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[WHOLE No. 1060.]

Texas Christian Advocate.

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dec 15 1y

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jan 22 6m

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Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas.

Under the control and patronage of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas.

I.

1.—The Curators, entrusted with the supervision of the TEXAS UNIVERSITY, announce the opening of the coming session on the

First Monday in October, (6th) 1873,

under an experienced and competent Faculty.

2.—Thorough instruction, high scholarship, pure morals and sound health will be the ends aimed at, and by this measure, rather than by immense numbers, we desire the success and prosperity of the institution to be estimated.

3.—The curriculum will be enforced in eleven Schools, covering four years, which secures the highest degree, viz: "Master of Arts," and the other degrees with proper modifications as to the course and time for acquirement.

4.—The student is allowed to attend the Schools of his choice, provided he is in attendance upon not less than three besides School X, which is compulsory upon all.

5.—Examinations, written and oral, are held at the close of each term of five months, viz: in February and July, from which no student, desiring to rise in his class, is exempt.

6.—Monthly reports of conduct and scholarship are sent to parents and guardians.

7.—The schools are as follows:

I. School of Pure Mathematics.

II. School of Applied Mathematics.

III. School of Latin.

IV. School of Greek.

V. School of Modern Languages.

VI. School of English Language and Literature.

VII. School of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

VIII. School of History and Political Economy.

IX. School of Chemistry and Geology.

X. School of Physiology, Hygiene and Vocal Culture.

XI. Commercial School.

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R. W. KENNON, F. A. MOOD,

President of Board of Curators. Regent.

II.

The Board of Trustees, charged with the administration of the Financial Affairs of the

TEXAS UNIVERSITY, announce that from the session commencing 6th October, 1873, the following regulations obtain—in reference to all which the Curators and Faculty are denied discretion:

1.—Students, after examination and classification by the Faculty, are admitted to the Schools named on the Ticket received from the Treasurer.

2.—Students being eligible for not less than one term, monthly payments cannot be arranged for.

3.—No abatement of fees is allowed for tardiness or absence, except in cases of severe and protracted illness.

4.—After the second week of the term, changes from one School to another can be arranged with the Treasurer, with the consent of the Faculty, only by payment of an extra fee.

Rates of Tuition---In Currency,

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

For One Term of Five Months.....\$30 00

For Scholastic Year.....50 00

Contingent Fee.....5 00

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The University building is complete in its arrangements. Georgetown is at the foot of the mountains, in a rich and beautiful country, with pure water, and near the San Gabriel, which flows over a rocky bed. It is safe from the visitation of epidemics, is sufficiently accessible by railroads and stages, is central, and near the Capital of the State. A double line of mail coaches passes daily between Waco and Austin through Georgetown. Students from above take the line at Waco; from below, at Austin.

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aug 27 2m

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CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE, Chappell Hill, Texas.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, President.

The twenty-first annual session of CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE opens September 1, 1873—closes June 24, 1874. Fall Term continues from September 1 to December 19, 1873. Spring Term continues from January 1 to June 24, 1874.

The Course of Study is full—embracing eleven Schools. A young lady may elect which Schools she will enter, but must pursue the regular studies of any School chosen.

A Special Diploma is granted upon finishing the Course in any School. A Full Diploma is given when the Studies of Seven Schools, including Music, are completed. The Special Diploma is a great advantage to those who wish to take partial courses.

Latin and Greek are regular Studies, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. French and German will receive particular attention. Music, on Piano, Organ or Guitar, will be thoroughly taught in both the elementary and higher grades. History, English Classics, and Vocal Culture, will have prominence and emphasis.

The Schools of Music, Fine Arts and Modern Languages, will be superintended by Prof. C. J. KIRKUP, a native German, of scholarly attainment, of cultivated taste, and of admirable character.

The Educational and Boarding Departments are so administered as to create and maintain a home feeling, and to keep young ladies under a home influence. Religious culture, constant, earnest, and prayerful, is accepted as the only basis for the development of a true and noble womanhood.

CHARGES—TUITION:

	Fall Term.	Spring Term.
Collegiate Department.....	\$22 00	\$23 00
Intermediate ".....	18 00	27 00
Primary ".....	14 00	21 00
Beginners—Music.....	26 10	39 00
Advanced ".....	30 00	45 10
French and German (each).....	10 00	15 00
Drawing and Painting (each).....	12 00	18 00
Board (including lights and washing).....	80 00	120 00

Bills due and payable in Gold, on first day of each Term. Pupils charged from entrance to close of Term, and each Bill is due upon entrance. Accepted Drafts taken as cash. Prompt payments are a necessity, and prevent much misunderstanding, and a world of trouble. Hence, patrons are urged to bring or send money, or its equivalent, with their daughters or wards.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS CAN BE MADE IN VERY SPECIAL CASES.

The Boarding Department is limited. Those desiring to secure board in the College should make early application. Excellent private families, near the College, will receive young ladies, and care for them well and tenderly.

Boarders furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, napkin-rings, and toilet soap. These articles, as well as all clothing, should be distinctly marked with the full name.

It is a great gain to a young lady to be present at the opening of the School.

Parents are respectfully asked to consider this vitally important point.

Rev. J. MATTHEWS,

July 20 2m Press. Board Trustees.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

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

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

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Or Rev. ALEX. G. BROWN, Secretary.
July 30 2m

MALE INSTITUTE OF SOULE UNIVERSITY, Chappell Hill, Texas.

JOHN W. McNEELEY, A. M., Principal.

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September 1, 1873.

Fine opportunities are offered to those who wish SCHOLASTIC TRAINING. Facilities will be furnished for a complete BUSINESS EDUCATION.

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Board and Tuition at the usual rates. Annual expense can be met with Two Hundred Dollars.

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Fall Term continues Four Months; the Spring Term, Six Months.

For Circulars, apply to the Principal.

THOS. SMITH,

President Board of Trustees.

CHAPPELL HILL, August 22, 1873 [sep 3 2m]

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

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

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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 16 1f

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aug 13 3m Sec. Board Trustees.

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MARVIN COLLEGE, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Rev. J. M. PUGH, A. M., President.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 1, 1873.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION:

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Professor of Moral Science and Biblical Literature.

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Professor of Mathematics, and Teacher of French.

Mr. E. F. Yeager A. B.,

Professor of Ancient Languages,

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Mr. F. H. Linden,

Professor of Music.

— Principal of Preparatory Department.

Mrs. Anna E. Bass,

Principal of Primary Department.

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Terms—Per Session of Five Months:

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" " Second Division.....	15 00
Preparatory Department.....	20 00
Collegiate Department.....	25 00
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Music on Guitar.....	17 50
Contingent Fee.....	1 50

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Tuition is due in advance, specie, and must be paid or secured by note, the student being charged from date of admission to the close of the session. Deductions will be made, or moneys refunded, in cases of protracted sickness.

The children of ministers, who are in the pastoral work, are admitted free of charge for tuition.

Any young man preparing for the ministry will be admitted free of charge for tuition; provided, he be recommended by a quarterly conference, or by a church conference. Should he, however, decline entering the ministry, his tuition fees shall be due.

The course of study is ample and thorough, and every effort will be made to impart to the student a solid education. Special attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils.

For further information, apply to the undersigned, or to the President of the College.

JAS. E. SMITH,

Secretary.

aug 3m

F. F. RAY,

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R. H. BELVIN,

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REFERENCE:—The preachers of the West Texas Conference.

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS, AUG. 1, 1873.

aug 20 2m

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

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First Monday in October, 1873.

It is twelve miles east of Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi river, in a healthy and refined region, and offers excellent facilities for education.

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REV. C. G. ANDREWS,

President.

JACKSON, La., August 16, 1873.

[aug 17-3m]

A. J. PELEER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Austin, Texas.

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

VOL. XXI—No. 20.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1060.]

REGRET.

Thrust in my hand, one summer day,
A bunch of crimson poppies lay,
Withered and warm from a little hand
That had gathered their bloom at Love's command.

On other things and thoughts intent,
My absent gaze upon them bent;
Idly I turned them o'er and o'er,
Then dropped their bloom upon the floor;
But now I weep for that summer day,
And the withered poppies I threw away.

Once on my ear a child's voice fell,
Its loving tones I knew full well.
And yet how strange—unheeded oft
The words I heard, so sweet and soft,
Unfelt the little hands that pressed
Around my neck, upon my breast.
Now years have passed, and borne away
The words and looks of that dear day;
My empty arms I stretch in vain,
But the child will ne'er come back again.

Oh, words and tones of by-gone years!
How could ye fall on careless ears?
Why unresponsive were ye met,
Sweet, loving deeds? Oh, vain regret!
Tears cannot bring my flowers again,
Nor words of love unheeded then;
Only a look of sad surprise,
And disappointed, childish eyes.

So God's best gifts to us, each day
Dropped from his hand on Life's rough way,
Often we pass unnoticed by;
They, like the flowers, unheeded lie,
And looking back in after years,
With aching eyes, through streaming tears,
We stretch our longing arms in vain;
The treasures lost ne'er come again.

—Christian Union.

Our Material Resources.

Comanche County.

MR. EDITOR.—As you have often called for reports, and but few having responded from this section, I have concluded to drop you a few lines.

We have had a great deal of rain, and corn and cotton look finely, (that is, where they have been properly worked) and the promise is good. Hogs look finely, and pork will be plentiful this fall. So you see we do not intend to starve in this region, nor do we intend that those who may come among us seeking homes shall suffer.

We have the most desirable portion of Texas I have seen. Good health, good land, timber, water and society. Churches near at hand, and you can have your choice—Methodist or Baptist. Schools are not so numerous as one could wish, but as our country is filling up fast we will have in a short time at least enough to supply our wants.

We stand in great need of a new county made out of Comanche, Erath and Hamilton, which will impart new life to the citizens and promote a spirit of improvement which is greatly needed in all new countries. On the west we have the Leon river, which is often impassable from high water, or so as to prevent wagons and teams from crossing, and if we had a new county we would not be shut out from our county seat so often by high water.

WM. M. TAYLOR.

IMMIGRATION.—Texas is now almost universally regarded as the objective point by those who leave other States in search of homes. The efforts on the part of the Texas press and newspaper reporters from other States to give truthful and well written accounts of the inducements offered by our State, have induced a flow of immigration which is rapidly filling up our country with a good, honest, working class of people. Our exchanges from

every portion of the State continue to bring the welcome news of a "lot of immigrants just arrived," or "Missourians coming in by the wholesale."

Inexhaustible mines of wealth lie hidden beneath the boundless uncultivated soil of Texas. Our seasons are satisfactory, our soil unsurpassed for its richness, and all that is needful are the courage and muscle, and the land of the "Lone Star" will "blossom as the rose." We want Texas populated with a progressive people, not progressive politicians, but those who are capable and willing to encourage, by material aid, a more rapid development of the resources of the country. *San Marcos Times.*

KELLY'S FOUNDRY.—This large establishment, situated near Jefferson, Marion county, Texas, gives employment to about two hundred hands. The rich ore, which forms the substratum of that region lying between the Cypress Bayous, Large and Black, in Cass, Marion and Titus counties, in many places cropping out and scattered over the surface, is converted into pig iron at the furnace, six miles from the city of Jefferson, and at the extensive foundry and shops two miles nearer the city, an immense number of plows, kettles, pots and hollow ware, generally, together with some of the finest variety of stoves, both heating and cooking, are manufactured out of pure Texas iron of the finest character. In this locality there is ample supply of ore to make iron for all the railroads now at work, or to be built in future, in this great Empire State. Mr. Kelly, we learn, has the contract for casting all the car wheels needed on the Texas Pacific railroad, whose mammoth shops are being erected at Marshall, sixteen miles from Jefferson. Let capital develop this vast "hidden treasure," and there will not long exist a necessity for shipping iron from Europe or the Northwest for our railroad interests.—*Texas Commonwealth.*

FURTHER ABOUT THE SILVER MINE.—Mr. Mathis has left on our table a specimen of the blue quartz, which he collected in the mountains about six miles from this place. Mr. M. is a practical miner, and visited the mountains here for the purpose of examining the evidences of mineral. The place where he found the specimen we have was a tunnel in the solid rock, and about one hundred feet deep and one hundred yards long. He found several places which had been worked on the mountains very extensively, but says the work has been done many years ago. He gave it as his opinion that the ore, judging from the specimens of quartz, if found, was in the pockets in the rock, and in its pure state. We trust this matter will be thoroughly investigated, and if we have a valuable mineral in this county, let us know it.—*Comanche County Chief.*

GRASSES FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Specimens of *Bromus unioloides*, Willd., which is the *Bromus Schraderi*, Kunth., (a truly American, and not, as has been stated, an Australian grass,) are frequently sent in from Texas, and generally with very encouraging statements of its value as a grass suitable for that section of country. Recently Mr. Louis Lehmann, of

Brenham, Texas, has sent specimens of "a native winter grass, which springs up in November or sooner, as the rains set in; it grows all winter, and it is fit to cut for hay by the first of April. Cattle and horses eat it very greedily." Mr. Lehmann thinks it will be a great acquisition. It appears to be the *Phalaris Americana*, Ell., much resembling the *Phalaris arundinacea*, L., or Reed Banary grass, which species is smaller and softer, intermediate between the Northern species and common Canary grass which produces the Canary bird seed. It is well worthy of experimental trial by the farmers of Texas and the Southern States.

Marketing Fruit.

A late discussion on this subject, at a meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society, as reported in the *Prairie Farmer*, afforded some vigorous statements relative to the loss by slipshod management. After recommendations by some that canning establishments be erected for disposing of the great quantities of surplus fruit which could not be sold, Dr. Hull, who is well known for the excellence of his crops through good culture, and who always obtains high prices, remarked:

"I have figured on canning peaches carefully, and am convinced that at present prices you cannot buy peaches at a dollar a bushel and can them with any profit. Now I have a better plan to propose than canning peaches, or drying peaches, and that is, don't raise any more poor fruit, to get rid of which you all have to go to the expense of putting up canning or drying establishments. If you can't raise peaches which will be worth more than a dollar a bushel, then chop your trees down and put in the ground something that you can make pay you. Unless you mean to take enough pains to raise the best peaches, and only the best peaches (large, high-colored, without worms), then the most scientific course left for you is to grub the trees up. I call those second-grade fruit men who only saw their peach trees back, contented to go on in the old slipshod, hap-hazard way, raising peaches every year at a loss. Make up your minds to raise the finest fruit, or else go out of the business altogether. Don't flood the market any longer with worthless fruit, which will not pay the cost of handling, and break down the price of good fruit. Some of our fruit-growers don't even have enough good peaches to line all the cracks of the boxes."

Cotton and Labor at the South.

The large cotton crop produced last year and the increased acreage planted in cotton this year, give no adequate measure of the capacity of the South for the production of that staple. The area of lands now under cultivation is hardly more than 80 or 85 per cent. of the area cultivated in 1860; and even in that year of prosperous planting there was much land lying waste and unoccupied which might have been productively cultivated in cotton. And when it is further considered that the Southern plantations never reached the yield which they could be made to reach under a more liberal use of fertilizers and a more thrifty system of labor than that which prevails, it would perhaps be safe to place the capacity of the

American cotton belt at nearer 8,000,000 than 4,000,000 of bales.

But the crop this year will represent the full capacity of the available agricultural labor of the South. The increase in the crop of 1872 over that of the previous year was due to the fact that the mass of negroes then found themselves reduced to the alternative of working in the cotton field or starving. This year the number of negroes in the corn field is larger than it has been since the war, and in view of the inclination of the negro to seek other occupations, it is perhaps fully as large as it ever will be in the future. The tendency of the negro race in the South is to decline; the generation now growing up promises to prove far less efficient than the one now at work, and it becomes a question, not whether the cotton crop can be increased, but whether it can be maintained at the present figure. It has generally been supposed that the entire negro population of the country was destined to be gathered in the cotton fields, but the indications are that this expectation will never be verified. The negroes who leave Virginia go North and West as well as South, and it is probable that only a minority of those who go South engage in agricultural labor. Railroad building employs many of them, and railroad building in the South and Southwest will continue to employ fully as many laborers for the next ten years as it now employs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Wool.

To Texas sheep-raisers the following, from Walter Brown & Son's wool circular for September, will be of interest:

For combing and delaine grades there has been an active demand, with steadily improving values. The manufacture of these wools is rapidly increasing in this country, and such of our domestic fleeces as can be combed, are eagerly sought after to mix with the imported article and thereby cheapen the stock required. It is a matter of regret, that the American manufacturers of worsted goods should be obliged to go abroad for the bulk of their supplies; but this must necessarily be the case, until our farmers see their own benefit in increasing the production of the full blooded Leicester and Cotswold breeds of sheep.

The present condition of the wool and woollen interest, considering the apparent small available supplies of wool, would indicate a reasonable prospect of further advance in values, and it is evident that many of the speculative transactions which have occurred within the month, are based on this supposition. On the other hand, the approaching transfer of the crops from the West to the East will undoubtedly create a large monetary drain on the seaboard markets during the remainder of the year, with the consequent high rates of interest, which almost invariably have a depressing effect on the general mercantile community. It is not at all probable that money will command such exorbitant rates as a year ago, but it is a point to be borne in mind by wool operators, who look for their profit in a prospective future rise in prices, that there is probably no other staple which is so easily devalued in value by a financial panic.

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE,

Chappell Hill, Texas.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, President.

The twenty-first annual session of CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE opens September 1, 1873—closes June 24, 1874. Fall Term continues from September 1 to December 19, 1873. Spring Term continues from January 1 to June 24, 1874.

The Course of Study is full—embracing eleven Schools. A young lady may elect which Schools she will enter, but must pursue the regular studies of any School chosen.

A Special Diploma is granted upon finishing the Course in any School. A Full Diploma is given when the Studies of Seven Schools, including Music, are completed. The Special Diploma is a great advantage to those who wish to take partial courses.

Latin and Greek are regular Studies. WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. French and German will receive particular attention. Music, on Piano, Organ or Guitar, will be thoroughly taught in both the elementary and higher grades. History, English Classics, and Vocal Culture, will have prominence and emphasis.

The Schools of Music, Fine Arts and Modern Languages, will be superintended by Prof. C. J. KIMBLE, a native German, of scholarly attainment, of cultivated taste, and of admirable character.

The Educational and Boarding Departments are so administered as to create and maintain a home feeling, and to keep young ladies under a home influence. Religious culture, constant, earnest, and prayerful, is accepted as the only basis for the development of a true and noble womanhood.

CHARGES—TUITION:

	Fall Term.	Spring Term.
Collegiate Department.....	\$22 00	\$23 00
Intermediate ".....	18 00	27 00
Primary ".....	14 00	21 00
Beginners—Music.....	26 00	39 00
Advanced ".....	30 00	45 00
French and German (each).....	10 00	15 00
Drawing and Painting (each).....	12 00	18 00
Board (including lights and washing).....	80 00	120 00

Bills due and payable in Gold, on first day of each Term. Pupils charged from entrance to close of Term, and each Bill is due upon entrance. Accepted Drafts taken as cash. Prompt payments are a necessity, and prevent much misunderstanding, and a world of trouble. Hence, patrons are urged to bring or send money, or its equivalent, with their daughters or wards.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS CAN BE MADE IN VERY SPECIAL CASES.

The Boarding Department is limited. Those desiring to secure board in the College should make early application. Excellent private families, near the College, will receive young ladies, and care for them well and tenderly.

Boarders furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, napkin-rings, and toilet soap. These articles, as well as all clothing, should be distinctly marked with the full name.

It is a great gain to a young lady to be present at the opening of the School.

Parents are respectfully asked to consider this vitally important point.

Rev. J. MATTHEWS,

July 30 2m

Press. Board Trustees.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

On the 11th day of September our scholastic year begins, and continues forty consecutive weeks. It is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Spring session begins January 29, 1874. Students can enter at any time, though they should, if possible, begin with the session. The entire expenses for the forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, room-rent, washing, and contingent fees, need not exceed \$200. These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this Institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training. Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired.

E. E. WILEY, President.

July 16 5m

EMORY POSTOFFICE, Va.

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, ASHLAND, VIRGINIA,

Offers on very low terms, the advantages of thorough instruction, a high grade of scholarship, under the best religious influences, in a refined community, and at a location remarkable for healthfulness—just sixteen miles north of Richmond—on the R., F. & P. Railroad.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS will pay all necessary expenses per Term. Session opens on last Thursday in September. For Catalogue, address

Rev. JAMES A. DUNCAN, A. M., D. D., President.

Or Rev. ALEX. G. BROWN, Secretary. July 30 2m

MALE INSTITUTE OF SOULE UNIVERSITY,

Chappell Hill, Texas.

JOHN W. McNEELEY, A. M., Principal.

The Exercises of the next session begin

September 1, 1873.

Fine opportunities are offered to those who wish SCHOLASTIC TRAINING. Facilities will be furnished for a complete BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Capt. J. W. McNealey,

assisted by such teachers as may be needed, will seek to make such arrangements as will give the school character for

Practicalness, Thoroughness, and Finish.

Board and Tuition at the usual rates. Annual expense can be met with Two Hundred Dollars.

Bills payable in GOLD, and due the first day of each term.

Fall Term continues Four Months; the Spring Term, Six Months.

For Circulars, apply to the Principal.

THOS. SMITH,

President Board of Trustees.

CHAPPELL HILL, AUGUST 22, 1873 [sep 3 2m]

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

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, lights 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. CONNOR, D. D., Secretary, or to R. W. JONES, M. A., President. July 16 1f

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

The subscriber having leased the building known as above, designs to reorganize the school so as to add to the Primary and Intermediate Departments a Collegiate Department, embracing three classes, viz: JUNIOR, MIDDLE and SENIOR. He will apply to next Legislature for the privilege of

Conferring Degrees,

and solicits the patronage of all interested in the cause of Home Education.

Why should parents expend \$1000 per annum in sending a daughter to a distant point when half that sum will ensure as thorough an education at home, besides preventing their loss of acclimation?

A full staff of experienced teachers will be engaged, and ALL branches taught.

Address T. J. GIRARDEAU, Principal, Aug 13 3m Box No. 921.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE,

W. G. CONNOR, A. M., D. D., President.

The exercises of the next session of this Institution will be resumed on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT

with a full corps of able and experienced Professors. The boarding-house arrangements for the young ladies are ample and comfortable. For full particulars, address the President, or

W. L. PRATHER,

Aug 13 3m

Sec. Board Trustees.

ALFRED MUCKLE, FACTOR,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANT,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. July 30 1y

MARVIN COLLEGE,

WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M., President.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 1, 1873.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION:

Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M.,

Professor of Moral Science and Biblical Literature.

Mr. J. E. Bishop, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics, and Teacher of French.

Mr. E. F. Yeager A. B.,

Professor of Ancient Languages,

— Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. F. H. Linden,

Professor of Music.

— Principal of Preparatory Department.

Mrs. Anna E. Bass,

Principal of Primary Department.

*Until these chairs are filled, the work will be divided among the President and other Professors, and as the wants of the College demand, competent instructors will be employed.

Terms—Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department—First Division.....	\$10 00
" " Second Division.....	15 00
Preparatory Department.....	20 00
Collegiate Department.....	25 00
Music on Piano.....	25 00
Use of Piano.....	5 00
Music on Guitar.....	17 50
Contingent Fee.....	1 50

Board can be had, in private families, from \$12.50 to \$15 per month; and books can be purchased in Waxahachie.

Tuition is due in advance, specie, and must be paid or secured by note, the student being charged from date of admission to the close of the session. Deductions will be made, or moneys refunded, in cases of protracted sickness.

The children of ministers, who are in the pastoral work, are admitted free of charge for tuition.

Any young man preparing for the ministry will be admitted free of charge for tuition; provided, he be recommended by a quarterly conference, or by a church conference. Should he, however, decline entering the ministry, his tuition fees shall be due.

The course of study is ample and thorough, and every effort will be made to impart to the student a solid education. Special attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils.

For further information, apply to the undersigned, or to the President of the College.

JAS. E. SMITH,

Secretary.

F. P. RAY,

Pres. Board of Trustees.

Aug 3 3m

CORONAL INSTITUTE,

(Male and Female.)

San Marcos, Hays County, Texas.

The next session of this Institution will begin on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1873.

Accomplished Teachers have been employed in every department. The curriculum is extensive, and instruction will be thorough. The location is unsurpassed in beauty and healthfulness. A considerable number of pupils can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. For information, apply to

R. H. BELVIN,

Principal.

REFERENCE—The preachers of the West Texas Conference.

SAN MARCOS, Texas, Aug. 1, 1873.

Aug 20 2m

CENTENARY COLLEGE,

JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

The Fall Term of this venerable Institution (established in 1825) opens on the

First Monday in October, 1873.

It is twelve miles east of Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi river, in a healthy and refined region, and offers excellent facilities for education.

The entire cost for a session of ten months is from \$75 to \$205. For particulars, address

REV. C. G. ANDREWS,

President.

JACKSON, La., August 16, 1873.

[Aug 17 3m]

A. J. PELEER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Austin, Texas.

Refers, by permission, to Messrs. C. R. Johns & Co., Bankers, and DeCordova & Withers, Land Agents, Austin; Messrs. Hobby & Post, Galveston; and Messrs. Earle & Perkins, Wall street, and Nourse & Brooks, Beaver street, New York. Aug 27 6m

Numerous tests have proved
**N. F. BURNHAM'S
NEW TURBINE
WATER WHEEL**
To be the best ever invented.
Pamphlet Free. Address,
July 30 6m York, Pa.

JOHN A. PEEL.

HENRY REID.

PEEL & REID.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

13 and 15 Peters Street, (formerly New Levee)
And 11 and 13 Front Street,

Oct 23] NEW ORLEANS, LA. [1y

A. M. HOBBY. R. B. POST. B. M. HOBBY

HOBBY & POST, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Nov 20 6m

W. B. NORRIS.

J. C. JONES.

NORRIS & JONES,

COTTON FACTORS,

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

No. 117 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Liberal cash advances made on Cotton, Wool and other Produce, in hand or for shipment. Sep 23 1y

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS

STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED,

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

SCOTLAND

ENGLAND,

GERMANY,

and SWEDEN.

NORWAY,

Will be prepared to orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS

OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

For further particulars, apply to the Agents,

C. W. HURLEY & CO

117 Strand, Galveston.

OR

C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,

No. 5 Chapel Street, Liver' pool, England.
Jan 17 1y

T. A. GARY.

W. A. OLIPHINT.

GARY & OLIPHINT,

COTTON FACTORS!

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS

162, 164 and 166 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

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

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE" HAS WRITTEN A BOOK, in spite of Josiah's determination not to spend a cent to hire any one to read it. \$500 a month can be made selling this book. AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE! When we bought out Mark Twain's book we promised you a harvest; we now promise you another, and wise agents will secure territory, which we will now arrange for. For circulars, address CONTINENTAL BIBLE AND PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. Aug 15 1y

JOHN WOLSTON. C. G. WELLS. CHAS. VIDOR.

WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR,

COTTON FACTORS

And

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

League Building, 73 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton Wool, etc., in hand or Bill Lading therefor. Aug 7 1y

WM. HENDLEY.

N. N. JOHN.

J. L. SLEIGHT.

J. J. HENDLEY.

N. H. SEARS.

WM. HENDLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COTTON & WOOL FACTORS:

HENDLEY BUILDINGS,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston. Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates. Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay June 24 1f

FOR SALE—

A PROOF PRESS.

Will sell cheap for cash. Address,

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXI—No. 20.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1060.]

REGRET.

Thrust in my hand, one summer day,
A bunch of crimson poppies lay,
Withered and warm from a little hand
That had gathered their bloom at Love's command.

On other things and thoughts intent,
My absent gaze upon them bent;
Idly I turned them o'er and o'er,
Then dropped their bloom upon the floor;
But now I weep for that summer day,
And the withered poppies I threw away.

Once on my ear a child's voice fell,
Its loving tones I knew full well.
And yet how strange—unheeded oft
The words I heard, so sweet and soft,
Unfelt the little hands that pressed
Around my neck, upon my breast.
Now years have passed, and borne away
The words and looks of that dear day;
My empty arms I stretch in vain,
But the child will ne'er come back again.

Oh, words and tones of by-gone years!
How could ye fall on careless ears?
Why unresponsive were ye met,
Sweet, loving deeds? Oh, vain regret!
Tears cannot bring my flowers again,
Nor words of love unheeded then;
Only a look of sad surprise,
And disappointed, childish eyes.

So God's best gifts to us, each day
Dropped from his hand on Life's rough way,
Often we pass unnoticed by;
They, like the flowers, unheeded lie,
And looking back in after years,
With aching eyes, through streaming tears,
We stretch our longing arms in vain;
The treasures lost ne'er come again.

—Christian Union.

Our Material Resources.

Comanche County.

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We stand in great need of a new county made out of Comanche, Erath and Hamilton, which will impart new life to the citizens and promote a spirit of improvement which is greatly needed in all new countries. On the west we have the Leon river, which is often impassable from high water, or so as to prevent wagons and teams from crossing, and if we had a new county we would not be shut out from our county seat so often by high water.

