and will tell the story of Calvary with a power which will revolutionize the religious history of many a nation. Let the children sing. It will not be the first time that their hosannas have secured the approbation of heaven.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn, presents the following statistical report for 1873: Number of members received into the church during the year, 205; dismissed, 80; average yearly admissions for twenty-six years, 136; whole number received since its organization, 3547. In its three Sunday schools there are 2746 scholars, with 258 officers and teachers; average attendance for the year, 1815; number of volumes in libraries, 4914; school contributions, \$2486. The church contributed for benevolent objects, \$57,335; home expenses, \$40,000; total amount raised during the year, \$97,335. This sum does not include the private contributions of the society and members.

THE missions of the American Baptist Union in Europe and Africa, with the single exception of Spain, are carried on wholly by natives of the respective countries.

THE League of St. Sebastian is a society formed in Dublin to promote the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. It now numbers 507 members in Ireland.

THERE are thirty-eight religious periodicals, in the German language, printed in America.

## Bobby's Temper.

"Auntie!" called Willie Lee at the foot of the stairs.

"Yes," responded a voice from the depths of the chamber.

"Please, auntie, won't you come down and tell us a story?"

"A story!" exclaimed auntie, as she came tripping down stairs; "and what shall it be about?"

"Tell us about the time you kept school," said Willie.

"Tell us a *weal* story, one all true," chimed timid, blushing Mamie.

"Let me see, said auntie, thoughtfully, for her powers of invention were often taxed to the utmost to furnish entertainment for the little ones.

"Well, I can please you both this time. It shall be a story about a boy when I kept school, and a true one, too. I shall call it Bobby's Temper.

"Bobby Lane was a little boy just eight years old when I first knew him. He did not go to school, like the other little boy I told you about. His father was rich, and I was employed to teach Bobby and his ten brothers and sisters at home. They had a beautiful home; it was ever and ever so big; full of costly furniture, choice pictures and lots of books, a piano, organ, and ever so many more things that you would like. The children had a great, big yard to play in, a croquet ground, swings, and everything else they wanted to make them happy. But, after all, they were not half so happy as my little pets here, who manage to enjoy themselves with very simple pleasure, and keep good-natured about it. Their father had a school-house built on purpose for them, just back of the house. It was carpeted, and furnished with desks and chairs, a great deal nicer than you ever saw in any school-house. He made the room just as beautiful and attractive as possible, hoping they would be good children, and try to learn something. But there was not one in the whole family who liked his books and would study, unless made to do so. They were high-tempered little fellows, every one of them. They would get angry at the smallest offense, threaten to kill each other, and fly about the house in a rage that made one more than half believe they were in earnest.

"Bobby had, I think, the most violent temper of all. He was younger, had never been taught to control it, and his fits of passion were fearful to see. I remember well the first day of school. They came in and took their seats in a proper way, with their new books, clean faces, and fresh suits, wondering what was to be done. I could see the rebellious look on the faces of the older ones as I assigned them lessons for the day. But they were very respectful; nothing was said until I came to Bobby. The moment I took his book to give him a task, his temper was aroused. He snatched the book rudely from my hand, rent the leaves from the cover, tore them in pieces, and threw them on the carpet.

"There, old book," said he, "that's the end of you. I can't study, and won't," and he doubled up his fist, clenched his teeth, and made a plunge at it, as if he would do greater violence to the already vanquished enemy.

"This was only one out of many of his exhibitions of temper. At another time, when he was told by his father that he must begin to take lessons in music, he was so enraged that he broke into the school-room one night, and with a hammer damaged the organ so badly that it was unfit for use.

"But there was one time when a more serious damage was done, and it was this that I wanted to tell you about. Bobby was playing at marbles one day on the croquet-ground with his little brothers, when Nellie, his three-year-old sister, came along

with her little perambulator and favorite doll.

"Nell, don't you touch my marbles!" shouted Bobby.

"But Nellie was too intent on her innocent sport to heed the warning. She passed straight on through his row of marbles, knocking every one of them out of place. That was more than Bobby could endure. His angry temper was aroused. He seized one of the marbles, and, without a moment's thought, hurled it as his little sister. It hit her in the eye. Poor Nellie uttered a shriek and fell senseless to the ground. Their mother saw them from the window, and rushed to the rescue. A physician came, and with a sorrowful heart told them, after many days of anxious waiting, that poor Nellie would never see again. One eye was badly injured; the other became so inflamed that she finally lost sight of that also. She had beautiful black eyes, but by that one rash act, done in an unguarded moment, their light was quenched in darkness."

WHATEVER may be the true relation of the Sunday-school to the church, there is no doubt but that its actual relation may be likened to the child which has grown to the vigor of youth independent of maternal care. If, for example, a child has been neglected and exposed to the cold charities of the world, we cannot wonder that this child, at the age of accountability, would resent the claims of maternal authority. The mother forfeits her authority when she abandons her child. And this has been the history of the Sunday-school in its relation to the church. For many years past the church has neglected the lambs of the flock. What she refused to do earnest Christian men and women assumed upon their own responsibility and expense. As a consequence, the Sunday-school has occupied a position of independence of church authority. Instead of the church deciding upon the books of instruction to be used, upon forms of worship and government, as to what should be taught and how, Sunday-school teachers have settled these questions according to their own judgment.

Our scholars are to-day just what their officers and teachers have made them. Sunday-school associations have done what the church, through its consistories and other ecclesiastical bodies, ought to have done, but refused to do. The Sunday-school has grown strong under the care of a step-mother—the Sunday-school Association—and now, when the church steps in with its advice or authority, the voice is one which the Sunday-school is unaccustomed to hear, and it very often happens that her authority is resented by disobedience. Here is just the difficulty. That voice has been silent too long. The Sunday-school has taken care of itself, and now that it has grown to the age of accountability, it will not submit to tutors and governors. As a consequence, the church has a disobedient child on its hands, and the question now to be settled is, how can she regain her authority, so that she may train up her child in the way it ought to go? She must acknowledge the neglect and atone for it. She can not expect to command, but must rather plead—or be arbitrary—until love constrains them to recognize and submit to her authority. This she can accomplish only by taking a deeper interest in the lambs of the flock, praying for them, working for them, and providing the necessary means for the success of the work.

WITH Dr. J. H. Vincent in charge of the Sunday-school interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Randolph, of the Baptist, and Rev. J. Bennet Tyler, of the Presbyterian, we do not wonder that these denomina-

tions are characterized by so much zeal, and that there is so much being accomplished for the advancement of the Sunday-school cause. Their influence is being felt in the synods and conferences, upon learned divines, and on the humblest Sunday-school teacher and scholar in the land. They are reaching up and reaching down—bringing the sympathy and co-operation of the ministry down to the Sunday-school to bless it, and lifting up the Sunday-school cause and planting it in synods and conferences as an interest deserving the serious consideration and most earnest prayers of the ministry and the people—and their labor is not in vain. Everywhere throughout these several denominations there is an increased interest in this subject which is bringing forth good fruit. But what of the Sunday-school interests of our Reformed Zion? We need a Moses to lead us out of the wilderness of indifference and prejudice, which keeps us wandering in the paths of old fogyism.

