

# Christian Advocate.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1874.

[Whole No. 1080.

## Texas Christian Advocate.

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3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 5—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.
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JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

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J. H. S.

March 31, 1873. may 22 tf

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At 8:00 P. M.

Returning, arrives at Houston at 12:15 P. M.

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HOUSTON, August 19, 1873. feb 19

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Jan 17 1y

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TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1874.

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RAILROAD.

Leave GALVESTON 6:00 A. M. ARRIVE AT HOUSTON At 8:45 A. M.

Leave GALVESTON 12:30 A. M. ARRIVE AT HOUSTON, At 3:20 P. M.

Leave GALVESTON 12:45 P. M. ARRIVE AT HOUSTON At 5:10 P. M.

Leave HOUSTON 6:30 A. M. ARRIVE AT GALVESTON At 11:25 A. M.

Leaves HOUSTON 1:15 P. M. ARRIVE AT GALVESTON At 4:15 P. M.

Leave HOUSTON 7:00 P. M. ARRIVE AT GALVESTON At 10:00 P. M.

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

The 6:00 A. M. Train connects at Harrisburg with the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway for Richmond, Columbus, Schulerberg, and all points in Western Texas; connects at Houston with the Houston and Texas Central Railway.

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.

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Superintendent.

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# Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XXI—No. 40.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1874.

[WHOLE No. 1080.]

## REFLECTIONS.

Another day now is closing,  
Leading to a night's repose;  
The past is behind us lapsing;  
The present to future rushing,  
And what is all this time to me?  
  
Youth's bright day is fast receding;  
Manhood's vigor is proceeding,  
On the way to age declining,  
And yet have I no repining,  
As I go to eternity?  
  
Moments spent in fruitless rev'ring;  
Hours, now, of wanton driv'ling,  
Lead me to no high aspiring,  
But to wanton, vain desiring,  
Which will leave an aching heart.  
  
Upward! onward! no repining;  
But let my soul be divining,  
What is truth and what is winning,  
What is good and what is sinning,  
And give my Lord the better part.

## Our Material Resources.

### The Future Greatness of Northern Texas.

General facts are easily understood. They require little thought or calculation; but the true statesman and political economist must needs spend the quiet hours of night in order, correctly, to solve problems affecting the welfare of the State. Drawing a faint line between the extremes of superficial carelessness and profound investigation, we propose, in a few words, to present to our readers a glimpse of the material power and glory that is in store for this favorite secondary empire in territory which we call North Texas.

We take Dallas county as an illustration. There are in this county 576,000 acres of rich land, two-thirds of which are of rich soil and susceptible of profitable cultivation in cotton, corn, small grain, fruit and vegetables. But, to be sure of deceiving no one, and planting ourselves on an invulnerable basis of calculation, we adopt as a base that three-tenths of the county only may be profitably worked. Let us look at the results:

Plant one-tenth of the whole in cotton and we have 57,600 acres, which, at the low average of three-quarters of a bale to the acre, gives 43,200 bales.

One-tenth (57,600 acres) in wheat, at an average of eighteen bushels per acre, and we have in wheat 1,036,800 bushels, or 58,060,800 pounds.

One-tenth in corn, barley, oats, rye, fruit and vegetables—say half or one-twentieth in corn, (28,800 acres), at thirty bushels to the acre, and we have 864,000 bushels, or at forty bushels it would produce 1,152,000 bushels. One-half of the remainder in barley, oats and rye, at fifty bushels per acre, will yield 720,000 bushels, besides the hay. The remaining 14,400 acres in mixed crops, fruits, vegetables, etc., make up the whole three-tenths of 172,800 acres, leaving for pasturage and waste lands the enormous quantity of seven-tenths, or 404,000 acres.

Thus, to recapitulate, we should have, as the produce of Dallas county:

Cotton, bales.....	43,200
Wheat, bushels.....	1,036,800
Corn, bushels.....	1,152,000
Rye, oats and barley, bushels.....	720,000

Mixed crops, fruits and vegetables not estimated.

Now, there are fully twenty counties in North Texas that will in the future come up to the average of Dallas, and twenty that will do two-thirds

as much. Apply these estimates, and we get the following results:

Cotton, bales.....	1,439,800
Wheat, bushels.....	34,560,000
Corn, bushels.....	39,333,332
Rye, oats and barley, bushels.....	24,000,000

The twenty counties that we class as prospectively averaging equal to Dallas are: Red River, Lamar, Fannin, Grayson, Cooke, Montague, Clay, Wise, Denton, Collin, Hunt, Hopkins, Kaufman, Navarro, Ellis, Johnson, Tarrant, Hill and Dallas.

The twenty counties that we class as prospectively averaging two-thirds the productive power of the first twenty are: Archer, Young, Palo Pinto, Hood, Erath, Eastland, Stephens, Throckmorton, Callahan, Taylor, Jones, Shackelford, Wichita, Wilbarger, Hardeman, Knox, Haskell, Comanche, Brown and Coleman.

We omit, as extra to be thrown in, the small but fertile wheat counties of Rockwall, Rains and Delta. We have altogether left out the large timbered counties of Van Zandt, Wood, Usher, Titus, Harrison, Marion, Cass and Bowie, all of which lie on or north of the Texas and Pacific railroad, and all of which are good corn and cotton counties, but cannot be classed as part of the small grain country.

So much for the productions of the soil. Add to this the vast forests of timber for lumber of so many varieties, in the nine counties last named and the sixfold greater amount south of them, with which our rich prairies are now largely in railroad connection, and the curious, as well as the enterprising—whether citizens or strangers—will have basis on which to found calculations of the mighty future that is in store for North Texas, the white man's country, to which hundreds of thousands of longing eyes are now turned from the old States of the South, the cold regions of the West, the Pacific slope and the great toiling hives of Europe.—*Dallas Herald.*

**RESOURCES OF TEXAS.**—With one single field of coal, covering 6000 square miles; with apparently inexhaustible copper and iron stores; with lead and silver mines; with 20,000,000 of acres of cotton-bearing land, and with agricultural resources equal to those of any State in the Union, Texas can enter upon her new career confidently and joyously. As a refuge for the ruined of our last great revolution, she is beneficent; as an element of greatness in the progress of the United States, she has no superior. She has peculiar advantages over her sister Southern States; while they court emigration in vain, the tide flows freely across her borders, and spreads out over her vast plains. Whatever danger there may be of political disagreements and disturbances within her borders, nothing can permanently trouble her progress. Lying below the snow line, she furnishes the best route to the Pacific; and fronting on the Gulf, she will some day have a commercial navy, whose masts will be seen in every European port.—*Evid. King in Scribner's for February.*

**OUR RAILROAD.**—It is, with at least some degree of credibility, reported among us that the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company have purchased the road-bed of the Trans-Continental from Texarkana to this place,

and that track-laying will at once commence, and be energetically and rapidly prosecuted. If this should prove to be really the fact, Clarksville is at last in luck. The C. and F. R. Co. is a live corporation—an English company, with ample means, which, being based on securities in England, are not affected by our American panic; and a company that will lay twenty miles of track in ten days, ferrying their iron over a river—as they did between Fulton and Texarkana—we may rely upon it, means “business.” So we need not be much surprised if, “some fine, large morning,” but little distant in the future, we be scared from our slumbers by the snort and roar of the iron horse, as he plunges into the unfamiliar products of our rural hamlet. To be thus made the termini of two great roads will be greatly more to our benefit than we had hitherto been expecting from our proposed railroad connections.—*Standard.*

**WICHITA CITY.**—This is the name of the new town laid out by Mr. W. L. Fletcher, in Clay county, on Little Wichita river, eight miles above its mouth, and one mile from the west bank of that stream, six miles northeast of Henrietta. Forty acres of land has been surveyed out for the town site—streets sixty feet wide—except Main, which is 75 feet; the lots are 50x100, excepting those fronting on Main, which are 25x100; 15 feet alley in the rear.

Wichita City is located on one of the richest bodies of land in the State, convenient to timber of the best quality—oak, pecan, elm, ash, etc. There are six or eight farms within a radius of three miles of the new town. One great advantage Wichita City has over many—we may truthfully say all—of the new towns started in the county, is in the perfect title to the land on which it is situated—an item, when we take into consideration the number of defective land titles in Texas.

Some enterprising gentlemen have made arrangements to erect a good mill this spring near the town; and also a bridge over the Wichita, which will make all the territory lying west accessible at all seasons of the year. Several gentlemen of our town intend building houses and opening stores there this spring. Mr. Fletcher proposes to give away every alternate lot to those who will build.

Being situated on the direct route from the east to the west, all travel will necessarily pass through Wichita City.—*Exchange.*

**TO PROTECT LEATHER FROM THE ACTION OF AMMONIA IN STABLES.**—It is a well known fact that harness and other leather exposed to the action of ammonia in stables soon becomes weak and rotten, even though often cleaned and greased. Prof. Artus recommends the addition of a small quantity of glycerine to the oil used in greasing such leather, asserting that it keeps it always pliable and soft.

**WHEAT.**—Titus county has a larger area of wheat sown this fall and winter than the aggregate of the last ten seasons. This betokens progress and plenty. We have as clever a set of farmer gentlemen and as good and pleasant a county as is to be found.—*Southern Patriot.*

## The Future of Texas.

HOW THE OUTSIDE WORLD IS LOOKING AT US.

THAT great representative journal of the mighty West, the *St. Louis Republican*, thus discourses about Texas:

The past of Texas belongs to history; the present of Texas is life; activity, force, energy and application in an effort to solve the problem of her destiny in the future. We sometimes enjoy a flight into the years yet to be, in order to speculate on the turn which the future of States and nations may take. Texas at least, of the Southern States, is not to be tied down to the wreck of the past. Her best days are before her. With a magnificent domain; with a fruitful soil; with a genial climate; with an enterprising population already at work, what remains for her but to go forward? It seems that she has taken a wise start. Her public school domain is immense and of great value; her railway system has been projected on a magnificent scale, and within her ample limits there is room for many millions of inhabitants. She invites them to come. With all the advantages we have enumerated—of soil, climate, facilities for communication, and educational foundation—the future of that State must be bright.

The great State of Texas embraces a territory of 237,504 square miles, or 156,602,560 acres of arable land, much of which is unsurpassed by any territory of like extent on the continent. There are yet in the valley of the Rio Grande region, with a climate mild and genial as that of Italy, many millions yet unoccupied.

In 1870 the United States census marshals returned for Texas a population of 818,579, a gain of 204,364 in ten years. It is conjectured that since 1870 the population of the State has increased at least 200,000, which would make the present population 1,248,579. In 1870 the assessed value of the property of the State was \$170,473,778. In 1871 the value of property had increased to \$220,299,624. In 1872 the assessed value had risen to \$295,256,624, showing an increase in three years of \$124,782,847. These figures will give some idea of the rapid appreciation of the value of property in that State. What its growth in the past has been can only faintly foreshadow what may be expected of its progress in the future. As a fact which may be interesting to those who may contemplate a change of residence, we may state that there are yet in that State 88,812,624 acres of public land—that is, land owned by the State. The homestead laws of Texas are very liberal. Lands on the market are sold at an extremely low price, and there is no excuse for failure on the part of the industrious emigrant to build up for himself a comfortable home, and enter upon a career of prosperity.

We understand, says the *Signal*, that work has been commenced on the road between Dallas and Fort Worth, and that it is the purpose of the company to complete the same to the latter city by July next.—*Chronicle.*

## Our Outlook.

## SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—Rev. Joel T. Daves, Superintendent of our Mexican Mission, has reached the City of Mexico. Our readers will peruse the subjoined extract from his letter to the *New Orleans Advocate* with pleasure:

Our reception was most cordial. The Rev. Dr. Butler and the Rev. Dr. Carter, of the Northern Church, the Rev. Alejo Hernandez, of our church, and the Rev. Dr. Hutchinson, of the Presbyterian Church, also the Rev. Mr. Parks, were warm in expressions of welcome. Hon. Mr. Foster, Hon. Dr. Skelton—the former, United States minister; the latter, consul general—Major Clark, editor of the *Two Republics*, and Mr. Hugo Wilson and family, were sincerely cordial in their greetings. We were soon made to feel very much at home. Of course the first wish of my heart was to know something of the mission interest in general, and of our own in particular. I was much gratified to find that this great enterprise was being pushed forward with commendable zeal. Since Bishop Keener's visit here matters have opened up wonderfully. The door now stands wide open. Men, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, with means to sustain them liberally, is all that is needed now to take the country—to win, literally win, an empire to Christ. Since the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the inauguration of the new constitution, sundering the last and weakest tie of church and state—or, in other words, destroying all Catholic influence, temporal or political—the Protestant cause has received a wonderful impetus. Now the harvest is white, but the laborers are few. The Church of God never, it seems to me, had such an opportunity. It can now lay up spiritual stores against that day. I pray God that our people will not permit the hour to pass without improvement. The sickle must be thrust in—the grain must be garnered. It must be done now. Delay will not do. Had I the means, I could open at once two or three more places of worship. Our church possesses a jewel in Bro. Hernandez. He is a deeply spiritual man. He is joyous and hopeful for the future of spiritual religion in this country. He has now in training an interesting young man, who will do credit to the cause. We can secure others of talent and influence so soon as we can organize other congregations. A well conducted, firmly established *Advocate* in this city would be a power. It would carry with it a moral influence hard to realize. I am firmly persuaded that when the call is made Southern Methodism will respond readily and liberally to the project.

## NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The Methodists and Baptists of this country have for some years sustained missions in Sweden and Germany, which have been quite a thorn in the side not only of the fossil Lutherans of those countries, but also of the more Evangelical party in the same church. Dr. Christlieb spoke somewhat warmly of the subject while in this country, and it is attracting a little attention in Methodist quarters. At a meeting of Methodist ministers lately held, Dr. E. O. Haven suggested an arbitration of the subject. "Let Dr. Christlieb and his friends," said he, "meet us and give us their reasons, and we will give ours; and if the decision is against us, we will not go to Germany with our missionary appliances." Dr. Haven's proposal did not meet with universal favor, but to us it seems perfectly fair.

—The Rev. Dr. N. E. Cobleigh, editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, Atlanta, Ga., Northern Methodist organ,

died of pneumonia Feb. 1, after a brief illness. He was a vigorous and diligent editor, and was highly influential with his people, who mourn his death as the loss of one of their strong men. His end was peace.

## EPISCOPAL.

—The *Church Journal*, a Protestant Episcopal organ, says: "The decay of theological study in the American church is one of the saddest signs of the times. The causes of that decay it becomes us all to study and cure. But the decay is a fact."

—Though Lord Granville would not sanction the appointment of the Rev. Robert Kestell Cornish as Bishop of Madagascar, the Archbishop of Canterbury has endorsed it, and has written to the primate of the Scotch Church begging him to perform the consecration. In the case of a stubborn government, a free church in the neighborhood is convenient; and, on the whole, would it not be more convenient for the Church of England itself to be free?

—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 place the church on advanced ground.

—A large congregation assembled at St. Paul's Church, Springfield, Ill., on the 3d, on the occasion of the visit of Bishop Whitehouse to the parish to administer confirmation rites. The services were opened with a processional hymn, sung by the surpliced choirs, under the direction of the rector.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

—The *Pacific* says the California Congregational Churches have taken a step forward in organizing a woman's board of missions for the Pacific coast, and already local auxiliary societies are forming at different points.