WM. M. TAYLOR.

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every portion of the State continue to bring the welcome news of a "lot of immigrants just arrived," or "Missourians coming in by the wholesale."

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KELLY'S FOUNDRY.—This large establishment, situated near Jefferson, Marion county, Texas, gives employment to about two hundred hands. The rich ore, which forms the substratum of that region lying between the Cypress Bayous, Large and Black, in Cass, Marion and Titus counties, in many places cropping out and scattered over the surface, is converted into pig iron at the furnace, six miles from the city of Jefferson, and at the extensive foundry and shops two miles nearer the city, an immense number of plows, kettles, pots and hollow ware, generally, together with some of the finest variety of stoves, both heating and cooking, are manufactured out of pure Texas iron of the finest character. In this locality there is ample supply of ore to make iron for all the railroads now at work, or to be built in future, in this great Empire State. Mr. Kelly, we learn, has the contract for casting all the car wheels needed on the Texas Pacific railroad, whose mammoth shops are being erected at Marshall, sixteen miles from Jefferson. Let capital develop this vast "hidden treasure," and there will not long exist a necessity for shipping iron from Europe or the Northwest for our railroad interests.—*Texas Commonwealth.*

FURTHER ABOUT THE SILVER MINE.—Mr. Mathis has left on our table a specimen of the blue quartz, which he collected in the mountains about six miles from this place. Mr. M. is a practical miner, and visited the mountains here for the purpose of examining the evidences of mineral. The place where he found the specimen we have was a tunnel in the solid rock, and about one hundred feet deep and one hundred yards long. He found several places which had been worked on the mountains very extensively, but says the work has been done many years ago. He gave it as his opinion that the ore, judging from the specimens of quartz, if found, was in the pockets in the rock, and in its pure state. We trust this matter will be thoroughly investigated, and if we have a valuable mineral in this county, let us know it.—*Comanche County Chief.*

GRASSES FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Specimens of *Bromus unioloides*, Willd, which is the *Bromus Schraderi*, Kunth., (a truly American, and not, as has been stated, an Australian grass,) are frequently sent in from Texas, and generally with very encouraging statements of its value as a grass suitable for that section of country. Recently Mr. Louis Lehmann, of

Brenham, Texas, has sent specimens of "a native winter grass, which springs up in November or sooner, as the rains set in; it grows all winter, and it is fit to cut for hay by the first of April. Cattle and horses eat it very greedily." Mr. Lehmann thinks it will be a great acquisition. It appears to be the *Phalaris Americana*, Ell., much resembling the *Phalaris arundinacea*, L., or Reed Banary grass, which species is smaller and softer, intermediate between the Northern species and common Canary grass which produces the Canary bird seed. It is well worthy of experimental trial by the farmers of Texas and the Southern States.

Marketing Fruit.

A late discussion on this subject, at a meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society, as reported in the *Prairie Farmer*, afforded some vigorous statements relative to the loss by slipshod management. After recommendations by some that canning establishments be erected for disposing of the great quantities of surplus fruit which could not be sold, Dr. Hull, who is well known for the excellence of his crops through good culture, and who always obtains high prices, remarked:

"I have figured on canning peaches carefully, and am convinced that at present prices you cannot buy peaches at a dollar a bushel and can them with any profit. Now I have a better plan to propose than canning peaches, or drying peaches, and that is, don't raise any more poor fruit, to get rid of which you all have to go to the expense of putting up canning or drying establishments. If you can't raise peaches which will be worth more than a dollar a bushel, then chop your trees down and put in the ground something that you can make pay you. Unless you mean to take enough pains to raise the best peaches, and only the best peaches (large, high-colored, without worms), then the most scientific course left for you is to grub the trees up. I call those second-grade fruit men who only saw their peach trees back, contented to go on in the old slipshod, hap-hazard way, raising peaches every year at a loss. Make up your minds to raise the finest fruit, or else go out of the business altogether. Don't flood the market any longer with worthless fruit, which will not pay the cost of handling, and break down the price of good fruit. Some of our fruit-growers don't even have enough good peaches to line all the cracks of the boxes."

Cotton and Labor at the South.

The large cotton crop produced last year and the increased acreage planted in cotton this year, give no adequate measure of the capacity of the South for the production of that staple. The area of lands now under cultivation is hardly more than 80 or 85 per cent. of the area cultivated in 1860; and even in that year of prosperous planting there was much land lying waste and unoccupied which might have been productively cultivated in cotton. And when it is further considered that the Southern plantations never reached the yield which they could be made to reach under a more liberal use of fertilizers and a more thrifty system of labor than that which prevails, it would perhaps be safe to place the capacity of the

American cotton belt at nearer 8,000,000 than 4,000,000 of bales.

But the crop this year will represent the full capacity of the available agricultural labor of the South. The increase in the crop of 1872 over that of the previous year was due to the fact that the mass of negroes then found themselves reduced to the alternative of working in the cotton field or starving. This year the number of negroes in the corn field is larger than it has been since the war, and in view of the inclination of the negro to seek other occupations, it is perhaps fully as large as it ever will be in the future. The tendency of the negro race in the South is to decline; the generation now growing up promises to prove far less efficient than the one now at work, and it becomes a question, not whether the cotton crop can be increased, but whether it can be maintained at the present figure. It has generally been supposed that the entire negro population of the country was destined to be gathered in the cotton fields, but the indications are that this expectation will never be verified. The negroes who leave Virginia go North and West as well as South, and it is probable that only a minority of those who go South engage in agricultural labor. Railroad building employs many of them, and railroad building in the South and Southwest will continue to employ fully as many laborers for the next ten years as it now employs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Wool.

To Texas sheep-raisers the following, from Walter Brown & Son's wool circular for September, will be of interest:

For combing and delaine grades there has been an active demand, with steadily improving values. The manufacture of these wools is rapidly increasing in this country, and such of our domestic fleeces as can be combed, are eagerly sought after to mix with the imported article and thereby cheapen the stock required. It is a matter of regret, that the American manufacturers of worsted goods should be obliged to go abroad for the bulk of their supplies; but this must necessarily be the case, until our farmers see their own benefit in increasing the production of the full blooded Leicester and Cotswold breeds of sheep.

The present condition of the wool and woolen interest, considering the apparent small available supplies of wool, would indicate a reasonable prospect of further advance in values, and it is evident that many of the speculative transactions which have occurred within the month, are based on this supposition. On the other hand, the approaching transfer of the crops from the West to the East will undoubtedly create a large monetary drain on the seaboard markets during the remainder of the year, with the consequent high rates of interest, which almost invariably have a depressing effect on the general mercantile community. It is not at all probable that money will command such exorbitant rates as a year ago, but it is a point to be borne in mind by wool operators, who look for their profit in a prospective future rise in prices, that there is probably no other staple which is so easily depreciated in value by a financial stringency.

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE, Chappell Hill, Texas.

Rev. E. D. PITTS, President.

The twenty-first annual session of CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE opens September 1, 1873—closes June 24, 1874. Fall Term continues from September 1 to December 19, 1873. Spring Term continues from January 1 to June 24, 1874.

The Course of Study is full—embracing eleven Schools. A young lady may elect which Schools she will enter, but must pursue the regular studies of any School chosen.

A Special Diploma is granted upon finishing the Course in any School. A Full Diploma is given when the Studies of Seven Schools, including Music, are completed. The Special Diploma is a great advantage to those who wish to take partial courses.

Latin and Greek are regular Studies, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. French and German will receive particular attention. Music, on Piano, Organ or Guitar, will be thoroughly taught in both the elementary and higher grades. History, English Classics, and Vocal Culture, will have prominence and emphasis.

The Schools of Music, Fine Arts and Modern Languages, will be superintended by Prof. C. J. KIMBLE, a native German, of scholarly attainment, of cultivated taste, and of admirable character.

The Educational and Boarding Departments are so administered as to create and maintain a home feeling, and to keep young ladies under a home influence. Religious culture, constant, earnest, and prayerful, is accepted as the only basis for the development of a true and noble womanhood.

CHARGES—TUITION:

	Fall Term.	Spring Term.
Collegiate Department.....	\$22 00	\$23 00
Intermediate ".....	18 00	27 00
Primary ".....	14 00	21 00
Beginners—Music ".....	26 00	29 00
Advanced ".....	30 00	45 00
French and German (each).....	10 00	15 00
Drawing and Painting (each).....	12 00	18 00
Board (including lights and washing).....	80 00	120 00

Bills due and payable in Gold, on first day of each Term. Pupils charged from entrance to close of Term, and each Bill is due upon entrance. Accepted Drafts taken as cash. Prompt payments are a necessity, and prevent much misunderstanding, and a world of trouble. Hence, patrons are urged to bring or send money, or its equivalent, with their daughters or wards.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS CAN BE MADE IN VERY SPECIAL CASES.

The Boarding Department is limited. Those desiring to secure board in the College should make early application. Excellent private families, near the College, will receive young ladies, and care for them well and tenderly.

Boarders furnish their own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, napkins, napkin-rings, and toilet soap. These articles, as well as all clothing, should be distinctly marked with the full name.

It is a great gain to a young lady to be present at the opening of the School.

Parents are respectfully asked to consider this vitally important point.

Rev. J. MATTHEWS,
July 30 2m Press. Board Trustees.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, VA.

On the 11th day of September our scholastic year begins, and continues forty consecutive weeks. It is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each. The Spring session begins January 29, 1874. Students can enter at any time, though they should, if possible, begin with the session. The entire expenses for the forty weeks, including board, tuition, fuel, room-rent, washing, and contingent fees, need not exceed \$250. These rates, so remarkably low, considering the superior advantages here offered, must commend this Institution to the favor of those seeking thorough collegiate training. Before selecting your school, consult any of those knowing the College, especially our Alumni and old students, prominent men in the M. E. Church, South, the Professors of the University of Virginia, who have authorized this reference; or, send directly to the undersigned for a Catalogue, or for any information desired.

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

RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE, ASHLAND, VIRGINIA,

Offers on very low terms, the advantages of thorough instruction, a high grade of scholarship, under the best religious influences, in a refined community, and at a location remarkable for healthfulness—just sixteen miles north of Richmond—on the R. F. & P. Railroad.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS will pay all necessary expenses per Term. Session opens on last Thursday in September. For Catalogue, address

Rev. JAMES A. DUNCAN, A. M., D. D., President.
Or Rev. ALEX. G. BROWN, Secretary.
July 30 2m

MALE INSTITUTE OF SOULE UNIVERSITY, Chappell Hill, Texas.

JOHN W. McNEELEY, A. M., Principal.

The Exercises of the next session begin

September 1, 1873.

Fine opportunities are offered to those who wish SCHOLASTIC TRAINING. Facilities will be furnished for a complete BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Capt. J. W. McNealey,

assisted by such teachers as may be needed, will seek to make such arrangements as will give the school character for

Practicalness, Thoroughness, and Finish.

Board and Tuition at the usual rates. Annual expense can be met with Two Hundred Dollars.

Bills payable in GOLD, and due the first day of each term.

Fall Term continues Four Months; the Spring Term, Six Months.

For Circulars, apply to the Principal.

THOS. SMITH,

President Board of Trustees.

CHAPPELL HILL, AUGUST 22, 1873 [sep 3 2m]

MARTHA WASHINGTON COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

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, lights 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 16 1f

GALVESTON FEMALE SEMINARY.

The subscriber having leased the building known as above, designs to reorganize the school so as to add to the Primary and Intermediate Departments a Collegiate Department, embracing three classes, viz: JUNIOR, MIDDLE and SENIOR. He will apply to next Legislature for the privilege of

Conferring Degrees,

and solicits the patronage of all interested in the cause of Home Education.

Why should parents expend \$1000 per annum in sending a daughter to a distant point when half that sum will ensure as thorough an education at home, besides preventing their loss of acclimation?

A full staff of experienced teachers will be engaged, and ALL branches taught.

Address T. J. GIRARDEAU, Principal,
aug 13 3m Box No. 921.

WACO FEMALE COLLEGE,

W. G. CONNOR, A. M., D. D., President.

The exercises of the next session of this Institution will be resumed on the

FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT

with a full corps of able and experienced Professors. The boarding-house arrangements for the young ladies are ample and comfortable. For full particulars, address the President, or

W. L. PRATHER,

aug 13 3m Sec. Board Trustees.

ALFRED MUCKLE, FACTOR.

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding
MERCHANT,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor.
July 30 1y

MARVIN COLLEGE, WAXAHACHIE, TEXAS.

Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M., President.

The next session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 1, 1873.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION:

Rev. J. M. Pugh, A. M.,

Professor of Moral Science and Biblical Literature.

Mr. J. E. Bishop, A. M.,

Professor of Mathematics, and Teacher of French.

Mr. E. F. Yeager A. B.,

Professor of Ancient Languages,

— Professor of Natural Science.

Mr. F. H. Linden,

Professor of Music.

— Principal of Preparatory Department.

Mrs. Anna E. Bass,

Principal of Primary Department.

*Until these chairs are filled, the work will be divided among the President and other Professors, and as the wants of the College demand, competent instructors will be employed.

Terms—Per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department—First Division.... \$10 00

" " Second Division..... 15 00

Preparatory Department..... 20 00

Collegiate Department..... 25 00

Music on Piano..... 25 00

Use of Piano..... 5 00

Music on Guitar..... 17 00

Contingent Fee..... 1 50

Board can be had, in private families, from \$12.50 to \$15 per month; and books can be purchased in Waxahachie.

Tuition is due in advance, specie, and must be paid or secured by note, the student being charged from date of admission to the close of the session. Deductions will be made, or moneys refunded, in cases of protracted sickness.

The children of ministers, who are in the pastoral work, are admitted free of charge for tuition.

Any young man preparing for the ministry will be admitted free of charge for tuition; provided, he be recommended by a quarterly conference, or by a church conference. Should he, however, decline entering the ministry, his tuition fees shall be due.

The course of study is ample and thorough, and every effort will be made to impart to the student a solid education. Special attention will be paid to the manners and morals of the pupils.

For further information, apply to the undersigned, or to the President of the College.

JAS. E. SMITH, F. P. RAY,

Secretary. Pres. Board of Trustees.

aug 3 3m

CORONAL INSTITUTE,

(Male and Female,)

San Marcos, Hays County, Texas.

The next session of this Institution will begin on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1873.

Accomplished Teachers have been employed in every department. The curriculum is extensive, and instruction will be thorough. The location is unsurpassed in beauty and healthfulness. A considerable number of pupils can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. For information, apply to

R. H. BELVIN,

Principal.

REFERENCE:—The preachers of the West Texas Conference.

SAN MARCOS, Texas, Aug. 1, 1873.

aug 20 2m

CENTENARY COLLEGE, JACKSON, LOUISIANA.

The Fall Term of this venerable Institution (established in 1825) opens on the

First Monday in October, 1873.

It is twelve miles east of Bayou Sara, on the Mississippi river, in a healthy and refined region, and offers excellent facilities for education.

The entire cost for a session of ten months is from \$195 to \$265. For particulars, address

REV. C. G. ANDREWS,

President.

JACKSON, La., August 16, 1873. [aug 17 3m]

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

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

Numerous tests have proved
N. F. BURNHAM'S
NEW TURBINE
WATER WHEEL.
To be the best ever invented.
Pamphlet Free. Address,
uly 30 6m York, Pa.

JOHN A. PEEL. HENRY REID.

PEEL & REID. WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

13 and 15 Peters Street, (formerly New Levee)

And 11 and 13 Front Street,

oct 23] NEW ORLEANS, LA. 1y

A. M. HOBBY. R. B. POST. B. M. HOBBY

HOBBY & POST, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

179 Strand, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

nov 20 6m

W. B. NORRIS. J. C. JONES.

NORRIS & JONES, COTTON FACTORS, Shipping and Commission Merchants,

No. 117 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Liberal cash advances made on Cotton, Wool and other Produce, in hand or for shipment.

aug 23 1y

LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

LIMITED.

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

SCOTLAND

ENGLAND,

GERMANY,

and SWEDEN. NORWAY,

Will be prepared to orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS

OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

For further particulars, apply to the Agents,

C. W. HURLEY & CO

117 Strand, Galveston.

OR

C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,

No. 5 Chapel Street, Liver pool, England.

jan 17 1y

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

GARY & OLIPHINT,

COTTON FACTORS!

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS

162, 164 and 166 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Advances made on consignments. Bagging and Ties furnished at lowest rates.

may 17 2 ly

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE" HAS

WROTE A BOOK, in spite of Josiah's determination not to spend a cent to hire any one to read it. \$500 a month can be made selling this book. AGENTS, TAKE NOTICE! When we bought out Mark Twain's book we promised you a harvest: we now promise you another, and will now agents will secure territory, which we will now arrange for. For circulars, address CONTINENTAL BIBLE AND PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. aug 13 1y

JOHN WOLSTON. C. G. WELLS. CHAS. VIDOR.

WOLSTON, WELLS & VIDOR,

COTTON FACTORS

And

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

League Building, 73 Strand,

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging and Ties advanced to our patrons at current rates, free of commission. Liberal advances made on consignments of Cotton Wool, etc., in hand or Bill Lading therefor.

aug 7 1y

WM. HENDLEY. N. N. JOHN. J. L. SLEIGHT.

J. J. HENDLEY. M. H. SEARS.

WM. HENDLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

COTTON & WOOL FACTORS:

HENDLEY BUILDINGS,

STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on consignments for sale in this market, or shipment to our friends in Liverpool, New York or Boston.

Prompt attention given to all collections sent us, and remittances made in sight exchange at current rates.

Goods consigned to our care will be sent forward without delay

june 24 1y

FOR SALE—

A PROOF PRESS.

Will sell cheap for cash. Address,

ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XXI—No. 20.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1060.]

REGRET.

Thrust in my hand, one summer day,
A bunch of crimson poppies lay.
Withered and warm from a little hand
That had gathered their bloom at Love's command.

On other things and thoughts intent,
My absent gaze upon them bent;
Idly I turned them o'er and o'er,
Then dropped their bloom upon the floor;
But now I weep for that summer day,
And the withered poppies I threw away.

Once on my ear a child's voice fell,
Its loving tones I knew full well.
And yet how strange—unheeded oft
The words I heard, so sweet and soft,
Unfelt the little hands that pressed
Around my neck, upon my breast.
Now years have passed, and borne away
The words and looks of that dear day;
My empty arms I stretch in vain,
But the child will ne'er come back again.

Oh, words and tones of by-gone years:
How could ye fall on careless ears?
Why unresponsive were ye met,
Sweet, loving deeds? Oh, vain regret!
Tears cannot bring my flowers again,
Nor words of love unheeded then;
Only a look of sad surprise,
And disappointed, childish eyes.

So God's best gifts to us, each day
Dropped from his hand on Life's rough way,
Often we pass unnoticed by;
They, like the flowers, unheeded lie,
And looking back in after years,
With aching eyes, through streaming tears,
We stretch our longing arms in vain;
The treasures lost ne'er come again.

—Christian Union.

Our Material Resources.

Comanche County.

MR. EDITOR.—As you have often called for reports, and but few having responded from this section, I have concluded to drop you a few lines.

We have had a great deal of rain, and corn and cotton look finely, (that is, where they have been properly worked) and the promise is good. Hogs look finely, and pork will be plentiful this fall. So you see we do not intend to starve in this region, nor do we intend that those who may come among us seeking homes shall suffer.

We have the most desirable portion of Texas I have seen. Good health, good land, timber, water and society. Churches near at hand, and you can have your choice—Methodist or Baptist. Schools are not so numerous as one could wish, but as our country is filling up fast we will have in a short time at least enough to supply our wants.

We stand in great need of a new county made out of Comanche, Erath and Hamilton, which will impart new life to the citizens and promote a spirit of improvement which is greatly needed in all new countries. On the west we have the Leon river, which is often impassable from high water, or so as to prevent wagons and teams from crossing, and if we had a new county we would not be shut out from our county seat so often by high water.

WM. M. TAYLOR.

IMMIGRATION.—Texas is now almost universally regarded as the objective point by those who leave other States in search of homes. The efforts on the part of the Texas press and newspaper reporters from other States to give truthful and well written accounts of the inducements offered by our State, have induced a flow of immigration which is rapidly filling up our country with a good, honest, working class of people. Our exchanges from

every portion of the State continue to bring the welcome news of a "lot of immigrants just arrived," or "Missourians coming in by the wholesale."

Inexhaustible mines of wealth lie hidden beneath the boundless uncultivated soil of Texas. Our seasons are satisfactory, our soil unsurpassed for its richness, and all that is needful are the courage and muscle, and the land of the "Lone Star" will "blossom as the rose." We want Texas populated with a progressive people, not progressive politicians, but those who are capable and willing to encourage, by material aid, a more rapid development of the resources of the country. *San Marcos Times.*

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Marketing Fruit.

A late discussion on this subject, at a meeting of the Alton Horticultural Society, as reported in the *Prairie Farmer*, afforded some vigorous statements relative to the loss by slipshod management. After recommendations by some that canning establishments be erected for disposing of the great quantities of surplus fruit which could not be sold, Dr. Hull, who is well known for the excellence of his crops through good culture, and who always obtains high prices, remarked:

"I have figured on canning peaches carefully, and am convinced that at present prices you cannot buy peaches at a dollar a bushel and can them with any profit. Now I have a better plan to propose than canning peaches, or drying peaches, and that is, don't raise any more poor fruit, to get rid of which you all have to go to the expense of putting up canning or drying establishments. If you can't raise peaches which will be worth more than a dollar a bushel, then chop your trees down and put in the ground something that you can make pay you. Unless you mean to take enough pains to raise the best peaches, and only the best peaches (large, high-colored, without worms), then the most scientific course left for you is to grub the trees up. I call those second-grade fruit men who only saw their peach trees back, contented to go on in the old slipshod, hap-hazard way, raising peaches every year at a loss. Make up your minds to raise the finest fruit, or else go out of the business altogether. Don't flood the market any longer with worthless fruit, which will not pay the cost of handling, and break down the price of good fruit. Some of our fruit-growers don't even have enough good peaches to line all the cracks of the boxes."

Cotton and Labor at the South.

The large cotton crop produced last year and the increased acreage planted in cotton this year, give no adequate measure of the capacity of the South for the production of that staple. The area of lands now under cultivation is hardly more than 80 or 85 per cent. of the area cultivated in 1860; and even in that year of prosperous planting there was much land lying waste and unoccupied which might have been productively cultivated in cotton. And when it is further considered that the Southern plantations never reached the yield which they could be made to reach under a more liberal use of fertilizers and a more thrifty system of labor than that which prevails, it would perhaps be safe to place the capacity of the

American cotton belt at nearer 8,000,000 than 4,000,000 of bales.

But the crop this year will represent the full capacity of the available agricultural labor of the South. The increase in the crop of 1872 over that of the previous year was due to the fact that the mass of negroes then found themselves reduced to the alternative of working in the cotton field or starving. This year the number of negroes in the corn field is larger than it has been since the war, and in view of the inclination of the negro to seek other occupations, it is perhaps fully as large as it ever will be in the future. The tendency of the negro race in the South is to decline; the generation now growing up promises to prove far less efficient than the one now at work, and it becomes a question, not whether the cotton crop can be increased, but whether it can be maintained at the present figure. It has generally been supposed that the entire negro population of the country was destined to be gathered in the cotton fields, but the indications are that this expectation will never be verified. The negroes who leave Virginia go North and West as well as South, and it is probable that only a minority of those who go South engage in agricultural labor. Railroad building employs many of them, and railroad building in the South and Southwest will continue to employ fully as many laborers for the next ten years as it now employs.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Wool.

To Texas sheep-raisers the following, from Walter Brown & Son's wool circular for September, will be of interest:

For combing and delaine grades there has been an active demand, with steadily improving values. The manufacture of these wools is rapidly increasing in this country, and such of our domestic fleeces as can be combed, are eagerly sought after to mix with the imported article and thereby cheapen the stock required. It is a matter of regret, that the American manufacturers of worsted goods should be obliged to go abroad for the bulk of their supplies; but this must necessarily be the case, until our farmers see their own benefit in increasing the production of the full blooded Leicester and Cotswold breeds of sheep.

The present condition of the wool and woolen interest, considering the apparent small available supplies of wool, would indicate a reasonable prospect of further advance in values, and it is evident that many of the speculative transactions which have occurred within the month, are based on this supposition. On the other hand, the approaching transfer of the crops from the West to the East will undoubtedly create a large monetary drain on the seaboard markets during the remainder of the year, with the consequent high rates of interest, which almost invariably have a depressing effect on the general mercantile community. It is not at all probable that money will command such exorbitant rates as a year ago, but it is a point to be borne in mind by wool operators, who look for their profit in a prospective future rise in prices, that there is probably no other staple which is so easily depreciated in value by a financial stringency.

Our Outlook.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—We find the following in the *Nashville Advocate* of the 20th inst.:

The work of excavating for the University was begun on Monday afternoon, Sept. 15th. The contract having been awarded to John Kilgoin, he was ready with his sureties, and it was signed. The contractor's carts, shovels, picks, and spades were ready also, and as the terms bind him to complete the job within a specified time, he was for beginning at once. There was no time to arrange a programme or to gather a crowd; so Bishop McTyeire went out and broke ground for the workmen, who stood by with heads reverently uncovered during the simple ceremony. The *Banner* reporter got the wind of something going to happen, and was on hand. He says:

After the outlines of the building had been measured by the architect, the small company were invited to the center of the central corridor, that is, what will be the central corridor, and an old-fashioned shovel having been secured, Bishop McTyeire advanced to the spot and did honor to the proposed University by breaking the first ground. Before doing this, however, he quoted in Latin the following verse from the 127th Psalm: "*Nisi Dominus edificaverit domum, in vanum laboraverunt qui edificaverunt eam.*" "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." The view of the city from this portion of the University-grounds is really grand and magnificent, and was greatly admired by those present. That the workmen might not be delayed in the commencement of their work, not many persons were invited to witness the "shoveling of the first dirt," as the notice was only given yesterday that the excavators were ready to commence operations.

According to the contract, Mr. Kilgoin is bound by security to have the excavation completed by the first of November, which will be dispatching this portion of the work with rapidity, as there are about 4,000 yards of dirt to be dug up and hauled away. He proposes to have about thirty or forty employees at work, and is confident of fulfilling his contract. The building will be 350 feet from West End Avenue, and 240 feet from Elliston street.

Contracts have been awarded, but not yet closed, for the cut-stone work and for the window and door-frames. The contract for building the foundation-walls has not yet been awarded. Specimens from different quarries have been examined, and the contract will be given in the next few days.

—The *Pacific Methodist*, of August 29th, says: "Last Saturday we had the pleasure of greeting Bishop Doggett on his arrival into California. He was accompanied by two preachers—the Rev. R. Pratt, an English Wesleyan, transferred from the North Mississippi Conference, and the Rev. F. W. D. Mays, transferred from the Holston Conference. The Bishop and Brother Mays were in fine health and spirits. Brother Pratt was slightly indisposed. On Sunday Bishop Doggett preached in Grace church, Stockton. His sermon was listened to with profound attention. It was full of fresh and vigorous thought; a treat that his hearers appreciated and improved. On Tuesday he and Brother Mays left Stockton on their way to the Columbia Conference, which convenes at Brownsville on the 3d of September. Brother Pratt will remain in this conference for the present, if not permanently. The Bishop informs us that he had thirty responses to the call for volunteers some time since. If he had been supplied with money to pay the expenses of the volunteers, there would have been no difficulty in giving us all the help we need."

COLORED M. E. CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

—The *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, of Sept. 10th, says: "Bishop Miles, of the Colored M. E. Church in the United States, requests attention to the following notice: 'The place for holding the Missouri-Kansas Conference having been changed from New Madrid, Mo., to Parksville, Mo., the conference will meet on the 15th of Oct. 1873. The white ministers of the M. E. Church, South, will please give notice to the colored ministers, and all who wish to become identified with us will meet at the above named place at the time appointed.'"

—The *Nashville Advocate* says: "We call special attention to the earnest and stirring appeal of Bishop Miles in this paper. He asks aid in establishing a school in Kentucky for the training of colored ministers. Let him have it. This is a capital movement. Our colored brethren must have a school for their prophets, and we must aid them in getting it. We do sincerely hope they will succeed, and that right early."

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Methodism seems to thrive in Long Island. The *New York Advocate* says that not less than ten church edifices have been erected there in the last eighteen months.

—The *Central Christian Advocate*, in discussing the figures of Mr. Goss with regard to the decline of Methodism in New York, says this:

The Methodist Church is not doing its duty to the poor in New York city. We have a less number of church edifices, but they have greatly increased in value. We want nothing else to convince us that there is something wrong. And the wrong is that as a church we are not prosecuting our work among the industrial classes. This has always been the stronghold of Methodism.