STORMY DAYS.—A "young contributor" writes to the *Advance*:

I want to tell how I spent a stormy day. My little brother and I got two pieces of plain white paper about eight inches long and six inches wide, and sewed them together at one side, so as to make a four-page sheet. Then we cut capital letters out of papers and pasted them on the top of our sheet so that they spelled *The Children's Journal*. Then we cut out pieces of poetry and stories, and pasted them on. When it was done we let papa and mamma take it, and charged them each a cent for the reading. I do not know when we shall publish another. It depends upon the weather. I have read a very nice article about toads by Professor Scudder. He says that he had never seen the American toad use his hands to cram his food into his mouth, as the European toads did it, but an uncle of mine saw an American toad take his hands to push a worm into his mouth, when he found he could not manage it with his tongue.

THE latest device in the way of laying the Sabbath-school under tribute for the payment of a standing debt, says the *Christian Union*, must be credited to a certain parish in Brooklyn. The children there have been asked to gather waste paper from their home garrets, to sell for paper stock for the benefit of the oppressed parish. The suggestion is in order that children are sometimes urged to give and to do, "when the truth is they are only doing the work of men, and not of the Master." More than one church has suffered for years through mistake of asking the children to help the parish, instead of having the parish help the children. "The children ought not to lay up for the parents, but the parents for the children."

"THERE is that truly pious but unsuccessful kind of teacher," and Dr. Walden of the Methodists writes from experience, "who looks for miraculous influences without using God's ordained means to win souls. He is evidently afraid of commentaries, lesson leaves, normal classes, teachers' meeting for Bible-study, and, in fact, anything bordering on intellectual culture. He forgets, or never knew, that all study of God's Word and the many blessed accessions and adjuncts holy men have added by intense labor of soul, mind and body, will be sanctified to the good of both teacher and scholar."

Many Christians who have borne the loss of a poor dear child, or all their property, with the most heroic Christian fortitude, have been entirely vanquished by the breaking of a dish or the blunders of a servant.—*Newton*.

THEOLOGY IN PRAYER.—The remark is made by an exchange that however Christians may differ in their theology, they harmonize in their prayers. Those who have been accustomed to the services of different denominations of Christians can hardly have failed to notice this. Take the extreme Calvinist, the radical Armenian, the advocate of intense spiritual religion, and those who deny the direct converting agency of the Holy Ghost, and while they will differ very much in their preaching, and perhaps war against each other, their approaches to a throne of grace so completely transform them that the errors which attach to any of them are dissipated effectually for the time being. An erroneous doctrine is often contradicted by its own advocates when they plead before God.

The story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made confession to the priest of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle top, and told her to go out in various directions and scatter the seeds, one by one. Wondering at the penance, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement, he bade her go back and gather the seeds; and when she objected that it would be impossible, he replied that it would be still more difficult to gather up and destroy all evil reports which she had circulated about others. Any thoughtless, careless child can scatter a handful of thistle-seed before the wind in a moment, but the strongest and wisest man can not gather them again.

Religion is a line of conduct leading from man, through the future, to a better condition in that future. It is a coating of faith worn by the heart to protect the soul or intelligence of man, that it may be kept pure, and ever striving to be better. It is not a fear of punishment, but a desire to do good, and a belief that when a man does his duty, and so lives as to help on the work of God, which is the work of good, he need not stop to ask of or worry about his reward.

"IN EVERYTHING GIVE THANKS." A grateful spirit is most valuable to its possessor, leading him to contemplate life on the sunny side—to dwell on its privileges, rather than its trials—to bless God for what he has, rather than complain of what he has not—plucking everywhere sweet flowers and pleasant fruits, instead of tormenting himself with thorns. A grateful spirit is most happy in its influence on others, as well as upon the person who cherishes it.

SMILING GOODNESS.—A Sabbath-school superintendent was once asked on what grounds he selected a teacher from a number of young ladies, all of whom were strangers to him. "She looked as though she could smile," was the significant reply. Smiling, rather than long-faced goodness; a thankful, instead of a whining, complaining spirit, is of the highest importance to one's cheerfulness.

The Christian life should never—can never—be a solitary one; a life of service must be a life of love. And no path can be barren if the fountain of living water flows by its side.

Greatness stands on a precipice, and if prosperity carry a never so little beyond his poise, it overbears and dashes him to pieces.

Every man must, in a measure, be alone in the world. No heart was ever cast in the same mould as that which we bear with us.

A man's possessions are just as large as his own soul. If his title deeds cover more, the surplus acres owe him, not he the acres.

Boys and Girls.

The Tenth Commandment.

"Just guess what Susan Shaley has got in her barn!" said Bella Stevens, fanning herself with her pink gingham sunbonnet, and running into the house all in a fluster.

"Why, pigeons, I suppose: or—deary me, let me think—I don't believe I can guess."

"Pigeons! Now, Julie Stevens, you don't guess a bit right; I knew you could never guess—why it's two real, live kittens. I don't believe anybody ever had such ones before—cute little pink noses, and white feet and eyes!—oh, just blue"—and she fanned away with her sunbonnet, and walked up and down in the greatest fluster; sitting here and there and everywhere, and not being quiet a minute.

"Kittens! two of them? I don't believe she wants so many; may be she will give us one, and we can get Jamie to fix it in the coach for a horse, and all the dolls can go riding, and Minnie can hold it in her arms."

"She just won't give anybody one, and I pretty nearly cried about it, and I said: 'Susan Shaley, you are just as mean as ever you can be.' Oh, I wish I could get one! What in the world does Susan Shaley want with two, and here are you and I with none. I mean to go right straight to her mamma and beg her for it while Susan is at her grandmamma's, for I never, never shall be happy again until I get it"—and she nodded her little head with all the earnestness in the world, and fanned with her sunbonnet, and stamped her foot on the floor, and altogether was not a very good or mild-looking little girl, and it was fortunate she did not always appear to such disadvantage, for in such case she would not have been loved very much; but this morning something was wrong with her somewhere, as it was very easy to see.

"May be some other kitten would do," suggested Julie.

"No, I won't have none but Susan Shaley's, and I just mean to have it—now I will have it; you see if I don't, Julie Stevens."

"But," said Julie, "I have been thinking about what mamma told us yesterday; don't you know she said to wish for other people's things was coveting and breaking the tenth commandment, and—"

"Yes, but then I don't believe she meant cats and such things; it would be such fun to see kitty's little white feet playing with strings, and to see her rolling all about the floor, and she has just no nails at all to scratch with, because she is so little. I am going to tease somebody till I get her."

"Yes, but about the commandment? I most know mamma would say you ought not to try to get Susan's kitty against her will and make her cry."

"I cannot help it; I must have her, and Susan won't mind it much after it is over. She has a rabbit and three dolls, and don't need her half as much as I do, because, you see, I only have Ella Jane—and her nose is broken—and Josephine, with not a bit of anything alive to play with."

"But, if it is wrong to get it?"

"Of course, Julie Stevens, you know I would not get it if I thought it was wrong. The commandment don't mean cats, and mamma, never in the world, thought of them either."

"Well, I want a kitty, but I do not want it so very much as to covet Susan Shaley's."