—The average age of fifty-one of the sixty-one Congregational ministers, whose death is reported last year, was *sixty-seven*, which is a remarkable record. Two were upwards of *ninety*, while ten were upwards of *eighty*.

—There are two hundred and thirty-seven Congregational churches in and around London, eighty-seven of which have been established since 1852. Fourteen of these are the result of missionary labor; thirty owe their existence to the efforts of individual Christians, fourteen of whom were laymen, and sixteen ministers.

—A little church at South Bridgton, Maine, has long practiced the one service system, having Sabbath-school immediately after the morning worship. In the afternoon the church goes out by twos or threes into the surrounding region for mission work, coming back for the evening prayer-meeting. Thus four important things are secured on the Sabbath—the elaborate sermon, Bible study, mission work, and the prayer-meeting.

## BAPTIST.

—At the first meeting of the New York Baptist pastors, last month, several of the members stated that they had practiced infant consecration for years, and regarded it as both scriptural and useful. From some such germ, in part, probably, grew infant baptism in times of old.

—The Southern Baptists have in connection with their Canton mission a church of twenty members at Shin-Hing, about eight miles in the interior from Canton. It was once the provincial city, but is now a place of residence for the families of many men whose official positions or business require a residence in Canton. The church was organized twelve years

ago by Mr. Graves. A people called the Hakkas, or "strangers" occupy the mountain regions in the vicinity of Shin-Hing. They are a simple, wild people, despised by the Canton, whose language they do not speak. Some late efforts among them by German missionaries have been very hopeful, and Mr. Graves reports that he has just left a laborer among them, who is received with great hospitality and prospects of success.

## CATHOLIC.

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

—Rev. R. C. Houghton, in the *Methodist*, describing a Buddhist temple, says that the Buddhist form of worship is strikingly similar to that of the Romish Church, some writers ascribing to them common pagan origin. Go to Rome, and all doubt on the subject will be dispelled.

—Ultramontanism is triumphant in France. What is known as the Galican Liturgy, which has been in use in Paris and other parts of France, has been replaced by the full Roman Liturgy. The change means the absolute submission of the French Catholic Church to the Pope.

—Archbishop Ledochowski has been arrested by the German Government and sent to Ostrowo, in the province of Posen, where he will be imprisoned in accordance with the sentence of the court. Another account says that he has been sent to the military prison at Frankfort. The *Herald's* special from Berlin says that the Archbishop will be tried on the 11th inst., on no other charge except refusal to pay fines, and may yet be released if the fines are paid. The Emperor has declined to intervene in the case, notwithstanding great influences are brought to bear in the Archbishop's favor.

—Father Gartner, of a New York Catholic convent, has recently returned from a visit to Rome, bringing with him a choice selection of bones of saints, martyrs, etc., confided to him by the Cardinal of Patrizzi. This arrangement has been made because of a fear that the safety of these sacred relics is no longer assured in Italy.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

—We copy the following from the *St. Louis Advocate*:

We have heard a good deal objected to this noted Evangelist; but if we stand on every punctilio, what agent or agency might not be blamed and rejected. The great matter is to bring people who are on the way to death to a decision: to arrest, to turn, to save them. A *St. Louis* correspondent of the *Chicago Interior* says:

Mr. Hammond's meetings are doing wonders in this city. Many of the prejudices against him, and against his coming to *St. Louis*, are giving away before the manifestations of the Spirit's power in awakening those who were asleep, and in making alive the dead through his agency. Many who were faithless, and stood back and refused to lend their sympathy or co-operation, are no longer standing afar off, no longer faithless, but believing. Crowds throng the streets and churches at the hour for service until their capacity is insufficient, and Mercantile Library Hall has now been secured. We are on the verge of a great revival in *St. Louis*. Mr. Hammond has eccentricities of manner and some methods of operating which savor of irreverence, and, to say the least, are unnecessary, and produce, in many instances, hesitation in regard

to co-operation, and in others provoke hostility and opposition; and yet there is an evident earnestness and point in the way he puts the petition, when he prays, and the truth when he speaks, that tells upon his hearers. These, under the Spirit's power, together with his superior and skilled generalship in marshaling and utilizing the forces at his command, and the agreement and co-operation of various sects of Christians in placing themselves and their services at his disposal, constitute the secret of his power and success.

—According to the *New Haven Register*, there are in Connecticut "very few churches which would be willing to admit negroes to membership on an equality with the whites."

—The Fijians take to Christianity with amazing docility, and to-day the converts number 109,000, while there are 50,000 native children learning to read and write in the missionary schools.

—Prof. Max Muller, the noted German *savant*, at the invitation of Dean Stanley, has been lecturing in behalf of Christian missions, in Westminster Abbey, London. His lecture is pronounced fresh, luminous and able.

—Bishop Hare, of Dakota, is about to make an experiment in teaching Indians of his diocese mechanical trades, especially blacksmithing, tailoring and shoemaking. Rev. St. George Young is to have charge.

—Earl Fortescue has forwarded to the Bishop of Exeter a memorial signed by 12,216 persons in that diocese, praying his lordship to exert his influence to restrain the introduction of confession into the Church of England.

—Dr. Cumming has given to the world a new book on Revelation. He has one new idea in it; the number of the beast, 666, he makes out to be the number of persons who voted, or had a right to vote, at the Vatican Council.

—Among the departments of woman's work in foreign lands are the following: 1. Teaching in established institutions, female seminaries, orphan houses and high schools. 2. Acting as nurses in hospitals, as is done by the Prussian Protestant deaconesses of Kaiserwerth, who are scattered over the East, doing a work of peculiar value. 3. Visiting from house to house for the express purpose of holding religious conversation with the people in their own language. 4. Holding special women's meetings of the female church members, from week to week, in the homes of the different families.

—At a district meeting of the Bible Christians—a branch of the Methodist body—recently held in Wales, a resolution was passed recommending their next conference to adopt, as the connectional designation, "Presbyterian Methodist," instead of the present ambiguous, and, to some, offensive name.

—The *Indian Mirror* a daily paper published in Calcutta, by Hindoos, says: "Whatever ritualism may mean in England and other civilized countries, in India it denotes both intellectual infidelity and moral degradation." It thinks that Christian influences save it from its legitimate results in Christian lands.

—A prayer meeting was held at the Jeffersonville, Indiana, State Prison, Sunday, Jan. 25, at which twenty-eight convicts professed religion and over two hundred rose for prayers.

—An Evangelical Alliance meeting was held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 15th of January, which was made memorable and impressive by the co-operation of the Old Catholics. Father Hyacinthe was one of the principal speakers, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
From Jan. 17 to Feb. 7.

Rev John Adams, Nechesville—Have answered by mail. You will hear from him ere long.  
Rev O Fisher, DD, Chappell Hill—1 subscriber. Thanks.  
Rev D S Watkins, Nacogdoches—2 subscribers. Thanks. Send more.  
Rev W C Kingsbury, Sabinal—5 subscribers. Names entered. Send as many more as you can. Local preachers \$1 specie. Hope you will have a good work, and that the Indians will keep out of your track.  
Rev J N Vest, San Marcos—2 subscribers, \$4.50 currency. Thanks. Hope you will be prospered in your pleasant field of labor.  
A Metcalfe, postmaster, Velasco—1 subscriber, \$2.20. Thanks. Such favors are appreciated.  
Rev W T Merriwether, Prairie Lea—1 subscriber, \$2 currency. We expect to receive at least 1000 new subscribers from West Texas this spring.  
Miss Mollie Ireland, Seguin—2 subscribers, \$4.50 currency. Please accept ever so many thanks. That photograph will be taken as soon as Brother John can be kept in one place long enough to have it taken.  
Rev T M Price, Bagdad—3 subscribers. Postoffice order for \$6.45. Statement sent.  
Rev B J Baldwin, Paris—3 subscribers, \$7 currency—postoffice order. Name changed as you instruct. We will look out for the long list. Hope your best expectations are met in the interesting charge to which you have been sent.  
Rev W Wood, Texana—1 renewal, \$2.20 currency. Many thanks. Hope all will renew.  
Rev W W Caulder, Granberry—3 subscribers, \$3 currency. The matters named have received attention.  
Geo W Prather, Waco—1 subscriber, \$2 currency. Thanks. Would be glad if you would send others.  
Rev Thos Stanford, Waco—2 subscribers, \$4. We wish to increase the list in Waco.  
Rev M G Jenkins, Weimer—2 subscribers, \$2 coin. Thanks.  
Sallie B Barrett, Austin—1 subscriber, \$3. We hope you will act as agent, and get up a handsome club in your neighborhood. If we can only induce all our lady subscribers to work, we know our list will increase rapidly.  
Rev J M Truit, Cartersville—2 letters, 2 subscribers, \$2 currency. We hope you will soon have the club filled, and another started, and then that hundred subscribers you speak of.  
Adams & Leonard, Dallas—\$86.66 on account of Rev W C Young. This should have been acknowledged some time since.  
Rev G P Parks, Burkville—3 subscribers, \$6 coin. Thanks for kind words. We look for additions to our list from your region this year.  
Rev W T Merriwether, Prairie Lea—1 subscriber, \$2 currency. Your list is coming up.  
Rev R W Kavanaugh, Manor—2 subscribers, \$3 coin. Thanks. Trust you will have a pleasant work this year.  
Nathaniel Bailey, Swartwout—\$2 to renew subscription.  
John W Snyder, Round Rock—\$2 currency to renew subscription. All right.  
Rev D J Martin, Denton—1 subscriber, \$2 currency.  
Rev S J Graves, Bryan, 1 subscriber, \$2 currency, marriage notice.  
Rev T T Leach, Lavernia—\$1.10 currency to renew subscription.  
Rev J Osgood, Jefferson—2 subscribers, \$4 currency. We hope to receive many more from your work.  
Wm Pelham, Onion Creek—\$2.20 for renewal. You are right. There was an oversight evidently, and time will be allowed for time lost.

Hon J D Giddings, Brenham—2 renewals, \$4 currency. Will adjust the matter you name.  
Rev J W B Allen, Florence—3 subscribers, \$20.15 postoffice order.  
Rev E P Rogers, Waskom—3 subscribers. The others came to hand. \$20 postoffice order. Thanks. Hope your list will increase.  
Rev Roswell Gillett, Beeville—1 subscriber; \$2.20 currency. Many thanks.  
Rev S H Brown, Bellville—4 subscribers; \$8.50 postoffice order. Hope the ADVOCATE will aid you in your work.  
Rev J L Graham, Palo Pinto—1 subscriber, \$2.20. Have entered your name. Hope you will be a successful agent and be prospered in your work.  
Rev John S Davis, Lancaster—2 subscribers, \$5 currency. Will expect to hear from you often.  
Rev M A Black, Gonzales—1 renewal, postoffice order \$2. Office changed. Thanks.  
Rev M Windsor, Nacogdoches—renewal of subscription. We are pleased to hear that you value the ADVOCATE so highly, and hope you will send some subscribers.  
Rev J W Piner, Paris—1 subscriber, 1 renewal. Your arrangements for remitting satisfactory.  
Rev J M Buckley, Sherman—2 subscribers. All right.  
J L Tomy, Longview. Will exchange with pleasure. Thought your paper in the list.  
Rev J S Clower—1 subscriber. Such favors appreciated.  
Rev J J Davis, Jewett—Names are duly entered. Subscription book sent.  
Rev John S Mathis, Henderson—Name has been entered. We are glad to be notified when the paper fails to come promptly.  
Rev J M Pugh, Waxahachie—Address Halton's Switch, Montgomery county, or Belton.  
A Hall, Halton's Switch—1 subscriber, \$2 money order.  
John B Richards, Waco—1 subscriber, \$2 money order.  
Rev J J Honeycut—1 subscriber, \$2 postoffice order.  
Rev J H Mims, Houston—2 renewals, \$4.35 currency. Bro. J. will write by mail.  
Rev W F Johnston, Johnson's Station—3 subscribers, \$12 currency. Thanks. Have answered by mail.  
Rev N Savage, Matagorda—1 subscriber. You can hand money to Bro. John.  
Rev A F Cox, Leesburg—1 subscriber, \$2 postoffice order. Change made.  
Rev John Adams, Nechesville—\$20, first installment. Will send printed receipt by mail.  
Rev L D Akins, Dallas—1 subscriber, 1 renewal, \$10 currency. Such favors are appreciated.  
Rev J W DeVilbiss, San Antonio—1 subscriber. Our list in West Texas is growing.  
Rev W C Blair, Kentuckytown—1 subscriber. Glad to learn the ADVOCATE is appreciated on your work. Hope all will subscribe.  
Rev W S Melugin, Bremond—1 subscriber and 1 renewal. Change made as you instruct.  
Rev O Fisher, Chappell Hill—2 subscribers. Change made.  
H A Anderson, Selma—Change made; name on right list now. Allow for loss of time.  
A Hardin—Change of office made.  
Rev S W Turner, Palestine—Change has been made.  
Rev R N Brown, Honey Grove—2 subscribers. Glad to learn subscribers are so well pleased with the ADVOCATE.  
Rev A Hinkle, Houston—1 subscriber, \$2 currency.  
Mrs L C Caruthers, Kimball—1 renewal, \$2 currency.  
Rev W McK Gillum, Beaumont—

3 subscribers. Hope you will be prospered in your new field.  
Rev J R Burden, Shovel Mount—Name duly entered.  
Rev J C S Baird, Corsicana—Change made.  
Rev T M Glass, Lyons—1 subscriber. Can you not send a long list from your region?  
Rev J Fred Cox, Groesbeeck—2 subscribers. Your list is coming up.  
Rev O A Fisher, San Marcos—2 subscribers. Wish all the preachers were as active as Bro. Fisher.

**Progress.**

TEXAS UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEXAS.

EDS. ADVOCATE—As the friends of Methodism and of liberal education in Texas must feel deeply interested in the success of the Texas Methodist University, it gives me pleasure to note the marks of progress. It will be remembered that I gave notice in a short article some time since of its beginning, location, etc. At that time (the first week in October, just at the opening of the University,) Georgetown was a monthly appointment in a circuit of twelve preaching places. We were without a house of worship, with no class, or prayer-meeting, or Sunday-school, the membership numbering seventeen. At the present quarterly visit the following facts of progress appear:

1. *Progress in the Town*—Nineteen new dwellings finished or projected; one church (Presbyterian) completed; one church (Campbellite) nearly finished; sixteen families added to the population of the town, with proportionable increase of trade, etc. An impression has prevailed in some parts that land is held here at enormous prices. So far, the exchanges which have been made have been at reasonable rates, and, with a few exceptions, lots can yet be purchased on very reasonable terms.

2. *Progress in the Church*—We now number forty members; have a comfortable and commodious preaching-place in the University chapel, preaching twice a day, morning and night, every Sabbath, with very large congregations; a regular weekly public prayer-meeting, numerously attended; a young men's prayer-meeting commencing, and a Sunday-school numbering one hundred and sixteen scholars, including an infant class and a large, intelligent Bible-class, and thirteen officers and teachers, sixty copies of the *Visitor*, sixty *Little People*, sixty *Lesson Papers*, twelve *Sunday-School Magazines*, and 150 volumes in library. We also have an elegant lot for parsonage, and are negotiating for a church lot.