—Camp-meetings and their results are the subject of some solicitude with the *Northern Christian Advocate*. It regrets that revivals commenced at these meetings are apt to be no longer-lived than the meetings themselves, and fears that the fervent zeal there excited dies away with the renewal of the ordinary services in the churches. There is but one conclusion from this, and the *Advocate* properly dwells upon it, that the religious warmth diffused by the camp-meeting should be carefully husbanded by all who have felt it, especially by the preachers, as they return to their stations, and go on their circuits, and that it should pervade the immediately succeeding Sabbath services, and increase in intensity with the lapse of days and months.

—With the new year at Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist,) instruction will be given in the Arabic and Syriac languages, while German, Spanish and Italian will be taught, in order to meet the demands of students preparing to enter the new mission fields of the church. A series of lectures by eight representative men, both of their own and other communions, will be commenced early in the term, and will be continued until the close.

EPISCOPAL.

—The following is an extract from the answer of the Bishop of Exeter, written from Exeter Palace, in answer to a Memorial expressing the hope that a passage in his recent charge was not designed to encourage the constitution of the ministry upon any other basis than that of Apostolical Succession. The language of the Bishop does not encourage the hope of the Memorialists. He says:

In reply to that Memorial, I have to observe that there can be no doubt that the Church of England has included

ded and has deliberately intended to include within her limits both those who hold and those who do not hold the doctrine of the Apostolical Succession. She has accordingly most carefully provided that all her ministers shall have that succession as a matter of fact. She has omitted from her Articles all mention of that succession as a matter of doctrine.

The Memorialists may feel quite assured that whatever power and whatever authority can be conferred by Apostolical Succession, those powers and that authority are possessed by the ministers of the Church of England. The church does not authorize me, and I can not believe that the Memorialists would desire me to say anything that would cast a slur on those who, not holding the doctrine in question, are members of the same church with themselves.

—The almost-forgotten Cheney case in Chicago is proving something of an ecclesiastical whirlpool, so far as it has dragged in another rector and another bishop. The Rev. Mr. Tucker, who went to that city from Brooklyn to be Rev. Mr. Cheney's assistant, finds Bishop Whitehouse still there to inhibit him also from discharging any ministerial functions in Mr. Cheney's church. Disregarding this, he is next taken in hand by his former Bishop, Dr. Littlejohn, of Long Island, to be tried for disobedience. But these summons are likewise unanswered, and rector Tucker goes on preaching, whereupon he is deposed from the ministry. Even this does not discompose him, and that he is little frightened by the two august bishops with the canons of the church behind them, is very evident from his own defense. God called him to Chicago, he says, and such being the case, it would be an ungodly act for him to cease his labors; furthermore, as it would be ungodly for him to stop, to admonish him to stop must be an ungodly admonitory act, and therefore he is right in disobeying both bishops. This certainly is logical if not canonical.

—Dr. Littledale, of England, estimates that out of the 20,000 clergy of the English Church 10,000 belong to the various altitudes of the High Church party, 5000 to the Low Church, 3000 to what he calls the colorless or nondescript, and 2000 to the Broad Church party.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

—The U. P. Presbytery of Cleveland has voted to recommend the envelope system as the best method of raising church funds, as they find that the subscription system tends to destroy the personal responsibility, and pew renting disturbs the peace and harmony of congregations.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Board of Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church have decided to begin their work of establishing missions in South America and the West Indies.

BAPTIST.

—Dr. Boyce tells the editor of the *Western Recorder* that a Baptist brother in Ohio, has inserted a clause in his will, donating \$50,000 to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Also that a brother in New Jersey has made similar provision for leaving the seminary from \$60,000 to \$70,000.

—Eatey & Co. have given \$5000 to the colored school at Raleigh, N. C.; purchased a church in West Brattleboro, of the Universalists for a mission interest of the Baptist church in Brattleboro; also purchased two Baptist parsonages, and gave several thousand dollars to endow a Baptist academy for Vermont.

OLD CATHOLIC.

—A letter from Rotterdam, dated on Monday afternoon, August 11th, furnishes the *Guardian* with the following interesting particulars of Dr. Reinkens' consecration:

Dr. Reinkens has been consecrated first Bishop of the Old Catholic body in Germany, and thereby the church has founded itself. He was consecrated, together with the Bishop of Haarlem, by the Bishop of Deventer, assisted by two dignitaries of the Dutch Church, the Vicars-General of Haarlem and Utrecht. The ceremony was minutely observed according to the Roman form, with the exception that the Pope and Roman See were conspicuous by their absence from the ritual. There was naturally no oath of obedience to the Pope, no acknowledgment of the supremacy to the chair of St. Peter, and no transmission of the Pallium from Rome; otherwise, the form and ceremony was strictly carried out. The new bishops were anointed, the staff, ring, mitre, gloves, etc., were all presented, and the offering to the consecrator made. One more notable exception was that there was no use of holy water.

The church was crowded in every corner. About forty delegates from Old Catholic bodies in Germany were present, in the place of honor; among them Professors Knoodt, Langen, Reusch of Bonn, Herrn, Wullfing, Hasenclever, Rottels, etc. The bishop elect was supported by Knoodt and Reusch at the altar with two chaplains. About twenty priests were vested at the consecration. The service was prefaced by the reading of the vote, in Dutch, of the pastors of the Haarlem diocese, and in German, of the delegates of the Old Catholic congregations. After the consecration, the Bishop of Deventer delivered a long charge in Dutch to the newly consecrated prelates, to the clergy, and to the people. The whole service ended, the deputation from Germany assembled in the episcopal house, a protocol of the proceedings was drawn up and signed, and an address was presented to the Bishop of Deventer.

—Father Hyacinthe has got along so far as to deny the corporal presence of Christ in the Sacrament. In one of his recent sermons at Geneva, he affirmed, in explicit language, that the true Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist had been grossly corrupted and materialized, citing even later Catholic theologians to show that no material or physical change whatever was wrought by the act of consecration in the holy elements. They were spiritually converted into the body and blood of Christ, through which, as instruments or means, the souls of the faithful communicants were fed with spiritual food in the partaking of that Sacrament.

CATHOLIC.

—The *New York Times* says there are thirty Catholic parochial schools in Brooklyn, with an attendance of over sixteen hundred pupils, and that the clergy are clamoring for more schools and more pupils, their object being to break down the public school system.

—The religious corporations in Italy refuse to fill up the forms sent to them by which inquiries about their members and their property are made. They are firmly resolved to yield only to force, and have only given verbal declarations under protest.

—In Konigsberg one of the members of the Old Catholic congregation died recently, and the remains were brought to the Catholic cemetery for interment. The provost, however, interposed and ordered the gates of the graveyard to be closed. The police, appealed to by the widow, declined to interfere. The body was at last buried by order of the Board of Health in the most convenient place that could be found.

Correspondence.

To the Preachers of the Weatherford District.

DEAR BRETHREN—By resolution of the district conference, I was to appoint an agent for the Weatherford District High School. I am informed that the agent appointed has abandoned the field.

Now we must raise the money to pay for the completion of that building.

I hope each preacher in charge of work will, in connection with his present duties, act as agent in his own territory, and solicit subscriptions in money, land, stock, etc. When the money is not paid at once, take notes payable at times to suit the subscriber, and payable to the treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

Let us call upon each church to pay at least one dollar per member. The first of July there were two thousand members and the recent revivals have added largely to that number—quite a respectable sum. Take these small subscriptions in a little pocket memorandum book, noting the time of payment, and giving credit to those who pay, and at conference give that book, with the plan of your work, to your successor.

I trust the church and its friends will rally to this important enterprise of the church, located in wisdom and designed for the good of the church and the glory of God.

T. W. HINES, P. E.

MR. EDITOR—I write you more good news from the outside row. The district camp-meeting has just closed, the labors of which resulted in between forty-five and fifty conversions and thirty-five accessions to the church. It was indeed an old-fashioned camp-meeting, such as our fathers used to make in days of yore. It would have done you good to have been with us, to hear the shouts of triumph on the right and left wings of the great army of God, and to see the victorious host returning to the encampment from the grove prayer-meetings leading their rejoicing captives who had found their way to the cross, and as mother and son met on conditions so vastly different to those on which they parted a few minutes before, the loud triumphant shout was increased and prolonged until scores rushed to join in rejoicing with a mother, or sister, or brother, on account of the great things that the Lord had done for them. I have had about sixty conversions on my work this year, and about seventy accessions to the church, and three camp-meetings still to hold, at which I expect to swell the number to at least one hundred. Yours as ever,

PETER W. GRAVIS.

From Columbus.

MR. EDITOR—I never see anything in your columns from this place. Why is it so? Your paper certainly has some faithful friends here, and such as could give you an article of interest at least two or three times each month. Perhaps we have all grown cold and careless.

Some ten days ago we began a protracted meeting in our church which, no doubt, had it been continued, would have resulted in much good. We had with us for a few days Brother Archer, from Houston, who did great work; but the yellow fever scare came upon us, calling Brother A. away, and our pastor, Brother Spencer, not being well, and unable to procure ministerial help, it was thought advisable to close the meeting for the present. Our fourth quarterly meeting will begin at this place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

I think there is some interest manifested outside of the church here upon the subject of religion. Our member-

ship is not very large, but is gradually increasing. Bro. Spencer has worked very faithfully, and we pray to see his labors crowned with great success ere the year closes.

Our Sunday-school is prospering. We are sadly in need of books for the children, and in view of this fact, the children and adults of the school have undertaken preparations to give a public exhibition about the last of the month to raise funds to replenish our library. The exhibition will consist of vocal and instrumental music, charades and tableaux. Perhaps the last two may not ring harmoniously in the ear of some Methodist, and for the information of such an one, I will state that the whole affair is under the supervision of the officers and teachers of the school, and I have no idea that there will be anything the most scrupulous will object to.

We have had a great deal of rain within the past twenty-four hours. No doubt but that it will greatly injure the cotton crop. The health of our town is quite good at this time.

METHODIST.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 12, 1873.

Cold Springs Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—In a worldly point of view, prospects throughout this region are most deplorable. Corn and cotton nearer an entire failure than ever known, while but few have any money. Consequently, preachers must go unpaid, and the enterprises of the church must suffer with the people. Spiritually, however, we meet with some little encouragement. With the efficient aid of Brothers Stocking and Lewis we held a meeting at Johnson's chapel, which resulted in much good to the church, spiritually, and an addition of fourteen to our numbers. Our exercises were not a little interrupted by rain, and by the sickness and death of our venerated Brother Tresvance, who, after a long life of faithful service in the church on earth, left us in triumph for a happy meeting with the church above.

One incident of our meeting is worthy of being mentioned: For several nights, with a crowded altar, we had no conversions up to Friday. On that night we opened the doors of the church for the reception of members, when several presented themselves. At our next coming together, by reason of a heavy rain, our congregation was small, and only seven came to the altar, five of whom had joined the church the night before. In less than half an hour these five were happily converted, while the two who had not joined left the house unblest. There is moral philosophy in this—explain it.

Yours truly,

J. A. LIGHT.

From Grapevine.

MR. EDITOR—We have been delaying to write to you on account of press of labor, and hasten to employ this, almost the only respite we have had since the third Sabbath in July, to do so.

Although we have had a hard work in some respects on account of the universal amount of rain in the early summer, breaking up our first protracted meeting, yet we have tried to "wait patiently on God," and truly in time he has renewed our strength!

Our camp-meeting at Sansom's camp-ground was a most overwhelming victory!—sixty conversions and forty accessions to the church, the church greatly revived, and some of our "desert places" made to blossom as the rose—the camp-meeting commencing on Thursday before the third Sunday in August, lasting ten days.

On last night closed a protracted meeting at Minter's chapel; lasted ten days; great success; God present in great manifestation of power; eleven conversions, thirteen accessions; closed by

the organization of a permanent Methodist Sabbath-school, prayer-meeting, etc. Quarterly meeting to be held at Grapevine, embracing the second Sabbath in October. Pray God to give us success. May God speed the ADVOCATE on its great mission of toning up the moral character, and spiritualizing the lives of our dear people in our "Lone Star State!"

Yours in Christ,

L. M. WHITE, P. C.

TARRANT, Texas, Sept. 14, '73.

Palestine District Conference.

The Palestine district conference met at Larissa, Cherokee county, Aug. 28, 1873. It was opened with the usual religious services by Rev. Samuel Morris, presiding elder. But few of the members were present from the district. Rev. E. P. Rogers was elected secretary. The usual committees were appointed.

The reports were necessarily meager from the lack of proper data.

Prominence was given to religious services, and as a result we had a glorious revival given us by the Great Head of the church. On Saturday night some ten young persons found peace with God. The good Lord came in the power and demonstration of the Spirit, and the work went on gloriously. Fifteen had professed conversion by Tuesday, and ten had joined our church. Among them was our presiding elder's son, Willy.

The following resolutions were offered by the different committees:

Resolved, That we will use more diligence to stir our people up to use the means of grace furnished by the church, such as prayer-meetings, class-meetings, and the sacraments and fasting.

Resolved, That the Friday before the fourth Sunday in September be observed throughout the district by fasting and prayer for more spirituality, the success of the preached gospel, and the calling and sending forth more laborers into the Master's field.

E. P. ROGERS, Chairman.

Resolved, That we hail with gladness the prospect that now presents itself in regard to our grand missionary work, and that we will heartily co-operate with the plan of our Missionary Board for the occupancy of any and all missionary grounds now open, or that may be open for our occupation, and would hail with joy the time when every annual conference within the bounds of our Southern connection shall have its own missionary well supplied in some one of our foreign fields.

E. B. ZACKERY, Chairman.

Resolved, That the preacher in charge of each circuit procure deeds to the houses we now occupy, and obtain lands for a church in each neighborhood on his work, and have the same recorded and delivered to the recording steward of the circuit for deposit.

The number of churches and parsonages on the district have not been reported to this conference.

H. H. CURL, Chairman.

Resolved, That we will renew our efforts, and do all we can to organize and keep up Sunday-schools—Methodist Sunday-schools—in all our circuits and stations.

Resolved, That the books and papers prepared and published by our Sunday-school Secretary at Nashville are the very thing we need. The Magazine, the Visitor, the Little people, and music books, especially the Gem. It is just what our country schools have long needed, and its coming is hailed by them with delight.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to introduce our Sunday-school literature into all the schools and families in our several charges. E. P. ROGERS,

E. B. ZACKERY,

Committee.

The following named brethren were elected delegates to the annual confer-

ence, to be held at Palestine: S. B. Turner, of Tyler; C. S. Bolton, Jacksonville; J. M. Hall, Larissa; Col. Howard, Palestine. Alternates—Dr. Conley, Jack Smith, N. M. Faine, Gideon Gooch.

Rusk, in Cherokee county, was nominated and elected for the meeting of the next district conference.

The conference then adjourned with prayer by the presiding elder; but the good work of grace went gloriously on. Praise the Lord.

E. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.

From Missouri.

The old Hazel Green school-house stood three miles from here. It was an old hewed log-house when I can first remember, and in it was taught the first day-school that I ever attended. There I attended my first Sunday-school! What hallowed memories linger about the place! But in this fast age of the world what editor has space for such reflections? The old house has been pulled down, and a neat frame building near the same spot has taken the place of the old one. The Missionary Baptist Church has been holding a protracted meeting there for about two weeks, which closes to-day. They have had a good revival of religion, and fourteen accessions to their church. I suppose there were about as many conversions. I had the pleasure of attending the meeting one day; heard two good sermons from a Rev. Mr. Crouch, of that church, and witnessed eight baptized. There was no water speech made on the occasion, and the Methodists seemed to be enjoying the meeting very well.

I rejoice in the prosperity of the Baptists, and pray for their success when I see them doing the work of God—winning souls to Christ. Thank God! I love the people of God wherever I find them, and hope in heaven to meet many from other denominations whom I have known in this world. There are no sects in heaven; and inasmuch as this is a great truth, should it not be the leading point with us all to be Christians? I am a Methodist from choice. "I hope to live and die the same;" and while I love Christians of all other orders, they must let me and mine alone if they would live in peace, *theologically and ecclesiastically*, where I am. This whole country here is under a strong Campbellite influence. A part of their duty is to do all the good they can, and another part is to let us alone.

R. M. LEATON,

BEDFORD, Mo., Sept. 4, 1873.

It appears that the numerous conversions to Judaism in Austria, especially in 1870, were really revelations of the practice spoken of by Mr. Disraeli, that a very considerable number of Jews all over the world, unable to endure persecution, conceal their faith not only for years, but for generations. All disabilities being removed, the Jews return to the faith of their ancestors. The *Jewish Chronicle* relates that when the Shah was requested in Berlin to protect the Jews, a stern Persian in his suite, who had cross-examined the petitioners, informed them that the memorial should certainly reach the Shah, for he, the questioner, was a concealed Jew, though obliged to deny his faith.

The sextonship of a New York church pays three thousand dollars per year, and perquisites make it two thousand dollars more. Then the sexton hires a man to do all the work for one thousand dollars.

A girl presenting herself for a situation at a house where "no Irish need apply," in answer to the question where she came from, said: "Sure, couldn't ye persave by me accint that it's Frinch I am?"

Our Outlook.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

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According to the contract, Mr. Kilgoin is bound by security to have the excavation completed by the first of November, which will be dispatching this portion of the work with rapidity, as there are about 4,000 yards of dirt to be dug up and hauled away. He proposes to have about thirty or forty employees at work, and is confident of fulfilling his contract. The building will be 350 feet from West End Avenue, and 240 feet from Elliston street.

Contracts have been awarded, but not yet closed, for the cut-stone work and for the window and door-frames. The contract for building the foundation-walls has not yet been awarded. Specimens from different quarries have been examined, and the contract will be given in the next few days.

—The Pacific Methodist, of August 29th, says: "Last Saturday we had the pleasure of greeting Bishop Doggett on his arrival into California. He was accompanied by two preachers—the Rev. R. Pratt, an English Wesleyan, transferred from the North Mississippi Conference, and the Rev. F. W. D. Mays, transferred from the Holston Conference. The Bishop and Brother Mays were in fine health and spirits. Brother Pratt was slightly indisposed. On Sunday Bishop Doggett preached in Grace church, Stockton. His sermon was listened to with profound attention. It was full of fresh and vigorous thought; a treat that his hearers appreciated and improved. On Tuesday he and Brother Mays left Stockton on their way to the Columbia Conference, which convenes at Brownsville on the 3d of September. Brother Pratt will remain in this conference for the present, if not permanently. The Bishop informs us that he had thirty responses to the call for volunteers some time since. If he had been supplied with money to pay the expenses of the volunteers, there would have been no difficulty in giving us all the help we need."

COLORED M. E. CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

—The St. Louis Christian Advocate, of Sept. 10th, says: "Bishop Miles, of the Colored M. E. Church in the United States, requests attention to the following notice: 'The place for holding the Missouri-Kansas Conference having been changed from New Madrid, Mo., to Parkville, Mo., the conference will meet on the 15th of Oct. 1873. The white ministers of the M. E. Church, South, will please give notice to the colored ministers, and all who wish to become identified with us will meet at the above named place at the time appointed.'"

—The Nashville Advocate says: "We call special attention to the earnest and stirring appeal of Bishop Miles in this paper. He asks aid in establishing a school in Kentucky for the training of colored ministers. Let him have it. This is a capital movement. Our colored brethren must have a school for their prophets, and we must aid them in getting it. We do sincerely hope they will succeed, and that right early."

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Methodism seems to thrive in Long Island. The New York Advocate says that not less than ten church edifices have been erected there in the last eighteen months.

—The Central Christian Advocate, in discussing the figures of Mr. Goss with regard to the decline of Methodism in New York, says this:

The Methodist Church is not doing its duty to the poor in New York city. We have a less number of church edifices, but they have greatly increased in value. We want nothing else to convince us that there is something wrong. And the wrong is that as a church we are not prosecuting our work among the industrial classes. This has always been the stronghold of Methodism.

—Camp-meetings and their results are the subject of some solicitude with the Northern Christian Advocate. It regrets that revivals commenced at these meetings are apt to be no longer-lived than the meetings themselves, and fears that the fervent zeal there excited dies away with the renewal of the ordinary services in the churches. There is but one conclusion from this, and the Advocate properly dwells upon it, that the religious warmth diffused by the camp-meeting should be carefully husbanded by all who have felt it, especially by the preachers, as they return to their stations, and go on their circuits, and that it should pervade the immediately succeeding Sabbath services, and increase in intensity with the lapse of days and months.

—With the new year at Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist,) instruction will be given in the Arabic and Syriac languages, while German, Spanish and Italian will be taught, in order to meet the demands of students preparing to enter the new mission fields of the church. A series of lectures by eight representative men, both of their own and other communions, will be commenced early in the term, and will be continued until the close.

EPISCOPAL.

—The following is an extract from the answer of the Bishop of Exeter, written from Exeter Palace, in answer to a Memorial expressing the hope that a passage in his recent charge was not designed to encourage the constitution of the ministry upon any other basis than that of Apostolical Succession. The language of the Bishop does not encourage the hope of the Memorialists. He says:

In reply to that Memorial, I have to observe that there can be no doubt that the Church of England has inclu-

ded and has deliberately intended to include within her limits both those who hold and those who do not hold the doctrine of the Apostolical Succession. She has accordingly most carefully provided that all her ministers shall have that succession as a matter of fact. She has omitted from her Articles all mention of that succession as a matter of doctrine.

The Memorialists may feel quite assured that whatever power and whatever authority can be conferred by Apostolical Succession, those powers and that authority are possessed by the ministers of the Church of England. The church does not authorize me, and I can not believe that the Memorialists would desire me to say anything that would cast a slur on those who, not holding the doctrine in question, are members of the same church with themselves.

—The almost-forgotten Cheney case in Chicago is proving something of an ecclesiastical whirlpool, so far as it has dragged in another rector and another bishop. The Rev. Mr. Tucker, who went to that city from Brooklyn to be Rev. Mr. Cheney's assistant, finds Bishop Whitehouse still there to inhibit him also from discharging any ministerial functions in Mr. Cheney's church. Disregarding this, he is next taken in hand by his former Bishop, Dr. Littlejohn, of Long Island, to be tried for disobedience. But these summons are likewise unanswered, and rector Tucker goes on preaching, whereupon he is deposed from the ministry. Even this does not discompose him, and that he is little frightened by the two august bishops with the canons of the church behind them, is very evident from his own defense. God called him to Chicago, he says, and such being the case, it would be an ungodly act for him to cease his labors; furthermore, as it would be ungodly for him to stop, to admonish him to stop must be an ungodly admonitory act, and therefore he is right in disobeying both bishops. This certainly is logical if not canonical.

—Dr. Littledale, of England, estimates that out of the 20,000 clergy of the English Church 10,000 belong to the various altitudes of the High Church party, 5000 to the Low Church, 3000 to what he calls the colorless or nondescript, and 2000 to the Broad Church party.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

—The U. P. Presbytery of Cleveland has voted to recommend the envelope system as the best method of raising church funds, as they find that the subscription system tends to destroy the personal responsibility, and pew renting disturbs the peace and harmony of congregations.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Board of Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church have decided to begin their work of establishing missions in South America and the West Indies.

BAPTIST.

—Dr. Boyce tells the editor of the Western Recorder that a Baptist brother in Ohio, has inserted a clause in his will, donating \$50,000 to the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. Also that a brother in New Jersey has made similar provision for leaving the seminary from \$60,000 to \$70,000.

—Estey & Co. have given \$5000 to the colored school at Raleigh, N. C.; purchased a church in West Brattleboro, of the Universalists for a mission interest of the Baptist church in Brattleboro; also purchased two Baptist parsonages, and gave several thousand dollars to endow a Baptist academy for Vermont.

OLD CATHOLIC.

—A letter from Rotterdam, dated on Monday afternoon, August 11th, furnishes the Guardian with the following interesting particulars of Dr. Reinkens' consecration:

Dr. Reinkens has been consecrated first Bishop of the Old Catholic body in Germany, and thereby the church has founded itself. He was consecrated, together with the Bishop of Haarlem, by the Bishop of Deventer, assisted by two dignitaries of the Dutch Church, the Vicars-General of Haarlem and Utrecht. The ceremony was minutely observed according to the Roman form, with the exception that the Pope and Roman See were conspicuous by their absence from the ritual. There was naturally no oath of obedience to the Pope, no acknowledgment of the supremacy to the chair of St. Peter, and no transmission of the Pallium from Rome; otherwise, the form and ceremony was strictly carried out. The new bishops were anointed, the staff, ring, mitre, gloves, etc., were all presented, and the offering to the consecrator made. One more notable exception was that there was no use of holy water.

The church was crowded in every corner. About forty delegates from Old Catholic bodies in Germany were present, in the place of honor; among them Professors Knoodt, Langen, Reusch of Bonn, Herrn, Wulffing, Hasenclever, Rottels, etc. The bishop elect was supported by Knoodt and Reusch at the altar with two chaplains. About twenty priests were vested at the consecration. The service was prefaced by the reading of the vote, in Dutch, of the pastors of the Haarlem diocese, and in German, of the delegates of the Old Catholic congregations. After the consecration, the Bishop of Deventer delivered a long charge in Dutch to the newly consecrated prelates, to the clergy, and to the people. The whole service ended, the deputation from Germany assembled in the episcopal house, a protocol of the proceedings was drawn up and signed, and an address was presented to the Bishop of Deventer.

—Father Hyacinthe has got along so far as to deny the corporal presence of Christ in the Sacrament. In one of his recent sermons at Geneva, he affirmed, in explicit language, that the true Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist had been grossly corrupted and materialized, citing even later Catholic theologians to show that no material or physical change whatever was wrought by the act of consecration in the holy elements. They were spiritually converted into the body and blood of Christ, through which, as instruments or means, the souls of the faithful communicants were fed with spiritual food in the partaking of that Sacrament.

CATHOLIC.

—The New York Times says there are thirty Catholic parochial schools in Brooklyn, with an attendance of over sixteen hundred pupils, and that the clergy are clamoring for more schools and more pupils, their object being to break down the public school system.

—The religious corporations in Italy refuse to fill up the forms sent to them by which inquiries about their members and their property are made. They are firmly resolved to yield only to force, and have only given verbal declarations under protest.

—In Konigsberg one of the members of the Old Catholic congregation died recently, and the remains were brought to the Catholic cemetery for interment. The provost, however, interposed and ordered the gates of the graveyard to be closed. The police, appealed to by the widow, declined to interfere. The body was at last buried by order of the Board of Health in the most convenient place that could be found.

Correspondence.

To the Preachers of the Weatherford District.

DEAR BRETHREN—By resolution of the district conference, I was to appoint an agent for the Weatherford District High School. I am informed that the agent appointed has abandoned the field.

Now we must raise the money to pay for the completion of that building.

I hope each preacher in charge of work will, in connection with his present duties, act as agent in his own territory, and solicit subscriptions in money, land, stock, etc. When the money is not paid at once, take notes payable at times to suit the subscriber, and payable to the treasurer of the Board of Trustees.

Let us call upon each church to pay at least one dollar per member. The first of July there were two thousand members and the recent revivals have added largely to that number—quite a respectable sum. Take these small subscriptions in a little pocket memorandum book, noting the time of payment, and giving credit to those who pay, and at conference give that book, with the plan of your work, to your successor.

I trust the church and its friends will rally to this important enterprise of the church, located in wisdom and designed for the good of the church and the glory of God.

T. W. HINES, P. E.

MR. EDITOR—I write you more good news from the outside row. The district camp-meeting has just closed, the labors of which resulted in between forty-five and fifty conversions and thirty-five accessions to the church. It was indeed an old-fashioned camp-meeting, such as our fathers used to make in days of yore. It would have done you good to have been with us, to hear the shouts of triumph on the right and left wings of the great army of God, and to see the victorious host returning to the encampment from the grove prayer-meetings leading their rejoicing captives who had found their way to the cross, and as mother and son met on conditions so vastly different to those on which they parted a few minutes before, the loud triumphant shout was increased and prolonged until scores rushed to join in rejoicing with a mother, or sister, or brother, on account of the great things that the Lord had done for them. I have had about sixty conversions on my work this year, and about seventy accessions to the church, and three camp-meetings still to hold, at which I expect to swell the number to at least one hundred. Yours as ever,

PETER W. GRAVIS.

From Columbus.

MR. EDITOR—I never see anything in your columns from this place. Why is it so? Your paper certainly has some faithful friends here, and such as could give you an article of interest at least two or three times each month. Perhaps we have all grown cold and careless.

Some ten days ago we began a protracted meeting in our church which, no doubt, had it been continued, would have resulted in much good. We had with us for a few days Brother Archer, from Houston, who did great work; but the yellow fever scare came upon us, calling Brother A. away, and our pastor, Brother Spencer, not being well, and unable to procure ministerial help, it was thought advisable to close the meeting for the present. Our fourth quarterly meeting will begin at this place to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

I think there is some interest manifested outside of the church here upon the subject of religion. Our member-

ship is not very large, but is gradually increasing. Bro. Spencer has worked very faithfully, and we pray to see his labors crowned with great success ere the year closes.