Bella looked serious, and seemed to be thinking a great deal as she said: "I'm sure it is no harm only to want the kitty and get some one to give her to me. To be sure, Susan would cry, but then I'll cry if I don't get her. The commandment don't say a scrap of a word about kittens or cats. It says: 'Thou shalt not covet thy neigh-

bor's house, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass—"

"Nor anything that is his," chimed in a soft little voice from up in the corner of the shop window, where five-year old Minnie was nestled, hard at work making odd figures intended to form a sample.

"Sure enough!" exclaimed Bella, holding her sunbonnet suddenly still, and standing with her finger pressed to her lip for an instant, and then reaching up into the shop window to give Minnie a kiss—"sure enough; I'll not go to Susan Shaley's; I'll try very hard not to wish—I see, 'anything that is his' means cats!"—N. Y. Observer.

SELF-DEPENDENCE.—Many an unwise parent works hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough to give his children a start in the world, as it is called. Setting a young man afloat, with money left him by his relatives is like tying a bladder under the arms of one who cannot swim; ten chances to one he will lose his bladder and go to the bottom. Teach him to swim and he will not need bladders. Give your child a sound education. See to it that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated and his whole nature made subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given him what will be of more value than the wealth of the Indies. You have given him a start which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources and the blessing of God, the better.—California Teacher.

IF I ONLY HAD CAPITAL.—"If I only had capital," said a young man, as he puffed at a ten cent cigar, "I would do something."

"If I only had capital," said another, as he walked away from the dramshop, "I would go into business."

Young man with the cigar, you are smoking away your capital. You from the dramshop are drinking yours and destroying your body at the same time. Dimes make dollars. Time is money. Don't wait for a fortune to begin with. Our men of power and influence did not start with fortunes. You, too, can make your mark if you will, but you must stop squandering your money, and spending your time in idleness.

POPULAR ERRORS.—To think that the more a man eats the fatter and stronger he will become. To believe that the more hours children study the faster they will learn. To conclude that, if exercise is good, the more violent it is the more is done. To imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained. To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in. To eat a hearty supper for the pleasure experienced during the brief time it is passing down the throat, at the expense of a whole night of disturbed sleep, and a night of weary waking in the morning.

SELF-RELIANT PEOPLE.—There is only one sure road to success—the one made by the habits of self-reliance. People who have been bolstered up all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for somebody to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down they are as helpless as a capsized turtle, and they cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such persons no more resemble men who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping stones, and deriving determination from their defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or spluttering rush lights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted into achievements train a man to self-reliance, and when he has proven it, the world will trust him.

If you wish a thing done, go; if not, send.

JOY FOR ALL.—Joy for all men. It does not depend on circumstances or condition; if it did, it could only be for the few. It is not the fruit of good luck or of fortune, or even of outward success, which all men can not have. It is of the soul or the soul's character; it is the wealth of the soul's own being, when it is filled with the spirit of Jesus, which is the spirit of eternal love.—Bushnell.

EASILY REMEMBERED.—A good and great man, who was blessed with a healthy body and mind, was once asked by a wealthy individual, "How is it, sir, that you are so strong, since you are never seen to taste strong drink?" He replied, "For the convenience of weak memories, my answer is this: 'Strong drink makes the drinker weak; weak drink makes the weak strong.'"

SABBATHS.—Sabbaths, coming to quit for a little while all the week-day toil, noise, and strife of life, are like islands, green, fruitful and flower laden, smiling at one from the midst of wild ocean and storm-tossed waves—oases in the sand-deserts, with cooling shades and water-springs for the weary traveler.

Could science climb higher in the heavens, dig deeper in the earth, or fly far beyond the limits of her present sphere, she could never bring lost men anything half so sweet, glorious and valuable as this one little promise of the gospel: "Come unto Me, all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

HA is the interjection of laughter; Ah is the interjection of sorrow. The difference betwixt them is very small, as consisting only in the transposition of what is no substantial letter, but a bare aspiration. How quickly, in the age of a minute, in the very turning of a breath, is our mirth changed into mourning!

Church Notices.

Austin District.

FIRST ROUND. Columbus and Osage, at Columbus, Feb. 21, 22. Bastrop cir., at Oak Hill, Feb. 28, March 1. Austin sta., and m. 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. C. J. LANE, P. E.

San Antonio District.

FIRST ROUND. Cibola cir., at Sabata, 3d Sunday in February. Sutherland Springs, at —, 4th Sunday in February. Kerrville cir., at Kerrville, 2d Sunday in March. Bandera, at —, 3d Sunday in March. Uvalde, at Sabinal, 4th Sunday in March. A. A. KILLBUCK, P. E.

Palestine District.

FIRST ROUND. 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, \$350. Apportioned as follows: Tyler station.....\$55 00 Palestine station.....50 00 Rusk and Hawk station.....35 00 Larrissa 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. Postoffice—Nechesville.

Springfield District.

FIRST ROUND. Cenerville 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. Durant, B. U. Jackson, Wm. Womack, Jao. Gill, J. J. Cullison, J. S. Halbert, J. D. Clark, Jetton, and Hardy Jones. Dear brethren, please be prompt. GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Crockett District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. 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. 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. 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. 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 Milan, 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. 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. Victoria station, February 14. Sandies, at Preston's, February 28. Clinton, at Middleton, March 7. Yorktown, March 14. Leesburg, at Leesburg, March 21. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E. Postoffice—Bellmont.

Stephensville District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. Milford cir., at Milford, Feb. 14, 15. Lancaster, at Lancaster, Feb. 21, 22. Waxahachie cir., at Bethel, Feb. 28, March 1. Bicomang Grove and Chambers Creek mis., March 7, 8. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Waco District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. YEAL, P. E. My address is care Alfred, Miller & Veal, Galveston, Texas.

Weatherford District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. Jacksonville 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.

Paris District.

FIRST ROUND. Sylvan cir., at Sylvan, 3d Sunday in February. THOS. M. SMITH, P. E.

Beaumont District.

FIRST ROUND. 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.

Beaumont District.

FIRST ROUND. 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.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

We take the following specials from the Galveston News:

Mr. Westfall introduced a bill entitled "An act amending the act of incorporation of the Austin and Pacific Short Line Railroad." Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Bradshaw moved that fifty copies be ordered printed. Adopted.

A bill offering a premium on wolf scalps was read the third time, and passed.

The Legislature are cutting out and preparing matter for final action, but little business has been brought to a consummation.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Special Board of Engineers, consisting of Gens. Tower, Newton, Wright, and Mayor Howell, appointed by the Secretary of War to examine and report on Major Howell's plan for the improvement of Galveston harbor, and which was in session at New York last week, has concluded its labors, and its report will reach the War Department by to-morrow's mail. The board unanimously approved Howell's plan, and strongly recommended the immediate improvement of the outer and inner bars, leaving the harbor until these are completed.

Howell's original report, with the report of the Board of Engineers and General Humphreys' recommendation, will probably be sent to Congress this week. Howell's report on the survey of Indianola will be submitted to the Chief of Engineers on Wednesday. A plan of improvement is recommended, the same as the one adopted for Galveston harbor. Gen. Humphreys, in sending his report on the Fort St. Philip Canal to Congress, will strongly indorse the engineers' plan.