3. *Progress in the University*—We now have four professors employed in the University. The students have almost trebled the number at opening, and continue steadily to increase. Among them are several young men preparing for the ministry. Dr. Mood assures us the young men are of the finest order of intelligence, industry and good behavior. The faculty and the citizens are all in fine spirits at the success achieved.

The spring and summer term opens Monday, March 2d; and while students are admitted at any time, the faculty regard it as specially important that advanced students enter not later than the 28th of February, as that day closes the winter term. All doubt of success may be dispelled; we see the glow of expectation sparkling in every countenance. Brethren, the University movement is no spasmodic effort to leap to the pinnacle of fame as an educational and church enterprise, but it is a sound, healthy plant, taking root downward in the good soil of good men's affections, and surely, steadily developing by growth to proportions

which, in due time, will become wonderfully attractive.

I am more than ever convinced that we have the right man in the right place as the Regent of the University, and, with the blessing of God, great results may be expected.

W. R. D. STOCKTON.  
GEORGETOWN, Feb. 2, 1874.

Prospectus of the General Conference Daily Advocate.

THOS. O. SUMMERS, D.D., EDITOR.  
A. H. REDFORD, AGENT, PUBLISHER.

PRICE, \$1—A daily paper will be published during the session of the General Conference, which convenes in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the first day of May next. This paper will contain an account of the proceedings of the conference, including the pastoral address of the bishops, the various questions that may come before the body, the reports of committees, the speeches and debates, together with all the plans that may be proposed and adopted for the extension of the kingdom of the Redeemer in the world.

A brief outline of the lives of the bishops will be published in the *Daily*; also a pen-and-ink sketch of the members, both lay and clerical, who compose the General Conference.

The next General Conference will be invested with an importance scarcely equaled in any similar body in American Methodism. Questions of the greatest moment and highest interest will come before the body, and be discussed by the master-minds of the church—questions in which every Methodist will feel the liveliest concern.

The *Daily* will be a handsome sheet of four pages, of good size, printed on good paper, and in clear type; and neither labor nor expense will be spared to make it all that the church may desire.

The services of a competent reporter have been secured, and the subscribers may rely on receiving the earliest intelligence of the deliberations of the conference through the *Daily*.

Many persons desire to preserve the proceedings and debates of the General Conference in a permanent form. To all such we take pleasure in saying that the numbers, of the *Daily Advocate*, when bound, will make a handsome volume that may be read with interest in years to come. Address

A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

LITTLE THINGS.—The little things of to-day may grow into great things of to-morrow. The boy who is selfish with his toys and sweetmeats will be so with his wealth and influence when a man; for the heart grows harder rather than softer by the flight of time, if early steeled against the trifling sorrows of our schoolfellows. "Little things and little people," says Dr. Chalmers, "have often brought great things to pass."

A drop of water falling upon a block of granite makes no perceptible impression, and yet the continued falling of those little drops will wear away that seemingly impenetrable stone. Away up some far off mountain top there bubbles up a spring of water, sending its streamlet to the valley below, where it meets rivulets from the hillsides, gathers strength from increased volume, and the whole flowing on and becoming wider and deeper—stronger and swifter, until we behold the majestic river emptying its waters into gulf and ocean.

The earth is broken and a shovelful removed; a small beginning, truly, a very little thing in itself; other shovelfuls follow in quick succession, a rod of the way is graded, a single tie laid—then others; then the rails, until in a little while the greatest work of modern time is finished—and in six days we can cross the continent on the Pacific railroad—*Methodist*.

## Correspondence.

## Christianity a Power in Civil Government.

THE salutary influences and power of Christianity over the popular mind in civil government may be well understood and appreciated by a few of our leading Christian statesmen; but we fear it is very imperfectly appreciated by the masses of our people, even in this Christian land.

The all-pervading agency of the church, in giving a moral basis to the social and civil institutions of our country, can only be properly understood by a thorough and philosophical understanding of human nature, with all its weaknesses, propensities and demands; and those influences and agencies by which it may be most successfully controlled, and its demands most completely answered.

The observation and experience of the wisest and best men that have ever lived, concur in the opinion that there are no agencies or instrumentalities that can, by possibility, reach the inner man, and exert a controlling influence over his heart and spirit, from which all his actions proceed, but the direct action of the law of God, which addresses itself to his consciousness, and speaks to his heart with Divine authority.

The legislation of the Bible is based upon a thorough and perfect acquaintance with man's nature and wants, and while it provides a perfect system of government over his affections, the action of his mind, and the acts of his life, for time and eternity, it is in perfect harmony with the will, nature and perfections of the Divine law giver. Under this law and government, the subject is conscious, not only of his obligations to God, but that he is ever in his presence, and will be held accountable for disobedience.

Under the influence and control of a spiritual law, which penetrates into the secret recesses of the soul, and sits in judgment upon the thoughts and intentions of the heart, there is no escape; it will assert its authority, and exact obedience to its mandates at all times and in every place. The force and power of the law is derived from the consciousness that God is the law giver, the judge and witness, in every transaction.

But if it is objected, that no man, by his own unaided powers, in his fallen condition can perfectly keep the law of God, and that by such a law all men must be lost, we answer that most men seek to justify themselves before God on a law basis; and when they do so, and find themselves condemned, then they can the better appreciate the gracious provisions of the gospel, by the provisions of which they may obtain the pardon of sin, and enter into the benefits of the new covenant, under which they voluntarily engage to serve God *by the law of love!*

The efficacy and power of the divine economy, found in the law and the gospel, is derived from the fact that God is brought intimately near to every one of us. He is seen and felt in the natural world, as well as in the spiritual; his law is proclaimed in the church—educating all classes—training them for every relation and duty in life. Its light is reflected abroad into the bosom of the State, fixing a high moral standard for good citizenship, and binding every member of the civil compact over to God for the faithful discharge of duty. Honesty and moral integrity in high places, is derived alone from this source.

What ever may have been the faults and failings of our patriotic fathers in the organization of our government in revolutionary times, they certainly had the wisdom and godly judgment to recognize the high claims of Christianity, and to erect the superstructure of our civil institutions upon a Bible basis.

The existence and authority of God is fully recognized. Chaplains and prayers are had in all our national councils. The holy Sabbath is observed by the provisions of law. The standards of morality and national ethics are taken directly from the Bible. Christians are honored and protected in their worship by the highest sanctions of the civil authority.

Under this Christian government, by the aid of a free church and pure gospel, sustained by its own living power, our nation has grown to vast dimensions, and is now the praise of the whole earth.

Of late, however, there is a powerful effort being made, by infidels from abroad, and some of our own countrymen, who have been but illy taught, and feebly impressed with the spirit of the true American character, to strike at and destroy the Christian features of our government, remove its Bible formation, upon which it rests, and thereby prostrate the noble superstructure erected by our fathers, and lay the whole grand fabric in the dust.

It is true, their professions are far otherwise; but they have yet to learn that the great secret in preserving a republican form of government is to cleave unto the Lord our God, make him our wisdom and strength, and thereby abide in safety, and advance to still greater strength and glory as a nation. Infidelity and its fruits, in the destruction of nations, stands out in bold relief in the history of other nations. American liberty and Christianity must stand or fall together.

B. T. KAVANAUGH.  
HOUSTON, Feb. 6, 1874.

EDS. ADVOCATE—At the suggestion of my presiding elder, to whose judgment the precedence is given over my own, a few reflections are submitted for publication, which were embodied both in a report of the Committee on Sunday-schools at the last session of our conference, and also at our first quarterly meeting at Rusk this year. The object sought to be effected in both reports was not only the concentrated efforts of the church in the direction of the religious training of our youth in the knowledge of the Scriptures, but their training in sympathy with the enterprises of our own church, especially the missionary enterprise. The writer was profoundly impressed by that impressive man, Bishop Keener, in a speech of his at the last district conference, at Marshall. The church had it in her power to educate a generation that would accomplish all she wished in the world's conversion. She could make her children, under the inspiration of God's word, and the missionary spirit, adequate to the accomplishment of her mission. The writer sought in these reports to incorporate in all our Sabbath-schools a missionary organization that would educate our youth to give, as well as to learn the word of God. The church will never come up to the measure of her obligation to evangelize the nations, until a generation is trained in full sympathy with this grand design.

It was urged in the report of the quarterly conference that, in order thus to educate our children the most effectively, we should bring them in direct sympathy with our missionary operations by regular contributions to the missionary cause. This early consecration of their money would enlist their hearts that would pulsate in sympathy with the appeals of the church, and meet all its demands. Being trained to give, and to feel an undying interest for the salvation of the world, they would respond to the cry that comes from the teeming millions of men for the bread of life. It was also stated in the report to the quarterly conference that, in order most effectively to develop the minds and hearts of our youth in the knowledge of the

Scriptures, and the missionary spirit, we should adopt in all our schools our own Sunday-school literature, which, by the employment of consecrated and specific talent, has been devised and successfully worked for the last several years, and enlisted the heart of the church and the approval of other communions, as peculiarly adapted to the purposes of its institution. The report to the Annual Conference, from a partial examination of the statistics presented, submitted to the conference, as an interesting subject of inquiry, the relation of the Sabbath-school to the missionary collections, as from some circuits and stations all the missionary money came from the Sabbath-school, and some circuits reported no Sabbath-schools and no missionary money. Your brother,

H. M. BOOTH.

EDS. ADVOCATE—You, like everybody else, fell short when you turned back at Lockhart. You ought to have seen San Marcos again; our fine church, school buildings, recent improvements, and evidences of prosperity generally. I have seen all Texas, almost, and still affirm that this is the richest and wealthiest of any of it. San Marcos circuit includes the territory between the San Marcos and Guadalupe rivers; is made up of all soils, from the poorest blackjack ridges to the richest black lands, and Vest is the preacher. Permit me to introduce to yourself and readers, Rev. J. W. Vest, late of the Alabama Conference, and a good fellow.

The first quarterly meeting for the San Marcos circuit was held at Harris Chapel; and the brethren intimating that grass was more abundant than cash, and grub being a necessity, we secured from Bro. Daily a wagon and two grand old mules, and rolled out. Vest drove first, and I talked. We hauled up at Bro. Reece's for a bite of dinner, and Sister Reece and all scarcely remembered that it was the "Friday before the quarterly meeting." I speak this to our shame. It is not always so in the district; but, the truth is, the great majority of the members never think of fasting. As preachers, we want success, and as people, stirring sermons; and neglecting the means—this, among others—we are left to *whine*—that's the word—put it in.

We tarried for the night at Bro. Wagoner's. Vest went to work, and Wagoner is to pay him \$2 next round for the ADVOCATE. Sister W. gave us eggs and ham and fresh butter, and I don't know what all, to eat, while we stayed. We also had a great deal of religious talk that night. Can't you see us? Does not your past experience with frontier people give you eyes and ears? Never done talking. Talked while we eat, while we sat by the fire—while we harnessed up Jim-crack and Muggins—talked as long as we could hear—when we rolled off—talked!

We were now in the neighborhood of the meeting, and next found ourselves at J. W. Jones', at whose house we held the quarterly conference. I hardly knew the place. Brother Jones had turned the dining-room round *flat ways* to the house, put in a bran new floor, made two more rooms, and Sister J. was buzzing round like a bee in a new hive.

We worked till 11 o'clock on Saturday night, arranging the classes for the ensuing year. Five classes were formed out of a membership of 98, at this place, and the new leader exhorted to see the members of their classes, at home if nowhere else, and report monthly to their pastor.

Monday morning Vest had me up before day. "We must get off early." "What for, Vest?" "Why, the wagon must be loaded. We are to go to Bro. Jones' (we went Sunday night to Bro. King's); then to Sister Den-

man's; then back here; then to Bro. Wagoner's—that pig is there, you know; then, you know—well, the wagon is to load."

And with meat, meal, lard, potatoes, eggs, pigs, canned and dried fruit, peas, etc., we made our way up to Bro. Francis', where "Felix," God bless the generous, willing girl, prepared a number one itinerant dinner. You ought to have seen Vest eat. It was not his hour to talk.

While at table the subject of praying for the forgiveness of past sins came up. The preacher discussed the same subject the day before. Felix had often been surprised to hear members of the church exhort mourners to believe, believe, and God would, for Christ's sake, forgive their sins, and the next moment kneel, and in a loud voice bemoan their many sins, and beg God to forgive. What do they mean? Do they urge upon mourners that which they never had—Faith? If God has, in answer to their prayer of faith, forgiven and "blotted out," why overhaul and bring up their abominations before Him again? How is God honored by being made to remember that which he has promised to "remember no more." Do they believe Him? If not, why do they talk to mourners? If they do, why pray for the forgiveness again and again, for past sins? 'Tis a large question, Mr. Editor. If we believe, when we pray, we are forgiven *to date*. If we do not, we are sinners yet. According to your faith.

As we wended our way home, we were not forgotten by Bro. Holmes, Sister Reece, Bro. Andrews (a Baptist), Sisters Hooper and Oliver, and others, whose names we did not get.

We arrived at home, and what a jollification! Were you ever at a farm house when the father returned with his wagon from the market fifty miles distant, with his year's supply? Did you notice the children? Among other things he brought some almonds and some raisins, and some candy—town candy—and some town bread, and—a world of excitement to the children.

So, with the fluttering of chickens, *grabbling* in cotton seed after eggs, the liting of squealing pigs into their pens, etc., ended first quarter.

W. J. JOYCE.

EDS. ADVOCATE—At the request of a worthy brother, I send you for publication the following resolutions, which were adopted at the East Texas Conference:

WHEREAS, There are frequent overtures coming from the M. E. Church, North, looking to organic union with the M. E. Church, South, and believing, as we do, that such union is wholly impracticable, and would again subject our beloved superintendents, ministry, and entire membership to the will of a tried and reckless majority, and would in no conceivable way promote the interests of our church; therefore,

Resolved, That the East Texas Conference instruct her delegates not to favor any move looking to such organic union.

Resolved, That while we cannot conscientiously, for ourselves and the people we represent, favor organic union, yet we feel inclined to receive fraternal messengers on the same basis of Christian courtesy and kindness that we would from any other sister denomination.

DANIEL MORSE,  
E. L. ARMSTRONG,  
JOHN S. MATHIS,  
D. M. STOVALL,  
W. H. MOSS,

Committee.

HISTORY OF METHODISM IN TEXAS.

WHEREAS, The members of the East Texas Conference greatly desire to see a full and comprehensive "his-

tory of Methodism in Texas," at as early a date as possible, before any more of our elder brethren who were among the pioneers of our church are called to their final reward; and, whereas, we desire to meet more fully the demands of our church and the reading public than has heretofore been done; therefore,

**Resolved,** That Brother \_\_\_\_\_ be appointed by the conference, in connection with other duties assigned him by the Bishop, to collect during the ensuing conference year such material as he may deem suitable matter to be inserted in said history, and report the result of his labors to the next annual session for their further consideration.

This was signed by Daniel Morse, J. S. Mathis, D. M. Stovall, A. M. Box, J. R. Bellamy, F. M. Stovall, Neill Brown, L. C. Crouse, J. C. Woolam, J. W. Overall. Daniel Morse received the appointment.

The following resolution, offered by J. K. Street and Samuel Morris, was adopted:

**Resolved,** That each preacher of this conference be requested to furnish the appointee a sketch of his life, and of all documents and matters relative to Texas Methodism within his knowledge or possession.