Our Sunday-school is prospering. We are sadly in need of books for the children, and in view of this fact, the children and adults of the school have undertaken preparations to give a public exhibition about the last of the month to raise funds to replenish our library. The exhibition will consist of vocal and instrumental music, charades and tableaux. Perhaps the last two may not ring harmoniously in the ear of some Methodist, and for the information of such an one, I will state that the whole affair is under the supervision of the officers and teachers of the school, and I have no idea that there will be anything the most scrupulous will object to.

We have had a great deal of rain within the past twenty-four hours. No doubt but that it will greatly injure the cotton crop. The health of our town is quite good at this time.

METHODIST.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 12, 1873.

Cold Springs Circuit.

MR. EDITOR—In a worldly point of view, prospects throughout this region are most deplorable. Corn and cotton nearer an entire failure than ever known, while but few have any money. Consequently, preachers must go unpaid, and the enterprises of the church must suffer with the people. Spiritually, however, we meet with some little encouragement. With the efficient aid of Brothers Stocking and Lewis we held a meeting at Johnson's chapel, which resulted in much good to the church, spiritually, and an addition of fourteen to our numbers. Our exercises were not a little interrupted by rain, and by the sickness and death of our venerated Brother Tresvance, who, after a long life of faithful service in the church on earth, left us in triumph for a happy meeting with the church above.

One incident of our meeting is worthy of being mentioned: For several nights, with a crowded altar, we had no conversions up to Friday. On that night we opened the doors of the church for the reception of members, when several presented themselves. At our next coming together, by reason of a heavy rain, our congregation was small, and only seven came to the altar, five of whom had joined the church the night before. In less than half an hour these five were happily converted, while the two who had not joined left the house unblest. There is moral philosophy in this—explain it.

Yours truly,

J. A. LIGHT.

From Grapevine.

MR. EDITOR—We have been delaying to write to you on account of press of labor, and hasten to employ this, almost the only respite we have had since the third Sabbath in July, to do so.

Although we have had a hard work in some respects on account of the universal amount of rain in the early summer, breaking up our first protracted meeting, yet we have tried to "wait patiently on God," and truly in time he has renewed our strength!

Our camp-meeting at Sansom's camp-ground was a most overwhelming victory!—sixty conversions and forty accessions to the church, the church greatly revived, and some of our "desert places" made to blossom as the rose—the camp-meeting commencing on Thursday before the third Sunday in August, lasting ten days.

On last night closed a protracted meeting at Minter's chapel; lasted ten days; great success; God present in great manifestation of power; eleven conversions, thirteen accessions; closed by

the organization of a permanent Methodist Sabbath-school, prayer-meeting, etc. Quarterly meeting to be held at Grapevine, embracing the second Sabbath in October. Pray God to give us success. May God speed the ADVOCATE on its great mission of toning up the moral character, and spiritualizing the lives of our dear people in our "Lone Star State!"

Yours in Christ,

L. M. WHITE, P. C.
TARRANT, Texas, Sept. 14, '73.

Palestine District Conference.

The Palestine district conference met at Larissa, Cherokee county, Aug. 28, 1873. It was opened with the usual religious services by Rev. Samuel Morris, presiding elder. But few of the members were present from the district. Rev. E. P. Rogers was elected secretary. The usual committees were appointed.

The reports were necessarily meager from the lack of proper data.

Prominence was given to religious services, and as a result we had a glorious revival given us by the Great Head of the church. On Saturday night some ten young persons found peace with God. The good Lord came in the power and demonstration of the Spirit, and the work went on gloriously. Fifteen had professed conversion by Tuesday, and ten had joined our church. Among them was our presiding elder's son, Willy.

The following resolutions were offered by the different committees:

Resolved, That we will use more diligence to stir our people up to use the means of grace furnished by the church, such as prayer-meetings, class-meetings, and the sacraments and fasting.

Resolved, That the Friday before the fourth Sunday in September be observed throughout the district by fasting and prayer for more spirituality, the success of the preached gospel, and the calling and sending forth more laborers into the Master's field.

E. P. ROGERS, Chairman.

Resolved, That we hail with gladness the prospect that now presents itself in regard to our grand missionary work, and that we will heartily co-operate with the plan of our Missionary Board for the occupancy of any and all missionary grounds now open, or that may be open for our occupation, and would hail with joy the time when every annual conference within the bounds of our Southern connection shall have its own missionary well supplied in some one of our foreign fields.

E. B. ZACKERY, Chairman.

Resolved, That the preacher in charge of each circuit procure deeds to the houses we now occupy, and obtain lands for a church in each neighborhood on his work, and have the same recorded and delivered to the recording steward of the circuit for deposit.

The number of churches and parsonages on the district have not been reported to this conference.

H. H. CURT, Chairman.

Resolved, That we will renew our efforts, and do all we can to organize and keep up Sunday-schools—Methodist Sunday-schools—in all our circuits and stations.

Resolved, That the books and papers prepared and published by our Sunday-school Secretary at Nashville are the very thing we need. The Magazine, the Visitor, the Little people, and music books, especially the Gem. It is just what our country schools have long needed, and its coming is hailed by them with delight.

Resolved, That we will endeavor to introduce our Sunday-school literature into all the schools and families in our several charges.

E. P. ROGERS,

E. B. ZACKERY,

Committee.

The following named brethren were elected delegates to the annual confer-

ence, to be held at Palestine: S. B. Turner, of Tyler; C. S. Bolton, Jacksonville; J. M. Hall, Larissa; Col. Howard, Palestine. Alternates—Dr. Conley, Jack Smith, N. M. Faine, Gideon Gooch.

Rusk, in Cherokee county, was nominated and elected for the meeting of the next district conference.

The conference then adjourned with prayer by the presiding elder; but the good work of grace went gloriously on. Praise the Lord.

E. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.

From Missouri.

The old Hazel Green school-house stood three miles from here. It was an old hewed log-house when I can first remember, and in it was taught the first day-school that I ever attended. There I attended my first Sunday-school! What hallowed memories linger about the place! But in this fast age of the world what editor has space for such reflections? The old house has been pulled down, and a neat frame building near the same spot has taken the place of the old one. The Missionary Baptist Church has been holding a protracted meeting there for about two weeks, which closes to-day. They have had a good revival of religion, and fourteen accessions to their church. I suppose there were about as many conversions. I had the pleasure of attending the meeting one day; heard two good sermons from a Rev. Mr. Crouch, of that church, and witnessed eight baptisms. There was no water speech made on the occasion, and the Methodists seemed to be enjoying the meeting very well.

I rejoice in the prosperity of the Baptists, and pray for their success when I see them doing the work of God—winning souls to Christ. Thank God! I love the people of God wherever I find them, and hope in heaven to meet many from other denominations whom I have known in this world. There are no sects in heaven; and inasmuch as this is a great truth, should it not be the leading point with us all to be Christians? I am a Methodist from choice. "I hope to live and die the same;" and while I love Christians of all other orders, they must let me and mine alone if they would live in peace, *theologically* and *ecclesiastically*, where I am. This whole country here is under a strong Campbellite influence. A part of their duty is to do all the good they can, and another part is to let us alone.

R. M. LEATON,

BEDFORD, Mo., Sept. 4, 1873.

It appears that the numerous conversions to Judaism in Austria, especially in 1870, were really revelations of the practice spoken of by Mr. Disraeli, that a very considerable number of Jews all over the world, unable to endure persecution, conceal their faith not only for years, but for generations. All disabilities being removed, the Jews return to the faith of their ancestors. The *Jewish Chronicle* relates that when the Shah was requested in Berlin to protect the Jews, a stern Persian in his suite, who had cross-examined the petitioners, informed them that the memorial should certainly reach the Shah, for he, the questioner, was a concealed Jew, though obliged to deny his faith.

The sextonship of a New York church pays three thousand dollars per year, and perquisites make it two thousand dollars more. Then the sexton hires a man to do all the work for one thousand dollars.

A girl presenting herself for a situation at a house where "no Irish need apply," in answer to the question where she came from, said: "Sure, couldn't ye persave by me accint that it's Frinch I am?"

Correspondence.

Texas University.

To the Ministers and Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas.

DEAR BRETHREN—It is with great satisfaction that the curators and trustees announce the permanent location and early opening of this institution.

GEORGETOWN, WILLIAMSON COUNTY, is the successful competitor—Monday, Oct. 6th, the time of opening. Though the location has been bruited for some time, the announcement of location could not be authoritatively made until the present date, as the legal requirements as to titles, notes, bonds, etc., could not be consummated earlier. Thus the fourth annual return of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Soule University, which invited a convention of the church to consider the question, becomes a happy anniversary. Its fourth recurrence witnesses the successful, harmonious and satisfactory location of the institution, with buildings, lands, money and bonds, aggregating in currency values about one hundred and seventy thousand dollars; this, all unembarrassed and the sole property of the conferences of the State, without limitation or condition.

So complete is the work of location that three weeks from date, we open our halls for the reception of students, and have, in advance, assurances of large and desirable patronage.

In April, 1870, in obedience to the invitation extended the previous September, the first convention called by the church to consider this question, assembled in the city of Galveston. It was a venerable, wise and influential body, made up of the clerical and lay delegates to the General Conference pending. The "Committee on Location and Endowment," a large one, including some of the first business men of the State, declared in their report that \$500,000 was needed to put the University on a proper footing, and that no location should be made, nor opening attempted, until \$150,000 was secured.

These declarations have been held by many of us as having the force of constitutional obligation. We have held sacredly to them, though often urged to listen to other counsels. Thank God that the committee gave their unbiased and honest convictions! Thanks to them that the church has had the firmness to maintain them! Thanks to Him that his good Providence has permitted us to witness the liberal and absolute consummation of the first and most difficult condition!

The values now in possession of the Texas University, and which at a proper time will be set forth in the careful accuracy of detail by the Board of Trustees, are in no sense fictitious or inflated. The lands are rated low; they lie where advancing railroad lines will give them immense value; while all notes, bonds and titles, are rendered secure by all the safeguards known to law. Nothing has been done hastily, carelessly or for "vain glory." The four years' patient efforts of the church have secured to it a living, actual, tangible power.

In the location we have secured the first and all important condition, a condition which cannot be expressed by moneyed values: The question of good HEALTH is as absolutely and fully met as it is possible for the State to answer it. Here at the foot of the mountains, among pellucid streams, rolling over rocky bottoms, and flowing springs and beautiful landscapes, we have every assurance of entire deliverance from epidemic or malarial fevers. The beauty around us is alone an endowment and an instructor that money could not provide.

The University building is a large edifice of hewn stone, elegantly built

and well proportioned. Three hundred and fifty students will find in it ample and healthful accommodation. The location is proximate to the State Capital, being only twenty-five miles due north of Austin, on the great highway to Waco, and is thus near the normal centre of the State. Double lines of mail coaches ply daily between Waco and Austin. But one objection can possibly be urged against the location and that is, that its nearest railroad communication is Manor, eighteen miles distant. But we have every assurance that in a few months the extension of railroads now being built will put us very near, if not immediately on these highways of nations. With this consummation, our present endowment will be doubled. Many, however, (as witness the panic about yellow fever now prevailing in the State,) will regard the location just as it is as every way preferable.

Dear brethren, only four years of toil brought to the church the fulfillment of the first and most difficult condition of location—how long shall we labor now for the completion of the other constitutional declaration, viz: \$500,000.

Already, J. D. Giddings, W. J. Clark, John R. Henry, and "A Friend to Education," have sounded the keynote. Let the wealthy Methodists of the State heed the call, and consider well their duty and their glorious opportunity.

Finally, dear brethren, from letters voluntarily written to encourage the work, we have the assurance of the prayers of many for God's superintending care and prospering hand in behalf of the Texas University. "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain." Your prayers have thus far had signal and favorable answer! Carry it still on your hearts and your petitions! May many sons of the church be born sons of God through its instrumentality! May his Spirit ever rule the hearts of its curators, trustees, and faculty! May "holiness, without which no man can see the Lord," be inscribed on their hearts and engraven on the walls, and enforced in the teachings and examples of its preceptors.

Yours in Christian bonds, in behalf of the curators and trustees of the Texas University, F. A. MOOD, Regent.

GEORGETOWN, Sept. 17, 1873.

Huntsville District Conference.

This body convened at Zion church, Grimes county, August the 7th. Rev. J. M. Wesson, P. E., presided to the entire satisfaction of the conference. C. S. Taliaferro was appointed secretary.

Every charge in the district was represented; and every pastor but one was present.

All the various interests of the church were reported upon by the several committees and then disposed of in open conference. We are glad to be able to report the work in the district generally in a healthful condition.

Andrew Female College, located in the midst of our district, was specially commended to the consideration of the conference and the patronage of our people.

The TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE was specially and heartily endorsed, and the preachers were requested to renew their efforts to increase its circulation.

The following brethren were elected delegates to the forthcoming session of the annual conference: J. S. Smith, C. S. Taliaferro, J. M. Sandel and G. W. Howard. A. J. Buckholt and L. McDaniel were elected alternates.

The conference adopted the following financial plan, and directed its publication in the ADVOCATE:

1. So soon as practicable after the adjournment of the annual conference, let the presiding elder call together the district stewards, and let them fix the presiding elder's salary, and apportion it among the several charges composing the district, according to ability to pay, and let the presiding elder transmit a copy of the proceedings of the district steward's meeting to the preachers in charge.

2. So soon as practicable, let the preachers in charge call together their stewards—lay before them the report of the district stewards' meeting; and let them fix the salary of the pastor, and apportion it, together with the amount assessed to the charge by the district stewards' meeting, among the several churches, according to ability to pay.

3. Immediately thereafter, let the stewards of each church associate with themselves at least two other members, and let them apportion the amount to be raised by each church among its members, according to ability to pay.

4. So soon thereafter as practicable, let the stewards call together their several congregations, and read to them the reports of the stewards' meetings and assessing committee, which last shall be subject to amendment by the church meetings.

5. Let the stewards read in church meeting once a quarter the amount apportioned to each member, the amount paid, and the amount due.

6. At the close of the conference year, let the preacher in charge call a meeting of the stewards, and let them make out an account of the amounts collected for the presiding elder and pastor, and of the deficiencies (if there be any) and transmit it, certified by their secretary, to the Joint Board of Finance of the annual conference.

7. Let each pastor preach at least one sermon a year to each congregation upon the subject of ministerial support, and other benevolent enterprises of the church.

The conference was well entertained; and all seemed highly gratified. Prominence was given to religious worship.

The congregations were large and attentive. The conference adjourned on Saturday afternoon. The delegates dispersed to their homes on Monday, leaving the pastor of Zion church, with a few of his ministerial brethren, in the midst of a glorious revival of religion.

Oak Grove was selected as the place at which the next district conference will be held.

J. W. BENNETT,
C. S. TALIAFERRO,
Committee.

Some Suggestions.

MR. EDITOR—Here it is near conference, and yet how little has been done in the Lord's vineyard! Will it be so when we take our transfer to the great conference above? "Herein is my Father glorified that ye bear much fruit." Truly, it is a cheering thing to bear much fruit. But to be always sowing, and never reaping, how it tries our faith. Well, there is comfort in the inspired doctrine: "One soweth and another reapeth," and the time will come when sower and reaper shall rejoice together. The spiritual husbandman has to often sow in tears; but how enrapturing is the thought that, when the angels shall sing "Harvest Home," he shall "return, rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

If I were to say that this has been the most trying year of my ministry, it would look like I had an attack of that famous disease called the "blues." Well, it is a difficult thing not to be affected, with our surroundings, and when it looks as if there would not be bread for the eater, or seed for the sower, the effects are felt in every department of life; and when men are

straitened in their temporal circumstances, they are compelled to retrench, and, unfortunately, most of them begin their retrenchment in the support of the ministry and other institutions of the church. I suppose every minister who is truly called of God to preach the gospel feels as Saint Paul did when he said: "I seek not yours, but you." Still one cannot help believing that when the ministry receives a mere moiety of a support that the gospel is not having a saving influence upon those who are the subjects of that ministry; for surely they would esteem it a privilege to minister to them in carnal things when they ministered to them in spiritual things.

I did not anticipate that I would run into this strain when I took up my pen. I wanted to say when I commenced that I have often been astonished that the preachers wrote so little for the ADVOCATE. I have no doubt that our people would take more pleasure in reading the ADVOCATE if the preachers wrote more for it. If any of us have a glorious revival on our work we are apt to report it; but there are many other matters of interest connected with our charges that would, if published, add much to the entertainment and profit of the readers of the ADVOCATE. I am satisfied that many of the younger preachers hesitate to write for the paper because the older preachers write so little. They feel that it would be a species of effrontery on their part. What a loss to the church would the silence of the pen of such a man as Dr. Lovick Pierce be! True, not one man of a thousand wields a pen as he does; but if our want of talent excused us from writing, it would also excuse us from preaching. By-the-way, this is one reason why the preachers should write for the press. It would develop their talents. But few Methodist preachers write their sermons, and it is well that they do not write them for the pulpit, but they ought to write for the press. I know that it is possible for one to run to an extreme in this matter, and write about every little trifle, and thus burden the paper with an account of every journey he takes. Of the two evils, the less would be not to write at all.

The district conference for the Huntsville district was better attended than any previous one. Every charge in the district but one was represented. The proceedings were largely attended by the laity. I heard one say at the close that he loved the Methodist Church better than ever before. The best of all was, the conference was attended with great religious interest, and was succeeded by a precious revival. G. S. SANDEL.

WILLIS, Texas, Sept. 13, 1873.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* answers a contributor as follows: "Your communication, 'Junius Junior,' is declined. It is quite too full of quotation marks and *Italics*. You should not honor with quotation marks every stale, hackneyed sentence you choose to borrow. And you may often write for half a day without finding the use for a single *Italic* letter. Give your reader credit for some intelligence—for at least enough to know when a word needs to be emphasized without having the fact thrust down his throat by a tipsy squad of reeling *Italics*."

Two Milesians were standing at the Fairmount water-works in Philadelphia, watching the big wheels splashing the water in every direction, when one of them remarked: "Mike, isn't this a queer country, where they have to grind their water before they can use it?"

All reports from the beautiful republic of the Alps agree that church matters there are in a very sad condition. Rationalism and infidelity have it all their own way.

Our Monthlies for October.

Indian Hunting.

The Indian method of hunting the deer and antelope seems to a looker-on, not heated by the chase, cruel sport. But food is the object of the Indian hunter, and he is wonderfully successful in securing it. Notwithstanding their great speed and bottom, these animals seldom escape their pursuers on the open prairie. Mounted on their swift ponies, the Indians become as it were a pack of hounds that run by sight. In all directions they move, searching the country with eyes that see everything. On discovering deer no attempt is made at concealment, but, with bridle rein between their teeth, loading their guns or adjusting their arrows as they ride, the hunters bear down on the doomed animals. Off bound the deer, but Indians are before them; they run to the right—more Indians; to the left—still Indians. The country, which at first seemed open, narrows to a small circle. The deer double on themselves. Hemmed in on every side, there is no escape; the bullet and the arrow do their work. All their hunting, whether of man or beast, involves a system of surrounding. It is this method, thoroughly understood, and invariably practiced where numbers will allow, that renders the Indian so formidable on the prairie. Although numbers are in at the death, there is no dispute as to the distribution of the carcasses.

The meat generally goes to the hunters that most desire it, for the rest are sure at some future time to eat its equivalent with the receivers. The heart, liver, and parts of the throat, are often eaten raw upon the spot, or taken back to camp for the favorite child. After selecting a portion of the meat for immediate use, the remainder is cut into slices and hung on poles to dry. Thus prepared, it soon shrivels under the scorching rays of the sun, and presents the appearance of leather covered with a thin coating of mould. It is musty to the taste, and by no means satisfactory food even when boiled, for the Indians never use salt, or condiments of any kind, in cooking.—*Galaxy*.

Montrose.

Soon after the battle, he was taken and led in triumph to Edinburgh. The Estates of Scotland, avoiding question as to the legality of the expedition in which, under commission of that Charles II. whose title they were then undertaking to vindicate, he had been last engaged, treated him as already condemned to die under sentence of attainder passed against him whilst ravaging the territory of Argyle in 1644.

His bearing in the presence of the Parliament was as calmly dauntless as on the battlefield in the moment of victory. He exulted in his loyalty. It had indeed been with him a pure and lofty feeling, and by rare good fortune he never knew Charles I. well enough to be disenchanted. "I never had passion on earth," he wrote to Charles II., "so great as that to do the king your father service." He asserted the faithfulness of his adherence to the National Covenant, and avowed that he had neither taken nor approved of the Solemn League and Covenant. He indignantly denied that he had countenanced acts of military violence. "He had never spilt the blood of a prisoner, even in retaliation of the coldblooded murder of his officers and friends—nay, he had spared the lives of thousands in the very shock of battle."

His sentence was that he should be hanged on a gallows thirty feet high, his head fixed upon the telegraph of Edinburgh, his limbs placed over the gates of four Scottish towns. On the night before his execution he wrote

with a diamond upon the window of his prison those well-known lines which, in their pathetic dignity, attest, if nothing else, a composure of feeling, a serenity of intellectual consciousness, a perfect self-possession, remarkable in the immediate nearness of a cruel death:

"Let them bestow on every air* a limb,
Then open all my veins that I may swim
To thee, my Maker, in that crimson lake;
Then place my parboiled head upon a stake;
Scatter my ashes, strew them in the air:
Lord! since thou knowest where all those
atoms are,
I'm hopeful thou'll recover once my dust,
And confident thou'll raise me with the just."

The majesty of his demeanor, both while being drawn into Edinburgh on a cart, and as he walked in scarlet cloak trimmed with gold lace to the place of execution, so impressed the multitude, that not a taunt was uttered, and many an eye was wet. All that is told of him when in prison tends to exalt our conception of his character. When the clergy remind him that he has been excommunicated, and urge him to repent in order that the church may remove her censures, he answered that the thought of his excommunication causes him pain, and that he would gladly have it removed by confessing his sins as a man, but that he has nothing to repent of in his conduct to his king and his country. He can more sharply check the officiousness of the non-professional zealot. Johnston of Warriston finds him, the day before his death, combing out his beautiful locks of hair, and murmurs some suggestion that the hour is too solemn for such work. "I will arrange my head as I please to-day while it is still my own," answers Montrose; "tomorrow it will be yours, and you may deal with it as you list." He is not a Pagan, proud and self-centred; but neither is he quite a Puritan. He rises into a more genial atmosphere, he approaches a higher Christian type, than those of his age. He does not crouch before his Maker; he stands erect; not arrogantly, not in mean terror and abject self-depreciation, but in reverent affection and trust; as a man ought to stand.—*Contemporary Review*.

*Po'nt of the compass.

Wordsworth.

First, the man himself, his life, his character, whether as a man or as an artist, are subjects for the study and imitation of every hard-working man. His life was pure and simple; I might almost say austere. With very narrow means he sat himself down to pursue his calling with a single eye to do what he thought his duty, and according to his convictions and to the best of his abilities to benefit mankind. No money difficulties, not even the pressure of almost poverty, diverted him for an instant from his high purpose, or bowed him at any time to an unworthy condescension. No mockery disturbed his equanimity, no unpopularity shook his confidence. He believed he had a work to do, and he did it with all his might. "Make yourself, my dear friend," he said to Lady Beaumont, "as easy-hearted as myself with respect to these poems. Trouble not yourself with their present reception; of what moment is that compared with what, I trust, is their destiny? To console the afflicted; to add sunshine to daylight by making the happy happier; teach the young and the gracious of every age to see, to think, and feel, and therefore to become more actively and seriously virtuous (*i. e.*, 'the London wits and wittings') has nothing to do with the question; they are altogether incompetent judges. * * * My ears are stone deaf to this idle buzz, and my flesh as insensible as iron to these petty stings; and after what I have said I am sure yours will be the same. I doubt not that you will share with me an invincible confidence that my writings (and among them these little poems) will co-operate with the benign ten-

dencies in human nature and society, wherever found; and that they will in their degree be efficacious in making men wiser, better, and happier." Once more, he says to Sir George Beaumont: "Let the poet first consult his own heart as I have done, and leave the rest to posterity—to, I hope, an improving posterity. I have not written down to the level of superficial observers and unthinking minds. Every great poet is a teacher; I wish either to be considered as a teacher or nothing." And in a very fine passage in his famous Preface, speaking of the imagination, he says: "And if bearing in mind the many poets distinguished by this prime quality, whose names I omit to mention, yet justified by the recollection of the insults which the ignorant, the incapable, and the presumptuous have heaped upon these and my other writings, I may be permitted to anticipate the judgment of posterity upon myself, I shall declare (censurable, I grant, if the notoriety of the fact above stated does not justify me) that I have given in these unfavorable times evidences of exertions of this faculty upon its worthiest objects; the external universe, the moral and religious sentiments of man, his natural affections, and his acquired passions, which have the same ennobling tendency as the productions of men in this kind worthy to be holden in undying remembrance." In this spirit of noble self-confidence he turned away from London, from offers of lucrative employment, from the fascinations of society to which he was by no means insensible, and spent his life amongst the mountains of Westmoreland in the study, undeviating pursuit of what he knew he could do best.—*Eclectic*.

Brazil and Rome.

If there was one place more than another where it might have been supposed that Ultramontanism would find none of that moderate resistance which consists not in breaking away from religion, but in attempting to set bounds to ecclesiastical power, it was South America. But even there the quarrel which is distracting Germany has begun to rage. The State in Brazil finds itself defied by the church, and the State in Brazil is tolerably strong, and respects itself, and does not feel disposed to do exactly what it is told to do by ecclesiastics of the modern type. The bishops in Brazil have ventured on two measures which have placed them in antagonism with the government. They have introduced, without the permission of the government, which is legally necessary for the purpose, Papal decrees, and put them in force, and they have taken upon themselves to excommunicate Freemasons, and to refuse them the rites of the church. It may be added that very recently a new set of bishops, foreigners and violent Ultramontanes, have been imposed on the country by Rome, while the local clergy has still some feelings of independence remaining. Thus exactly the same questions which have arisen in Germany are arising in Brazil. The three main offences of the Prussian bishops in the eyes of the government were that they set up the law as promulgated by the Pope above the law of the State, that they abused the power of excommunication, and that they were parties to a system by which Catholic Germany was flooded with importations of foreign ecclesiastics. To make the bishops and their inferiors obey the State laws, to keep their power of excommunication within the narrowest possible limits, and to drive foreign ecclesiastics out of the country, were the aims which those who framed the new Prussian ecclesiastical legislation had constantly in view. Whether the State, if pushed to extremities in Brazil, will adopt measures of equal vigor, it is as yet too early to say; but at present the Emperor and his advisers appear determined not to

shrink, and they are said to be effectually supported by popular opinion. In Europe the contest is perpetually assuming a political form which in some degree conceals its true character. It has a tendency to merge itself in the general quarrel between France and Germany. The Swiss Government has been among the foremost to withstand the new ecclesiastical onslaught, and is said that the Ultramontane party in Switzerland has recently applied for aid to the new French Government; while the Italian Government has given a public intimation of its conviction that the new-born fervor of French officials for pilgrimages and expiatory churches and clerical intrusion into the army constitute a menace to Italy which it would be folly to disregard. But with regard to Brazil, there is no political question of the kind. If there is to be a war of revenge, Brazil can help neither party, and it is therefore in the highest degree instructing to find that there, too, the new dogma is producing a crisis essentially the same as that through which Germany, and Switzerland, and Italy, are passing.—*Saturday Review*.

Poland.

Dr. Welcker, a Russian Professor of political economy, has just published a pamphlet on the present relations of Russia with Germany and Austro-Hungary, in which he advocates the sale of Russian Poland to Prussia. "It is the interest of Russia," he says, "in accordance with the precedents afforded by the Ionian islands, Lauenburg, and Russian America to sell Poland either to Prussia or to the German Empire. Prussia has already occupied Warsaw and a considerable part of Poland from 1795 to 1807. She would be able to check any aggressive tendencies of the Poles in the direction of Lithuania; her superior civilization would by degrees Germanize the whole of the Polish territories under her rule; and all danger of a union between Congress Poland and Lithuania would then cease. Russia would even gain if she gave up this costly possession for nothing; but this she can hardly do with propriety. Both sides would profit by the bargain; Russia because she wants money and Prussia because she wants fertile territory. . . . The purchase-money could be taken out of the Prussian war indemnity, or, if this is no longer at the disposal of the Government, it might be raised by a Prussian or German loan. The interest of this loan could easily be covered by the surplus of the Polish revenue, which would rapidly increase in an extraordinary degree under the excellent Prussian administration and by the importation of capital and intelligence into the country. The Russian Conservatives, who detest the Katkoff party, would make it totally powerless by abandoning the Poles, who are the chief supporters of a Roman Catholic policy; while neither the Conservatives nor the Constitutional Liberals are for a moment sure of retaining their political and personal freedom, or even their property, so long as the Mouravieffs and the soldiery who have been trained in Poland *à la* Haynau may be let loose against them. The influential Russian grandees who obtained estates in Poland in 1831 and 1863 would also be great gainers, for these estates would enormously increase in value under the Prussian rule. On the Prussian side, too, great interests would be involved. At present the army, the agriculturists, and the capitalists in Poland occupy an aggressive position towards Prussia; they are a permanent menace to her of a Pan Slavist agrarian war, or at least of a constant striving in this direction, and it is most probable that if Russia does not sell Poland she will invade Prussia."