Gen. Sherman, in his last interview with the House Military Committee, pointed out on the map a region of country in Texas two hundred miles in length by one hundred in breadth, comprising half a dozen organized counties, which, when he passed through it two years ago, was entirely depopulated, the inhabitants having abandoned their homes on account of the constant incursions made upon them by the Indians.

He said he had been led to believe that the Indians were Comanches, but it was pretty well understood that they were Cheyennes, Kiowas and Arapahoes, who raided out from Fort Sill, traveling 800 miles, penetrating through the military posts, and helping themselves to the horses and stock of their Texas friends, which they preferred doing rather than to be at the trouble of raising them themselves.

He gave a graphic account of his interview with the famous Kiowa Chief Satanta, at Fort Sill, when he had Satanta and Big Tree arrested, double-ironed, and sent back to Texas, to be tried for an attack upon a wagon train and the murder of twelve out of seventeen teamsters that accompanied, and one of whose bodies was bound to a wagon wheel and burned.

The two were tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but the influence of the humanitarians, who regarded murder on the part of the Indians as a mere repetition of moral insanity, had induced Gov. Davis, of Texas, who ought to have known better, to commute the sentence of Satanta and Big Tree; and the same influence at Washington had finally restored them to freedom; and they were now on the reservation ready to start on more murderous raids. If they should scalp Davis next time, Gen. Sherman intimated he would not shed many tears on that account.

During the discussion on the Army bill in the House, a lively debate arose

on the necessity for the employment of so many troops in Texas. Hancock opposed reducing the army to 25,000, and said that more troops were required to protect the people of Texas, who were robbed and murdered daily by the Indians. He was not in favor of such economy as left the citizens without protection against the savages.

Wheeler replied that during the late unpleasantness Texas defended her own borders, and besides, furnished several thousand of the best troops in the Confederate army.

Hancock said that the State would undertake to protect herself now, for one-half what it cost the government. She had three times sought to put her troops in the field, but was refused permission to arm a single soldier.

Wheeler wanted to know what prevented the State from arming her own militia?

Hancock replied that the State Executive's orders were sent, commanding them to disband.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In the Senate, Flanagan, of Texas, presented a petition of colored citizens of Atlanta, Ga., denying the statement of Hon. A. H. Stephens, made in his speech in the House of Representatives, that the colored people of that State did not desire the passage of the Civil Rights bill and the resolution of the Georgia Legislature to the same effect. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. West asked that the bill for the protection and prosecution of the works at the mouth of the Mississippi river be considered. After debate it was decided to consider the bill to-morrow morning.

In the Senate the bankrupt bill was resumed, and the amendments of the Judiciary Committee to the first section were agreed to. The two most important ones provide that no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to 33 per cent. of the claims proved against his estate, without the assent of his creditors, in number and value, as prescribed by existing laws. The other provides that in cases of involuntary or compulsory bankruptcy, the period of four months, mentioned in the thirty-fifth section of the original law, shall be changed to two months; but the supposition is not to go into effect until two months after the passage of this act. The period of six months mentioned in the same section of the original act, reads "until three months after the passage of this act."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Business in the House unimportant.

In the Senate, West introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of that body to pay Ray and McMillan, of Louisiana, full compensation as United States Senators, from the time they were elected to March 3, 1873. Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections.

In the Senate, Stockton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to restore Wm. Kilbourn to the navy of the United States as ensign. Placed on calendar.

Thurman opposed the amendment of his colleague, Sherman, to the bankrupt law, although he thought it of but little importance, as there had been very few cases where the indebtedness did not exceed three thousand dollars. He gave notice that, at a proper time, he would offer an amendment to the original law, so as to provide for the proving of accounts before a Justice of the Peace or Notary Public instead of Registers in Bankruptcy or U. S. Commissioners, as now provided.

Pending discussion of Sherman's amendment, the Senate adjourned at 4:30 o'clock p. m.

In the House, the army appropriation bill was under consideration. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered an amendment prohibiting the offering of land

grants to railroads for the transportation of troops and supplies, leaving the railroads the right to sue for the same in the Court of Claims. After hard knocks between Holman and Hoar, of Massachusetts, Hoar characterizing Holman as a demagogue, and Holman holding up Hoar as the paid attorney of base corporations, the amendment was adopted.

Another amendment abolishes mileage to officers, and limits them to their actual expenses. These amendments were adopted in committee, and have to be voted on again in the House.

Hodges, from Arkansas, was admitted to a seat on prima facie right and sworn in.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In the Senate, Carpenter introduced a bill restoring the rights of the State of Louisiana, and he would ask that it be printed and lie on the table for the present, and early next week he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks explanatory of the bill and would then ask it to be referred. So ordered.

Carpenter's bill to restore the rights of the State of Louisiana, commences with a long preamble, declaring that there is no Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Education, or Legislature elected by the legal voters of the State of Louisiana, according to the Constitution and laws thereof, and there is no provision in the Constitution and laws for the election of said State officers before the next regular election, to be held in November, 1876. That said offices are now filled, *de facto*, by persons claiming to hold them under a pretended fraudulent and void canvass of the votes given at the last general election; that a pretended Legislature had been organized in pursuance of illegal orders issued by a judge of a United States circuit court; that the President's proclamation, recognizing said persons as legal officers of said State, was issued upon representations of said persons, who, it now appears, are not legal officers; that the people of Louisiana are in danger of being oppressed and involved in vexatious litigation by the acts of the pretended Legislature, and that the public peace in Louisiana is now preserved, and can only be preserved during the existing state of things, at the expense of the United States Government.

Therefore, the bill provides for holding an election in Louisiana the fourth Tuesday in May for the above-named State officers, and for such members of the Legislature as ought to have been chosen on November 4, 1872. The President of the United States is required to appoint some person, or designate some officer of the army, not below the rank of major-general, to act as superintendent of said election. This superintendent to appoint two citizens of Louisiana, of opposite political parties, to be State Registrars. The registration to be commenced within twenty days after the enactment of this bill, and to be completed ten days prior to the date of election.

West's bill to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river, as passed by the Senate, directs the Secretary of War to assume full control over the particular channel at the mouth of the river in the course of excavation and improvement by the Government of the United States, so far as may be necessary to the carrying on and protection of such excavation and improvement, and until the same be completed; and he may establish such regulations respecting the use of, or passage through, such channel as he shall deem needful to fully protect the channel, and to facilitate the excavation, improvement and use thereof, for ten years consecutively; and any person interfering with or obstructing

or attempting to obstruct said improvements, and any person who shall wilfully or negligently strand or sink any boat or craft in said channel, or who shall wilfully or negligently obstruct said channel, or cause any impairment, injury, filling up or shoaling therein, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisonment not more than six months or both in the discretion of the court.

There was a long discussion over the bankrupt bill.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Daily News* has a special from Berlin, which says that alarming reports are current in that city concerning the relations between Germany and France.

Professor Anderson, the well-known conjuror, is dead.

Up to this morning 108 Liberals and 148 Conservatives had been returned. The balance of the parties in two hundred and eight other places remain unchanged. The Conservatives gained thirty seats previously held by the Liberals, and the Liberals ousted nine Conservatives. The Conservative journals are jubilant over the result of the elections.