Respectfully yours,  
E. F. BOONE, Secretary  
East Texas Conference.

**THE BOY AND HIS DOG.**—A Detroit newspaper tells this pretty little story: A boy about ten years of age, leading a lively little dog, called at the central station and asked if that was the place where they shot dogs. Being answered in the affirmative, he said: "Well, please shoot my poor little Dan. He's an awful good dog, and he plays with the baby all day, but father's deaf, and mother's sick, and I can't raise money to get a license." Then, turning to the dog, the boy lifted him up tenderly and stroked him, saying: "Poor Dan! how Billy will cry when I tell him you are dead!" Great big tears rolled down the boy's face, and in a little time those around him made up a purse sufficient to save his dog, and a person went with him after the license. The boy's eyes fairly sparkled at his unexpected luck, and, speaking to the dog, he cried out: "You're saved, Dan! You're saved; let's go right home to Billy!"

**"APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION"** gets quite as little support from one party in the Church of England as from the non-Episcopal churches. In March, 1867, the present Archbishop of Canterbury wrote a letter to the Bishop of Argyll, in which he said: "That many will dislike your views of 'the apostolic succession,' I can not doubt; but it is the view, I believe, of the overwhelming majority of the members of the Church of England, of a long series of our best divines, of the 23d of the 39 articles, and of the preface of the ordination service, both of which formularies you have quoted; and you do well to protest against that exclusive and uncharitable, as well as materialistic, view of apostolic succession, which limits the efficacy of God's grace to a comparatively small section of Christians, and denies that grace can work in churches non-Episcopal."—*Western Methodist.*

**"BY-AND-BY—THINK OF THAT!"** On a cold, windy March day, I stopped at an apple-stand, whose proprietor was a rough-looking Italian. I alluded to the severe weather, when, with a cheerful smile and tone, he replied: "Yes, pritty cold; but by-and-by—tink of dat!" In other words, the time of warm skies, flowers, and songs is near. The humble vender little thought of the impression made by his few words. "By-and-by—think of that!"

**"The Gift of Prayer."**

AND now it may be asked why are there so few in the ministry, or out of it, who can pray to edification?

First, it must be replied that prayer, in the noblest sense, is not a Divine bestowment simply, but combines in it attainment as well as gift. Prayer worthy of the name is begotten of long and lowly meditation. The spirit, meek and eager, must ponder the promises and the covenants, and journey day by day that path the saints and martyrs trod. It is needful, not simply to read the Word of God, but to study it text by text, until we breathe the very air which blew upon those holy men of old "who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." No man yet was ever powerful in prayer who had not beforehand become mighty in the scriptures. The language, the thought, the breadth, the elevation, the tenderness, the purity, the truth pervade the sacred volume, have never yet been matched. And the Spirit of the Lord loves to receive our requests through the same medium that he selects to convey his messages of mercy and command.

Much of prayer, so-called, bears no resemblance, but in name, "to the pattern showed us in the mount." These popular effusions can be divided as follows:

1. There is that which persons of a certain "ilk" denominate as "a beautiful prayer." The preacher, with a lad's or lassie's folly, gather tropes and flowers, and addressing these to the Sovereign of worlds, rejoices, in anticipation, at the encomiums which shall flow to him for such nonsense from a frail, corrupt and perishing worm of the dust. "Such tricks, before high heaven," deserve the execration of every son and daughter of Adam whose spiritual and intellectual talent is not on a level with the brute.

2. There is the expository prayer in which the professed supplicant seeks to unfold the doctrines of the Bible with a minuteness which belongs alone to the carefully prepared discourse. I have even heard a subject argued until, afterward, none needed to hear the sermon.

3. There is the hortatory prayer. It is here that the wrongly ycleped supplicant takes the largest liberty. He proceeds to inform the Almighty of this and of that, and then heaps upon his audience a wealth of exhortation, invective and threat. He veers about from point to point, at one time instructing the Omniscient, and at another, pronouncing judgment upon the sinner. The thought of his own guilt, need and misery seems to be lost sight of altogether. He whose business it is to adore, petition, confess and acknowledge, stands in the presence of the great God a reprob and a judge. Such an exhibition, miscalled prayer, is simply abominable. This shallow and conceited "accuser of the brethren" is entitled only to pity and contempt.

On the other side, how delightful it is to be borne heavenward upon the wing of some spirit whose Christ-like prayers bind two worlds in loving sympathy. The soul, in such solemn, joyful hours as this, forgets all else save the burden of its guilt, and that God and Savior, at whose word and cross, these sins and sorrows flee away. The form is simple. Let him who comes, first adore, go down meekly into the dust, vailing his face; there confess all sins—confess them fully; and there, too, petition grace and favor for self, for others, nothing doubting, and then, with thankful heart, arise and work.

THE Canadian Wesleyan Missionary Society raised last year more than \$105,000—an increase over the receipts of the previous year of over \$14,000.

**"Catching Cold."**

A large number of fatal diseases result from taking cold, and often from such slight causes, apparently, as to appear incredible. But, although the causes are various, the result is the same, and arises from the violation of a single principle, to-wit, cooling off too soon after exercise. Perhaps this may be more practically instructive if individual instances are named, which, in the opinion of those subsequently seeking advice in the various stages of consumption, were the causes of the great misfortune, premising that when the cold is once taken, marvelously slight causes serve to increase it for the first few days—causes which, under ordinary circumstances, even a moderately healthful system would have warded off.

Rachel the tragedienne increased the cold which ended her life by insufficient clothing in the cars, traveling from New York to Boston; this was her own statement.

The immediate cause of the last illness of Abott Lawrence, the financier and the philanthropist, was an injudicious change of clothing.

An eminent clergyman got into a cold bed in midwinter, fifteen minutes after preaching an earnest discourse; he was instantly chilled, and died within forty-eight hours.

A promising young teacher walked two miles for exercise, and on returning to his room, it being considered too late to light a fire, sat for half an hour reading a book, and before he knew it a chill passed over him. The next day he had spitting of blood, which was the beginning of the end.

A mother sat sewing for her children to a late hour in the night, and noticing that the fire had gone out, she concluded to retire at once; but thinking she could "finish" in a few minutes, she forgot the passing time, until an hour or more had passed, and she found herself "thoroughly chilled," and a month's illness followed to pay for that one hour.

A little cold taken after a public speech in Chicago, so "little" that no attention was paid to it for several days, culminated in the fatal illness of Stephen A. Douglas. It was a slight cold taken in midsummer, resulting in congestion of the lungs, that hurried Elizabeth Barret Browning to the grave within a week. A vigorous young man laid down on an ice chest on a warm summer's day, fell asleep, waked up in a chill which ended in confirmed consumption, of which he died three years later. A man in robust health and in the prime of life began the practice of a cold bath every morning on getting out of bed, and standing with his bare feet on a zinc floor during the whole operation; his health soon declined, and ultimately his constitution was entirely undermined.

Many a cold, cough, and consumption are incited into action by pulling off the hat or overcoat as do men, and the bonnet and shawl as do women, immediately on entering the house in winter, after a walk. An interval of at least five or ten minutes should be allowed, for however warm or "close" the apartment may appear on first entering, it will seem much less so at the end of five minutes, if the outer garments remain as they were before entering. Any one who judiciously uses this observation, will find a multifold reward in the course of a lifetime.—*The Household.*

HE is poorly qualified to superintend a Sunday-school who is not as familiar with the day's lesson as any teacher in the school. It is well when the superintendent leads the teachers' meeting, teaches his teachers, memorizes the lesson, to recite it with the entire school at the opening of the school

session, and reviews the school on the lesson at the close of the school hour. But where he does not do all this, the superintendent can and ought to be familiar with the lesson. He is not ready to take his place in the school until he has studied it. The chief business of the school for the day is with the Bible lesson. Unless the superintendent understands that, he is sadly deficient in fitness for his place.

**Why, Mother, Why?**

"Mother," said a girl of ten years of age, "I want to know the secret of your going away alone every night and morning?"

"Why, my child?"

"Because it must be to see some one you love very much."

"And what leads you to think so?"

"Because I have always noticed that when you come back you appear to be more happy than usual."

"Well, suppose I do go to see a friend I love very much, and that, after seeing him and conversing with him, I am more happy than before, why should you wish to know anything about it?"

"Because I wish to do as you do, that I may be happy also."

"Well, my child, when I leave you in the morning and evening, it is to see my blessed Savior; I go to pray to him; I ask him for his grace to make me happy and holy; I ask him to assist me in all the duties of the day; and especially to keep me from committing any sin against him; and, above all, I ask him to have mercy on your soul, and to save you from the ruin of those who go down to hell."

"Oh! that is the secret," said the child; then I must go with you."—*Selected.*

A MERCHANT came home one evening with a face full of gloom and anguish. Clapping his hands together, he said, "I am ruined! I have lost my all!" "Your all?" said his wife; "I am left." "Your all, father?" said the son; "I am here." "Your all?" said the daughter; "we are with you, father." "I see here, papa," said little Eddy. "You have your health," said his father. "You have your mind, father, and your knowledge," said his children. Said his mother, "You have a good God to love you." "And," said his wife, "you have a heaven to go to." "God forgive me," said the merchant, "God forgive me for my blindness and folly in calling this little miserable trash, which has been taken from me, my all, when I have these gifts left."

**HOW TEACHING BENEFITS.**—Read this earnest testimony from a professional man, who was laid aside for a time by illness, and prevented from meeting with his class: "I am in haste to be at my post again. I cannot afford, for my own benefit, to go without teaching. It is an invaluable blessing to me; it sharpens my intellect, makes me conversant with moral and intellectual philosophy, which I need to study in order to meet my scholars; and above all, it gives me a clearer insight into God's truth, quickens my own spiritual life, gives my soul vigor, and I need just this stimulus to invigorate my own inner life."

A SWEET ANSWER.—A little boy and girl, each five years old, were playing by the roadside. The boy became angry at something, and struck his playmate a sharp blow on the cheek, whereupon she sat down and began to cry.

The boy stood looking on a minute, and then said:

"I didn't mean to hurt you, Katie, I am sorry."

The little girl's face brightened instantly. The sobs were hushed, and she said:

"Well, if you are sorry, it don't hurt me."—*Ladies' Repository.*

## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 13, 1874.

## LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

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

## THE LOOK OF JESUS.

PETER said: "Man, I know not what thou sayest." "And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter." How much there is in a look! This look said much—said many things. It said, "Peter, do you, who boasted of your courage, thus cowardly shrink from danger?" It said, "Peter, how were you deceived, how little did you know yourself, when but a few hours past you felt yourself so strong, and so self-reliant!" It said, "Peter, have you so soon ceased to love? Do you thus abandon your friends?" There was reproach, pity, and love, mingled in the look of Jesus. It was more than Peter's generous, impulsive heart could bear. He "went out and wept bitterly." That look subdued Peter; it recalled him to himself; it doubtless brought him to prayer—earnest, importunate pleadings to be restored to the confidence and love he had sadly forfeited, and made him say, when the Master asked: "Lord, thou knowest all things—thou knowest I love thee." It were well for us if we could remember the eye of Jesus is always upon us, in brightest day, or darkest night. Suppose, when tempted to speak with rashness or violence, we could remember Jesus is looking us in the face, and his look saying: "My brother, can you speak thus?" Or suppose ourselves tempted to the unlawful or intemperate indulgence of some passion, some appetite, and the thought should come to us—Jesus is looking at us, and his look is saying: "Can you, whom I have redeemed, do this forbidden thing?" Or tempted to enter with unhallowed purpose some unholy or unclean place, would not the thought that the pure eye of injured love is looking on us, powerfully restrain from evil? Or suppose ourselves in private, in our inmost reflections, dallying with the thought of "the pleasures of sin," and then a recollection comes over us—Jesus is looking at these thoughts, and his look is saying: "Oh, pardoned sinner! can your heart thus forget me? Can you take pleasure in that which brings death and woe, and nailed me to the cross?" Surely, such a remembrance would make us watch unto prayer, that we enter not into temptation.

THE minutes of the thirty-first annual meeting of the Bassett Sgau Karen Association (Baptist) present the following summary of their work: 65 churches, 59 pastors, 20 of whom are ordained, 54 school teachers, 354 baptized during the year, 261 received by letter, 268 dismissed by letter, 94 died, present membership 6047, 1716 pupils in their various schools, including 91 young men studying at Rangoon and other stations. Total contributions for the year, \$9755.

—Dr. Dollinger is habitually very calm, dignified, and scholarly in his expressions. But it having been reported that he was disposed to make his submission to the Pope, he says: "That is an ultramontane lie!"

## THE SABBATH.

THE Sabbath—God's gracious gift to a working and a weary world! How full of hopeless toil the life of millions without the respite of the Sabbath! It is hard to realize the social joy, the holy cheer, the bodily repose, if all the weary sons of care and toil kept holy time. Alas! that heaven's benevolent purpose should be so perverted, and that men, who need all that the Sabbath can give in rest from toil and freedom from care, fail of its mercies through mistake and greed. There are many ways in which men desecrate and pervert the wise and gracious purpose of the Sabbath:

BY SUNDAY TRAVEL, repeating the old saying that is not found in the Bible, that did not come from heaven—"the better the day, the better the deed." We think, as a rule, more people go from Galveston on the Sunday steamer than any day in the week, and many of them citizens of Galveston, who cannot plead that they are away from home, and had as well be on a steamer as in a hotel. This practice is wrong—wrong, in that it is a violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath, and wrong, in that it hinders so many connected with transportation from their religious privileges and needed rest. If we travel, we make others work; we keep them from hearing the glad tidings. Many

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN violate the Sabbath, not only those who keep open and sell, but those who go to the postoffice to take out and ponder business letters. Even if the man goes to church, does he not go with his head full of orders, full of plans and thoughts of the morrow's work? Some make it a day, when clerks are out, to overhaul the books, or to write up their correspondence. Some

LAWYERS spend their Sabbaths consulting authorities and writing briefs. This brain labor on Sunday, if you have been busy during the six days, is too much for health; it is burning the candle at both ends, and hurrying life to a premature close. There are not wanting eminent examples of great jurists and close students who have averred, after fair experiment, that Sunday work has, in the end, cost more than it has come to, and that they have got on better in business and in health when they have rested on the Sabbath.

There are multitudes in Galveston and in New Orleans, and everywhere else, so far as we are advised, in the United States, who have no Sunday rest because the thoughtless and godless insist on a

SUNDAY MARKET, which compels multitudes to be up long before day on Sabbath morning, and utterly unfit themselves for worship. These slaves of our unfeeling and cruel disregard of their physical, social and moral rights, have no Sabbath—no rest. A Saturday evening and Saturday night market would obviate all this. Let us remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy!

Two of Galveston's fairest young ladies were led to the hymeneal altar during the past week.