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 1, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

I. G. JOHN,.....Editor.

THE UNIVERSITY.

It will be seen by the stirring appeal from the pen of Dr. Mood, on another page, that the Texas University will open at Georgetown the 6th of October, under the most favorable auspices. The first condition has been met. One hundred and seventy thousand dollars has been secured, and with excellent buildings and a well selected faculty, it commences its career at once. What has been so well begun must be pressed with vigor to its final consummation.

The convention which inaugurated the enterprise called on the church to make up the sum of \$500,000. This will secure for the University a commanding position among the leading institutions in the land. The noble offerings made by the citizens of Williamson county may enable the University to meet the present educational demands of our State, but we must move step by step with the development of this fertile and prosperous country. Several thousand acres of land have been donated. Will not our men of wealth avail themselves of this opportunity of investing the abundance God has given them in an enterprise which will yield ample interest when they have parted with their earthly estates forever?

EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

MR. EDITOR—Please publish for the information of all concerned, that the general ticket and pass agent of the I. & G. N. R. R., Mr. Charles Macabe, has informed me that, at my request, he will carry preachers and delegates to the conference at Palestine, November 12, "at one fare for the round trip to Palestine and return," and that "agents will be instructed in ample time to sell excursion tickets."

All preachers who intend bringing their wives to conference will please inform me of the fact by the first of November. JOHN ADAMS, P. C.

Palestine station.

NOTICE.

MR. EDITOR—I desire the presiding elders in the Trinity Conference to write at once the names of the delegates elected to the annual conference to be held at this place on October 29. Also the number and names of local preachers that will be here for orders, and the number and names of preachers coming for admission into the conference. R. W. THOMPSON,

Pastor.

DALLAS, Sept. 7, 1873.

BISHOP KEENER has appointed Rev. Joel T. Daves superintendent of missions in Mexico. It is a wise appointment. Brother D. commenced his itinerant labors in Texas, and, in some sort, we may claim that he represents us in the new field to which he has been assigned. He may be confident that the sympathy and prayers of his old associates in ministerial labor will be with him in his important work.

THE receipts of the various benevolent and missionary organizations of Great Britain for the year 1872, amounted to \$7,288,150.

THE HAPPY ESTATE.

The Psalmist uttered few sayings containing more practical wisdom than that which expressed his wish to have neither poverty nor riches, and the man who is able, in all sincerity, to echo that wish has gained a possession more valuable than any earthly estate. The lessons we must learn ere we attain that pitch of wisdom must be chiefly on one side. The ills of poverty all can appreciate. The pains of penury are so keen, the squalor and discomforts of poverty are so apparent that the most stupid can read them without a master. The "skeleton in the closet" of the rich man is so concealed by the trappings of wealth that few are aware of its presence; yet it is there. With his possessions comes a burden of care. Not only must the temptation to pride and arrogance, leading him to despise his fellow-men and forget his God, make riches a peril to the soul of their possessor, but there comes in with every increase of wealth an addition to his load of anxiety. The men who are best known in business circles, whose names give value to any paper they may sign, whose credit has scarcely a limit, are objects of envy to their neighbors, yet how often do they spend sleepless nights of agony, while the rich dainties that load the table are rendered tasteless by the incessant strain upon their minds as they endeavor to guide their business safely through the many perils to which it is exposed. The failure of some strong house, a sudden change in the market, a conflagration, may overturn all their plans. There is more anxiety felt just now on the principal business streets of any of our commercial centres than in all the streets and alleys thronged by their busy population. The education of the Spartan trained him to an endurance that enabled him to bear the scourge before the altar of Diana without an expression of pain; and the training through which the business man passes is sometimes so severe that he is able to conceal from the eye of others the anxieties which often rob his couch of sleep.

As the papers of last week sent out the intelligence of the suspension of strong houses, how many in every city in the land thought, with a sinking heart, of the possible influence those failures might exert over their own fortunes! With the failure of one great house, hundreds which seem secure may go down. How bitter the struggle the falling man makes! As the difficulties close around him—with paper maturing, drafts coming back upon him, (for others on whom he relied are struggling in the same vortex) debtors failing to come to time, and creditors clamoring for their money—his future seems hopeless. In such a crisis in a man's life there is no luxury in a bed of down, the costliest viands are tasteless, the pleasant family circle brings pain to his heart, for each loved one must share his calamity; and as the hour which, as a business man, he dreads almost as he does the approach of death comes nearer, there is a pain that far more than counterbalances all the joys his prosperity brought him.

None are secure against calamity. The most sagacious often blunder, and the more energetic drive the most swiftly on the rocks. No wonder the wise man, to whom human life, with its temptations and vicissitudes, was familiar, preferred a lot which, while free from the pains of poverty, would also be clear of the anxieties and perils the rich must encounter. Very few of us, however, are as wise as Solomon.

A LEADING WRITER in a certain denominational tract society in England, recently proposed the securing a special fund for the publication of denominational tracts without the name of the denomination upon them, for "it was easier," he urged, "to get a stone into Goliath's head than to get the tracts of his church among other denominations." We have withheld the name of the particular organization because we wish to express our aversion to that policy, which seeks slyly to impose itself on other people. Christianity loves light. It utters itself boldly. Whenever it takes on the character of the sneak it abandons its real spirit. The preacher who accepts support from a people, and yet preaches doctrines they do not indorse, is a fraud, and the individual who holds an honorable relation to any organization, and inculcates doctrines at variance to its well known teachings, is no better. Had the managers of certain union organizations acted on this principle, either their denominational proclivities would not have cropped out so distinctly or other churches would have been in cordial co-operation with them.

The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* says:

All music in a Christian church that is not worship should be put outside the doors of the church. It has no more right there than has any unworldly thing.

That suits us precisely. If there is true devotion in the music we will not quarrel with its expression. We have felt the inspiration of pious doggerel when rendered by the untutored Africans in their religious meetings; we have felt the power of simple choruses which have penetrated the leafy vault of the camp-ground, and we have heard the deep toned organs accompanied by voices trained in the highest style of the art, and felt that each was rendering worship to God. In this world, where so many forget and so few praise the Lord, let us not quarrel on the mode by which that praise is offered.

ONE of the queer consequences of the union of church and state is seen in the fact that John Bright, the Quaker statesman, by virtue of his appointment in the Cabinet of Gladstone to the position of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has under his charge the patronage of forty-one livings in different parts of England. These livings range in value from \$580 to over \$7000 per annum. In spite of his faith, the Quaker administers important interests in the Established Church, and in spite of its exclusiveness, the church accepts the administration of a Non-conformist. We have no doubt but the administration of the Quaker will be marked by wisdom.

THE conversion of one soul is a great work, for one soul is, according to the arithmetic of Christ, worth more than the "whole world." How, then, are we to estimate the results which follow the labors of those who, this year, have reported the conversion of scores or hundreds of souls? We are grateful that God has permitted us to do anything for the advance of his cause, and yet when we read revival intelligence brethren send us, announcing the awakening and conversion of many souls, we are so impressed with the grandeur of the work and the high privilege that man possesses who is made the instrument of leading immortal souls from darkness to light, that we find ourselves wishing to be with our brethren in the harvest field. Each one must stand in his lot. If we cannot be with the brethren on the battlefield, we can spread the news, and thus aid in kindling the fire throughout the land.

Many of those who, this year, have led numbers to the cross have been poorly paid. They left their meetings full of holy triumph, and went, in many instances, to their homes to realize the burden of poverty. They are in the true succession. "Poor, but making many rich." As they saw sinners bowing under the power of the Word, as they heard the shout of joy from new-born souls, as they saw the gates of the kingdom thronged with many entering upon its service, they felt that to accomplish such a work was a privilege which more than counterbalanced all their privations. According to dollars and cents, they have been poorly paid. How is it in the sight of God? He is not a poor paymaster. He will make their very trials more precious than gold that perisheth. He will make their "light affliction work out for them a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory," and when at last their work is done, and they take their place in that army which for ages has been marching with songs of triumph across the river, and on that other shore meet with those for whom they labored here on earth, the darkness of the night will be forgotten in the glory of the morning.

THE "Polaris" expedition has found a melancholy termination. The vessel was lost amid the storms on the icy seas it penetrated, and only a remnant of its gallant crew has returned; yet science rejoices over the voyage as being "the most successful venture into the Northern seas which has been made for a generation." If men of science thus estimate the increase of scientific knowledge, how should the Christian estimate the spread of Divine truth? The "workmen fall, but God carries on his work." The missionary dies on a distant shore, but the gospel is planted there, and in days to come, when the songs of praise go up from the lips and hearts of multitudes, the joy of the martyr to the truth of God will more than make up all his earthly loss.

A LETTER from Rev. T. H. B. Anderson, of the Pacific coast, who is in our State in search of health, informs us that he has improved wonderfully since he crossed our borders. We hope his health will be fully restored, and that he will be so pleased with our genial climate and clever people that he will cast in his lot with us.

SOME people say that man is the creature of circumstances. This may be true of a large portion of our race, but when a real man comes along, a genuine specimen of the *genus homo*, he shows himself the master of the situation, and circumstances become simply his auxiliaries in the battle of life. The men of mark in this and other ages have not always been those whose lives were surrounded with those circumstances which usually command success. Their childhood was spent amid homely surroundings, their education secured by a succession of struggles, and not all of them, by any means, had the prestige of a diploma to ensure a favorable reception in their chosen profession; and yet, by dint of effort, by using the means they had instead of moping in discontent over the difficulties they encountered, they climbed up the ladder step by step, while many, whose circumstances they once envied, are left on the lower rounds. A boy may have all the advantages of academy, college or university; the best teachers may be secured; the best text-books employed; he may spend years in the school-room and thousands of his father's dollars at the same time, and yet, though his native talents are of superior order, he may leave the halls of learning with but superficial knowledge, and find himself but poorly qualified, with all his advantages, for the struggles of life. Another must work his way through college, or he must study during the odd hours he can secure during the intervals of labor in field, or store, or shop; yet, when he enters the arena of life, though his store of knowledge may not be so large as the other, trained by the stern discipline of his early life, he finds himself the master of all his powers, and, gathering strength in every encounter, he soon ranks as a leader among men. He who refuses to be led wherever circumstances might drift him will soon be a leader among his fellows. While this may encourage those who are entering upon life through a path that is beset with trials, it should also be an incentive to those who are possessed of liberal advantages. If God has given a man large endowments, much is expected of him. If his circumstances have been favorable, his life is a failure unless he achieves large success. "Where much is given, much is required." Each man is expected to measure up to the standard of his opportunities, and none need despair because God expects results from their lives which will correspond with the talents he has given them.

WHY do men fail to achieve the success they desire in their chosen vocations? One answers because they do not work. That explains the case of many. They rely on their opportunities, and failing to improve them, they are left behind; while others, creating opportunities, or overmastering opposing influences, have achieved success. The best land will fail to yield a harvest if uncultivated. Rich soil and good fences alone will not yield a crop. Work is essential to its production. The furrows must be opened, the seed must be planted, the weeds must be

kept down, or the crop will not be gathered. The best opening in the mercantile world will lead to failure if mercantile exactness and energy are not employed.

How with others? They are industrious; their integrity justifies the confidence reposed in them, and yet they have failed in business. In point of intelligence and industry, they will compare with others, and yet they have not achieved success. We infer, then, that work alone is not certain of success? Without it no one can claim the reward. Yet, with it, does not each one need the blessing of God?

If worldly success were the final reward, we might determine the question from the success each one attains. There are other interests involved. Success in business may be the lowest interest connected with man's labors in life. The formation of character is our main business here. Wealth and reputation must be left behind, but character is taken into eternity. It will "cling to us everlastingly." The solution of the question of success in life, then, must take into account the character man bears with him to the judgment bar. One comes with bonds, stocks, titles to land or city property, or with a good bank account. The world says his life has been a success. Yet, in the sight of God, his life may have been a failure. The chancery of heaven announces him a bankrupt. His estate is worth hundreds of thousands, as it appears on the county records, but it is not worth a cent on the records of heaven, for no earthly sorrow has been alleviated, while every action recognizes the claims of human selfishness. Another goes to his grave as poor as Lazarus: his life was bitter with disappointment and toil; his best laid plans were thwarted, and his diligence was barely sufficient to keep the wolf from his door. In his trial he called upon God. Failing to gain this world's goods, he laid up treasure in heaven. Chastened by sorrow, his heart opened in warm sympathy and love towards his fellow-sufferers, and in his humble sphere he sought to impart comfort to the sad and strength to the weary-hearted. He did what he could; and while his prosperous neighbor, who forgot God, finds himself as poor as Dives after death, the humble child of God is filled with wonder as he enters on his princely inheritance.

THE report of the official representative of the Protestants in Turkey, as published in the *Church Missionary Record*, informs us that the number of registered Protestants in that land is 23,000. In the various schools under Protestant control 5227 pupils are reported, with 280 in the higher schools. It is also reported that one out of every sixty of the pupils under its control have gone to Europe or America, at their personal expense, to complete their studies. One of these days their influence will be felt in Turkey. There is now in that field forty Protestant physicians of good standing. The Protestant community shows marked intelligence, upwards of eighty-five per cent. of the adults being able to read. These facts show that those who report that missionary work has been a failure are poorly posted respecting its actual results.

WHEN "Gail Hamilton" writes about women and women's work we read her utterances with interest, for she is a woman; but when she writes in the *Independent* about preachers we remember that she is rich in this world's goods, and hence knows nothing about the life trials of preachers and their homes. She rebukes many of the weaknesses which are exhibited by the well-fed pastors of wealthy flocks, but it is evident that she knows but little of the trials which are endured by many who labor for souls with the full consciousness that Christ died for them. She talks about the labors of the pastor, whose toils are limited to semi-annual calls on "mothers and daughters neatly garbed and ready to welcome the minister with smiles and pleasant talk," as the heaviest burden the preacher has to bear. It is evident she has but limited knowledge of the real preacher's life. Her mocking words, addressed to the caricature she has drawn, we accept, but when she claims her pastor as the real representative of the men who are doing their Master's work, we say that she manifestly has not made their acquaintance. We know men whose brains and culture would secure them an ample competence who, with large families, preach the Gospel for a salary which, perhaps, does not equal "Gail Hamilton's" pin money. We know the wives of preachers, who were raised in the lap of luxury, who tell their husbands to go and preach and they will cook and wash, and we rank them with those of whom this world is not worthy.

AN exchange tells of a church in the North which, in addition to the support of the preacher, has presented his family with a paid-up policy on his life to the amount of \$5000. Will that church accept our thanks? A people who support the pastor is deserving of special praise—not that they do more than their duty, but because so few do that well. But when a church not only provides for the present wants of the pastor, but makes some provision for his family after his death, the case is so extraordinary, yet so just, that we wish to express our gratitude. A ten acre lot in the vicinage of any of the villages on our circuits in Texas would not cost much. A cottage—say a double log cabin—would not add largely to its expenditure. The rails to inclose the lot and the labor of putting it in cultivation would not be a heavy tax on the resources of an entire circuit, and yet if the preacher who may "die at his post" on your circuit could leave such a heritage to his wife and children, what a happy man he would be!

How many of our circuits and stations will act on this suggestion?

ABOUT one hundred expelled Jesuits from Germany have been housed in a mansion belonging to a Roman Catholic lady near Widna, England. The theatre of their movements has been transferred from Germany to England, and the Protestant world has the old battle to fight. The interference of the secular arm simply changes the field, but does not decide the conflict. The Bible must do the work. Evangelical Christianity must fulfill its mission before the triumph Bismarck thinks she has achieved is accomplished.

MISSIONARY.

The *African Repository* states that there are in Liberia between 1400 and 1500 scholars in the mission schools. The private schools would raise the number to about 1500. Of these 900 are divided about evenly between the Protestant Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal missions. The other missions are the Baptist, the Presbyterian, and the Lutheran.

The following shows what a single congregation can do. Were all to work that way, a speedy inroad would be made into every heathen land.

The Congregational church in Winchester, Mass., is setting a good example to its neighbors. In addition to its usual annual contribution to the American Board, intended for the support of the Rev. Chester Holcomb in China, it has voted to raise a sufficient sum yearly for the support of its pastor, the Rev. E. C. Bissell, as missionary of the American Board in Austria. Making in all at least \$2000 in gold.

Repeated personal investigation of the Chinese mission leads Bishop Alford to say, in the *Mission Field*, that the work in China is sound and real, that it is an expanding work, and that, without depreciating the value of the European and American missionaries there, it is the native clergy and agents who can best reach the Chinese people. The latter should be largely increased in number.

Zion's Herald furnishes the following:

In June, 1834, thirty-nine years ago, five missionaries entered upon their work in China, two of whom were medical doctors—Messrs. McCartee and Hepburn, S. Wells Williams, the printer, and the Revs. S. R. Brown and J. C. Legge. They have accomplished wonders. Dr. McCartee has prepared about fifty volumes of various kinds for publication, and is now professor of natural history in the Imperial college in Tokio, Japan. Dr. Hepburn, after immense labors in the hospital and dispensary work in China, has completed a Japanese and English dictionary, and has also devoted several years with Dr. Brown in translating the Gospels into Japanese. He is now carrying through the press a pocket edition of his dictionary in San Francisco.

Doctor Williams, besides conducting the printing-press at Shanghai for years, doing all kinds of personal mission work, has written various works, and among them that classic, "The Middle Kingdom," and the Chinese English Dictionary, a work of thirty years' toil, and is now the Secretary of the United States legation at Peking. Dr. Brown, after many years of labor in China, was one of the first to enter Japan, and besides constant mission work, composed a valuable grammar of the Japanese language, and has been the chief translator of the Scriptures into Japanese. Dr. Legge is the world-renowned translator, of Confucius. As translator, teacher, pastor, preacher, and student, Dr. Legge has averaged, for nearly thirty years, fifteen hours of study per day, and is now at 65 years enjoying excellent health. He goes to England to visit his large family, where he has ten grandchildren. All of the above-named men have witnessed large numbers of the heathen converted to Christ, and Dr. Legge has baptized about 700 persons. Glorious examples of missionary work, and marvelous have been the results accomplished.

THANKS.—The agents who responded last week to our call and forwarded funds due the office will accept thanks. The aid was timely. The financial crisis, now on every business community in the land, makes it imperative that we repeat the call. We trust each one will at once forward money due the office.

The Sunday-School.

One Poor Stone.

Two masons were working together on the rear wall of a church, when one stopped the other just as he was putting a stone in its place.

"Don't put in that stone," he said, "It is flaky, and will soon fall to pieces."

"I know it isn't a very good one, but it is so handy and just fits here. Nobody will see it up here, and it is too much trouble to get another."

"Don't put it in. Take time to send for another. That stone won't stand the weather, and when it falls the whole building will be damaged."

"I guess not. It won't hurt us; so here goes."

So he lifted the stone into its place, poor, and loose-grained, and flaky as it was, covered it over with mortar, and went on with his work. Nobody could see the stone, and none knew of its worthlessness but the two masons, and the church was finished and accepted.

But time and weather did their work, and soon it began to flake and crumble. Every rain storm, and every hot, sultry day helped its decay, and it soon crumbled away. But this was not all, nor the worst. The loss of the stone weakened the wall and soon a great beam which it should have supported sunk into the cavity, a crack appeared in the roof, and the rain soon made sad havoc with ceiling and fresco. So a new roof and ceiling and expensive repairs were the result of one poor stone put where a good one should have been placed.

Each one of us, young or old, is building a structure for himself. The structure is our character, and every act of our lives is a stone in the building. Don't work in poor stones.

Every mean action, every wrong act or impure word, will show itself in your after life, though it may pass unnoticed at first. Let every act and word of every day be pure and right, and your character will stand the test of any time, a beautiful edifice enduring to your praise and honor.—*Sunday-School Journal*.

A Model Sunday-School.

Meet early, have one short formal prayer, go through your lessons as quick as possible; then sing, sing, sing until every little fellow in the house is yawning and gaping and stretching for liberty, but sing on, sing, sing. Make the concern as popular as possible. Invite all the young people in from the country to sing, no matter if they don't join the Sunday-school; let them come in and sing. Bring along with you all your do-re-mi books, and your Dew-drops, etc. Don't confine yourselves to Haygood's singing-books. They are not the thing; they are sectarian. Use a few lesson papers, but at the same time you must not discard the literature of other people. If you do you will break up the school. This is a Methodist institution, but then one must be liberal—let all use such books as they please. This must be a popular school and we must not show ourselves sectarians.

No matter if it is quarterly-meeting, the presiding elder must sit back and wait on the Sunday-school until they sing do-re-mi awhile on Sunday morning. Or perhaps the class-leader may propose a prayer or class-meeting. No time for that; we must sing and make the occasion popular. It won't do to bother with that fellow Richardson's idea—who is known to be an old superintendent and teacher in Atlanta—when he says: "The standard by which a Sunday-school shall be measured is the number of accessions to the church from it." He must be an old fogey to talk about "a revival in a Sunday-school," and "religious teachers," etc. Sing and make the occasion pop-

ular, and be sure that you don't make it sectarian. Be liberal. Our own books fixed up by Haygood are right good things, but they are too hard to study, especially for those boys and girls who don't care whether they study their lesson or not, but only have a place in the Sunday-school, so that they can get to sing. This is our Sunday-school. The preacher has no business with us. True, he will have to report the school at the quarterly conference, but he can report it as a Methodist school, with a large number of students and teachers—quite a large number of volumes. But then he need not say that a large majority of these books are purchased somewhere else than at our own Publishing House; nor need he tell that we have barely enough of Haygood's books to claim the school as Methodist. Why, the school is taught in a Methodist church, and managed by a Methodist superintendent, and a majority of the teachers are Methodists (some are not;) why not report it as a Methodist school? It is a Methodist school on liberal principles. We don't hold to denominational Sunday-schools. If we can't live together in this world, how can we expect to live together in heaven? Be liberal. We must not run our Sunday-school upon any other than union principles. Be liberal, and sing. Sing all ye young people, and let your hearts be glad that ours is not a sectarian but a liberal school.

God save the Sunday-schools and pity the children! Let us all sing.—*Atlanta, in Southern Christian Advocate*.

Dan Darthany's Little Dick.

He was a hard-fisted, horny-handed old backwoodsman, was Dan Darthany. Nobody had ever seen his weather-beaten face moistened with a tear, nor did any suppose his leathery old heart was capable of beating in sympathy with any human being. His voice was as sharp as his axe, and his conversation was as rough as the thatch of his backwoods cabin.

Dan's little five-year-old bright-eyes was as hearty a lad as ever strayed among the pines. He was the life of the cabin. He picked up just such an education as you would expect among such company. He wasn't a petted or pampered child.

Dan teamed it into town, one winter afternoon, for some supplies from the store. Bright-eyed little Dick was along, full of sparkle and fun, with his little bear-skin coat on, his thick mittens and fur cap. Dan hitched his team, and left little Dick in the sleigh while he went into the store. He made his purchases, and was almost ready to start for home. It was then time for supper, and the boy at the next door tavern came out to the street, swinging his huge bell. It frightened the horses, and they started off on a full run with the sleigh and little Dick. Away they sped like reindeer over the snow. "O God! my boy!" cried Dan Darthany; and he and two other men jumped into a sleigh which was standing near, and followed in pursuit as rapidly as they could urge on their horse.

The frightened horses ran as Dan thinks horses have never run before. It is growing dark. The snow is in drifts; light, and in some places deep. What if that boy should fall into some drift and perish in the cold and darkness! Drive on; for we may overtake them before it is too dark. The country is level and open, but there is not a sign or sight of the runaway team.

Yes, there is; here they come to it. Here is one runner; and the rest of the track seems as if made with the side of the sleigh. They will learn something of it soon, for the horses can not have carried it far that way. Poor Dick! Is he killed? He must be.

Here is one of the horses, with his

neck broken. Hurry on the pursuit, for the remains of the rest of the wreck must be near. It grows darker and darker.

The other horse, in a snow-drift, with the broken sleigh fast to him, pants and snorts in terror. The sleigh is bottom upward. Poor little Dick must be in a drife somewhere. They will go and get torches and search, for they may find him yet while life is in him. With a heavy heart, Dan almost gives up the hope of finding the little fellow alive.

Stop! Dan Darthany! Hear that half-smothered little voice from under the overturned sleigh? "Dad! dad!" "Oh God! there's my boy!" "Dad! dad!" again says the little fellow; and great tears of joy course down the furrows in the backwoodsman's cheeks as he rushes to the place whence the sound came, upheaves what is left of the sleigh, and drags out the little curled up heap of bear-skin, which is nothing more or less than his dear Dick; not a broken bone nor a scratch; but the little fellow is chilled through and through.

Dan Darthany wraps the boy in his own great fur coat and takes him in his arms, rubbing him as he goes. "Dick, what did you feel like when the hosses was runnin' away?" "Why, dad I just grabbed hold of the side of the sleigh, and I know'd you'd come soon." "But wasn't you skeered when the thing upset?" "No; I just held on, and said, 'God keep Dick;' and I got pooty cold while I was a-waitin', but I know'd you'd come."

Says rough Dan Darthany, "I ain't very heavy on religion, I ain't, and I hain't no book-larnin'; and I don't know about what you religiouses call partickular providences; but when them hosses was a-tearin' along so, I jest said, 'God save my dear Dick,' all the time we was goin' after 'em; and I know'd he'd do it somehow. An' if there is such things as partickular providences, why, I guess this is one of 'em, I do."—*S. S. Workman*.

The Pastor and the Sunday-School.

The true pastor desires the prosperity of the church over which he presides. In regard to the individual members, and to the church as a whole, he can heartily adopt the language of the apostle John: "I desire above all things that thou mayest prosper." For this he prays; for this he labors; for this he thinks, and studies, and plans, and prepares himself for new plans and more successful methods. The church of the future, both near and remote, he can not shut from his imagination. Hence, his faith takes hold upon the future. He preaches and prays, and labors to affect and secure the future. He is very unlike the preacher who has no anxiety beyond the present, and who feels no interests but his own.

The true pastor is always a man of good sense, as well as a deep and consistent piety. He sees, knows, and feels that the Sunday-school is the real nursery of the church—that it contains the germs of its future membership and prosperity, and that the future church will be very much as the Sunday-school is or as the Sunday-school shall make it. If small, that will be small; if irregular, unstable and uninteresting, the church which it is to make will be like it. The intelligent fruitist will take special pains with the scions and small trees in his nursery, from which his forthcoming fruit-bearing trees are to be taken. So the true pastor will bestow great labor and particular care on his Sunday-school. He will study to make it interesting, and therefore attractive. He will exert himself directly, and indirectly through others, to get as many of the children and youth as possible into the school as permanent members. He will secure the services of the best teachers available, and if possible have a suitable library

of entertaining and instructive books. Though others may be nominally superintendents, he nevertheless feels himself a superintendent over all others, and more deeply interested than any others. He keeps a watchful eye on the Sunday-school as well as his heart in it, and all that he can do to make it prosper he will do cheerfully as a work of love.

A church may seem to be flourishing now—has a house full—every Sabbath, great preaching, splendid singing, refined and wealthy people in the congregation—fine prospect that for the future, some would say. We can not prophesy much about its future from that point of view. Take us to the Sunday-school—only a few there; officers dull, unsuitable; teachers not interested in their pupils; no order; the pastor not present, scarcely ever comes to Sunday-school, takes no interest in it, but spends most of his time preparing and preaching "big sermons." The probability is that church will fail. It is temporary, transitory—has no promise of the future in it. Its pastor is either a hireling and careth not for the sheep, or he is a badly deceived and mistaken man.

The church with a flourishing Sunday-school, devoted officers, faithful and interesting teachers, a pastor wide awake, thoroughly enlisted in the work, with the Sunday-school somewhat on his brain—that church, whatever its present condition in other respects, has in it the prospect of a bright future. It will grow, increase and flourish more and more.—*Methodist Advocate*.

THE DOOR UNLOCKED.—Some time since, I wished to enter a strange church with a minister, a little before the time for service. We procured a key, but tried in vain to unlock the outside door with it. We concluded we had the wrong key, and sent to the janitor for the right one. But he came and told us that the door was already unlocked. All we had to do was to push, and the door would open. We thought ourselves locked out, when there was nothing to hinder us from entering.

In the same way we fail to enter into love and fellowship with God. The door, we think, is locked against us. We try to fit some key of extraordinary faith to open it. We try to get our minds wrought up to some high pitch of feeling. We say, "I have the wrong key; I must feel more sorry; I must weep more." And all the time the door is ready to open, if we but come boldly, with humble earnestness, to the throne of grace. We may enter freely, at once, without having to unlock the door. Christ is the door, and his heart is not shut against us. We must enter without stopping to fit our key of studied faith, for his mercy is not locked up. We must enter boldly, trustingly, not doubting his readiness to receive us, "just as we are." He is willing already and we must not stop to make him willing by our prayers or tears.—*Sunday-School Gem*.