Additional returns from the elections show that the Liberals gained one seat each in both Durham, Poole and Worcester, and two in Boston. The Conservatives gain one seat in Bury, St. Edmunds, Colchester, Grantham, Horsham, Plymouth, Portsmouth and Windsor, and two each in Cambridge, Exeter and Wigan. John Laird, Liberal Conservative, was re-elected from Birkenhead by a majority of two thousand. Grant Duff, Under Secretary of State for India, has been chosen to represent Edinburgh. The Right Hon. James Stanfield, Radical, has been returned from Halifax, and Wm. H. Gladstone, Liberal Conservative, and son of the Premier, from Whitby. Both were members of the late Parliament.

The ship Fairwind, from Pensacola, which arrived in Penarth Roads today, brings the crew of the American steamer, *Baris de Tiffe*, which foundered in the Gulf of Florida.

BAYONNE, Feb. 4.—Gen. Dorregarara succeeds Elis as Chief of Staff to Don Carlos. Elis is disabled by rheumatism.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Disraeli addressed a meeting at New Porpangly yesterday. In the course of his remarks, he said that Gladstone's Irish policy had utterly failed. Instead of producing tranquillity in that country, Ireland was now in a more disturbed state, and more stringently governed, than ever before. He said that but for the University of London, Mr. Lowe would be without a seat in Parliament. His unpopularity was such that his appearance on any hustings would endanger his life. Throughout the whole of Disraeli's speech, a mob pelted with stones the windows of the hall in which the meeting was held. They attempted to break up the meeting, when a free fight ensued.

The polling of Hackney was declared void because of informalities.

Additional returns show that the Conservatives gained one each at Buckingham, Canterbury, Marylebone, Christ Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Salisbury, and St. Ives; and the Liberals have gained one each at Abingdon, Harlepool, Monmouth, and Stockport. Liberal members of the old Parliament are re-elected from Darlington, Huddersfield, Hull, Leicester and Perth, by large majorities.

ROME, Feb. 6.—Gen. Delta Margomorra to-day requested permission to resign his seat in the Chamber of Deputies, but the Chamber refused to accept his resignation, and decided to grant him two months' leave of absence.

**Galveston District.**  
FIRST ROUND.  
Hempstead, February 21, 22.  
Spring Creek cir., March 1.  
Washington street, Houston, March 7, 8.  
Yelaseo, March 14, 15.  
Matagorda, March 21, 22.  
Columbia, March 28, 29.  
Richmond and Eagle Lake, April 4, 5.  
The district stewards will meet at Washington Street church, Houston, March 7-9.  
I. G. JOHN, P. E.

**Marshall District.**  
SECOND ROUND.  
Knoxville cir., at Pleasant Grove, 1st Sunday in March.  
Marshall sta., 2d Sunday in March.  
Scottsville and Jonesville, at Concord, 3d Sunday in March.  
Elysian Fields, at Walnut Springs, 4th Sunday in March.  
Starville cir., at Overton, 5th Sunday in March.  
Henderson and Bellview, at Mt. Moriah, 2d Sunday in April.  
Harrison cir., 3d Sunday in April.  
The preachers will please have their collections in readiness to pay over at their respective quarterly meetings to defray the expenses of their delegates to the ensuing General Conference.  
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

**Jefferson District.**  
SECOND ROUND.  
Atlanta cir., at Atlanta, 3d Sunday in Feb.  
Kelleyville and Daingerfield, at Holly Springs, 4th Sunday in Feb.  
Mt. Pleasant, at Mt. Vernon, 1st Sunday in March.  
Jefferson sta., at Jefferson, 2d Sunday in March.  
Linden, at Pearl Hill, 3d Sunday in March.  
Winnboro, at Shady Grove, 4th Sunday in March.  
Coffeeville, 1st Sunday in April.  
Fittsburg, at Maple Spring, 2d Sunday in April.  
Gilmer, at Longview, 3d Sunday in April.  
JNO. B. McLEAN, P. E.

**MARRIED.**  
SEXTON-SMITH. On January 1, 1874, at the residence of and by the Rev. N. Savage, Manly Sexton and Mrs. Mary Smith; all of Matagorda county, Texas.

**Obituaries.**

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

**HAYS.**—HILLIARD WILLIAM HAYS was born in Gates county, North Carolina, August 12, 1820. He removed to Arkansas in 1847, and was married in 1849. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and the same year settled in Galveston, where he departed this life on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1874.  
Brother Hays was the gracious subject of converting grace in childhood, and from early youth till the day of his death was a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In his business relations Brother Hays was emphatically an HONEST MAN. He most harmoniously exemplified the Divine precept—"Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit; serving the Lord." He considered his duty to God his first and paramount obligation; always in his pew on Sabbath, in his place in prayer-meeting, and constantly with his class in Sunday-school; as a steward of the church most punctual.  
He said to me some days before he died, "I have sent for you to say my spiritual matters are all right, and all bright." Though a great sufferer, he continued in this peaceful and happy frame to the last. His sun went down in a cloudless sky.  
His family have lost their best friend, the church a most useful member and officer, and our community a valuable citizen. But he is now an angel and a blessed child of light. God's will be done!  
His pastor, J. B. WALKER.

**BOWLING.**—WM. BOWLING, son of David and Mary C. Bowling, was born in Gwynett county, Ga., Jan. 3, 1813, and died at his home, near Bremond, Texas, October 21, 1873, after an illness of thirteen days.  
Brother Bowling was raised by pious parents, and early imbibed the principles of the Christian religion and united with the M. E. Church, South, and lived a consistent member of the same until he was called from labor to rest.  
Brother Bowling was truly a good man in every sense. He loved the Lord with all his heart; he loved the church, kept its rules, and supported its institutions to the best of his ability. He was always ready to give of his means to the support of the gospel and to the calls of the church. He lived an upright life, died a triumphant death, and has entered into the joy of his Lord. The church, the community, and his family all feel his loss; but our loss is eternal gain. May the God that he loved comfort and sustain the bereaved ones, and may they be reunited in heaven, where death never enters and sorrow never comes.  
"Our brother the heaven hath gained;  
Outlying the tempter and wind,  
His rest he hath sooner obtained,  
And left his companions behind."  
PASTOR.

**BREMOND, Nov. 15, 1873.**  
**ROBERTSON.**—Brother LANDWIC ROBERTSON was born in 1819, in Mississippi; was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of

Geo. and Martha Ball, in Alabama in 1841; moved to Texas in 1851. He professed religion in the 21st year of his age, at Pickensville, Ala., and died August 26, 1873.  
No language can express the affliction we feel or the loss we have sustained in the death of Brother Robertson. He was a good and devoted husband, a kind and affectionate father. In a distinguished way he was the good Samaritan in every part of the land where he lived. His religion was both pure and undecided; so that his life reflected the Christian virtues in a pre-eminent degree.  
But death came unexpectedly to us all, and there was no time to summon loved ones to witness his last sufferings before he had bidden farewell to all that is earthly. Brother Robertson was truly the happy servant, for he was found watching when his Lord came. Then, by greeting loved ones and singing, he proclaimed the triumph of a Christian in the dying hour. He leaves to his four children one of the best of heritages—a good name; and for the comfort and encouragement of his wife and children many assurances that he has gone to heaven.  
M. H. PORTER.