## TEMPTATION.

TO APPRECIATE a temptation we must always consider, not so much its external conditions, as the peculiar temperament of the tempted. There is as much difference in the different effects produced by the same temptation upon different individuals as there is in the different results of the cold, slimy touch of a serpent upon a rough herdsman and a delicate, sensitive female—the nervous system of the one would scarcely be disturbed, but that of the other would tremble in every part. So it is in the temptations to which human nature is subjected. Some people seem to inherit religious tendencies and equable temperaments—they seem to belong to that class called "nature's noblemen." Even when children they had a natural distaste for those practices which are generally taken as signs of the "old Adam" in the young; they seem to perceive right and wrong by a natural intuition, and to fall right into the arms of Christ and the arms of the church without any difficulty. There are other people whose very constitutions seem to rise up in antagonism to any religious tendencies, and who, if they do anything good at all, do it by dint of severe struggle. It is the easiest thing in the world for them to be sinners, and the most difficult thing to be Christians. The point we are after is, that the same temptation applied to each of these natures would be productive of very different results, and all owing to the difference in the natural formation of their mental and moral constitution. This idea can be illustrated by John the Evangelist and Judas Iscariot. John was a man of mild and pleasant temper, and of a soft and tender heart. His mind seemed to have a natural fondness for moral thought, and his heart to crave a great deal of sympathy and affection. To recline on his Master's bosom and listen to the gracious words that fell from his lips was more charming to his soul than all the music of the world and the wonders of science. In all his writings we only see traits of character naturally lovely, sublimated and etherealized by Divine inspiration. The natural constitution of Judas Iscariot was altogether different. His peculiar temperament responded to the spirit of worldly aggrandizement. He could hear more music in the jingle of thirty pieces of silver than in all the symphonies of the angelic choir. Apply the same temptation to these two individual characters, with temperaments and natural tendencies so diverse, and how great the difference in results! The temptation to sell his Master for a few pieces of silver—a Master, too, who had opened up to him such grand conceptions of divine truth and divine affection—was so great that he yielded, and thereby branded his name and his soul with an eternal disgrace. But if this same temptation had been applied to John it would not have fulfilled the conditions of a temptation. It would have been an appeal that found no response.

By noticing this distinction in the effects of temptation we do not wish to convey the idea that any one is excusable for yielding to an evil tempta-

tion, but our object is to insist upon more charity on the part of the strong towards those who are weak. A strong, healthy, vigorous man, who digests and assimilates food without trouble, has no right to look with disdain upon a lean, cadaverous individual, whose digestive organs are weak, and whose inward pump is feeble. Each received his constitution by inheritance; so let not the man who is naturally temperate scorn the man who is intemperate, but rather lend a part of his own strength to support the feebleness of his weaker brother. How little do we know of the terrible temptations, the hard-fought battles, the awful struggles upon the battle-fields of the human heart before the contest ended in the almost irretrievable loss of the purity of virtue or the manliness of self-respect! If there were more pity and sympathy and assistance, and less scorn and coldness and reproach, many a confirmed inebriate might regain his self-respect, and many a debauchee his lost chastity. The Son of God looked not down from the heights of a moral isolation with the eye of coldness upon the degraded and disgraced children of men, but he threw the broad mantle of a divine charity over their sins and weaknesses, and spake in tones of ineffable sweetness and authority—in tones charged with pity, forgiveness, hope and love: "Go, and sin no more."

## GROWTH OF TEXAS POPULATION.

The report of the Superintendent of Immigration shows that in the year 1873, 125,000 came into our State. Of these 37,394 came by the Gulf through Galveston, and the remainder by land across the northeastern frontier.

In 1850 the population of Texas was 212,592. It is now more than a million. Our annual increase must for a long time to come be from between 150,000 and 200,000. An addition of 150,000 per year must make itself felt in all our interests, political, commercial and agricultural. Internal improvements must and will rapidly extend as the rich lands are made productive and demand facilities for transportation. All eligibly located towns and cities must grow and prosper. Our schools and churches will keep pace and develop with the State. The facilities for transportation and demands of the population will rapidly develop the mineral wealth that lies latent now, and out of this will spring up various forms of manufactures. A great, prosperous and splendid future is before us. May we be wise to improve it.

## A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

AT the preachers' meeting in Nashville, Jan. 26, the presiding elder, the Rev. Dr. Kelley, proposed to those in charge of circuits and stations to begin without delay to raise their missionary collections. He suggested February and March as the most suitable months for this purpose. He suggested, farther, that a sermon should be delivered in every congregation in the bounds of the district, and that every member of the church should be called upon, either in congregation or privately, for a contribution, and that our friends should be solicited to aid in this enterprise. His proposition was unanimously sustained, and brethren are going to work. This is an example worthy of imitation.

J. B. McFERRIN, Sec.



THE CHURCH—TRIUMPHANT.

NUMBER FOUR.

THIS experience of spiritual conflict is not always to last. The seed of the woman, God manifested in the flesh, shall surely bruise the serpent's head. The glorious visions of the prophets have foreseen and foretold the universal and glorious triumph of the church. The gospel shall spread over all the continents, and over all the islands of the sea. Heathenism, Mohammedanism, and every form of religious error, shall disappear like fogs and mists before the brightness of the Sun of Righteousness; every idol be broken as was Dagon before the ark; every idol temple shall become a hall of learning—a temple of praise for the worship of one true and living God; the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and the cow and the bear shall feed together; the nations shall learn war no more; military schools, cannon foundries, arsenals, and forts, and ships-of-war, shall be things of the past, never more to be. The days of blood-stained heroes, who have pillaged the earth, and dyed it with the gore of slaughtered men, shall be over. The countless millions wasted in cruel wars shall be devoted to useful improvements, and the amelioration of the condition of men. The earth, filled with a peaceful population, shall be cultivated; the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose; the solitary place shall be glad and vocal with the songs of rejoicing millions. A peaceful commerce shall unite all men in a brotherhood of love, and shore shall echo back to shore the natal song of redeeming love and glory to God in the highest; on earth, peace and good will to men. All the swords shall be beaten into plowshares, and the spears into pruning hooks. The instruments of torture, the jails, and dungeons, and penitentiaries, shall all be tenantless—needed no more—and numbered with the things of the past. Cruel persecutions and angry controversies shall no more retard nor mar the work of God. All shall know the Lord, from the least even unto the greatest, and the knowledge of the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea.

But when the truth has conquered through the church, and the gospel has been preached to all, and the Bible has been translated into every language, and has been read by all the nations, then cometh the end. The glorious victory of the church triumphant shall be celebrated; the mighty Conqueror, who wears "many crowns," who has long led the militant hosts through the storm and battle of ages, shall be revealed from heaven in power and great glory; angelic millions, ranged order o'er order, and rank o'er rank, and flame o'er flame, shall surround His august throne. His voice shall wake the dead, and all the bodies of his saints shall rise, and meet the Lord in the air. Each faithful soldier, then, who has nobly fought in virtue's holy cause, shall hear the Great Captain say: "Well done!" and all the glorious host shall loud respond, "Amen; well done; enter ye into the joy of your Lord!" And so all the long-scattered and far-marching hosts shall be forever with the Lord.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

It is desired by some that the next General Conference shall consider our recently adopted system of district conferences, with the view of some improvement. Some would have them abolished as needless and cumbersome, but we are not sufficiently informed to know whether any considerable number are of this mind. Others think the rule fixing the representation of the districts at the same number, when some of them are near twice as large as others, is unequal and unjust. They propose that districts shall be represented in the annual conference in proportion to appointments. Others would have each quarterly conference entitled to a representative. We merely state these various opinions for the consideration of our readers, without at this time offering any views of our own.

On one point, however, we have fully made up our mind: We are opposed to the insisting on the attendance of our bishops at these district conferences. It imposes too much work; it necessitates continual absence from home, and it allows almost no leisure for reading and study.

But did not our venerable Asbury and McKendree travel through the bounds of the wide-extended work almost continually? They did; but they were unmarried men, and had no certain dwelling place; besides, they had little else to do. There were but few conferences to hold; no college commencements; no papers to write for; but little correspondence, and scarcely any charity sermons to preach, as compared with the present. We insist that the labor is too onerous for men well advanced in life, as nearly all our bishops are, and are likely to be.

Again, a bishop has, according to the Bible, domestic duties: home and family have claims upon him as upon other men, and he may not innocently ignore these duties. But if all the intervals between holding conferences are to be devoted to district conferences, then the bishops must, in effect, bid good-bye to their homes, and leave to their lonely wives the care of the household.

The present arrangement allows almost no time for reading and study. One of the bishops said to us not long since, that several of the bishops had deteriorated as preachers since their election to the episcopal office. And no wonder—deluged with letters innumerable, continually in company, talked to incessantly, expected to preach often, to dedicate churches, to make missionary speeches, and attend colleges, and make addresses; in short, all the time pouring out, and no time to take in, they must exhaust and fall behind.

Our bishops are representative men in the pulpit, as well as presidents of conferences. They are expected to be fresh, able, and eloquent models of pulpit efficiency, but such an expectation is incompatible with their circumstances. They must have time for reading and meditation, or they cannot sustain the reputation they justly bore before their election as first-class pulpit men. We hope the General Conference will do something to relieve our venerable superintendents from the burden of over-work.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The *Times* gives one comprehensive table, which we must insert as invaluable for reference by our statistical writers. It shows the aggregate of immigration at all ports up to 1870 inclusive, and for 1871, 1872 and 1873 for the port of New York only. To estimate the real amount for the whole country in these three years we may add twenty-three per cent. to each year. During the period from 1820 to 1870 the increase of each year over the one immediately preceding it, if uniform, would average about thirteen per cent. The aggregate number of immigrants from 1819 to 1870 inclusive, is 7,553,865; add the 250,000 previous to 1819, and we have 7,803,865. The arrivals at New York for 1871 were 229,639; for 1872, 291,581, and for 1873, 267,901; total for three years, at New York only, 792,121; add twenty-three per cent. for other ports, and we have 974,309 for the three years, and a grand total of 8,779,174 since the commencement of the government, or the peace of 1783.

TOTAL IMMIGRATION—1789 TO 1873.	
YEARS.	YEARS.
To 1819 . . . 250,000	1847 . . . 234,968
1820 . . . 8,385	1848 . . . 226,537
1821 . . . 9,127	1849 . . . 297,924
1822 . . . 6,911	1850 . . . 369,980
1823 . . . 6,354	1851 . . . 379,466
1824 . . . 7,912	1852 . . . 371,603
1825 . . . 10,199	1853 . . . 368,645
1826 . . . 10,837	1854 . . . 427,833
1827 . . . 18,875	1855 . . . 200,887
1828 . . . 27,382	1856 . . . 200,436
1829 . . . 22,520	1857 . . . 251,306
1830 . . . 23,322	1858 . . . 123,126
1831 . . . 22,633	1859 . . . 121,282
1832 . . . 60,482	1860 . . . 153,640
1833 . . . 58,640	1861 . . . 91,920
1834 . . . 65,365	1862 . . . 91,987
1835 . . . 45,374	1863 . . . 176,282
1836 . . . 76,242	1864 . . . 193,416
1837 . . . 79,340	1865 . . . 249,061
1838 . . . 38,914	1866 . . . 318,494
1839 . . . 68,069	1867 . . . 298,358
1840 . . . 81,066	1868 . . . 297,215
1841 . . . 80,289	1869 . . . 395,922
1842 . . . 104,565	1870 . . . 378,796
1843 . . . 52,496	1871 . . . 282,456
1844 . . . 78,615	1872 . . . 362,335
1845 . . . 114,371	1873 . . . 330,518
1846 . . . 154,416	
Total . . . . .	8,779,174

We cite this table as the most perfect that can now be constructed, and accurate enough for "all practical purposes."

We clip the above from the *Methodist*, but it was first prepared for the columns of the *New York Times*. Nearly nine millions from various European nationalities have been added to our population, which has, since the foundation of the government, grown from less than four millions to more than forty millions. There are multitudes living who will see the population over a hundred millions. Think of 100,000,000! What mighty results such a multitude of civilized men involve. Materially, how vast our productions—how immense our consumption! Think of the factories, the roads, the steamers, the ships, a hundred millions will need and employ! How vast the political power of such a nation, spreading from ocean to ocean, and from the frozen north almost to the burning line! Think of this nation, speaking one language, and of the countless thousands of schools, colleges and universities that must arise, when there shall be twenty or thirty millions of scholars!

What a mighty influence a Christian nation of a hundred millions of people may exert, nay, must exert, upon the heathen world. How vast will be the

responsibility! Surely the church, in all her sacramental host, should arise and gird herself for the great work to be done—the great battles of truth against error to be fought for Christ.

Can this great nation—and doubtless to be greater by future annexations, North and South—continue one and indivisible? Can conflicting interests and climatic influences be so harmonized and controlled as to hold the mighty mass in the pales of our political organization? Time alone can answer. But, surely, it cannot be done without great virtue and great wisdom.

ABOUT OUR MONEY.

The following, which we clip from the *Independent*, will show the dear people what goes with a part of their hard-earned money, and suggests that we should vote for honest men, and not merely for partisans:

The House Committee on Appropriations, in their struggle after "retrenchment" in the face of increased taxation, have dug down to more than one rotten root of this ostentatious "official" state. "Figures don't lie," our American cousin observes; and, as they do not, they have disclosed more than one astonishing fact to the startled eyes of the Appropriation Committee. On the books of more than one department there are mysterious entries, paid out of the contingent and other funds of this bleeding country, whose actual cause of outlay the heads of those departments would be very loth to have made public. Each department is allowed a certain number of horses and vehicles. What would you think, Jonathan, if the amount charged on your account book for repairing your two express wagons for a single year was \$3000? That is the amount charged for mending (?) two express wagons belonging to a department of the United States. In the same department the nominal outlay for the living of four horses is charged \$6000; the repair of harness \$1000; the cost (?) of ice for that same department, at one cent per pound, for one year, over \$3000; and everything else, charged to the United States and paid out of the Treasury of the nation, is in the same proportion, but covering, in fact, often private and personal expenditures of officials never named. For many administrations each department has kept a double carriage and a pair of horses for the use of its highest officer. When Washington was a slough of despond and waxy mud, as it was even four years ago, there was little temptation for costly equipages. Now it is a magnificent Corso from end to end, and accordingly a second family "turnout," liveried, monogrammed and "tigered," has sprung out of the contingent fund, and is maintained at the expense of the Treasury of the United States.

Under the cover of an express or mail wagon the families of officials have spurred the common earth, and rolled in satin and mirror-lined "establishments" to and fro in lofty state, at the expense of the people. Like master, like man. Any day one can see a pretty single-horse carriage, detailed to convey mail matter to the post-office, used, in fact, to carry the clerk's pretty wife to market. Many a driver and "tiger" has been entered and paid as a "messenger" on the roll of the government. Messengers from the departments have been "detailed" to do duty as reception ushers and dining-room servants in the private abodes of officers of state. If not, on five and eight thousand dollars a year, how could they preserve their "official state?"

### The Sunday-School.

**SHAKE HANDS.**—Some time ago I told my Sabbath-school class that I believed in hand-shaking as a means of grace. I told them that it was a means of grace to me. And I told them that I did not want any of them ever to leave the room without shaking hands with me.

Also, I told them, that I wanted them to be more constant in the practice of shaking hands with each other. There is much kindness and love conveyed in a cordial shaking of hands. I told them, too, that if a stranger came into the class, and they had not been introduced, to get introduced; to ask me, or some other member of the class, to introduce them. Or, what might many times be better still, to waive all ceremony and introduce themselves.

I asked them if they supposed our Lord Jesus waited to be introduced to the Samaritan woman at the well before he spoke to her. Probably, if he had waited for an introduction, he would not have done her the good that he did.