In Sweden some Sunday-schools are conducted by the leader talking to the children "as a preacher does to the people in a church or chapel." But the true and wisest friends of the cause see the folly of this plan, and insist on the scholars being brought to a share in the exercises through the process of question and answer. There are Bible class leaders in this country who think lecturing is a good mode of teaching; and there are pastors who think that their people can be well taught by passively listening to their expository sermons. This is a great mistake. Teaching can be best secured, anywhere, only through the mutual effort of teacher and scholar.

The microscope reveals the fact that a speck of potato-rot the size of a pin-head contains about two hundred ferocious little animals, biting and chewing each other savagely.

Boys and Girls.

Brownie's Work.

A difficult lesson had been perfectly recited by only one member of a large class and a complicated problem in arithmetic had been solved by the same boy, while all the others had failed. This boy the teacher had praised generously, at the same time severely censured those who deserved censure.

"I'm real sorry I didn't get my lesson," exclaimed a young girl with dark brown eyes and a profusion of wavy hair. "I studied and tried that horrid old sum a dozen times, but I was thinking most all the time about something else."

Well Mr. Varney needn't scolded so dreadfully," said another. "Twas an awful hard lesson, any way."

"So it was," replied the first speaker, whom all the children called "Brownie," without fully appreciating the fitness of her name. "Twas just the hardest we ever had, so 'twould have been all the grander to have learned it; I wish I had. I should think Ned Leighton would feel real proud; I should if I was in his place."

"Proud!" repeated a scholar, scornfully; "I don't see anything he has to be proud of; he's nobody but a drunkard's boy."

"Hush!" half whispered Brownie, "he'll hear you."

"What if he does? Who cares? I don't. I tell you he's nobody but a drunkard's boy."

Alas! for the warning and the boy. Ned Leighton heard the cruel words. In his happiness at having gained the approbation of his teacher, he had forgotten that his father was a drunkard. No wonder he hurried away, and in a secluded spot gave vent to his tears.

Here, as Brownie was on her way from school, she found him, and, knowing well the cause of his grief, said cheerfully, "How can you cry, when you had such a splendid lesson? I shouldn't if I was in your place."

"Wouldn't you if your father was a drunkard?"

"I guess not," she answered with some hesitation. "I'd try and have him not be a drunkard."

"How would you try?" asked the boy, looking up with a pitiful smile.

"I'd ask him to sign the pledge, and keep it. Ther, if he did, you see he wouldn't be a drunkard. Can't you ask him?"

No; I can't, Brownie. You ask him, won't you? Seems as though he'd do it if you ask him. Won't you?"

There was a short silence, but at length Brownie said, "Yes, I will."

Mr. Leighton was a new-comer in the village, a blacksmith, and a good workman when free from the influence of liquor. The day after the conversation above narrated, he was obliged to remain in his shop much later than usual, so that the glowing light of the forge was in striking contrast to the darkness without. From that darkness came a child, who seemed fascinated by the weird shadows on the blackened walls, and the fitful leaping of the flames up the wide-mouthed chimney.

"Well, my little lady, what can I do for you?"

This question recalled her to the fact that she was not in fairy-land, as she had half fancied; and extending some papers she held in her hand, she said, "Please, sir, will you sign the pledge?"

"What pledge?" was asked.

"The pledge not to drink anything that will make you drunk."

"Who are you, child?"

"My name is Miriam Way, but they call me Brownie."

"I thought so," responded the man absently. "You look like a Brownie. What sent you here?"

"I come because I'm sorry for Ned."

"My Ned?"

"Yes, sir. One of the scholars said he was nobody but a drunkard's boy, and he felt so bad about it he cried, and I found him hid away by himself. You see, sir, he had his lesson just splendid, when the rest all missed; but he didn't care about that, he felt so bad because his father was a drunkard. And—and—please, sir, won't you sign the pledge?"

"But if I do, I can drink just the same if I'm a mind to."

"Yes, sir; but that would be telling a lie and I don't believe you'd do that if you were sober."

"No, child, I wouldn't. I ain't so far gone as that, if I am a drunkard. Sit down in that chair and I'll think about it."

Brownie seated herself and watched Mr. Leighton at his work, while he seemed wholly unconscious of her presence. At length he said, "You can read the pledge. Let's see what you want me to promise."

"I've got two. I'll read them both." One was a simple pledge against the use of intoxicating drinks; the other included tobacco and profane language.

"The last is the best; I'll go the whole figure or none." And again Mr. Leighton resumed his work. A few minutes had elapsed, when he asked, "Were you afraid to come in here to-night?"

"Just a little," answered Brownie frankly. "But you see I wanted to help Ned."

"Bring me the last paper you read." Under the comprehensive pledge, Edward Leighton wrote his name in bold characters, and then nailed the paper above his desk. From that mouth he took a huge quid of tobacco and from his pocket enough for twenty quids of equal size, and threw them into the fire.

When this was consumed, he turned to the child beside him, and, laying his hand tenderly upon her head, murmured: "You've saved me, Brownie. There'll be a hard fight with the flesh and the devil; but please God, we'll come out all right in the end."

The end is not yet; but this village blacksmith is forging a chain which shall reach from earth to heaven, and upon each link the forger sees the name of "Brownie."—*Temperance Banner.*

A Lesson in Good Manners.

"Mother, Sarah Price is such a rough, ill-natured girl, I wish she would not come to our school. She is always saying something unpleasant when we girls are playing together, and making fun of those who do not dress as handsomely as she does. She has four gold rings now, and says her father is going to get her a pearl set on Christmas. She told Lena Rockwell she would not wear such a mean little plain ring as that of hers. It made Lena feel badly, as the ring belonged to her mother, and she gave it to her the day she died. Sarah knew that, too. Should you think she would have been so unkind?"

"I should not, indeed, but still I think you can learn valuable lessons from Sarah Price's example."

"In what respect, mother?" asked Nelly, wondering.

"You may learn lessons in good manners from her."

Nelly smiled a little puzzled smile, but said, "I just wish you could see that girl behave for one day."

"I can form a pretty good idea from your statements, and think I have seen many very much like her. But you may learn good manners by seeing how very unlovely the opposite traits look. Whenever you see the feelings of a school-fellow hurt by a rude remark, let it be your study to carefully avoid everything of the kind in your conversation. Let an example of folly and unsuitableness in dress teach you to be humble and tasteful in your appearance."

ance. Learn from the faults as well as the virtues of people, all along through life, Nelly. Some of my best lessons in housekeeping I got from a very disorderly housekeeper at whose house it was my lot to board once. Many a time I would say to myself, as I sat at her table, 'That is one thing I never will allow in my house,' and so I made a note of a good many things which helped me a great deal afterwards. But not the least important lesson, dear, that you may learn, is patience with the erring, and self-command under provocation. You will have need enough for both all through the journey of life. It is a very easy matter to get along well with agreeable people, but how to do the same with disagreeable ones is a more difficult problem. Everything that helps us is a real blessing.

THE HONEST CABINET-MAKER.—The cabinet-maker, Conrad Steizinger, in the year 1786, received from a nobleman a book-case in order to repair it. He discovered in it a hidden drawer of which the owner knew nothing, and in which he found a casket containing precious stones of great value.

A friend of the cabinet-maker was present, and offered to get him 10,000 thalers for it, of which he wanted but 100 thalers for himself. "Friend!" said the honest cabinet-maker, "what right have I to it? Probably the father of the nobleman to whom the book-case belonged had saved these ornaments for his family, without their knowing it. It is my duty to give the casket back to the right owner."

And really he brought the ornaments to the nobleman, who was very glad, and told him that they were worth more than 30,000 thalers. They found a note by his father who had lately died, who had bought and hidden the jewels not long before. Having hunted all over in vain for the ornaments, a servant, who was present at his death, was now charged with the theft, and put into prison, out of which, however, he had fortunately afterward escaped. The assured innocence of the unjustly accused one, caused more joy to the nobleman than the recovered treasures. "But, honest man!" he added, "I will present you with as much as your friend offered you for the found jewelry."

He kept his word; the cabinet-maker received his 10,000 thalers, and remained laborious, beneficent and honest, which is seldom the case when one's condition is so rapidly changed. — *Western Recorder.*

An exchange tantalizes its readers with this atrocity: "Have you heard of the man who got shot?" "Got shot? No; how did he get shot?" "He bought them!"

PUZZLES, ETC.

I am composed of 26 letters:
My 5, 8, 14, 21, 3 a king of Tyre.
My 7, 13, 16, 8 an emperor of China;
My 24, 12, 20, 3, 8, 4 one who lives in solitude;
My 17, 6, 2, 14, 16, 24 is before every fireplace;
My 2, 9, 22, 13 a prophetess;
My 19, 2, 26, 13 part of music;
My 25, 11, 10 organ of sight;
My 1, 26, 13, 21, 23 a son of Abraham;
My 18, 21, 11 part of the head;
My whole Christ said of himself and disciples.

SALLIE BETTIE WELBURN.

1. The name of an exceedingly high mountain.
2. The name of a city of Asia Minor.
3. The name of a little insect.
4. The name of a minor prophet.
5. The name of one of the books of the Bible.
6. The name of a precious stone.
7. The name of a city of Asher.

The initials will give the name, read downwards, of two kings of Judah.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1055.
Sallie Bettie Welburn sends correct answers to No. 1 in 1854, and also to No. 1 in 1855.
Miss Lou Robinson sends correct answer to 1 and 11 in 1855. They are:
1—Love your enemies.
11—Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right.
The answers given last week were for 1854 instead of 1855.

Church Notices.

Palestine District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Rusk and Stovall sta., Oct. 4, 5.
Athens cir., Oct. 11, 12.
Tyler mis., Oct. 18, 19.
Tyler sta., Oct. 25, 26.
Palestine sta., Nov. 8, 9.

Dear brethren, remember that the statistics required to be reported at our annual conference will be called for. SAM'L MORRIS, P. E.

Springfield District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Fairfield, at Sunshine, Oct. 4, 5.
Tehuacana, at Woodland, Oct. 11, 12.
Springfield, at Mexia, Oct. 18, 19.
Dresden, at Beaman's school-house, Oct. 25, 26.
Wadeville mis., at Long Prairie, Nov. 8, 9.
Corsicana sta., Nov. 22, 23.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, Oct. 4, 5.
Noland River mis., at New Hope, Oct. 11, 12.
Granbury cir., at Granbury, Oct. 18, 19.
Acton cir., at Fall Creek, Oct. 25, 26.
Fort Worth sta., Nov. 8, 9.
Fort Worth cir., Nov. 15, 16.

T. W. HINES, P. E.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Henderson and Bellview, at Bellview, 1st Sabbath in October.
Elysian Fields, at Bethel, 2d Sabbath in Oct.
Starrville, at Pleasant Grove, 3d Sabbath in October.
Marshall cir., at Rock Springs, 4th Sabbath in October.
Knoxville cir., at Stovall Chapel, 1st Sabbath in November.
Marshall sta., 2d Sabbath in November.

A full board of official members is earnestly desired; and may we not hope that the stewards will be prepared to settle up in full with their pastors, or make specific and reliable arrangements to do so, before they leave for the session of our annual conference, which is to convene on the 12th November at Palestine?

DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Marlin station, 1st Sabbath in October.
Brazos circuit, 2d Sabbath in October.
Jena mission, 3d Sabbath in October.
Groesbeck circuit, 4th Sabbath in October.
Mt. Calm mission, 1st Sabbath in November.
Waco station, 2d Sabbath in November.

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Austin District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Manhac cir., at Moss branch, Oct. 11, 12.
Austin sta. and mis., Oct. 18, 19.
Buckner creek mis., (camp-meeting,) at Cistern, Oct. 25, 26.
Red Rock cir., at Halfway, Nov. 8, 9.
Austin cir., Dec. 6, 7.

The preachers will please have all their collections made, and a full statistical statement ready, by the time of their respective quarterly conferences. Brethren, see to these matters, and do not come up with conjectional statements. I want a full list of accessions, baptisms, and Sunday-schools, especially. I trust that all the stewards, trustees, class-leaders, exhorters, and local preachers, will also attend. Come, brethren, there is important business coming before every quarterly conference. I sincerely hope the stewards will make a vigorous effort to pay their preachers in full by the last quarterly meeting, or, at least, have sufficient pledges to insure that none of them shall go up to the annual conference unpaid.

C. J. LANE, P. E.

Camp-Meetings.

There will be a self-sustaining camp-meeting at Homer church, Jasper county, in the forks of the Brazos, five miles west of Bevilport, commencing Thursday before the second Sabbath in October.

Another in the town of Jasper, or Peachtree, to commence Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in October. All preachers invited. Let everybody bring their own provisions, except the preachers.

JAS. M. BOND, P. C.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Belton sta., Oct. 4, 5.
Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, (camp-meeting,) Oct. 11, 12.
Pavilla and Salado cir., at Davilla, Oct. 18, 19.
Gatesville sta., Oct. 25, 26.
Gatesville cir., at Rainey's creek, Nov. 1, 2.
Valley Mills cir., at Bosqueville, Nov. 8, 9.

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

Waxahachie District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Peoria cir., 1st Sunday in October.
Hillboro cir., 2d Sunday in October.
Waxahachie cir., 3d Sunday in October.
Waxahachie sta., 4th Sunday in October.

G. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Zion cir., at Pisgah church, Oct. 4, 5.
Waverly and Willis cir., at Willis, Oct. 11, 12.
Caney mis., at McWilliams school-house Oct. 18, 19.
Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Oct. 25, 26.
Bryan cir., at Alexander chapel, Oct. 25, 26.
Prairie Plains cir., at San Jacinto chapel, Nov. 1, 2.
Navasota cir., at Navasota, Nov. 8, 9.
Anderson cir., at Anderson, Nov. 15, 16.
Bryan sta., Nov. 22, 23.
Huntsville sta., Nov. 29, 30.

J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Brenham, Oct. 4, 5.
Fayetteville, at Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 12.
Buxton, at Union Hill, Oct. 18, 19.
Lexington, at Christman's chapel, Oct. 25, 26.
San Felipe, at San Felipe, Nov. 1, 2.
Bellville, at Davis, Nov. 8, 9.
Caldwell, at Caldwell, Nov. 15, 16.
Independence, at Rock Island, Nov. 22, 23.
Giddings, at Hickory Grove, Nov. 29, 30.

H. V. PHILPOTT.

N. B.—The omission of Chappell Hill station is intentional. H. V. P.

The Sunday-School.

One Poor Stone.

Two masons were working together on the rear wall of a church, when one stopped the other just as he was putting a stone in its place.

"Don't put in that stone," he said, "It is flaky, and will soon fall to pieces."

"I know it isn't a very good one, but it is so handy and just fits here. Nobody will see it up here, and it is too much trouble to get another."

"Don't put it in. Take time to send for another. That stone won't stand the weather, and when it falls the whole building will be damaged."

"I guess not. It won't hurt us; so here goes."

So he lifted the stone into its place, poor, and loose-grained, and flaky as it was, covered it over with mortar, and went on with his work. Nobody could see the stone, and none knew of its worthlessness but the two masons, and the church was finished and accepted.

But time and weather did their work, and soon it began to flake and crumble. Every rain storm, and every hot, sultry day helped its decay, and it soon crumbled away. But this was not all, nor the worst. The loss of the stone weakened the wall and soon a great beam which it should have supported sunk into the cavity, a crack appeared in the roof, and the rain soon made sad havoc with ceiling and fresco. So a new roof and ceiling and expensive repairs were the result of one poor stone put where a good one should have been placed.

Each one of us, young or old, is building a structure for himself. The structure is our character, and every act of our lives is a stone in the building. Don't work in poor stones.

Every mean action, every wrong act or impure word, will show itself in your after life, though it may pass unnoticed at first. Let every act and word of every day be pure and right, and your character will stand the test of any time, a beautiful edifice enduring to your praise and honor.—*Sunday-School Journal*.

A Model Sunday-School.

Meet early, have one short formal prayer, go through your lessons as quick as possible; then sing, sing, sing until every little fellow in the house is yawning and gaping and stretching for liberty, but sing on, sing, sing. Make the concern as popular as possible. Invite all the young people in from the country to sing, no matter if they don't join the Sunday-school; let them come in and sing. Bring along with you all your do-re-mi books, and your Dew-drops, etc. Don't confine yourselves to Haygood's singing-books. They are not the thing; they are sectarian. Use a few lesson papers, but at the same time you must not discard the literature of other people. If you do you will break up the school. This is a Methodist institution, but then one must be liberal—let all use such books as they please. This must be a popular school and we must not show ourselves sectarians.

No matter if it is quarterly-meeting, the presiding elder must sit back and wait on the Sunday-school until they sing do-re-mi awhile on Sunday morning. Or perhaps the class-leader may propose a prayer or class-meeting. No time for that; we must sing and make the occasion popular. It won't do to bother with that fellow Richardson's idea—who is known to be an old superintendent and teacher in Atlanta—when he says: "The standard by which a Sunday-school shall be measured is the number of accessions to the church from it." He must be an old fogey to talk about "a revival in a Sunday-school," and "religious teachers," etc. Sing and make the occasion pop-

ular, and be sure that you don't make it sectarian. Be liberal. Our own books fixed up by Haygood are right good things, but they are too hard to study, especially for those boys and girls who don't care whether they study their lesson or not, but only have a place in the Sunday-school, so that they can get to sing. This is our Sunday-school. The preacher has no business with us. True, he will have to report the school at the quarterly conference, but he can report it as a Methodist school, with a large number of students and teachers—quite a large number of volumes. But then he need not say that a large majority of these books are purchased somewhere else than at our own Publishing House; nor need he tell that we have barely enough of Haygood's books to claim the school as Methodist. Why, the school is taught in a Methodist church, and managed by a Methodist superintendent, and a majority of the teachers are Methodists (some are not;) why not report it as a Methodist school? It is a Methodist school on liberal principles. We don't hold to denominational Sunday-schools. If we can't live together in this world, how can we expect to live together in heaven? Be liberal. We must not run our Sunday-school upon any other than union principles. Be liberal, and sing. Sing all ye young people, and let your hearts be glad that ours is not a sectarian but a liberal school.

God save the Sunday-schools and pity the children! Let us all sing.—*Atlanta, in Southern Christian Advocate*.

Dan Darthany's Little Dick.

He was a hard-fisted, horny-handed old backwoodsman, was Dan Darthany. Nobody had ever seen his weather-beaten face moistened with a tear, nor did any suppose his leathery old heart was capable of beating in sympathy with any human being. His voice was as sharp as his axe, and his conversation was as rough as the thatch of his backwoods cabin.

Dan's little five-year-old bright-eyes was as hearty a lad as ever strayed among the pines. He was the life of the cabin. He picked up just such an education as you would expect among such company. He wasn't a petted or pampered child.

Dan teamed it into town, one winter afternoon, for some supplies from the store. Bright-eyed little Dick was along, full of sparkle and fun, with his little bear-skin coat on, his thick mittens and fur cap. Dan hitched his team, and left little Dick in the sleigh while he went into the store. He made his purchases, and was almost ready to start for home. It was then time for supper, and the boy at the next door tavern came out to the street, swinging his huge bell. It frightened the horses, and they started off on a full run with the sleigh and little Dick. Away they sped like reindeer over the snow. "O God! my boy!" cried Dan Darthany; and he and two other men jumped into a sleigh which was standing near, and followed in pursuit as rapidly as they could urge on their horse.

The frightened horses ran as Dan thinks horses have never run before. It is growing dark. The snow is in drifts; light, and in some places deep. What if that boy should fall into some drift and perish in the cold and darkness! Drive on; for we may overtake them before it is too dark. The country is level and open, but there is not a sign or sight of the runaway team.

Yes, there is; here they come to it. Here is one runner; and the rest of the track seems as if made with the side of the sleigh. They will learn something of it soon, for the horses can not have carried it far that way. Poor Dick! Is he killed? He must be.

Here is one of the horses, with his

neck broken. Hurry on the pursuit, for the remains of the rest of the wreck must be near. It grows darker and darker.

The other horse, in a snow-drift, with the broken sleigh fast to him, pants and snorts in terror. The sleigh is bottom upward. Poor little Dick must be in a drife somewhere. They will go and get torches and search, for they may find him yet while life is in him. With a heavy heart, Dan almost gives up the hope of finding the little fellow alive.

Stop! Dan Darthany! Hear that half-smothered little voice from under the overturned sleigh? "Dad! dad!" "Oh God! there's my boy!" "Dad! dad!" again says the little fellow; and great tears of joy course down the furrows in the backwoodsman's cheeks as he rushes to the place whence the sound came, upheaves what is left of the sleigh, and drags out the little curled up heap of bear-skin, which is nothing more or less than his dear Dick; not a broken bone nor a scratch; but the little fellow is chilled through and through.

Dan Darthany wraps the boy in his own great fur coat and takes him in his arms, rubbing him as he goes. "Dick, what did you feel like when the hosses was runnin' away?" "Why, dad I just grabbed hold of the side of the sleigh, and I know'd you'd come soon." "But wasn't you skeered when the thing upso?" "No; I just held on, and said, 'God keep Dick;' and I got pooty cold while I was a-waitin', but I know'd you'd come."

Says rough Dan Darthany, "I ain't very heavy on religion, I ain't, and I hain't no book-larnin'; and I don't know about what you religiouses call partickular providences; but when them hosses was a-tearin' along so, I jest said, 'God save my dear Dick,' all the time we was goin' after 'em; and I know'd he'd do it somehow. An' if there is such things as partickular providences, why, I guess this is one of 'em, I do."—*S. S. Workman*.

The Pastor and the Sunday-School.

The true pastor desires the prosperity of the church over which he presides. In regard to the individual members, and to the church as a whole, he can heartily adopt the language of the apostle John: "I desire above all things that thou mayest prosper." For this he prays; for this he labors; for this he thinks, and studies, and plans, and prepares himself for new plans and more successful methods. The church of the future, both near and remote, he can not shut from his imagination. Hence, his faith takes hold upon the future. He preaches and prays, and labors to affect and secure the future. He is very unlike the preacher who has no anxiety beyond the present, and who feels no interests but his own.

The true pastor is always a man of good sense, as well as a deep and consistent piety. He sees, knows, and feels that the Sunday-school is the real nursery of the church—that it contains the germs of its future membership and prosperity, and that the future church will be very much as the Sunday-school is or as the Sunday-school shall make it. If small, that will be small; if irregular, unstable and uninteresting, the church which it is to make will be like it. The intelligent fruitist will take special pains with the scions and small trees in his nursery, from which his forthcoming fruit-bearing trees are to be taken. So the true pastor will bestow great labor and particular care on his Sunday-school. He will study to make it interesting, and therefore attractive. He will exert himself directly, and indirectly through others, to get as many of the children and youth as possible into the school as permanent members. He will secure the services of the best teachers available, and if possible have a suitable library

of entertaining and instructive books. Though others may be nominally superintendents, he nevertheless feels himself a superintendent over all others, and more deeply interested than any others. He keeps his watchful eye on the Sunday-school as well as his heart in it, and all that he can do to make it prosper he will do cheerfully as a work of love.

A church may seem to be flourishing now—has a house full—every Sabbath, great preaching, splendid singing, refined and wealthy people in the congregation—fine prospect that for the future, some would say. We can not prophesy much about its future from that point of view. Take us to the Sunday-school—only a few there; officers dull, unsuitable; teachers not interested in their pupils; no order; the pastor not present, scarcely ever comes to Sunday-school, takes no interest in it, but spends most of his time preparing and preaching "big sermons." The probability is that church will fail. It is temporary, transitory—has no promise of the future in it. Its pastor is either a hireling and careth not for the sheep, or he is a badly deceived and mistaken man.

The church with a flourishing Sunday-school, devoted officers, faithful and interesting teachers, a pastor wide awake, thoroughly enlisted in the work, with the Sunday-school somewhat on his brain—that church, whatever its present condition in other respects, has in it the prospect of a bright future. It will grow, increase and flourish more and more.—*Methodist Advocate*.

THE DOOR UNLOCKED.—Some time since, I wished to enter a strange church with a minister, a little before the time for service. We procured a key, but tried in vain to unlock the outside door with it. We concluded we had the wrong key, and sent to the janitor for the right one. But he came and told us that the door was already unlocked. All we had to do was to push, and the door would open. We thought ourselves locked out, when there was nothing to hinder us from entering.

In the same way we fail to enter into love and fellowship with God. The door, we think, is locked against us. We try to fit some key of extraordinary faith to open it. We try to get our minds wrought up to some high pitch of feeling. We say, "I have the wrong key; I must feel more sorry; I must weep more." And all the time the door is ready to open, if we but come boldly, with humble earnestness, to the throne of grace. We may enter freely, at once, without having to unlock the door. Christ is the door, and his heart is not shut against us. We must enter without stopping to fit our key of studied faith, for his mercy is not locked up. We must enter boldly, trustingly, not doubting his readiness to receive us, "just as we are." He is willing already and we must not stop to make him willing by our prayers or tears.—*Sunday-School Gem*.

In Sweden some Sunday-schools are conducted by the leader talking to the children "as a preacher does to the people in a church or chapel." But the true and wisest friends of the cause see the folly of this plan, and insist on the scholars being brought to a share in the exercises through the process of question and answer. There are Bible class leaders in this country who think lecturing is a good mode of teaching; and there are pastors who think that their people can be well taught by passively listening to their expository sermons. This is a great mistake. Teaching can be best secured, anywhere, only through the mutual effort of teacher and scholar.

The microscope reveals the fact that a speck of potato-rot the size of a pin-head contains about two hundred ferocious little animals, biting and chewing each other savagely.

Boys and Girls.

Brownie's Work.

A difficult lesson had been perfectly recited by only one member of a large class and a complicated problem in arithmetic had been solved by the same boy, while all the others had failed. This boy the teacher had praised generously, at the same time severely censured those who deserved censure.

"I'm real sorry I didn't get my lesson," exclaimed a young girl with dark brown eyes and a profusion of wavy hair. "I studied and tried that horrid old sum a dozen times, but I was thinking most all the time about something else."

Well Mr. Varney needn't scolded so dreadfully," said another. "'Twas an awful hard lesson, any way."

"So it was," replied the first speaker, whom all the children called "Brownie," without fully appreciating the fitness of her name. "'Twas just the hardest we ever had, so 'twould have been all the grander to have learned it; I wish I had. I should think Ned Leighton would feel real proud; I should if I was in his place."

"Proud!" repeated a scholar, scornfully; "I don't see anything he has to be proud of; he's nobody but a drunkard's boy."

"Hush!" half whispered Brownie, "he'll hear you."

"What if he does? Who cares? I don't. I tell you he's nobody but a drunkard's boy."

Alas! for the warning and the boy. Ned Leighton heard the cruel words. In his happiness at having gained the approbation of his teacher, he had forgotten that his father was a drunkard. No wonder he hurried away, and in a secluded spot gave vent to his tears.

Here, as Brownie was on her way from school, she found him, and, knowing well the cause of his grief, said cheerfully, "How can you cry, when you had such a splendid lesson? I shouldn't if I was in your place."

"Wouldn't you if your father was a drunkard?"

"I guess not," she answered with some hesitation. "I'd try and have him not be a drunkard."

"How would you try?" asked the boy, looking up with a pitiful smile.

"I'd ask him to sign the pledge, and keep it. Ther, if he did, you see he wouldn't be a drunkard. Can't you ask him?"

No; I can't, Brownie. You ask him, won't you? Seems as though he'd do it if you ask him. Won't you?"

There was a short silence, but at length Brownie said, "Yes, I will."

Mr. Leighton was a new-comer in the village, a blacksmith, and a good workman when free from the influence of liquor. The day after the conversation above narrated, he was obliged to remain in his shop much later than usual, so that the glowing light of the forge was in striking contrast to the darkness without. From that darkness came a child, who seemed fascinated by the weird shadows on the blackened walls, and the fitful leaping of the flames up the wide-mouthed chimney.

"Well, my little lady, what can I do for you?"

This question recalled her to the fact that she was not in fairy-land, as she had half fancied; and extending some papers she held in her hand, she said, "Please, sir, will you sign the pledge?"

"What pledge?" was asked.

"The pledge not to drink anything that will make you drunk."

"Who are you, child?"

"My name is Miriam Way, but they call me Brownie."

"I thought so," responded the man absently. "You look like a Brownie. What sent you here?"

"I come because I'm sorry for Ned."

"My Ned?"

"Yes, sir. One of the scholars said he was nobody but a drunkard's boy, and he felt so bad about it he cried, and I found him hid away by himself. You see, sir, he had his lesson just splendid, when the rest all missed; but he didn't care about that, he felt so bad because his father was a drunkard. And—and—please, sir, won't you sign the pledge?"

"But if I do, I can drink just the same if I'm a mind to."

"Yes, sir; but that would be telling a lie and I don't believe you'd do that if you were sober."