**CARPENTER.**—Died at Lavonia, Texas, October 7, 1873, in the 35th year of his age, JAMES H. CARPENTER.  
Brother Carpenter joined the M. E. Church, South, in the 19th year of his age, and lived a consistent Christian till his death. He was sick three years with consumption. He came to Texas from Arkansas for his health, and lingered a few months in pain, and departed in peace. He leaves a disconsolate widow a stranger in a strange land.  
J. W. DEVILBISS.

**BENNETT.**—S. W. BENNETT died in Robertson county, Texas, October 25, 1873, after an illness of thirteen days.  
Brother Bennett embraced religion and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1859, and until the day of his death tried to adorn the doctrine of Christ. He was a kind-hearted, peaceable, self-sacrificing Christian, a friend to all honest men, and beloved by all who knew him. He walked uprightly before God, and when death came it found his house in order. During all his illness he was never heard to complain, but gave every evidence that all was well. He was frequently heard to praise God aloud the last day of his life. He leaves a wife and children and many friends to mourn his loss; but our loss is his eternal gain. May the Lord, in mercy, comfort the bereaved wife, shield and protect the orphan children through the slippery paths of youth, and unite them all in heaven again, is the prayer of  
A FRIEND.  
November 15, 1873.

**HILL.**—Brother B. J. C. HILL was born in Warren county, Tenn., March 29, 1830; professed religion in childhood, and was married to Miss Ann E. Sneed, March, 1852, and died of consumption, in Limestone county, Texas, November 3, 1873.  
He was an official member of the church, and though dying daily with the dread disease that finally deprived him of life, he remained at his post as long as he could go out and in among his brethren. He was regular in attendance at prayer and class-meeting; almost the last labors of his life were done at a camp-meeting, where, among the foremost of the van, he shouted the battle cry of salvation, and rejoiced over the slain of the Lord. The world had lost its charms for him; he loved to work for Jesus and to be instrumental in the hands of God in saving souls as brands snatched from the eternal burning.  
At midnight came the cry:  
To meet thy God prepare!  
He woke, and caught his Captain's eye;  
Then, strong in faith and prayer,  
His spirit, with a bound,  
Left its encumbering clay;  
His tent at sunrise on the ground  
A darkened ruin lay.  
R. H. H. BENNETT.

**MARKET REPORT.**  
SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1874.  
**GENERAL MARKET.**—The business of the week has shown marked improvement, though the purchases have been chiefly confined to staple goods. We have but few changes in values to report. Bacon fluctuated, but closed at last week's figures. Lard advanced. Flour in demand. Sugar quiet, with small sales. Coffee unchanged, though sales have been small. Buyers are cautious, as they fear a decline.  
State products have ruled dull. Wool firm, with good offerings for choice lots. Hides unchanged and market steady.  
**COTTON.**—The large receipts at all the leading ports caused a depression in this market the week under review, the moderate demand causing holders to relax figures. The latter part of the week receipts declined, causing an advance. The week closed with a decline of 1/2c. on last week's

figures, with the prospect of an increased demand, as the receipts at all ports are declining.  
The market closed with an active demand at the following quotations in currency:  
**Low Ordinary** ..... 9 1/2%  
**Ordinary** ..... 11%  
**Good Ordinary** ..... 12 1/2%  
**Low Middling** ..... 14%  
**Middling** ..... 15 1/2%  
**MONETARY.**—The improved tone of the money market reported last week still continues. Negotiations are secured with but little difficulty on good collaterals at 1 per cent. per month.  
**GOLD.**—The supply is ample, with slight demand. Rates closed as follows: Paying rates, 111 1/2 @ 111; selling rates, 111 1/2 @ 111 1/2.  
**SILVER.**—In favorable demand, at 107 1/2 @ 110.

**TEXAS SEED STORE.**  
**LANDRETH AND SHAKER SEEDS,**  
IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES,  
Field and Grass Seeds of All Varieties.  
Irish and Sweet Seed Potatoes.  
10,000 CEDAR POSTS. 100 CORDS PINE WOOD.  
Prompt attention given to orders by mail.  
Fresh supply of WORM-PROOF COTTON SEED, raised by Capt. Cash, of Brazoria.  
C. D. HOLMES,  
74 Mechanic Street, Galveston.

**A WATCH FREE.**  
Worth \$25, given gratis to every live man who will act as our agent. Business light and honorable. Three hundred dollars made in 5 days. Saleable as flour. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No gift enterprise, no humbug. KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. 1874

**T. A. GARY, W. A. OLIPHANT,**  
COTTON FACTORS,  
—AND—  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS**  
102, 162 and 165 Strand,  
GALVESTON, TEXAS.  
Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates. may 17 1/2 ly

**LANDRETH'S**  
**NEW TURNIP SEED**  
(Crop of 1873.)  
**KIRK & RIDDELL,**  
Corner Market and 24th Streets,  
GALVESTON, TEXAS.  
July 29 6m

**MATAGORDA HOUSE**  
(Lately kept by Mrs. J. W. Baldwin.)  
**JOHN M. BARBOUR, Prop'r**  
No. 30 west Market Street,  
1615 GALVESTON. 3m

**EMORY AND DEARY 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 \$200. These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training. Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired.  
E. E. WILEY, President.  
July 16 6m EMORY POSTOFFICE, VA.

**FOR SALE.**

**A PROOF PRESS.**  
Will sell cheap for cash. Address,  
**ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.**

**TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.**  
**Office of Arrow Tie Agency,**  
GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, 1874.  
In bringing the "Arrow Tie" before your notice the coming season, we feel that the large demand in the past, coming from every part of the country, makes further advertisement almost unnecessary; but in view of the strenuous efforts made by many parties to force less valuable articles on the market, we submit to you statements from the most experienced judges in Texas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by those who, from daily use, have the best opportunity of knowing its merits.

**C. W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas.**  
Captain Lufkin, who has for many years been connected with the Galveston Presses, says:  
OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., Dec. 1, 1871.  
MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO.,  
General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

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

Yours, truly,  
A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.  
Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses  
FACTORS' COMPRESS, } Galveston.  
MERCHANTS' " }  
NEW WHEAT " }  
Governor Lubbock also says:  
OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' Press Co., }  
Galveston, May 19, 1871. }  
MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General  
Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Gal-  
veston.

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

**BARTLETT & RAYNE**  
General Agents for Southern States  
48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.  
Jan 11 ly

**TEXAS UNIVERSITY,**  
**GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.**

The Oral and Written Examinations for the Rise in Classes begins  
FEBRUARY 25, 1874,  
and extends through the 28th.

The Spring Term opens  
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1874,  
to continue through July 21st.  
Students desiring admission should be present SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28th.  
A. S. JOHN, F. A. MOOD,  
Sec. Faculty. Regent.  
Jan 14 8t

**W. N. STOWE, W. E. WILMORING,**  
**STOWE & WILMORING,**  
COTTON FACTORS  
AND  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
GALVESTON, TEXAS.  
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO OUR ADDRESS, AND TO OUR FRIENDS IN NEW YORK OR LIVERPOOL.  
Telegraphic transfers of money to New York. Jan 16-17

**DR. O. FISHER'S**  
**HEALTH POWDERS.**  
For the relief and cure of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases and all Impurities of the Blood, are endorsed by all who have faithfully tried them, as far beyond any other medicine for the purposes named. Purely vegetable, and perfectly safe in all cases. Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in sealed cans, at 25 each, and sent by mail, with full directions, on receipt of the price. A liberal discount to cash agents' address.  
REV. DR. O. FISHER, Austin, Texas.