I think that little talk together did us all good. And though there is room among us for improvement still in this matter, yet, as a Sunday-school class, we have done a good deal better in the hand-shaking business since then, and as a consequence have felt happier. Let other teachers and classes do likewise. For my part, I always feel as if I had lost something, if there is any one of my class with whom I fail to shake hands.—*S. S. Times.*

ARE there no story writers among us like the late Bishop Wilberforce? He used to gather his children about him on successive Sunday evenings and tell them tales and allegories out of the wealth of his richly stored mind and then write them out for publication, to the delight and profit of thousands of other children. Around many of our firesides some such story scenes occur at times, and no one knows what literary treasures are lost to the Sabbath-school library because these domestic tales never find their way to print. Could some spirit stenographer but perch himself in the corner of the snug little sitting-room as the father or mother tells a Bible story or gives a reminiscence, or makes up a pretty little Sabbath fiction, and take down invisible notes of all that was said, in its freshness and simplicity, what a volume he might produce! But if we cannot have these in type, parents, aunts and elder brothers and sisters might give the little ones far more of this hearth-stone lore than they do.—*Christian Union.*

**TAKE STOCK IN THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.**—Where the Sunday-school lapses into indifference, the church wanes and becomes weak; when the former goes down, the latter soon follows. A church without a school, without earnest, intelligent, Christian teachers, is apt to perish of spiritual doubt. The minister loses hisunction of feeling and utterance, and becomes a dry stick in the pulpit. The officers of the church allow the world to absorb all the juices of spiritual life, and they become dead wood; the lay members lose their religious vitality, and the dry rot ruins the church. On the other hand, where the ministers, officers, and lay members generally, take a deep and zealous interest in keeping the Sunday-school alive, supplying it with books and papers, and above all, securing the faithful service of devout and competent teachers, the white dove of peace and love will descend upon the pulpit; the benediction of heaven will dawn in auroral beauty upon the church, and the children will rise up and call their parents and teachers blessed.

### The Time to be Pleasant.

"Mother's cross!" said Maggie, coming out into the kitchen with a pout on her lips. Her aunt was busy ironing; but she looked up and answered Maggie:

"Then it is the very time for you to be pleasant and helpful. Mother was awake a great deal in the night with the poor baby."

Maggie made no reply. She put on her hat, and walked off into the garden. But a new idea went with her. "The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when other people are cross." Sure enough," thought she; "that would be the time when it would do the most good. I remember, when I was sick last year, I was so nervous that, if anybody spoke to me, I could hardly help being cross; and mother never got angry or out of patience, but was just as gentle with me! I ought to pay it back; and I will." And she sprang up from the grass where she had thrown herself, and turned a face full of cheerful resolutions toward the room where her mother sat soothing and tending a fretful, teething baby. Maggie brought out the pretty ivory balls, and began to jingle them for the little one. He stopped fretting, and a smile dimpled the corner of his lips. "Couldn't I take him out to ride in his carriage, mother? It is such a nice morning," she asked.

"I should be so glad if you would!" said her mother.

The little hat and sack were brought, and baby was soon ready for his ride.

"I'll keep him as long as he is good," said Maggie, "and you must lie on the sofa and get a nap while I am gone. You are looking dreadfully tired."

The kind words, and the kiss that accompanied them, were almost too much for the mother. The tears rose to her eyes, and her voice trembled as she answered, "Thank you, dearie; it will do me a world of good if you can keep him out an hour; and the air will do him good too. My head aches badly this morning."

What a happy heart beat in Maggie's bosom as she trundled the little carriage up and down on the walk. She had done real good. She had given back a little of the help and forbearance that had so often been bestowed upon her. She had made her mother happier, and given her time to rest. She resolved always to remember and act upon her aunt's good words. "The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when everybody is tired and cross."—*The Well-Spring.*

**LOVE BEGINNING.**—It is feeling one's self loved that one learns to love; and selfishness reigns only because we are ignorant of the love of God. "He who loveth not, knoweth not God." You will love as you have been loved; you will love God because God has first loved you; you will love your neighbor because God has loved both him and you. Have you a glimpse of the new life that this change purposes for you? I see you a follower of God, a dear child, henceforth living only to diffuse around you the love wherewith God has filled your heart. I see you, according to the example of Christ, who hath loved you, "going about doing good," and finding your enjoyment in privations, in fatigues, in sacrifice of charity. I see you "constrained by the love of Christ," separated by your own selfish inclinations, from the love of money, and of the empty pleasures of this world, consoling the afflicted, comforting the poor, visiting the sick, and carrying with you everywhere Jesus Christ and his benefits. Then the image and likeness of God will be formed anew in your heart! Then you will dwell in God, and God in you. If to be loved is the life of the soul, to love, is it not its enjoyment? If to be loved constitutes all the doctrine of the Gospel, to love is all its moral.

To love as we have been loved is heaven upon earth. Happy are you if the love of God so penetrate you that no description of your character, viewed on whatever side it may be, can be more correct than that definition with which this love has inspired St. John for a description of God! Happy, if it may be said of you: He is love; his words are love; his labor is love; his joys are love; his reproofs are love; his judgment is love! Happy, above all, if that God, who searcheth the hearts and reigns, can add: His heart, also, is love!—*Adolphe Monod.*

### The Bible in My Trunk.

A few evenings ago I was present at a tea table where the conversation turned upon praying "before folks;" some of the party contended that, where two travelers lodge in the same room for a night, it would look Pharisaical for one or the other to kneel down and "say his prayers" in the presence of the other; while the other party defended the propriety of it, and asserted it to be a duty. As an illustration, an incident was related, where two members of our church—at home, good men enough—both got into bed prayerless, for fear of praying before each other's eyes.

This conversation, which was very interesting, and in course of which many striking illustrations were brought up to prove the healthy example of never neglecting prayer, led a clergyman present to relate the following anecdote, which I think worthy of preservation, and perhaps may do some good:

"When I was a young man," said the clergyman, "I was a clerk in Boston. Two of my room-mates at my boarding house were also clerks, about my own age, which was eighteen. The first Sunday morning, during the three or four hours that elapsed from getting up to bell ringing for church, I felt a secret desire to get a Bible, which my mother had given me, out of my trunk and read in it; for I had been so brought up by my parents, as to regard it as a duty at home, to read a chapter or two in the Bible every Sunday. I was now very anxious to get my Bible and read, but I was afraid to do so before my room-mates, who were reading some miscellaneous books. At length my conscience got the mastery, and I rose up and went to my trunk. I had half raised it, when the thought occurred to me that it might look like over sanctity and Pharisaical, so I shut my trunk and returned to the window. For twenty minutes I was miserably ill at ease. I felt I was doing wrong. I started for my trunk a second time, and had my hand on the little Bible, when the fear of being laughed at conquered the better emotion, and I again dropped the top of the trunk. As I turned away from it, one of my room-mates, who observed my irresolute movements, said laughingly:

"I—, what's the matter? You seem as restless as a weathercock!"

"I replied, by laughing in my turn; and then, conceiving the truth to be the best, frankly told them both what was the matter. To my surprise and delight, they both spoke up and averred that they both had Bibles in their trunks, but were afraid to take them out, lest I should laugh at them.

"Then," said I, "let us agree to read them every Sunday, and we shall have the laugh all on one side."

"To this there was a hearty response, and the next moment the three Bibles were out; and I assure you that we all felt happier all that day for reading in them on that morning.

"The following Sunday, about ten o'clock, while we were each reading our chapters, two of our fellow boarders from another room came in. When they saw how we were engaged, they started, and then exclaimed:

"Bless us! what is this? A conventicle?"

"In reply, I, smiling, related to them exactly how the matter stood; my struggle to get my Bible from my trunk, and how we three, having found we had all been afraid of each other without cause, had now agreed to read every Sunday.

"Not a bad idea," answered one of them. "You have more courage than I have. I have a Bible, too, but have not looked into it since I have been in Boston! But I'll read it after this, since you have broken the ice."

"The other then asked one of us to read aloud, and both sat and quietly listened till the bell rang for church.

"That evening, we three in the same room agreed to have a chapter read every night by one or the other of us at nine o'clock, and we religiously adhered to our purpose.

"A few evenings after this resolution, four or five of the boarders (for there were sixteen clerks boarding in the house) happened to be in our room talking when the nine o'clock bell rang. One of our room-mates, looking at me, opened the Bible. The others looked inquiringly. I then explained our custom.

"We'll all stay and listen," they said almost unanimously.

"The result was that, without an exception, every one of the sixteen clerks spent his Sabbath morning in reading in the Bible; and the moral effect upon our household was of the highest character.

"I relate this incident to show what influence one person, even a youth, may exert for evil or good. No man should ever be afraid to do his duty. A hundred hearts may throb to act right that only awaits a leader.

"I forgot to add that we were called the 'Bible clerks.' All these youths are now Christian men, and more than one is laboring in the ministry."

**NORMAL CLASSES** for teachers are very well in their way, if they can be made to serve their particular purpose effectively. As their object is to instruct teachers how to conduct their classes in the best manner, it is apparent that they could be made profitable to a certain degree. Normal schools in the system of secular education aim to produce competent teachers for the common schools. Something of the kind might be tried in a limited way in behalf of the Sunday-school. Good teachers are certainly needed here as much as they are in the day-schools, and if they could come together and exchange views on the subject of teaching, or have some experienced person consult with them at times, they could at least manage to get some fresh ideas in the matter.—*Christian Union.*

**UMBRELLAS AS A MEANS OF GRACE.** The Rev. Dr. Wilson said at the recent Sunday-school Convention:

He thought the first duty of the parent, touching the Sunday-school, consisted in getting up on Sunday morning early enough to get the children to school in time. Second, they should provide overshoes, waterproofs and umbrellas for the children. Sunday rains are a great deal wetter than weekly rains. A very slight shower will scare people on Sunday, when they would not mind a heavy rain on Monday. Every family should have a supply of stout umbrellas, specially dedicated to Sunday service.

INSTEAD of buying every new book that comes out, to replenish its library, one Sabbath-school reports that it subscribes for such English and American magazines as are "bright, well written, including history as well as fiction, and religiously instructive." These are distributed among the scholars in turn, we presume, to supplement the carefully chosen standard books that make up the library proper.

Boys and Girls.

The Pilgrim and the Knight.

In a noble castle there once lived a very rich knight. He expended much money in adorning and beautifying his dwelling, but he gave little to the poor. A weary pilgrim came to the castle and asked for a night's lodging. The knight haughtily refused him, and said: "This castle is not an inn."

The pilgrim replied: "Permit me only to ask two questions, and then I will depart." "Upon this condition speak," said the knight; "I will readily answer you."

The pilgrim then said to him: "Who dwelt in this before you?" "My father," replied the knight. "And who will dwell here after you?" still asked the pilgrim.

The knight said, "With God's will, my son."

"Well," said the pilgrim, "if each dwells but his time in the castle, and in time must depart and make away for another, what are you otherwise here than guests? The castle, then, is truly an inn. Why, then, spend so much money in adorning a dwelling which you will occupy but a short season? Do good; be charitable; for he that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given He will pay him again."

The knight took these words to heart. He gave the pilgrim shelter for the night, and was ever afterwards more charitable to the poor.

Lost in a Bed.

"Can't you tell me a story, Huldly?" asked Esther.

"Oh, I don't know," said Huldly, "I never read many stories."

"I don't mean book stories," said Esther; "tell me about when you was a little girl, and things used to happen to you."

Huldly looked rather sober for a few minutes, as if it wasn't a pleasant thing to remember, and then she laughed, and said, "I'll tell you one thing that happened to me when I was a little girl: I got lost."

"Oh, did you?" exclaimed Esther; "lost in the woods?"

"No," said Huldly. "I was lost in my bed, and they didn't find me for about ten hours."

"How funny!" said Esther; "was you a little speck of a baby?"

"No," said Huldly, "I was seven years old, and my brother Frank five; he was lost too. I'll tell you how it happened. My father and mother went away to stay most of the day, and left Frank and me at home. They told us not to go out of the yard, and we always minded father; but after they were gone we began to hunt around for something to amuse us. We didn't have any playthings or books, so after a while we spied father's pipes hanging up by the chimney, and we thought we would take a smoke. Frank got an old clay pipe, and I took the big brown one with the brass cover to the bowl. We filled and lighted them, just as we had seen father do and then sat down by the fireplace to see who could smoke the longest. Pretty soon Frank began to feel sick, but he was determined not to give up till I did, so he smoked away, until at last I grew so dizzy I dropped my pipe, and then we both ran out of doors and lay on the grass and cried. Oh, how sick I was! and poor Frank was as white and faint as he could be. After a while we agreed to lie down on the trundle bed, which was pushed under the bed where father and mother slept; and as we were too sick to think of rolling the bed out, we just crept under and lay down there. That was the last we knew about the matter; but when father and mother came home, and could find no trace at all of us, you

may be sure they were frightened. They searched the house from garret to cellar, they inquired of all the neighbors; but no one had seen anything of us. It was a very dark night, so after searching all over the village, they concluded to wait till morning. Mother began to prepare for bed very sorrowfully, and at last, without thinking, she drew out the trundle-bed, as she always did, and there we both lay, sound asleep. Mother sat down by us and cried for joy, and father ran out to tell the neighbors we were found. Then he tried to wake us up; but when he stood us on our feet, we sank down on the floor like rag babies. He shook us, he talked to us, but it was of no use; so they had to let us sleep until daylight, and then we woke with such dreadful headaches as I suppose drunkards have. We really had been drunk only it was with tobacco smoke and everybody said it was a wonder it didn't kill us. I can tell you, Frank and I never wanted to touch a pipe again."

"I should think not," said Esther. "I just wish my uncle Marshall had been with you and got sick too, because I never do like to kiss him when he's been smoking."

"I Want to Find My Papa."

Yesterday a lady was walking along the street when she met a little girl, between two and three years old, evidently lost, and crying bitterly. Taking her by the hand, the lady asked her where she was going. "I'm going down town to find my papa." "What is your papa's name?" asked the lady. "His name is papa," replied the innocent little thing. "But what is his other name?" queried the lady: what does your mamma call him?" "She calls him papa," persisted the baby. The lady then took the little one by the hand and led her along, saying: "You had better come with me; I guess you came this way." "Yes, but I don't want to go back; I want to find my papa," replied the little girl, crying afresh, as if her heart would break. "What do you want of your papa?" asked the lady. "I want to kiss him." Just then a sister of the child came along looking for her, and led her away. From subsequent inquiries, it appeared that the little one's papa, whom she was so earnestly in search of, had recently died. In her loneliness and love for him, she tired of waiting for him to come home, and had gone to find him and greet him with the accustomed kiss.—Poughkeepsie Eagle.

A Story for Children.

THERE was once a farmer who had a large field of corn; he ploughed it and planted the corn, and harrowed and weeded it with great care, and on his field he depended for the chief support of his family. But after he had worked hard, he saw the corn begin to wither and droop for rain, and he began to have fears for his crop. He felt very sad, and went over every day to look at his corn, and see if there was any hope for rain.

One day as he stood looking at the sky, and almost in despair, two little rain drops up in the clouds over his head, saw him, and one said to the other:

"Look at that farmer; I feel sorry for him; he has taken so much pains with his field of corn, and now it is drying up; I wish I could do him some good."