"No, child, I wouldn't. I ain't so far gone as that, if I am a drunkard. Sit down in that chair and I'll think about it."

Brownie seated herself and watched Mr. Leighton at his work, while he seemed wholly unconscious of her presence. At length he said, "You can read the pledge. Let's see what you want me to promise."

"I've got two. I'll read them both." One was a simple pledge against the use of intoxicating drinks; the other included tobacco and profane language.

"The last is the best; I'll go the whole figure or none." And again Mr. Leighton resumed his work. A few minutes had elapsed, when he asked, "Were you afraid to come in here to-night?"

"Just a little," answered Brownie frankly. "But you see I wanted to help Ned."

Bring me the last paper you read." Under the comprehensive pledge, Edward Leighton wrote his name in bold characters, and then nailed the paper above his desk. From that mouth he took a huge quid of tobacco and from his pocket enough for twenty quids of equal size, and threw them into the fire.

When this was consumed, he turned to the child beside him, and, laying his hand tenderly upon her head, murmured: "You've saved me, Brownie. There'll be a hard fight with the flesh and the devil; but please God, we'll come out all right in the end."

The end is not yet; but this village blacksmith is forging a chain which shall reach from earth to heaven, and upon each link the forger sees the name of "Brownie."—*Temperance Banner.*

A Lesson in Good Manners.

"Mother, Sarah Price is such a rough, ill-natured girl, I wish she would not come to our school. She is always saying something unpleasant when we girls are playing together, and making fun of those who do not dress as handsomely as she does. She has four gold rings now, and says her father is going to get her a pearl set on Christmas. She told Lena Rockwell she would not wear such a mean little plain ring as that of hers. It made Lena feel badly, as the ring belonged to her mother, and she gave it to her the day she died. Sarah knew that, too. Should you think she would have been so unkind?"

"I should not, indeed, but still I think you can learn valuable lessons from Sarah Price's example."

"In what respect, mother?" asked Nelly, wonderingly.

"You may learn lessons in good manners from her."

Nelly smiled a little puzzled smile, but said, "I just wish you could see that girl behave for one day."

"I can form a pretty good idea from your statements, and think I have seen many very much like her. But you may learn good manners by seeing how very unlovely the opposite traits look. Whenever you see the feelings of a school-fellow hurt by a rude remark, let it be your study to carefully avoid everything of the kind in your conversation. Let an example of folly and unsuitableness in dress teach you to be humble and tasteful in your appearance."

ance. Learn from the faults as well as the virtues of people, all along through life, Nelly. Some of my best lessons in housekeeping I got from a very disorderly housekeeper at whose house it was my lot to board once. Many a time I would say to myself, as I sat at her table, 'That is one thing I never will allow in my house,' and so I made a note of a good many things which helped me a great deal afterwards. But not the least important lesson, dear, that you may learn, is patience with the erring, and self-command under provocation. You will have need enough for both all through the journey of life. It is a very easy matter to get along well with agreeable people, but how to do the same with disagreeable ones is a more difficult problem. Everything that helps us is a real blessing.

THE HONEST CABINET-MAKER.

The cabinet-maker, Conrad Steizinger, in the year 1786, received from a nobleman a book-case in order to repair it. He discovered in it a hidden drawer of which the owner knew nothing, and in which he found a casket containing precious stones of great value.

A friend of the cabinet-maker was present, and offered to get him 10,000 thalers for it, of which he wanted but 100 thalers for himself. "Friend!" said the honest cabinet-maker, "what right have I to it? Probably the father of the nobleman to whom the book-case belonged had saved these ornaments for his family, without their knowing it. It is my duty to give the casket back to the right owner."

And really he brought the ornaments to the nobleman, who was very glad, and told him that they were worth more than 30,000 thalers. They found a note by his father who had lately died, who had bought and hidden the jewels not long before. Having hunted all over in vain for the ornaments, a servant, who was present at his death, was now charged with the theft, and put into prison, out of which, however, he had fortunately afterward escaped. The assured innocence of the unjustly accused one, caused more joy to the nobleman than the recovered treasures. "But, honest man!" he added, "I will present you with as much as your friend offered you for the found jewelry."

He kept his word; the cabinet-maker received his 10,000 thalers, and remained laborious, beneficent and honest, which is seldom the case when one's condition is so rapidly changed.—*Western Recorder.*

An exchange tantalizes its readers with this atrocity: "Have you heard of the man who got shot?" "Got shot? No; how did he get shot?" "He bought them!"

PUZZLES, ETC.

I am composed of 26 letters:
My 5, 8, 14, 21, 3 a king of Tyre.
My 7, 13, 16, 8 an emperor of China;
My 24, 12, 20, 3, 8, 4 one who lives in solitude;
My 17, 6, 2, 14, 16, 24 is before every fireplace;
My 2, 9, 22, 13 a prophetic;
My 19, 2, 26, 15 part of music;
My 25, 11, 10 organ of sight;
My 1, 28, 13, 21, 23 a son of Abraham;
My 18, 21, 14 part of the head;
My whole Christ said of himself and disciples.

SALLIE BETTIE WELBURN.

1. The name of an exceedingly high mountain.
2. The name of a city of Asia Minor.
3. The name of a little insect.
4. The name of a minor prophet.
5. The name of one of the books of the Bible.
6. The name of a precious stone.
7. The name of a city of Asher.

The initials will give the name, read downwards, of two kings of Judah.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1055.

Sallie Bettie Welburn sends correct answers to No. 1 in 1954, and also to No. 1 in 1955. Miss Lou Robinson sends correct answer to 1 and 11 in 1955. They are:
1—Love your enemies.
11—Children, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right.
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Fort Worth sta., Nov. 8, 9.
Fort Worth cir., Nov. 15, 16.
T. W. HINES, P. E.

Marshall District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Henderson and Bellview, at Bellview, 1st Sabbath in October.
Elysian Fields, at Bethel, 2d Sabbath in Oct.
Starrville, at Pleasant Grove, 3d Sabbath in October.
Marshall cir., at Rock Springs, 4th Sabbath in October.
Knoxville cir., at Stovall Chapel, 1st Sabbath in November.
Marshall sta., 2d Sabbath in November.

A full board of official members is earnestly desired; and may we not hope that the stewards will be prepared to settle up in full with their pastors, or make specific and reliable arrangements to do so, before they leave for the session of our annual conference, which is to convene on the 12th November at Palestine?
DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Waco District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Marlin station, 1st Sabbath in October.
Brazos circuit, 2d Sabbath in October.
Jena mission, 3d Sabbath in October.
Groesbeck circuit, 4th Sabbath in October.
Mt. Calm mission, 1st Sabbath in November.
Waco station, 2d Sabbath in November.

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Austin District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Manhac cir., at Moss branch, Oct. 11, 12.
Austin sta. and mis., Oct. 18, 19.
Buckner creek mis., (camp-meeting,) at Cistern, Oct. 25, 26.
Red Rock cir., at Halfway, Nov. 8, 9.
Austin cir., Dec. 6, 7.

The preachers will please have all their collections made, and a full statistical statement ready, by the time of their respective quarterly conferences. Brethren, see to these matters, and do not come up with confectionary statements. I want a full list of accessions, baptisms, and Sunday-schools, especially. I trust that all the stewards, trustees, class-leaders, exhorters, and local preachers, will also attend. Come, brethren, there is important business coming before every quarterly conference. I sincerely hope the stewards will make a vigorous effort to pay their preachers in full by the last quarterly meeting, or, at least, have sufficient pledges to insure that none of them shall go up to the annual conference unpaid.
C. J. LANE, P. E.

Camp-Meetings.

There will be a self-sustaining camp-meeting at Homer church, Jasper county, in the forks of the Brazos, five miles west of Bevilport, commencing Thursday before the second Sabbath in October.

Another in the town of Jasper, or Peachtree, to commence Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in October. All preachers invited. Let everybody bring their own provisions, except the preachers.
JAS. M. BOND, P. C.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Belton sta., Oct. 4, 5.
Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, (camp-meeting,) Oct. 11, 12.
Davilla and Salado cir., at Davilla, Oct. 18, 19.
Gatesville sta., Oct. 25, 26.
Gatesville cir., at Rainey's creek, Nov. 1, 2.
Valley Mills cir., at Bosqueville, Nov. 8, 9.
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Peoria cir., 1st Sunday in October.
Hillsboro cir., 2d Sunday in October.
Waxahachie cir., 3d Sunday in October.
Waxahachie sta., 4th Sunday in October.
G. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Zion cir., at Pisgah church, Oct. 4, 5.
Waverly and Willis cir., at Willis, Oct. 11, 12.
Caneys mis., at McWilliams school-house Oct. 18, 19.
Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Oct. 25, 26.
Bryan cir., at Alexander chapel, Oct. 25, 26.
Prairie Plains cir., at San Jacinto chapel, Nov. 1, 2.
Navasota cir., at Navasota, Nov. 8, 9.
Anderson cir., at Anderson, Nov. 15, 16.
Bryan sta., Nov. 22, 23.
Huntsville sta., Nov. 29, 30.
J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Brenham, Oct. 4, 5.
Payetteville, at Payetteville, Oct. 11, 12.
Burton, at Union Hill, Oct. 18, 19.
Lexington, at Christian's chapel, Oct. 25, 26.
San Felipe, at San Felipe, Nov. 1, 2.
Bellville, at Tavis, Nov. 8, 9.
Caldwell, at Caldwell, Nov. 15, 16.
Independence, at Rock Island, Nov. 22, 23.
Giddings, at Hickory Grove, Nov. 29, 30.
H. V. PHILPOTT.

N. B.—The omission of Chappell Hill station is intentional.
H. V. P.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

SUSPENSIONS.

We have given the dispatches as they reached us daily, giving dates:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—There is quite a rush on the Washington City Savings Bank, and a slight demonstration on the Freedman's Bank. Both gave assurances of ability to meet all demands. The Freedman's Savings Bank report that they have this morning \$80,000, of which only \$20,000 had been drawn. There are about 75 persons in a line at this bank. No excitement about other banks.

Washington dispatches from all cities report long lines of depositors crowding bank doors; this city no exception.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Theo. Bidle, A. M. Kidder, Thos. Reed & Co., W. H. Warren, Greenleaf & Norris, Geo. B. Alley, Robinson & Snyder, Richard Schell, Fisk & Hatch, White, DeFrees & Rathbone, and Burns & Edwards, have suspended.

The wildest excitement followed the Fisk & Hatch failure; Wall street was in its "shirt-sleeves," and "bare-headed;" stocks fell ten per cent. and are still sinking.

DeHaven & Co., of Philadelphia, have failed.

Jay Cooke & Co., have assurances from their London house, and correspondents in other cities, that their bills will be protected.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Fisk & Hatch say the suspension is only temporary. The office of Fisk & Hatch is guarded by the police. Vernon & Hay have suspended. The police prevent any but members to enter the Stock Exchange. E. D. Randolph & Co., bankers of the Pennsylvania Central Railway, and Wm. H. Connor, announce their suspension. President Calhoun, of the National Bank, says: "We have no reason to fear anything." President Tappan, of Galatin National Bank, says he believes the better banking institutions will weather the storm. Secretary Carlton, of the Union Trust Company, says the company is perfectly solvent. It had \$700,000 on deposit last night. Mr. Fahnestock, of Jay Cooke & Co., said this evening that the firm hoped to pay all liabilities. He said the London house had a large surplus.

The *Express* to-night sums up the situation as follows: The day closes, and, on the whole, with fewer killed and wounded than might be expected, all things considered. No trust company has suspended. No bank refused payment. All the great railway companies are apparently as firm as a rock.

The *Evening Post* is informed that Secretary Richardson will offer to buy from five to ten millions of five-twenties to-morrow. This will throw into the banks legal tender notes for large currency. The balance in the Treasury is nearly all composed of legal tenders. With a panic thus checked, the expected low rates for money will soon follow.

Jacob Little & Co. have failed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Suspended, H. H. Douglass, Bayard, J. H. Yerkes, Jno. L. Lloyd, Gebaugh & Co. The bonds are all small, except Gebaugh.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of this city, paid over the counter all day, notwithstanding the run on the house.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The *Polaris* crew were rescued by an English whaler on the 20th of July. The State Department has ordered the consul at Dundee to pay the *Polaris* crew's expenses and send them home.

The steamer *Juniata* has returned to St. Johns from a fruitless search for the *Polaris*, where she will wait for the *Tigress*, and then return.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Navy

Department has advices from Key West that the cases of yellow fever are improving.

The steamer *Carrie A. Thorn*, nine days from Shreveport, and bringing fifty passengers, had a Mrs. Lindsay, of Shreveport, who died during the trip.

A *Picayune* special says the fever is increasing in the suburbs. There were twenty-one interments to-day.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows sent \$400 to Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 19.—There were twelve deaths from yellow fever here yesterday.

The municipal authorities have voted \$10,000 towards assistance of the sufferers. The Masons, Odd Fellows and typos are providing for their brethren.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The National Spiritualist Convention adjourned after electing Mrs. Woodhull president. The local papers refuse to print her speech, on account of indecency.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—In response to the telegram from the medical faculty at Shreveport, the Howard Association to-day dispatched three physicians to that city, each of whom has had many years of experience in the treatment of yellow fever in Louisiana. Hopes are entertained that they may be successful in checking the ravages of the epidemic.

The news from Shreveport to-day by private dispatches is very discouraging. The disease continues spreading, and the per centage of deaths is so great as to cause the most painful apprehensions.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—A Shreveport special to the *Picayune* says the fever has not abated. The same proportion of deaths to the population, in New Orleans, would reach one thousand per day.

The weather this morning is extremely unfavorable, being chilly and damp; and hence all the cases look unfavorable.

The number of new cases in the heart of the city are few, because all persons susceptible of the disease have fallen victims to it.

Lieut. Woodruff, of the U. S. engineers, and in charge of the raft, is improving, and it is believed will recover.

LATER.—8 P. M.—The epidemic is on the increase. There were twenty interments up to 5 P. M., and a number of deaths reported since; among them is Dr. Wise. The number of new cases reported to-day exceeds that of any previous day. Many who have considered themselves exempt are being attacked. The colored population are becoming alarmed; 4 were among the interments to-day, and 8 colored cases were reported to the Howard Association to-night, all in one house.

Last night there were two young children at headquarters of the Howard Association, without father, mother or other relatives—all having died. Many similar instances can be mentioned.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—Eight yellow fever deaths to-day.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 23.—The Board of Health reports three fatal cases of yellow fever.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 24.—Three cases of yellow fever proved fatal yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 24.—Nine deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The general cause of suspension on the part of banks and bankers yesterday was an inability to convert securities into cash. Even government bonds could not be disposed of except at an immense loss. By the action of bank officers, yesterday, this difficulty is done away with. Any bank, by depositing in the hands of a committee

good securities, can obtain an equal amount of certificates which can be used in clearing business, instead of legal tender certificates. This regulation will go into effect to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—It is officially announced that Secretary Richardson will continue to buy bonds at Saturday's quotations. He said, last night, he did not see that he had the power to do more than buy bonds, and all the 5-20s offered will be bought without delay or red tape. "The government," the Secretary adds, "is not a trust company or loan institution, and it is doubtful whether Congress would sanction any such construction of my power above all uses to the using of forty million reserves." Thirty savings banks have resolved to rigidly enforce the previous notice of the clause.

The following are additional particulars of the suspensions: Marvin Bros. have suspended. All the banks, except two, managed to pull through the crisis. The affairs of the two mentioned are being settled through the loan committee and, together with the savings banks, are ruined.

When the doors of the Irving Savings Bank were opened this morning, a crowd of depositors rushed in, clamoring for their money. The paying teller immediately set to work and commenced to satisfy their demand. When a majority saw how willingly money was being paid out, they became quiet and left. Up to 2 o'clock the bank had paid out about \$10,000, and received a considerable amount in deposits.

At the Broadway Savings Bank, 4 Park Place, business is done as usual, with little or no excitement prevailing. The amount paid up to 2 o'clock did not exceed \$10,000, while a proportional amount was received. The bank officials do not anticipate a run.

Shortly after the Bowery Savings Bank opened its doors this morning, large numbers of depositors began arriving, and it soon became evident there was going to be a run. The trustees met and decided to pay all demands, as they did not believe the run would last. The trustees stated that nearly all the depositors drawing their money were small accounts. The trustees say they have got \$12,000,000 in government bonds, about \$1,000,000 in New York and \$100,000 in Brooklyn, which they could draw on immediately. However, if the run lasts, they will take advantage of the thirty days' notice clause in their by-laws, but will even then pay out sums up to \$200 or \$300, so as to save their depositors from any inconvenience.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The president of the Board of Health reports thirty-six cases of yellow fever under treatment, most of them convalescent, and all of them remote from business circles.

Dr. Burns, Dr. Choppin and Dr. Davidson have arrived at Shreveport to-day. Dr. Burns telegraphed the Howard Association as follows: "We arrived here yesterday and held a meeting of physicians at night. The disease is yellow fever—true homogastric pestilence. The origin is still obscure, but its character is malignant, with 50 to 60 per cent. of deaths. There have been about 400 deaths so far. More than half the population have fled. Every one is working bravely and there is no panic now. The organization of the Howard Association is excellent."

At a meeting this morning of all the bank presidents except two, it was decided to pay no checks for more than one hundred dollars, all larger checks certified, this arrangement to continue for thirty days. This action they consider precautionary to prevent a drain.

The merchants generally approve of the course the banks have determined

upon. It is understood that a meeting of the Cotton Exchange will be called to-morrow to approve of their action. Nothing done in the Exchange. No unusual excitement about banks.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The Clearing House Association has just adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, for the protection of commercial interests, and for the purpose of preventing a drain of currency from the banks and bankers of this city, we do hereby agree to adopt the plan adopted in New York, viz: They will not pay out currency on checks, except for small sums. It is to be at the option of the banks upon which checks are drawn as to whether they will cash them, but they will certify checks drawn on balances in their hands, payable through clearing house only.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—It was decided at a meeting of bankers held last night, to suspend payment on checks or drafts, either in currency or exchange, till the excitement at the East subsides and the former condition of the market is restored.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25.—A run was commenced early this morning on the savings department of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company and on the Southern Bank of Georgia. Large crowds congregated and were paid dollar for dollar. Business at a standstill from lack of currency.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Clearing House resolved to watch for further action, and in view of the disturbed condition of affairs in New York and other cities, and the difficulty of converting balances into currency, on the advice of the bank examiner, our members be recommended and authorized to suspend currency payments on any large demands made upon them either from country banks or over their counters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The situation on Wall street this morning presents no new features. Business generally continues in a state of suspense. Foreign exchange has been reduced by bankers to $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ for long and short sterling, with actual business as low as 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$. Gold has been strong with more activity; sales at 112 $\frac{1}{2}$. Money, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ commission. Western Union bonds, 55 to 57c. Several parties are short of gold and refuse to pay one-half per cent. for borrowing, consequently there is a hitch in the clearance of gold in the Gold Exchange Bank.

The general feeling among brokers appears to be more hopeful than on previous days, though there are many who persist in regarding the situation in its blackest aspect. There was wild excitement in the gold-room to-day.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 26.—As a precautionary measure, the banks here have suspended for thirty days.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Statement is made of the assets and liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Washington, placing the liabilities slightly over seven million; nine hundred thousand assets, including bills receivable. The bank stock, bonds and real estate loans to the Northern Pacific Railway Company show a balance of nearly sixteen millions, half of which appears to be Northern Pacific Railway stock.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26.—The banks have suspended currency payments upon checks for over a hundred dollars. The Board of Trade approves the action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The President and the Secretary of the Treasury were in conference this evening, and decided that the Treasurer would pay out no more currency, except for ordinary disbursements.

The President and Secretary are entering into accord. They think they have done all they legally can, and all that is necessary to relieve the

legitimate business of the country. The \$40,000,000 reserve will be used for urgent government necessities only, and to a very limited extent, with the understanding that it shall be replaced when the urgency passes. The government at present will buy no more bonds or sterling exchange. The Secretary, answering constantly coming dispatches advising him to some other course, invariably answers no.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury will not, for the present, issue a programme for the sale and purchase of bonds.

The above is official, and may be regarded as the fixed policy of the administration.

Texas.

FORT MCINTOSH, Sept. 10.—On the 6th inst., a party of Indians appeared among the sheep and stock ranches, about forty miles from here, on the San Antonio road, the ranches from three to twelve miles apart along the road and off, on either side of the road. They first appeared about 10 o'clock p. m., at the rancho of Mr. Raymond Martin, wounding one of his herders, Francisco Longoria—an arrow wound in his left eye and one in left chest, and a bullet in left thigh, still in. The man after having made his escape, stated that they were Lipans, and that they had surrounded another herder, who is still missing. He also stated that the Indians consisted of at least forty, and that they afterward divided in small parties. He says that he shot one of them with his revolver through the abdomen. Majuna Suarez, a herder of Mr. Porfidia Benevidez, was shot through the left wrist and in the breast with arrows. He died yesterday.

Mariano Mansala, a herder of Mr. Antonio Muguerza, was also wounded. The following herders are reported missing:

Two of Mr. Antonio Muguerza's, one of Mr. Marguerdo Sanchez's and one of Mr. Callahan's.

The Indians took eighteen brood mares belonging to Pedro Cruz and killed a number of others belonging to him. They also killed five or six brood mares belonging to Philip Villaral, and a mare and colt belonging to Mr. Rodriguez.—*News.*

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 22.—Latest news from Fort McIntosh is of the 10th inst., and reports that a party of about forty Indians, supposed to be Lipans, appeared among the ranches, about forty miles from Fort McIntosh, on the San Antonio road. Three herders, F. Lorgarin, M. Suarez and M. Mousola, were badly wounded with arrows, and several are missing. Suarez died since. The Indians stole and killed plenty of stock.

Affairs at Kerrville are assuming a serious aspect. Grave troubles are apprehended from the outlaws of the river. They seem to congregate there in larger numbers than ever, and several attempts at assassination have been made lately. The majority of the people of that section have to neglect their farms almost entirely to keep these fugitives from justice from them. It is reported that many of the Haynie-Davidson gang have selected a strong ambush on the north and south fork of the Guadalupe, where an attempt to dislodge them with a small force would be futile.

It is understood here, on good authority, that Gen. Augur has been appealed to by many residents of that section to protect them from the attacks of these outlaws, and that a full company of the Fourth Cavalry will be ordered there in a few days to disperse these gangs and maintain peace and order by military force, since the civil authorities are unable to preserve it unaided. This company will be stationed there, and remain there till their services are no longer needed.—*News.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Sept. 20, 1873, to Sept. 27, 1873.

Rev W A Sampey, Jacksboro—Communication.

Rev T W Hines—Notice to preachers on Weatherford district.

A R Jones, Broad Oak—Thank you for kind words.

A letter instructing us to send the ADVOCATE to David Ratliff, Keechi Station. No name of writer given.

Rev R M Leaton, Bedford—Communication; 1 renewal.

Thos E Cox, Masterville—Name was changed to Waco last week.

Rev J M Carpenter, Mexia—1 subscriber.

Rev R M Leaton—Change in post-office. Communication.

Rev G S Sandel, Willis—\$4 35 currency; 1 subscriber.

Rev F A Mood, Austin—Communication.

Rev R W Thompson, Dallas—Notice to presiding elders of Trinity Conference. We expect to be with you and join in your prayer for a good, old-time revival of religion.

A G M, Caney—A well-timed article; will have use for it.

Rev James Peeler, Cameron—1 renewal.

Rev P W Gravis, Comanche—Good news from the "outside row."

Rev W J Clark—Will attend to your request with pleasure. Too late for present issue.

Rev F A Mood, Austin—Will make changes as per instructions. Communication.

Rev W J Joyce, San Marcos—Gold draft for \$14 25, less exchange, on account Rev S Johnson. Thanks.

Rev John Adams, Palestine—Notice to preachers of East Texas Conference.

John R Sanford, Texana—1 renewal. Change made as per instructions.

S M Pettengill—See advertisement.

Rev P C Archer, Huntsville—\$6 50, postoffice order.

W C Montgomery, Corsicana—We are sending the paper regularly.

Walker, Taylor & Co, Baltimore—Answer by mail.

N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia—Answer by mail.

Rev C G Andrews, Jackson, La—Will attend to your instructions.

Rev A A Killough, Gonzales—1 subscriber. The letter containing name and postoffice order has not come to hand; better send duplicate.

Rev T C Spencer, Centreville—1 subscriber; \$10 coin, less cost of registering. Thanks. Obituaries.

Rev John B Denton—2 letters, 1 subscriber and \$10 currency.

Rev Thos McIntyre, New Orleans—Postoffice order for \$9. Are sending the paper.

Rev T B Buckingham—1 subscriber and \$15. Accept thanks.

Rev J C Randall, Melrose—Obituaries.

Rev O Fisher—4 subscribers and \$13 gold. Thanks. Obituary.

Rev F Olin Dannelly, Waxahachie—2 letters; obituaries.

Rev J M Wesson, Navasota—1 subscriber.

H C Dean, Houston—Answer is right. Would be pleased to receive something from you.

Rev A W Smith—Have continued A Muckelroy's paper as you suggest.

Rev L C Crouse, Hallville—Change of postoffice made. Thanks for items.

Rev T H B Anderson—Have answered by mail.

Rev T Whitworth—1 subscriber and \$2 currency. Communications.

Palestine District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Rusk and Stovall sta., Oct. 4, 5. Athens cir., Oct. 11, 12. Tyler sta., Oct. 18, 19. Palestine sta., Oct. 25, 26. Palestine sta., Nov. 8, 9.

Dear brethren, remember that the statistics required to be reported at our annual conference will be called for. SAML MORRIS, P. E.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Belton sta., Oct. 4, 5. Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, (camp-meeting,) Oct. 11, 12. Davilla and Salado cir., at Davilla, Oct. 18, 19. Gatesville sta., Oct. 25, 26. Gatesville cir., at Rainey's creek, Nov. 1, 2. Valley Mills cir., at Bosqueville, Nov. 8, 9. W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Springfield District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Fairfield, at Sunshine, Oct. 4, 5. Tehuacana, at Woodland, Oct. 11, 12. Springfield, at Mexia, Oct. 18, 19. Dresden, at Beaman's school-house, Oct. 25, 26. Wadeville sta., at Long Prairie, Nov. 8, 9. Corsicana sta., Nov. 22, 23. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, Oct. 4, 5. Nolan River mis., at New Hope, Oct. 11, 12. Granbury cir., at Granbury, Oct. 18, 19. Acton cir., at Fall Creek, Oct. 25, 26. Fort Worth sta., Nov. 8, 9. Fort Worth cir., Nov. 15, 16. T. W. HINES, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Zion cir., at Pizah church, Oct. 4, 5. Waverly and Willis cir., at Willis, Oct. 11, 12. Caney mis., at McWilliams school-house Oct. 18, 19. Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Oct. 18, 19. Bryan cir., at Alexander chapel, Oct. 25, 26. Prairie Plains cir., at San Jacinto chapel, Nov. 1, 2. Navasota cir., at Navasota, Nov. 8, 9. Anderson cir., at Anderson, Nov. 15, 16. Bryan sta., Nov. 22, 23. Huntsville sta., Nov. 29, 30. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Camp-Meeting.

I will hold a camp-meeting at Red Springs, Smith county, beginning on Thursday before the first Sabbath in October. A general invitation is extended to all ministers.

D. M. STOVALL.

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.]

BROOKS.—Died, of typhoid fever, at the residence of his mother, in Dallas county, Texas, N. JUDSON BROOKS, on the 26th of July, 1873, after an illness of nineteen days, during which time he suffered much without complaining.

He, in memory of whom these lines are sorrowfully inscribed, was born in the State of Louisiana on the 2d day of September, 1851. He was left an orphan at the age of 13 years, being the eldest child of a family of six brothers and one sister, his father having died in a Federal prison during the early part of the war.

Young and unexperienced as he was, he did not hesitate to assume the duties and responsibilities which devolved upon him as senior son and brother, and which he ever exercised with faithfulness and unselfishness for the interest and happiness of his mother and younger brothers and sister, by whom he was beloved and looked up to with an homage amounting almost to idolatry, which love was returned upon his part with a tenderness indeed touching to behold.

He was not a member of any church, but had long been a constant and prayerful reader of the Bible, a passage from which (1st verse of the 5th chapter of Romans) he repeated a short time before he expired, an evidence that the terrors of the grave vanish when the dying hour is soothed by the Savior's promise. Though bereavement hangs heavy upon his mourning relatives; though the golden chain of a mother's tender love is broken, and a void which is irreparably felt, exists in the family and social circle, yet the pleasing testimony of his dying words, though not expected to stay the terrors of sorrow, should soften the grief of those who so tenderly mourn and feel his loss. His kindness, benevolence, and social virtues, made him greatly esteemed and beloved by all whose good fortune it was to know him. An affectionate and obedient son, a devoted and tender brother—let us cherish the fond hope that his pure and beneficent influence, exerted while living, will continue to shed its gentle radiance around the cherished objects of his affection; that the sweet memory of his constant, loving and tender ministrations in the twofold relation of son and brother will not be dimmed by any joys or sorrows that the coming years may bring.