—Also—  
**Dr. O. Fisher's GREAT VITALIZER.**  
For the cure of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Cramps, Croup, Flux, etc., etc., has won the confidence of thousands, and among them many distinguished Ministers of the Gospel, who heartily recommend it to the sufferer. Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher and put up in four extra bottles, and sold at \$1. Liberal discount to wholesale dealers for cash. Send all orders, with cash to  
c12 Rev. Dr. O. FISHER, Austin, Texas.

Publishers' Department.

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.

To facilitate our business, and to prevent the occurrence of many oversights and delays, we wish all letters addressed to the Advocate Publishing Company. We are anxious that all business shall have prompt attention, and if our correspondents neglect this request, they must not hold us responsible for errors or omissions.

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.

CURES ALL KIND OF CATARRH.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head), that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of \$500 for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. The two medicines, with instrument, for \$2 by druggists.

A SPECIMEN OUT OF THOUSANDS.

Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I make this statement to you that after taking medicine for twenty years for the Catarrh, I tried your Catarrh Remedy and effected a cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

S. WHEELER.

STEALING OUR THUNDER.

People should beware of those impostors who copy Dr. Pierce's original style of advertising, by offering various sized rewards for cases of Catarrh and other diseases which they can not cure. Those who do not possess sufficient intelligence to write an original advertisement are not likely to have made great and valuable discoveries in medicine.

The first ingredient in conversation is truth, the next good sense, the third good humor, and the fourth wit.

NORTHERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 CRADDICK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving name of CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. nov12 6m

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE-POT.



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. Coffee Urns furnished to order for hotels, and saloons. Enterprising agents wanted in every county and town in the United States and a General Agent, with capital, for each State. Send stamp for circular, which fully sets forth its merits and operation. DEWITT C. BROWN, jan14 1y 678 Broadway, New York City.

MOUNTAIN DEW SOAP, in every way as good as castile, and costs but a half to one cent per pound. Ingredients everywhere cost almost nothing. An entirely new discovery. A child of ten years can make enough in one hour to last a family six months. A saving of ten to one hundred dollars per year in a household. All parties paid for trouble of writing if dissatisfied. Recommended and used by thousands in preference to any soap in the world. Send twenty cents currency and postage stamp and receive full particulars by return mail. WILLARD A. BROWN, 4th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. jan14 1y

A WATCH FREE Worth \$20, given gratis to every man who will act as our agent. Business light and honorable. \$200 made in five days. Saleable as flour. Everybody buys it. Can't do without it. Must have it. No gift enterprise. No humbug. KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburg, Pa. dec24 1y

\$2500 A YEAR \$2500 COMBINATION PROSPECTUS. It represents Sample Pages and Style of Binding of 50 intensely interesting and useful books, that sell in every family. Best thing ever tried by canvassers. Agents Wanted to make a permanent business on these works. Send \$1.50 for Prospectus, the only outfit needed, choose territory and commence at once. For Illustrated Circulars and Liberal Terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., jan23 4t Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known & sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, Cincinnati, O. jan23 4t

\$72 EACH WEEK. Agents wanted, particulars free. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. jan21 13t

ONLY \$1.00—39,000 SOLD. Of all inventions of the present day, probably none have created more astonishment than the London Watch. The idea of making a watch for the small sum of one dollar, seems an impossibility, but it has at length been accomplished and a perfect time indicator produced. Besides this, it comprises a Compass and Sun-dial, without extra cost. It is just the thing for the pocket of every Traveler, Trader, Farmer-boy, and everybody desiring a reliable time-keeper. It is elegantly gotten up in a case of gold metal which is an exact imitation of gold, usual watch size, glass crystal, steel and metal works, and warranted to denote correct time, and keep in order, if fairly used, for two years. Nothing like it. The demand for the London Watch is unprecedented, we having received orders by mail for as many as 427 in one day. This perfect triumph of mechanism will be sent in a neat case by mail, post paid, to any address, for \$1.12 or three for \$2.25, or by express, purchaser paying freight, for one dollar or three for two dollars, by the sole agents for West and South. R. A. LAVIGNE & CO., dec31 6m Louisville, Ky.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. A safe, certain and permanent cure can be had for this distressing disease by the use of Ross' Epileptic Remedies. No charge made for treatment or medicines unless a permanent cure is effected. Circulars, terms, etc., sent to all applicants. Address, ROSS BROS., 217 Main Street, Dubuque, Indiana. jan23 4t

NORTHERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$10 SAVED BY INVESTING \$4 THE PALMER Combination Attachment For all SEWING MACHINES RECEIVED THE GRAND PRIZE MEDAL! At the American Institute Fair, New York, 1873 New Jersey State Fair, 1873. West New York Fair, 1873. PALMER ATTACHMENT Sewes any Seam without Basting. PALMER ATTACHMENT Prepares and puts a double or single fold on the edge of a band, and places a fold in any seam without Basting. PALMER ATTACHMENT Hems the width most desired and smoothly over seams in all materials. PALMER ATTACHMENT Binds with braid and with cut binding, and binds scallops or points, on all the machines, better than any other binder. PALMER ATTACHMENT does plain gathering. PALMER ATTACHMENT Places a cord welt of different colors into any seam, and at the same time gathering and sewing on it desired. PALMER ATTACHMENT Prepares and applies a French Hem with great celerity and success. PALMER ATTACHMENT Makes the celebrated and Fashionable MILLINERS' and Dress Makers' Folds in one color, and also in two colors. Price, \$4.00. Full Instructions mailed post free. THE PALMER MANUFACTURING CO., 817 Broadway, cor. 12th st., New York. AGENTS WANTED. dec19 1y SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

MENEELY & KIMBERLY, BELL FOUNDERS, TROY, N. Y. Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Special attention given to CHURCH BELLS. 42- Illustrated Catalogue sent free. jan1y

MENEELY'S BELLS, (Established in 1838.) West Troy, New York. Church, Academy, Factory, and other Bells, made of copper and tin, warranted satisfactory, and mounted with our New Patent Rotary Yoke—the most recent and desirable bell fixture in use. For prices and catalogues, apply to E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, sep3 1y West Troy, New York.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Established in 1837. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, mounted with the best Rotary Hangers, 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, nov19 1y New Orleans, La.

MUSICAL PRESENTS: Finely Bound! Useful! Entertaining! 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 Polka's Sketches..... 1.75 Ehlert's Letters on Music..... 1.50 Ritter's History of Music..... 1.50 Moore's Encyclopedia of Music..... 6.00 Gardner's Music of Nature..... 5.00 Chopin's Mazurkas and Waltzes..... 6.00 Gems of Strauss..... Cloth, \$5.00; Gilt, \$4.00 Organ at Home..... " 3.00; " 4.00 Musical Treasurer..... " 3.00; " 4.00 Wreath of Gems..... " 3.00; " 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, hand ill. each..... " 3.00; " 4.00 All books sent, post-paid, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., jul18 1y 711 Broadway, New York.

NORTHERN ADVERTISEMENTS.