"Yes," said the other, "but you are only a little rain drop, what can you do? You can't even wet one hillock."

"Well," said the first, "to be sure I can't do much, but I can cheer the farmer a little at any rate, and I am resolved to do my best. I'll try. I'll go to the field to show my good will, if I can do no more; and so here I go." And down went the rain drops—one

came pat on the farmer's nose, and one fell on a stalk of corn. "Dear me," said the farmer, putting his finger to his nose, "what's that? A rain drop! Where did that come from? I do believe we shall have a shower."

The first rain drop had no sooner started to the field, than the second one said:

"Well, if you are going, I believe I will go too; here I come." And down dropped the rain drop on another stalk.

By this time a great many rain drops had come together to hear what their companions were talking about; and when they saw them going to cheer the farmer, and water the corn, one said: "If you are going on such a good errand, I'll go too;" and down he came. "And I," said another, "and I," and so on, till a whole shower came, and the corn was watered, and it grew and ripened, all because the first rain drop determined to do what it could.

Never be discouraged, children, because you can't do much. Do what you can—angels can do no more.

A MISSIONARY in India says that he regards the conversion of one woman as equal to the conversion of twenty men, so far as their influence in the propagation of Christianity is concerned.

—THE Saturday Review tells of a Scottish clergyman who quoted a text of scripture in his prayer, and added: "For that, O Lord, is the correct translation of the passage."

Church Notices.

Galveston District.

FIRST ROUND. Hempstead, February 21, 22. Spring Creek cir., March 1. Washington street, Houston, March 7, 8. Velasco, 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 7-8. 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. Ely-ian Fields, at Walnut Springs, 4th Sunday in March. Starrville 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. Kelleyville and Dalgnerfield, 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. Wimbledo, at Shady Grove, 4th Sunday in March. Coffeeville, 1st Sunday in April. Pittsburg, at Maple Spring, 2d Sunday in April. Glimer, at Longview, 3d Sunday in April. JNO. H. McLEAN, P. E.

San Antonio District.

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

Weatherford District.

FIRST ROUND. Springtown mts., at Walnut Creek, 4th Sabbath in February. Fort worth sta., 1st Sabbath in March. Alvarado cir., at Grandview, 2d Sabbath in March. Jackboro sta., 3d Sabbath in March. Cartersville cir., at Veal sta., 4th Sabbath in March. Mansfield cir., at Sulder, 5th Sabbath in March. The pastors will please have suitable services on Friday preceding their quarterly meetings in each charge. T. W. BINES, P. E.

Springfield District.

FIRST ROUND. Redland cir., 4th Sunday in February, at Redland. Butler cir., 1st Sunday in March, at Butler. 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. Gonzales circuit, at Gonzales, 4th Sunday in February. San Marcos station, 1st Sunday in March. W. J. JOYCE.

San Antonio District.

FIRST ROUND. Helena, February 21, 22. Rock Port, March 14, 15. Corpus Christi, March 21, 22. Nueces River circuit, March 28, 29. Beeville, April 4, 5. JOHN S. GILLETT, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FIRST ROUND. Giddings mission, at Giddings, February 21, 22. Independence, at Washington, February 28, March 1. H. S. THRALL, P. E.

Huntsville District.

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

Sherman District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. Sandies, at Preston, February 28. Clinton, at Middletown, March 7. Yorktown, March 14. Leesburg, at Leesburg, March 21. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E. Postoffice—Bellmont.

Stephensville District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. Lancaster, at Lancaster, Feb. 21, 22. Waxahachie cir., at Bethel, Feb. 28, March 1. Blooming Grove and Chambers Creek mts., March 7, 8. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Waco District.

FIRST ROUND. Cedar Bridge, at Bridge, Feb. 21, 22. Jonesboro mts., at —, Feb. 28, March 1. Bosqueville, at —, March 7, 8. District steward, please meet at Waco, February 14, 1874. W. G. VEAL, P. E. My address is care Alford, Miller & Veal, Galveston, Texas.

Palestine District.

FIRST ROUND. Rusk cir., at Shiloh, Feb. 21, 22. Athens cir., at Athens, March 7, 8. Assessments of conference and bishops' fund for 1874, \$359. Apportioned as follows: Tyler station.....\$55 00 Palestine station..... 50 00 Rusk and Hawk station..... 35 00 Larrison 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—Nochesville.

Beaumont District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. 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.

Austin District.

FIRST ROUND. Columbus and Osage, at Columbus, Feb. 21, 22. Bastrop cir., at Oak Hill, Feb. 28, March 1. Austin sta., and mts., 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. JANE, P. E.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## GALVESTON.

The trials of Andrew Walker and Jeff Black, charged with the murder of Green Butler, ended last week. They were tried last year, and Walker found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death, and Black sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The second trial, just ended, is the same.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Department of Agriculture is more particular than heretofore in sending out seed, cullings and bulbs. They are furnished only in cases where there is a plausible assurance that they will be carefully cultivated and some report made as to the result. Such supplies are sent postpaid. The distributions are made more freely by express, where the expense is paid by the recipient.

The Indian question will soon come before the House, and will give rise to much discussion. The Committee on Indian Affairs are maturing measures which look to a change in the management of Indian affairs, dispensing with the present Board of Indian Commissioners, and restoring it to the War Department.

A bill will also be reported from that committee to more effectually carry into effect the Indian intercourse act, by rigidly excluding spirituous liquors. Already a bill has been reported with a view of securing publicity to acts of Indian agents by ready access to their books, and a general reform in Indian agency will be recommended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate to-day, after a week's discussion, passed the bankrupt bill. Senator Edmunds, who had charge of it, persistently pressed it upon the Senate, and refused to allow any measure to be introduced which might set it aside for any time whatever. The bill is very much more lenient to the debtor class than the old law, one of its principal features being that a debtor who suspends the payment of his paper cannot be forced into bankruptcy under forty days.

An amendment offered by Senator Johnson, of Virginia, to-day, requiring assignees to make public notices in newspapers having the largest circulation of sales to be made, was agreed to. The bill further reduces the fees of bankrupt officers to one-half of that which they received under the old law, and provides that any arrangement between bankrupt and creditors shall be signed by at least one-half of the creditors, representing one-half of the indebtedness. Suits to recover all sums under five hundred dollars may be brought in a State court, under another form. Federal judges having charge of the estate, bankrupt officers are required to make full reports of all facts in connection with cases coming before them to district courts, and the clerks of district courts are to report to the Attorney-General every year.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Efforts are being made to induce the proper authorities to abandon the prosecution of Michael Norton, a fugitive custom-house commissioner, on condition that he make an affidavit that may serve in detecting others in pending and prospective suits. Norton fled to Canada on conviction of guilt, and is reported to be now only one of a number of Tweed's workers who are in a hurry to turn informer, should the act be advantageous.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The question of a crusade against whisky here has already been seriously discussed in the leading temperance and religious circles. The decision whether the effort is to be made will depend on the result of the temperance conference

now being held at Albany, which is attended by most of the temperance leaders in the State.

In this city there is unusual activity among all the temperance organizations. The State Temperance Alliance of New Jersey also had the subject under consideration.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati, giving the details of the woman's movement against the liquor dealers in that State, says that at Waynesville an order has been issued by the Mayor, T. T. Dolson, to the marshal, requiring him to disperse all bands of women found congregating on the streets or sidewalks. He declares his intention to have no more sidewalk or saloon prayer-meetings in his village, and the ladies, backed by the money of many wealthy temperance people, are no less determined, and evince the intention to hold just as many meetings and offer just as many prayers as they may think proper.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The members of the Stock Exchange have opened a subscription list for the establishment of free soup-houses in the lower part of the city. J. G. Bennett has given \$30,000 to supply soup to the poor from the fire and police stations.

At a meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange this morning, a committee of fifteen was appointed to raise money for the suffering poor of the city.

The Western plan of suppressing liquor saloons will be tried East in about ten days. Worcester, Mass., will be the first operated upon. A mass meeting of the citizens will be held, when the plan of operations will be explained, and organization for work commenced, which it is proposed to prosecute vigorously.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—To-day the case containing the bodies of the Siamese Twins was opened in the presence of a number of medical gentlemen. The embalming process has not been entirely satisfactory in its results, owing to the fact that when the bodies were subjected to the process decomposition was already far advanced. Sometime, it is believed, the main points of interest will be fully elicited by autopsy. A number of medical gentlemen were present at the college to-night, and steps were taken to commence operations. Plaster casts of the bodies have been taken to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—There was no dissection to-day of the bodies of the twins. All that was done was the perfecting of the plaster casts which were taken yesterday. No knife was put into the bodies, which have been inspected by a large number of medical men.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 12.—The *Daily Chronicle* of this city publishes a long leader from Senator Brownlow to-morrow on the Civil Rights Bill. He decidedly opposes the mixed school features of the bill, and says it would destroy the free schools in the South. He advises the colored people to tell Congress that they do not want mixed schools. He also favors the issue of more currency.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., Feb. 9.—A glycerine factory at Fort Ticonderoga, closed for the past few weeks, was again started this morning. At about 4 p. m. the house exploded, killing two men named McMahan and Keefe. Their remains are terribly mangled, parts being found in different places in the woods. As they were making some repairs, it is thought they hit some concealed glycerine which caused the explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The Grangers' Committee reported on the resolution asking Congress to restrict the time and royalty allowed patentees, and recommended that seven years be fixed for patentees to enjoy the benefits of a patent, and that they be allowed

twenty-five per cent upon the cost of production.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate has passed a resolution annulling and rescinding the resolve of 1872, which censured Charles Sumner for his action in relation to battle-flags.

OMAHA, Feb. 11.—The excitement over the Indians is becoming great. There is no doubt but that, in consequence of the failure of the agents to provide for them, the Indians are leaving the reservations for the purpose of providing for themselves, at the expense of the settlers, herdsmen and ranchmen.

The following was officially received by Gen. Ruggles from the commandant at Sidney, Nebraska:

"Wheeler and Merchant, reliable ranchmen, state that a party of Indians drove them six miles last night, and they abandoned their herd and came to Sidney.

"They ranch near Courthouse Rock. Am I authorized to send cavalry to drive these Indians across the Platte? No news from Morton's party. The commanding officer at Sidney was directed by telegram to send out all his available cavalry to Lawrence Fork, as far as Redington's ranch. Gen. Reynolds, commanding at Fort Russell, has been instructed by telegram to send out two cavalry companies under reliable officers to the same place, thence to thoroughly scour the country and drive the raiding Indians within reach of the North Platte river, and take six days' cooked rations and sixty rounds of ammunition with them.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 11.—A telegram from Fort Laramie states that the mail carrier from the Red Cloud agency, with an Indian escort, has just arrived, bringing the information that Frank Appleton, who was acting as Indian Agent in the absence of Agent Saville, was shot on Monday night by a Sioux Indian.

## FOREIGN.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Parliamentary returns, as announced up to this date, show that seventy-five Conservatives have been elected to seats formerly filled by Liberals, and twenty-seven Liberals have been chosen to fill the places of Conservatives.

Gladstone will await the conclusion of the elections before deciding as to what course the Government will take.

Latest advices from Sumatra show that the Achenese chiefs still hold out, and are building forts in the interior.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Thirty-seven members of the new Parliament were chosen yesterday, making the total thus far of 535. Of these 283 were Conservatives, and 253 Liberals and Home Rulers. Conservatives have been returned for 89 seats occupied by Liberals, and the Liberals have replaced 28 Conservatives. The number of members returned from Ireland up to this morning is 55. These are divided as follows: 31 Home-Rulers, 16 Conservatives and 8 Liberals. It is announced that a reconciliation has been effected between Disraeli and the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Earl of Carnarvon, and that the Marquis and the Earl have consented to assist Disraeli to form his ministry.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—254 Conservatives and 180 Liberals have been returned to the House from England, 15 Conservatives and 36 Liberals from Scotland and 21 Conservatives and 44 Home-Rulers from Ireland.

There was much rioting at Chesterfield and Barnesley yesterday, and many policemen were injured.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—There is considerable speculation as to whether Disraeli or the Earl of Derby will become Premier.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Up to this morning 325 Conservatives and 282 Liberals and Home Rulers had been elected

to the new Parliament. In Scotland the Liberals have a majority of twenty-five. The Liberals and Home Rulers are twenty-six ahead of the Conservatives in Ireland.

There was a serious riot yesterday in Worcestershire. The police were unable to quell the riot and called upon the military, who dispersed the rioters. A number of persons were hurt.

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The recent suspension of the greatest of French papers, the *L'Univers*, at the instance of Prince Bismarck, furnishes striking proof of how completely in subserviency is the French Government to German orders.

## ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 12.—The Cardinals Antonelli, Copattia, and Tarquini, are seriously ill. The last mentioned is one of the Cardinals recently appointed by the Pope.

## JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—The San Francisco steamer Vasco de Gama arrived, eighteen days and twenty-two hours from Yokohama, the quickest time on record.

## MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, VIA HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Mr. Foster, United States Minister, has entertained at banquet Bishop Keener and Simpson, who are looking after church interests in Mexico.

The press complain of the injury to Mexican interests caused by the introduction into foreign commerce of the new American dollar.

Judge Romierz, of the Supreme Court, declares that Mexico is a Republic only in name, that in reality it is governed by military despotism.

The building of several railroads is about to be commenced.

It is reported that the Mexican and the International Railway companies will be amalgamated.

The revolution in Yucatan is gaining strength. The Indians have plundered and burned the town of Conochel in that State. Complaints are made that the merchants of Bell sell arms and ammunition to Yucatan savages. The Apaches have raided into Sonora and committed several murders.

The revolution in Jalisco is ended. The appointment of Benanedas and Corona as Ministers to Germany and Spain is confirmed.

## CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—Captain-General Jouvelar's orders cover two pages of the *Official Gazette*. Speaking of the insurrection, he says that peaceable citizens can live tranquilly under the laws as long as they do not infringe upon them. The entire island is declared in a state of siege, and rebels and persons accused of sedition are to be court-martialed; other offenders are to be tried by the ordinary tribunals or court-martialed, at Jouvelar's discretion. One volunteer from every ten is ordered to active duty.

Persons over forty-five are required to place one mobilized man for every ten of their number, or pay \$1000 in gold. Two-thirds of the drafted do garrison duty, and the other third go into the field, relieving each other every six months. Free colored persons are to be subjected to the same conditions as the whites. The owner of slaves shall give one out of every thousand for military labor, this one in a thousand being free after the war, the governor paying the owner of each slave \$1000. Vigilance committees are to be organized in the interior, who will act as spies, furnish guides, and act as a home guard. The Spaniards think these orders will crush the rebellion in six months.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—Senor Morachion, surgeon of the army and president of a Republican club, was sent to Spain by order of the Captain-General.

MARRIED.

CARY-CARTER -In Waco, December 23, 1873, by Rev. Thos. Stanford, Mr. CARY and Miss BELL CARTER.

TOMLINSON-SMITH.-By the same, in Waco, Texas, February 4, 1874, Mr. L. A. TOMLINSON and Miss SALLIE SMITH, daughter of Dr. Smith.

NEEL-McCALEB.-By Rev. W. T. McLugin, on the 5th of February, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, near Bremond, Mr. JAMES R. O. NEEL and Miss M. J. McCALEB-all of Robinson county, Texas.