RHEUMATISM NEURALGIA WE CLERGYMEN WERE CURED of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking Dr. Fittler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup, the scientific discovery of J. P. Fittler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 39 years treated these diseases exclusively, with astonishing results. We believe it our Christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures. As clergymen, we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justify our action: Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Penn., suffered sixteen years, became hopeless; Rev. Thos. Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Philadelphia; Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa; Rev. G. B. Smith, Pittsford, New York; Rev. Joseph Briggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, etc., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining the disease. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-fourth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fittler, Philadelphia. His valuable advice costs nothing. R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale and Retail Agent, sep3 Galveston, Texas.

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

TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. For sale everywhere. No 4—July 2 1y

BRINLY PLOWS BEST AND CHEAPEST IN USE. Have taken over 300 Premiums at Fairs throughout the South. Send for Illustrated Catalogue with Price List and certificates of planters who use them. SOLE MANUFACTURERS: BRINLY, MILES & HARDY, LOUISVILLE, KY. oct29 6m

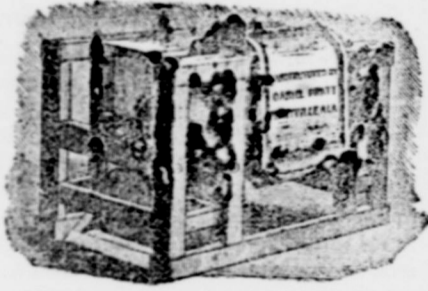
Numerous tests have proved N. P. BURNHAM'S NEW TURBINE WATER WHEEL To be the best ever invented. Pamphlet Free. Address, uly30 6m York, Pa.

PAYING EMPLOYMENT. For all having spare time, in selling our new book. NO FANCY or TRANSIENT WORK, but a necessity to all classes of people, actually saving money to buyers. Book Agents seeking something useful and fast-selling, and all having any spare time for pleasant work, without risk, write at once for complete 16 page descriptive circular and liberal terms, to F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., St. Louis, Missouri. sep24 1y

AGENTS WANTED for the newest, best and fastest selling book out! OCEAN'S STORY, by F. E. Goodrich [son of "Peter Parley"] Remarkable voyages, shipwrecks, adventures, explorations, piracies, mutinies, naval combats, and the history of all kinds of naval progress. The romance of "Old Ocean" and 1,000 things of interest and value. Over 200 illustrations, and very low priced. Send for Circular and most liberal terms to agents, to VALLEY PUBLISHING CO., sep24 1y St. Louis, Mo.

Agents Wanted for [Cross & Crown] THE SPIRIT AND POWER of the religion of Jesus Christ as illustrated in the sufferings and Triumphs of His followers. A nobler, sweeter and more thrilling story is not to be found in the whole range of history. Magnificently illustrated on steel engravings of Sartin and Ilman, and splendidly bound in the highest and latest style of the art. The most beautiful and attractive book ever offered to Agents. For Circulars, with full description, address National Publishing Co., feb4 6m Memphis, Tenn.

**H. SCHERFFIUS,**  
HOUSTON, TEXAS,  
Agent for  
**PRATT'S COTTON GINS,**

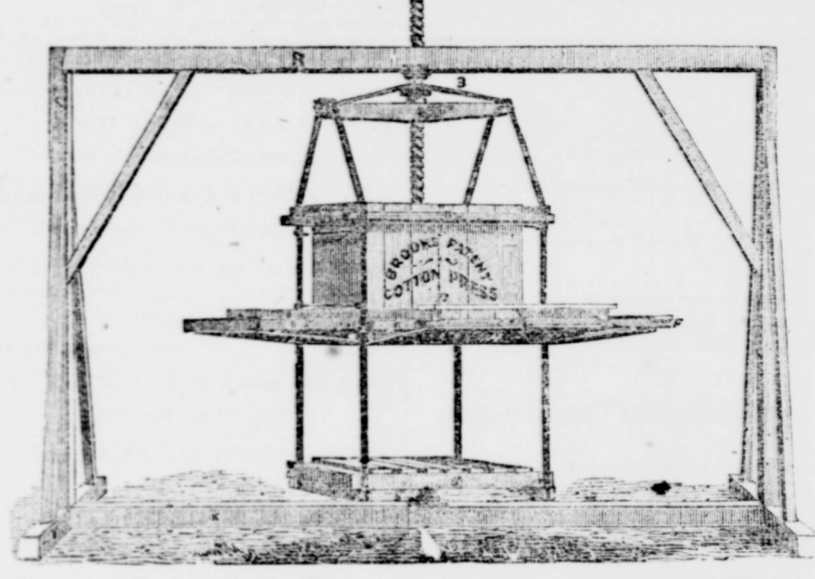


**Stoppie's Iron Screw Cotton Press,**  
**STRAUB'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS,**  
**Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills,**  
**BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER,**  
**STEAM ENGINES, AND SAW MILLS,**  
**HORSE POWERS, CANE MILLS**  
**AND EVAPORATORS.**  
Send for Price Lists and Circulars.  
**H. SCHERFFIUS,**  
ap23 1y HOUSTON, TEXAS.

**DR. O. FISHER'S**  
**CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.**  
This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. 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 1000 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.—my281f

**GALVESTON,**  
**HOUSTON AND HENDERSON,**  
**RAILROAD.**  
ON AND AFTER  
**MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)**  
Leave GALVESTON 6:15 A. M. Connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West, connecting at Houston with International & G. Northern & Houston Texas Central Railways, stopping only at Harrisburg.  
Leave GALVESTON 7:45 A. M. ACCOMMODATION, stopping at all Stations.  
Leave GALVESTON 5:30 P. M. Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and points North.  
Leave HOUSTON 6:45 A. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus.  
Leaves HOUSTON 2:20 P. M. Accommodation, connecting with G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg.  
Leaves HOUSTON 7:00 P. M. Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., Central, International, and Great Northern.  
UNDAYS Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:20 P. M.  
Trains leave Harrisburg for Columbus daily (Sundays excepted) at 9:30 A. M.  
**GEORGE B. NICHOLS,**  
Superintendent.  
jan15 1f

**BROOKS' IMPROVED WROUGHT IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.**



We now make only the largest size—ten foot. Every Press warranted up to 550 Cotton.  
**PRICE—For 10 foot, Set Irons complete....Currency \$200 00**  
**For 10 foot, with Cotton Box..... " 250 00**  
We have sold over FOUR HUNDRED of the BROOKS PRESSES in the State of Texas, and if there is a single man dissatisfied we are not aware of it, and would like to know.  
**JOHN W. WICKS & SON,**  
Agents for Texas.  
We, the undersigned, have purchased of JNO. W. WICKS, Agent, BROOKS' COTTON PRESSES for our customers in the interior, and so far as we have heard they have given entire satisfaction.  
**BROWN & LANG, HOBBS & POST, GARY & OLIPHINT,**  
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**SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH.**

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

**The Wilson Sewing Machine**  
RECEIVED THE  
**Grand Prize Medal!**

FOR BEING THE BEST SEWING MACHINE, and a GRAND PRIZE (medal of honor) was awarded to the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. for Manufacturing Sewing Machines in the best manner, and from the best material, and by the best known Mechanical Principles. 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 Wileox & 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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References given when desired. may1 1y

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