MERRIMAN-RICHARDSON.-On February 4, 1874, at the residence of Mr. William Burks, at Banquette, by Rev. William G. Coeke, Mr. JAMES E. MERRIMAN and Miss L. G. RICHARDSON-all of Nueces county, Texas.

Belton District.

SECOND ROUND.

Leon cir., at Little Elm, 4th Sunday in February.

Cameron and Port Sullivan, at Maysfield, 1st Sunday in March.

Belton sta., 2d Sunday in March.

Liberty Hill cir., at Liberty Hill, 3d Sunday in March.

Burnet mis., at Burnet, 4th Sunday in March.

Lampasas mis., at Lampasas, 5th Sunday in March.

Sugar Loaf cir., at Palo Alto, 1st Sunday in April.

Gatesville cir., at Coryell Creek, 2d Sunday in April.

Salado and Davilla, at Davilla, 3d Sunday in April.

Georgetown cir., at Barry's Creek, 4th Sunday in April.

San Gabriel cir., at ---, 1st Sunday in May.

Gatesville sta., 2d Sunday in May.

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

Obituaries.

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

McMAHON.-JAMES McMAHON was born December 25, 1817; embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church in 1839; married Sarah L. Scott on August 13, 1841, and died February 24, 1873, aged fifty-five years, one month and twenty-nine days.

He suffered much and long from rheumatism, but bore his afflictions with Christian fortitude. He was faithful in the performance of religious duties. He was an excellent singer, and as his heart waxed warm on revival occasions, his notes became more melodious, enrapturing the auditory. He died in great peace, at his residence, in Newton county, assuring his friends and relatives that all was well. He left a companion and a large family of children to mourn their loss. But while they sorrow, "they sorrow not as those who have no hope." No, dear ones, he has entered the sweet land of rest.

"There shall be mists amid the starry glow, Or hear the fiery streams of glory flow; Or, on the living cars of lightning driven, Triumphant, wheel around the plains of heaven."

R. C. ARMSTRONG.

McMAHON.-DAVID McMAHON departed this life January 27, 1873; aged, sixty-six years, five months and sixteen days. He joined the M. E. Church about the year 1842, and lived an acceptable member to the end of life. His walk was exemplary, and his devotion to his family and church untiring. He strove to train his children properly and bring them up in the fear of the Lord. His prayers were ardent and edifying. Though death came suddenly, "as a thing in the night," yet we believe he was ready and that his spirit has gone to rest with kindred spirits, and among them an aged father (Rev. F. McMahon, Sr.) and mother. He leaves, with his own family, a large connection, who follow on in the wake of those who have gone before to rest in death.

"How blest the righteous when he dies! When sinks the weary soul to rest, How mildly beams the closing eyes! How gently heaves the expiring breast.

So fades the summer clouds away; So sinks the gale when storms are o'er; So gently shuts the eye of day; So dies a wave along the shore."

R. C. ARMSTRONG.

PATTERSON.-Sister MARTHA M. PATTERSON, wife of Robert M. Patterson, was born in Henry county, Kentucky, August 25, 1833; was educated under the influence of pious parents; was united in holy matrimony with the above named person on July 29, 1852, in the State of Missouri. She embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, during the same year, at Fair Grove camp-ground. She moved to Texas in 1857, and located at Bosque-

ville, McLennan county, where she spent a few years in the service of the Lord.

She lived the life of the righteous. In the bosom of her family and friends, on the 17th of October, 1873, she quietly fell asleep in the arms of Jesus. Her afflictions were great, also of a lingering nature; but amidst the ravages of consumption she endured hardness as a good soldier. She bequeathed to her children a good example. Her exhortations will doubtless be a blessing to the surviving relatives.

May the grace of God attend each member of the family and bring them by the way of salvation to the City of God, where the weary are forever at rest; where there shall be no more death; where families will be united never to be separated!

W. T. MELUGIN, Pastor.

St. Louis Advocate please copy.

STORY.-ZILPAH A., daughter of John and Margaret Young, was born in Henderson county, Tennessee, September 7, 1835; embraced religion and joined the M. E. Church, South, in 1849; and was married to F. M. Story in March, 1855, with whom she moved to Fannin county, Texas, in 1865. Two years later they moved to Navarro county, where she died in peace on the 27th of October, 1873. Her husband, six children and a great number of friends sorrow in hope. Her dying testimony corresponded with her Christian life. We have this consolation, thank God! "Our people die well." HORACE BISHOP.

Corsicana, Feb. 11, 1874.

Nashville Advocate and Western Methodist please copy.

LILLY.-Died, in Waco, Texas, January 27, 1874, of pneumonia, Sister A. A. LILLY, and was buried with an infant, only five days old, in her arms.

Sister Lily was thirty-nine years of age. She was religious from childhood; was the wife of Rev. W. G. Lilly, L. P. She was not afraid, but willing to die, expressing much confidence in Jesus. She was a good wife, mother and Christian. Left a husband, three children and many friends to mourn her departure. But, thank heaven! we all know where to go to find her. May we all "meet over the river and rest under the shade of the trees!" The church below loses her members, but heaven receives the sainted ones.

THOMAS STANFORD.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, 1874.

GENERAL MARKET.-Business has been moderately active the past week. An influx of country merchants next week, to attend the festivities, is anticipated, and with their coming business will revive. The increased facilities for transportation of produce is decidedly enlarging the volume of trade at this port.

Coffee is less firm than when we made our last report. News from Rio Janeiro indicates a decline in price. The supply of Flour from New Orleans, Texas and Kansas has been liberal, and the price has lowered slightly. Bacon shows a decline. The Wool and Hide market has been dull, with no important variation in prices.

COTTON. There has been some activity in the Cotton market this week, with indications favorable to holders. The receipts at this point reveal a decrease, which fact, with the large exports, depleted to some extent the supply. It is estimated that the crop this year will be in excess of four million bales.

The week closed at the following quotations in currency:

Low Ordinary ..... 9 1/2  
Ordinary ..... 12 1/2  
Good Ordinary ..... 13 1/2  
L-w Middling ..... 15  
Middling ..... 16 1/2

MONETARY.-The market continues quiet. Loans are negotiated with but little difficulty, on good paper, at 1 per cent. per month.

GOLD.-There was a steady advance last week, but rates receded this week. At its close the paying rate was 111 1/2 @ 111 1/2; selling, 111 1/2 @ 111 1/2.

SILVER.-The demand was moderate and the supply fair, at 109 @ 110.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified

Table with multiple columns listing various goods and their prices. Includes categories like Baggins, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Glass, Hardware, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Pork, Sugar, Tallow, and Wool.

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, 1872.

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

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, Galveston:

It affords me 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 17

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 23rd.

A. S. JOHN, F. A. MOOD,

Sec. Faculty. Regent.

Jan 14 St

W. N. STOWE. W. E. WILMERDING

STOWE & WILMERDING,

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 10-17

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 vegeta-

ble, and perfectly safe in all cases. Prepared

only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in sealed cans,

at \$5 each, and sent by mail, with full direc-

tions, on receipt of the price. A liberal dis-

count 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, Flux, etc., etc., has

won the confidence of thousands, and among

them many distinguished Ministers of the Gos-

pel, who heartily recommend it to the suffering.

Prepared only by Dr. O. Fisher, and put up in

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discount to wholesale dealers for cash. Send all

orders, with cash, to

of 19 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.

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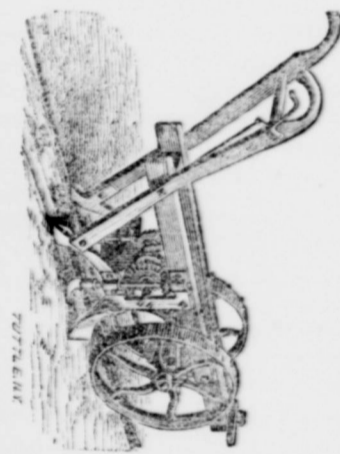
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THE DIAMOND COTTON



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The Greatest Labor-Saver of the Age, with one man and one horse, does the work of from six to twelve men and from two to four horses. It chops and bars both sides, weeds and dirt the cotton in one operation. After which it is converted into a most excellent CULTIVATOR, for use between the rows throughout the season. This machine has been tested upon a growing crop, and proved a thorough, practical success. It bears the highest testimonials from our best cotton planters. It will soon become as indispensable to the Cotton Planter as the Gin or Press. It has taken the grand sweepstakes prize, the Gold Medal, at the Georgia State Fair, as the latest and most valuable improvement in Agricultural Implements, and the first premium wherever it has been exhibited. Active and reliable Agents are wanted in every town and county, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Applications for Agencies should be made without delay. Retail price of Machine with attachments \$35 and freight. A most excellent Cotton Planter and Guano Distributor has been added to the machine. Price, \$13.50 extra. For Circulars and further information, address JOHN W. HINSDALE, Secretary of D. C. C. & C. Co., Fayetteville, North Carolina. feb4 2m

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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 a remnant on that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Difficult Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Inaction of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address CRADDOCK & CO., 1632 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 treacherous 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. DAWITT C. BROWN, jan14 ly 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 ly

A WATCH FREE Worth \$20, given gratis to every man every five men 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 ly

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

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MENEELY'S BELLS, (Established in 1825.) 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 ly West Troy, New York.

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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 Elbert'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..... 5.00

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NORTHERN ADVERTISEMENTS.



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 recommend sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures. As everyone, we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action: Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Penn., suffered sixteen years, became hopeless; Rev. Thos. Murphy, D.D., Frankford, Philadelphia; Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. G. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa; Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York; Rev. Joseph Beane, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, etc., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for some diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-fourth as many livelier 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.

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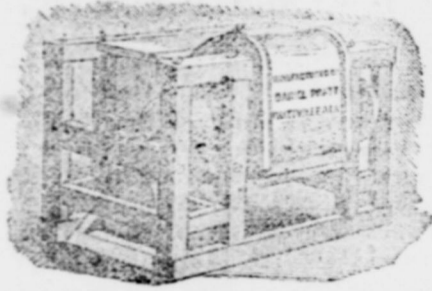
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**CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.**

This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." So that when the reader has mastered the question of Baptism, he is well versed in all those Theological questions which are of the greatest importance; while the whole is beautifully adapted to the capacity of children and youth; so that the work will supply a deep want long felt in our juvenile literature. This work, in manuscript, is now at the Publishing House in Nashville, waiting for the means to publish it. It will make a 12mo. volume of about 200 pages, and will require \$500 to stereotype it, and print, and bind in cloth one thousand copies. The writer has not the money, and therefore appeals to the preachers and friends of the church in Texas to come to the help of the Lord at once with the necessary funds to meet the expense of publication. This is not requested as a donation, but as an advanced payment for the book, for every dollar so contributed shall be paid back in books at cost and freight. If only 1000 copies are published, each copy will cost 60 cents at the Publishing House. If 2000, the price will be reduced considerably. The Texas Conference need at least 1000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require \$1500, 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.—my25tf

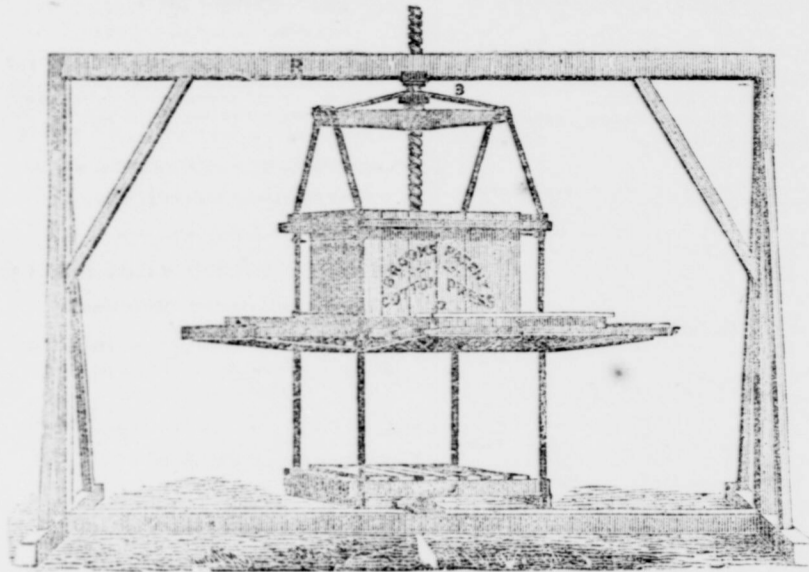
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FOR YOUNG LADIES,  
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The next session begins September 18, and continues forty weeks consecutively. Comfortable accommodations for ONE HUNDRED boarding pupils. The location is in the midst of the most charming mountain scenery. The grounds comprise eleven acres, elegantly shaded and ornamented and provided with extensive walks. The record of the health of pupils for thirteen years past demonstrates the fact that  
**NO LOCALITY IS MORE HEALTHFUL.**

The Faculty is composed of six gentlemen and four ladies, besides matrons, etc. The standard of scholarship is high, and the course embraces Ancient and Modern Languages, the Sciences, Mathematics, Literature, History, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Oil Painting, Drawing and Embroidery. Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, per session of forty weeks, will meet expense of board, fuel, washing, light, servants' attendance, and tuition, in all branches necessary to full graduation. Prof. F. H. SMITH, A. M. L. L. D., University of Virginia, who has had daughters in the Institution as pupils for two years, says: "Martha Washington College possesses a rare combination of excellences. From experience, as well as prepossession, I cordially and confidently recommend it to parents who are seeking the best advantages for their daughters." We refer, by authority, to the Faculty of the University of Virginia, of Emory and Henry College, Prof. L. C. Garland, L. L. D., University of Mississippi; the Bishops of the M. E. Church, South, and many others. For catalogue or particulars, apply to Rev. W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM, D. D., Secretary, or to R. W. JONES, M. A., President.  
July 18 1y

**ADVERTISE IN THE**  
**CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.**  
**LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS**

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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,** HOBBY & POST, GARY & OLIPHANT,  
SKINNER & STONE, BATTIS & DEAN, ALFORD, MILLER & VEAL,  
J. M. BRANDON & CO., ALFRED MUCKLE, CAMPBELL & CLOUGH,  
WALLIS, LANDES & CO., LEON & H. BLUM, W. W. HENDLEY & CO.,  
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**THE DEERING HORSE-ENGINES**  
Are, in the first place, **MASSIVE IRON PILLARS**, to be set up in the gin-houses in the places formerly occupied by the revolving wooden axles of the old "running-gear," and thus to have the entire central weight of the seed-cotton and gin-stand floor resting solidly on the tops of them. We repeat—**IRON PILLARS FOR STEADFAST CENTRAL SUPPORTS FOR THE GIN-HOUSES, WHERE BEFORE THERE WAS NO SUPPORT AT ALL.**  
These Iron Pillars are, in the second place, **TURNED AND POLISHED SPINDLES**, on which the first movers or master-wheels of these new running-gear turn with the mules, and give motion to **STRONG WROUGHT IRON COUNTER-SHAFTS**, which pass directly through and are solidly supported by the pillars.

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Runs tighter, gins more cotton, makes a better sample and cleans the seed better than any gin now known. Every Gin warranted to be a perfect piece of machinery.  
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**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 Lussay, 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 Wheeler & 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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January 1, 1874. jan7 1y

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