H. D. S.

DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, AUG 18, 1873.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, September 27, 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—The market this week has been quiet, owing in part to the quarantine restrictions, and in part to the financial difficulties, which, manifesting themselves at New York, promptly affect the whole country. We observe the presence of buyers from the interior, but their operations have been light. There has been but slight change in prices, the decline in Cotton, Hides and State products being all we have to report.

COTTON.—There has been a downward tendency visible during the week, being the result of unfavorable advices from New York and Liverpool.

MONEY.—The financial crisis which, beginning at New York in the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., and which has been felt in every city in the land, has been felt in our city, but a review of the situation leads to the satisfactory conclusion that our status under this pressure is decidedly favorable. Our banks, we presume, will not suspend payment, as has been done in New Orleans, St. Louis and other cities. They prudently withhold accommodations, which will prove embarrassing for a brief period, but in the end leave the market in a more healthful condition.

GOLD.—The market has been almost nominal. The closing figures were 109½@110, buying, and 110½@110½, selling.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

BAGGING—per yard—		
Kentucky and St. Louis.....	none	
India, in bales.....	nominal	
Borneo, in bales.....	15 @	16
Domestic, in rolls.....	16 @	17
Methuen in rolls.....	16½ @	17½
BUILDING MATERIAL—		
Finishing Lime.....	3 00 @	3 25
Rockland Lime.....	2 75 @	3 00
Cement.....	3 50 @	3 75
Laths.....	6 00 @	6 50
Hair.....	10 @	—
COFFEE—per lb, gold—		
Ordinary.....	nominal	
Fair.....	22½ @	22½
Prime.....	23 @	24
Choice.....	24½ @	24½
Havana.....	none	
Java.....	— @	—
COTTON TIES—Arrow, gold.....	8 @	—
FLOUR—per bbl—		
Superfine.....	6 50 @	6 75
Extra, Single.....	7 00 @	7 25
do Double.....	7 25 @	7 75
do Triple.....	8 25 @	9 00
do Choice.....	10 00 @	10 50
do Fancy.....	11 00 @	12 00
GLASS—per box of 50 feet—		
French, 8x10.....	4 40 @	4 50
do 10x12.....	4 50 @	4 75
do 12x18.....	5 00 @	5 25
GRAIN—per bushel—		
Oats.....	64 @	72
Corn, Texas.....	none	
do Western.....	90 @	1 00
HARDWARE—		
Iron, per ton, pig.....	gold	none
Country Bar, per lb.....	6 @	6½
English, per lb.....	6 @	7½
Slab Iron.....	8 @	9
Sheet.....	8½ @	11
Boiler.....	8 @	9
Galvanized.....	18 @	20
Castings, American.....	6½ @	7
Iron Axes.....	9 @	10
LEAD, per 100 lbs—		
Bar, per lb.....	8 00 @	10 00
Sheet.....	10½ @	11
Pipe.....	15 @	16
do.....	10½ @	17½
NAILS, per lb—American—		
Four Penny.....	6½ @	—
Six Penny.....	6 @	—
Eight Penny.....	5½ @	—
Ten to Sixty Penny.....	5½ @	—
Wrought, German.....	12½ @	15
do American.....	9 @	10
Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs.....	10 00 @	12 00
STEEL, per lb—German.....	18 @	20
Cast.....	22 @	28
Plough.....	— @	12½
HIDES—per lb—		
Green, City Slaughter.....	7 @	9
Wet Salted.....	9½ @	10½
Dry Salted.....	13 @	15
Dry Flint, in lot.....	15½ @	16½
Mexican, stretched.....	none	
HAY—per 100 lbs—Northern.....	2 00 @	2 25
Western.....	2¼ @	2½
LUMBER—per M ft. from yard		
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu.....	22 00 @	23 00
do do Pensacola.....	28 00 @	25 00
Flooring.....	40 00 @	42 50
Ceiling.....	35 00 @	43 00
Flooring, Calcasieu.....	36 00 @	40 00
Ceiling.....	30 00 @	35 00
Weatherboards, dressed.....	32 50 @	—
Pensacola.....	35 00 @	—
Cypress.....	40 00 @	60 00
Shingles, Cypress.....	5 00 @	5 50
do Juniper.....	50 @	7 00
MOLASSES—per gallon—		
Texas, bbls.....	60 @	65
do half bbls.....	62½ @	65
Louisiana, bbls.....	70 @	75
do ½ & ¼ bbls.....	75 @	—
Cuba.....	non	
Syrup.....	75 @	80
do Golden, choice bbls	1 00 @	1 25
OILS, per gallon—		
Coal, in bbls.....	32 @	35
do cases.....	38 @	40
Lard, in bbls.....	9 @	—
Linseed, raw.....	1 14 @	1 20
do boiled.....	1 20 @	1 26
Neatsfoot.....	2 00 @	2 10
PROVISIONS, per bbl—		
Breakfast Bacon, 25 lb.....	13½ @	14½
Beef, Mess, bbls Western.....	none	
do do Texas.....	none	
do do ½ bbls do.....	none	
Pork, Mess, per bbl.....	18 50 @	19 00
do Prime.....	18 50 @	19 00
Rump.....	nominal	
do Ham, canvassed.....	17½ @	18
Clear Sides.....	13½ @	13½
Texas.....	none	
Clear Ribbed Sides.....	12½ @	12½
Clear Rib.....	11½ @	12
Shoulders.....	11½ @	11½
Lard, prime, in tierces.....	10 @	10½
do in kegs.....	13 @	13½
Butter,arkin, Northern.....	35 @	37
do Western, new.....	20 @	25
do do old.....	20 @	—
do Texas.....	20 @	25
Cheese, Western.....	16 @	16½
do Choice Northern.....	nominal	
do English Dairy.....	nominal	
Potatoes, per bbl Western.....	5 00 @	5 25
do Northern.....	nominal	
Potatoes, per bbl, Texas.....	none	
Onions.....	7 50 @	8 00
Sauerkraut, per bbl.....	19 00 @	22 00
do ½ bbl.....	6 50 @	7 00
SUGAR, per lb—		
Texas, Prime.....	— @	—
do Ordinary to Fair.....	— @	—
Havana, Yellow.....	none	
Louisiana, Fair.....	nominal	
do Prime.....	nominal	
do Choice.....	nominal	
do Yellow clarified.....	nominal	
do White.....	12½ @	13
B Coffee, white.....	13 @	13½
A Coffee, white.....	13½ @	14
Crushed.....	14 @	14½
Leaf.....	none	
Pulverized.....	14 @	14½
SALT, per sack—		
Fine, in boxes, per dozen.....	1 50 @	1 70
L'pool fine, 1st hands, gold.....	2 31 @	2 75
do from store.....	1 50 @	1 65
L'pool coarse, 1st hands.....	1 75 @	1 85
do from store.....	1 75 @	1 85
TALLOW, per lb—		
City rendered.....	7 @	—
County.....	8 @	—
Steam.....	none	
WOOL, per lb—		
Coarse, free of burrs.....	18 @	20
Medium.....	22 @	24
Fine.....	nominal	

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

SUSPENSIONS.

We have given the dispatches as they reached us daily, giving dates:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—There is quite a rush on the Washington City Savings Bank, and a slight demonstration on the Freedman's Bank. Both gave assurances of ability to meet all demands. The Freedman's Savings Bank report that they have this morning \$80,000, of which only \$20,000 had been drawn. There are about 75 persons in a line at this bank. No excitement about other banks.

Washington dispatches from all cities report long lines of depositors crowding bank doors; this city no exception.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Theo. Bidle, A. M. Kidder, Thos. Reed & Co., W. H. Warren, Greenleaf & Norris, Geo. B. Alley, Robinson & Snyder, Richard Schell, Fisk & Hatch, White, DeFrees & Rathbone, and Burns & Edwards, have suspended.

The wildest excitement followed the Fisk & Hatch failure; Wall street was in its "shirt-sleeves," and "bare-headed;" stocks fell ten per cent. and are still sinking.

DeHaven & Co., of Philadelphia, have failed.

Jay Cooke & Co., have assurances from their London house, and correspondents in other cities, that their bills will be protected.

NEW YORK, September 18.—Fisk & Hatch say the suspension is only temporary. The office of Fisk & Hatch is guarded by the police. Vernon & Hay have suspended. The police prevent any but members to enter the Stock Exchange. E. D. Randolph & Co., bankers of the Pennsylvania Central Railway, and Wm. H. Connor, announce their suspension. President Calhoun, of the National Bank, says: "We have no reason to fear anything." President Tappan, of Galatin National Bank, says he believes the better banking institutions will weather the storm. Secretary Carlton, of the Union Trust Company, says the company is perfectly solvent. It had \$700,000 on deposit last night. Mr. Fahnstock, of Jay Cooke & Co., said this evening that the firm hoped to pay all liabilities. He said the London house had a large surplus.

The *Express* to-night sums up the situation as follows: The day closes, and, on the whole, with fewer killed and wounded than might be expected, all things considered. No trust company has suspended. No bank refused payment. All the great railway companies are apparently as firm as a rock.

The *Evening Post* is informed that Secretary Richardson will offer to buy from five to ten millions of five-twenties to-morrow. This will throw into the banks legal tender notes for large currency. The balance in the Treasury is nearly all composed of legal tenders. With a panic thus checked, the expected low rates for money will soon follow.

Jacob Little & Co. have failed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Suspended, H. H. Douglass, Bayard, J. H. Yerkes, Jno. L. Lloyd, Gebaugh & Co. The bonds are all small, except Gebaugh.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of this city, paid over the counter all day, notwithstanding the run on the house.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The *Polaris*' crew were rescued by an English whaler on the 20th of July. The State Department has ordered the consul at Dundee to pay the *Polaris* crew's expenses and send them home.

The steamer *Juniata* has returned to St. Johns from a fruitless search for the *Polaris*, where she will wait for the *Tigress*, and then return.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Navy

Department has advices from Key West that the cases of yellow fever are improving.

The steamer *Carrie A. Thorn*, nine days from Shreveport, and bringing fifty passengers, had a Mrs. Lindsay, of Shreveport, who died during the trip.

A *Picayune* special says the fever is increasing in the suburbs. There were twenty-one interments to-day.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows sent \$400 to Shreveport.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 19.—There were twelve deaths from yellow fever here yesterday.

The municipal authorities have voted \$10,000 towards assistance of the sufferers. The Masons, Odd Fellows and typos are providing for their brethren.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—The National Spiritualist Convention adjourned after electing Mrs. Woodhull president. The local papers refuse to print her speech, on account of indecency.

YELLOW FEVER.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—In response to the telegram from the medical faculty at Shreveport, the Howard Association to-day dispatched three physicians to that city, each of whom has had many years of experience in the treatment of yellow fever in Louisiana. Hopes are entertained that they may be successful in checking the ravages of the epidemic.

The news from Shreveport to-day by private dispatches is very discouraging. The disease continues spreading, and the per centage of deaths is so great as to cause the most painful apprehensions.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—A Shreveport special to the *Picayune* says the fever has not abated. The same proportion of deaths to the population, in New Orleans, would reach one thousand per day.

The weather this morning is extremely unfavorable, being chilly and damp; and hence all the cases look unfavorable.

The number of new cases in the heart of the city are few, because all persons susceptible of the disease have fallen victims to it.

Lieut. Woodruff, of the U. S. engineers, and in charge of the raft, is improving, and it is believed will recover.

LATER.—8 P. M.—The epidemic is on the increase. There were twenty interments up to 5 P. M., and a number of deaths reported since; among them is Dr. Wise. The number of new cases reported to-day exceeds that of any previous day. Many who have considered themselves exempt are being attacked. The colored population are becoming alarmed; 4 were among the interments to-day, and 8 colored cases were reported to the Howard Association to-night, all in one house.

Last night there were two young children at headquarters of the Howard Association, without father, mother or other relatives—all having died. Many similar instances can be mentioned.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21.—Eight yellow fever deaths to-day.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 23.—The Board of Health reports three fatal cases of yellow fever.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 24.—Three cases of yellow fever proved fatal yesterday.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 24.—Nine deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The general cause of suspension on the part of banks and bankers yesterday was an inability to convert securities into cash. Even government bonds could not be disposed of except at an immense loss. By the action of bank officers, yesterday, this difficulty is done away with. Any bank, by depositing in the hands of a committee

good securities, can obtain an equal amount of certificates which can be used in clearing business, instead of legal tender certificates. This regulation will go into effect to-morrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—It is officially announced that Secretary Richardson will continue to buy bonds at Saturday's quotations. He said, last night, he did not see that he had the power to do more than buy bonds, and all the 5-20s offered will be bought without delay or red tape. "The government," the Secretary adds, "is not a trust company or loan institution, and it is doubtful whether Congress would sanction any such construction of my power above all uses to the using of forty million reserves." Thirty savings banks have resolved to rigidly enforce the previous notice of the clause.

The following are additional particulars of the suspensions: Marvin Bros. have suspended. All the banks, except two, managed to pull through the crisis. The affairs of the two mentioned are being settled through the loan committee and, together with the savings banks, are ruined.

When the doors of the Irving Savings Bank were opened this morning, a crowd of depositors rushed in, clamoring for their money. The paying teller immediately set to work and commenced to satisfy their demand. When a majority saw how willingly money was being paid out, they became quiet and left. Up to 2 o'clock the bank had paid out about \$10,000, and received a considerable amount in deposits.

At the Broadway Savings Bank, 4 Park Place, business is done as usual, with little or no excitement prevailing. The amount paid up to 2 o'clock did not exceed \$10,000, while a proportional amount was received. The bank officials do not anticipate a run.

Shortly after the Bowery Savings Bank opened its doors this morning, large numbers of depositors began arriving, and it soon became evident there was going to be a run. The trustees met and decided to pay all demands, as they did not believe the run would last. The trustees stated that nearly all the depositors drawing their money were small accounts. The trustees say they have got \$12,000,000 in government bonds, about \$1,000,000 in New York and \$100,000 in Brooklyn, which they could draw on immediately. However, if the run lasts, they will take advantage of the thirty days' notice clause in their by-laws, but will even then pay out sums up to \$200 or \$300, so as to save their depositors from any inconvenience.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The president of the Board of Health reports thirty-six cases of yellow fever under treatment, most of them convalescent, and all of them remote from business circles.

Dr. Burns, Dr. Choppin and Dr. Davidson have arrived at Shreveport to-day. Dr. Burns telegraphed the Howard Association as follows: "We arrived here yesterday and held a meeting of physicians at night. The disease is yellow fever—true homogastric pestilence. The origin is still obscure, but its character is malignant, with 50 to 60 per cent. of deaths. There have been about 400 deaths so far. More than half the population have fled. Every one is working bravely and there is no panic now. The organization of the Howard Association is excellent."

At a meeting this morning of all the bank presidents except two, it was decided to pay no checks for more than one hundred dollars, all larger checks certified, this arrangement to continue for thirty days. This action they consider precautionary to prevent a drain.

The merchants generally approve of the course the banks have determined

upon. It is understood that a meeting of the Cotton Exchange will be called to-morrow to approve of their action. Nothing done in the Exchange. No unusual excitement about banks.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The Clearing House Association has just adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That, for the protection of commercial interests, and for the purpose of preventing a drain of currency from the banks and bankers of this city, we do hereby agree to adopt the plan adopted in New York, viz: They will not pay out currency on checks, except for small sums. It is to be at the option of the banks upon which checks are drawn as to whether they will cash them, but they will certify checks drawn on balances in their hands, payable through clearing house only.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—It was decided at a meeting of bankers held last night, to suspend payment on checks or drafts, either in currency or exchange, till the excitement at the East subsides and the former condition of the market is restored.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 25.—A run was commenced early this morning on the savings department of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company and on the Southern Bank of Georgia. Large crowds congregated and were paid dollar for dollar. Business at a standstill from lack of currency.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Clearing House resolved to watch for further action, and in view of the disturbed condition of affairs in New York and other cities, and the difficulty of converting balances into currency, on the advice of the bank examiner, our members be recommended and authorized to suspend currency payments on any large demands made upon them either from country banks or over their counters.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The situation on Wall street this morning presents no new features. Business generally continues in a state of suspense. Foreign exchange has been reduced by bankers to $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ for long and short sterling, with actual business as low as 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$. Gold has been strong with more activity; sales at 112 $\frac{1}{2}$. Money, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ commission. Western Union bonds, 55 to 57c. Several parties are short of gold and refuse to pay one-half per cent. for borrowing, consequently there is a hitch in the clearance of gold in the Gold Exchange Bank.

The general feeling among brokers appears to be more hopeful than on previous days, though there are many who persist in regarding the situation in its blackest aspect. There was wild excitement in the gold-room to-day.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 26.—As a precautionary measure, the banks here have suspended for thirty days.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—Statement is made of the assets and liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Washington, placing the liabilities slightly over seven million; nine hundred thousand assets, including bills receivable. The bank stock, bonds and real estate loans to the Northern Pacific Railway Company show a balance of nearly sixteen millions, half of which appears to be Northern Pacific Railway stock.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26.—The banks have suspended currency payments upon checks for over a hundred dollars. The Board of Trade approves the action.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The President and the Secretary of the Treasury were in conference this evening, and decided that the Treasurer would pay out no more currency, except for ordinary disbursements.

The President and Secretary are entering into accord. They think they have done all they legally can, and all that is necessary to relieve the

legitimate business of the country. The \$40,000,000 reserve will be used for urgent government necessities only, and to a very limited extent, with the understanding that it shall be replaced when the urgency passes. The government at present will buy no more bonds or sterling exchange. The Secretary, answering constantly coming dispatches advising him to some other course, invariably answers no.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury will not, for the present, issue a programme for the sale and purchase of bonds.

The above is official, and may be regarded as the fixed policy of the administration.

Texas.

FORT MCINTOSH, Sept. 10.—On the 6th inst., a party of Indians appeared among the sheep and stock ranches, about forty miles from here, on the San Antonio road, the ranches from three to twelve miles apart along the road and off, on either side of the road. They first appeared about 10 o'clock P. M., at the rancho of Mr. Raymond Martin, wounding one of his herders, Francisco Longaria—an arrow wound in his left eye and one in left chest, and a bullet in left thigh, still in. The man after having made his escape, stated that they were Lipans, and that they had surrounded another herder, who is still missing. He also stated that the Indians consisted of at least forty, and that they afterward divided in small parties. He says that he shot one of them with his revolver through the abdomen. Majuna Suarez, a herder of Mr. Porfidia Benevidez, was shot through the left wrist and in the breast with arrows. He died yesterday.

Mariano Mansala, a herder of Mr. Antonio Muguerza, was also wounded. The following herders are reported missing:

Two of Mr. Antonio Muguerza's, one of Mr. Marguerdo Sanchez's and one of Mr. Callahan's.

The Indians took eighteen brood mares belonging to Pedro Cruz and killed a number of others belonging to him. They also killed five or six brood mares belonging to Philip Villalari, and a mare and colt belonging to Mr. Rodriguez.—*News.*

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 22.—Latest news from Fort McIntosh is of the 10th inst., and reports that a party of about forty Indians, supposed to be Lipans, appeared among the ranches, about forty miles from Fort McIntosh, on the San Antonio road. Three herders, F. Lorgarin, M. Suarez and M. Mousola, were badly wounded with arrows, and several are missing. Suarez died since. The Indians stole and killed plenty of stock.

Affairs at Kerrville are assuming a serious aspect. Grave troubles are apprehended from the outlaws of the river. They seem to congregate there in larger numbers than ever, and several attempts at assassination have been made lately. The majority of the people of that section have to neglect their farms almost entirely to keep these fugitives from justice from them. It is reported that many of the Haynie-Davidson gang have selected a strong ambush on the north and south fork of the Guadalupe, where an attempt to dislodge them with a small force would be futile.

It is understood here, on good authority, that Gen. Augur has been appealed to by many residents of that section to protect them from the attacks of these outlaws, and that a full company of the Fourth Cavalry will be ordered there in a few days to disperse these gangs and maintain peace and order by military force, since the civil authorities are unable to preserve it unaided. This company will be stationed there, and remain there till their services are no longer needed.—*News.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Sept. 20, 1873, to Sept. 27, 1873.

Rev W A Sampey, Jacksboro—Communication.

Rev T W Hines—Notice to preachers on Weatherford district.

A R Jones, Broad Oak—Thank you for kind words.

A letter instructing us to send the ADVOCATE to David Ratliffe, Keechi Station. No name of writer given.

Rev R M Leaton, Bedford—Communication; 1 renewal.

Thos E Cox, Masterville—Name was changed to Waco last week.

Rev J M Carpenter, Mexia—1 subscriber.

Rev R M Leaton—Change in post-office. Communication.

Rev G S Sandel, Willis—\$4 35 currency; 1 subscriber.

Rev F A Mood, Austin—Communication.

Rev R W Thompson, Dallas—Notice to presiding elders of Trinity Conference. We expect to be with you and join in your prayer for a good, old-time revival of religion.

A G M, Caney—A well-timed article; will have use for it.

Rev James Peeler, Cameron—1 renewal.

Rev P W Gravis, Comanche—Good news from the "outside row."

Rev W J Clark—Will attend to your request with pleasure. Too late for present issue.

Rev F A Mood, Austin—Will make changes as per instructions. Communication.

Rev W J Joyce, San Marcos—Gold draft for \$14 25, less exchange, on account Rev S Johnson. Thanks.

Rev John Adams, Palestine—Notice to preachers of East Texas Conference.

John R Sanford, Texana—1 renewal. Change made as per instructions.

S M Pettengill—See advertisement.

Rev P C Archer, Huntsville—\$6 50, postoffice order.

W C Montgomery, Corsicana—We are sending the paper regularly.

Walker, Taylor & Co, Baltimore—Answer by mail.

N W Ayer & Son, Philadelphia—Answer by mail.

Rev C G Andrews, Jackson, La—Will attend to your instructions.

Rev A A Killough, Gonzales—1 subscriber. The letter containing name and postoffice order has not come to hand; better send duplicate.

Rev T C Spencer, Centreville—1 subscriber; \$10 coin, less cost of registering. Thanks. Obituaries.

Rev John B Denton—2 letters, 1 subscriber and \$10 currency.

Rev Thos McIntyre, New Orleans—Postoffice order for \$9. Are sending the paper.

Rev T B Buckingham—1 subscriber and \$15. Accept thanks.

Rev J C Randall, Melrose—Obituaries.

Rev O Fisher—4 subscribers and \$13 gold. Thanks. Obituary.

Rev F Olin Dannelly, Waxahachie—2 letters; obituaries.

Rev J M Wesson, Navasota—1 subscriber.

H C Dean, Houston—Answer is right. Would be pleased to receive something from you.

Rev A W Smith—Have continued A Muckelroy's paper as you suggest.

Rev L C Crouse, Hallville—Change of postoffice made. Thanks for items.

Rev T H B Anderson—Have answered by mail.

Rev T Whitworth—1 subscriber and \$2 currency. Communications.

Palestine District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Bask and Stovall sta., Oct. 4, 5.
Athens cir., Oct. 11, 12.
Tyler sta., Oct. 18, 19.
Tyler sta., Oct. 25, 26.
Palestine sta., Nov. 8, 9.

Dear brethren, remember that the statistics required to be reported at our annual conference will be called for. SAML MORRIS, P. E.

Belton District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Belton sta., Oct. 4, 5.
Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, (camp-meeting), Oct. 11, 12.
Davilla and Salado cir., at Davilla, Oct. 18, 19.
Gatesville sta., Oct. 25, 26.
Gatesville cir., at Rainey's creek, Nov. 1, 2.
Valley Mills cir., at Bosqueville, Nov. 8, 9.
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Springfield District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Fairfield, at Sunshine, Oct. 4, 5.
Tehuacana, at Woodland, Oct. 11, 12.
Springfield, at Mexia, Oct. 18, 19.
Dresden, at Beaman's school-house, Oct. 25, 26.
Wadeville sta., at Long Prairie, Nov. 8, 9.
Corsicana sta., Nov. 22, 23.
A. DAVIS, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, Oct. 4, 5.
Noland River mis., at New Hope, Oct. 11, 12.
Granbury cir., at Granbury, Oct. 18, 19.
Acton cir., at Fall Creek, Oct. 25, 26.
Fort Worth sta., Nov. 8, 9.
Fort Worth cir., Nov. 15, 16.
T. W. HINES, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FOURTH ROUND.

Zion cir., at Pisgah church, Oct. 4, 5.
Waverly and Willis cir., at Willis, Oct. 11, 12.
Caney mis., at McWilliams school-house Oct. 13.
Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Oct. 18, 19.
Bryan cir., at Alexander chapel, Oct. 25, 26.
Prairie Plains cir., at San Jacinto chapel, Nov. 1, 2.
Navasota cir., at Navasota, Nov. 8, 9.
Anderson cir., at Anderson, Nov. 15, 16.
Bryan sta., Nov. 22, 23.
Huntsville sta., Nov. 29, 30.
J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Camp-Meeting.

I will hold a camp-meeting at Red Springs, Smith county, beginning on Thursday before the first Sabbath in October. A general invitation is extended to all ministers.

D. M. STOVALL.

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.]

BROOKS.—Died, of typhoid fever, at the residence of his mother, in Dallas county, Texas, N. J. Brooks, on the 25th of July, 1873, after an illness of nineteen days, during which time he suffered much without complaining.

He, in memory of whom these lines are sorrowfully inscribed, was born in the State of Louisiana on the 24th day of September, 1851. He was left an orphan at the age of 13 years, being the eldest child of a family of six brothers and one sister, his father having died in a Federal prison during the early part of the war.

Young and unexperienced as he was, he did not hesitate to assume the duties and responsibilities which devolved upon him as senior son and brother, and which he ever exercised with faithfulness and unselfishness for the interest and happiness of his mother and younger brothers and sister, by whom he was beloved and looked up to with an homage amounting almost to idolatry, which love was returned upon his part with a tenderness indeed touching to behold.

He was not a member of any church, but had long been a constant and prayerful reader of the Bible, a passage from which (1st verse of the 5th chapter of Romans) he repeated a short time before he expired, an evidence that the terms of the grave vanish when the dying hour is soothed by the Savior's promise. Though bereavement hangs heavy upon his mourning relatives; though the golden chain of a mother's tender love is broken, and a void which is irreparably felt, exists in the family and social circle, yet the pleasing testimony of his dying words, though not expected to stay the tears of sorrow, should soften the grief of those who so tenderly mourn and feel his loss. His kindness, benevolence, and social virtues, made him greatly esteemed and beloved by all whose good fortune it was to know him. An affectionate and obedient son, a devoted and tender brother—let us cherish the fond hope that his pure and beneficent influence, exerted while living, will continue to shed its gentle radiance around the cherished objects of his affection; that the sweet memory of his constant, loving and tender ministrations in the twofold relation of son and brother will not be dimmed by any joys or sorrows that the coming years may bring.

H. D. S.
DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS, AUG 18, 1873.

MARKET REPORT.

SATURDAY, September 27, 1873.

GENERAL MARKET.—The market this week has been quiet, owing in part to the quarantine restrictions, and in part to the financial difficulties, which, manifesting themselves at New York, promptly affect the whole country. We observe the presence of buyers from the interior, but their operations have been light. There has been but slight change in prices, the decline in Cotton, Hides and State products being all we have to report.

COTTON.—There has been a downward tendency visible during the week, being the result of unfavorable advices from New York and Liverpool.

MONETARY.—The financial crisis which, beginning at New York in the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co., and which has been felt in every city in the land, has been felt in our city, but a review of the situation leads to the satisfactory conclusion that our status under this pressure is decidedly favorable. Our banks, we presume, will not suspend payment, as has been done in New Orleans, St. Louis and other cities. They prudently withhold accommodations, which will prove embarrassing for a brief period, but in the end leave the market in a more healthful condition.

GOLD.—The market has been almost nominal. The closing figures were 109½@110, buying, and 110½@110¾, selling.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.

BAGGING —per yard—		
Kentucky and St. Louis.....	none	
India, in bales.....	nominal	
Borneo, in bales.....	15 @	16
Domestic, in rolls.....	16 @	17
Methuen in rolls.....	16½ @	17½
BUILDING MATERIAL —		
Finishing Lime.....	3 00 @	3 25
Rockland Lime.....	2 75 @	3 00
Cement.....	3 50 @	3 75
Laths.....	6 00 @	6 50
Hair.....	10 @	—
COFFEE —per lb, gold—		
Ordinary.....	nominal	
Fair.....	22½ @	22¾
Prime.....	23 @	24¼
Choice.....	24¼ @	24½
Havana.....	none	
Java.....	— @	—
COTTON TIES —Arrow, gold.....	8 @	—
FLOUR —per bbl.—Fine.....	— @	—
Superfine.....	6 50 @	6 75
Extra, Single.....	7 00 @	7 25
do Double.....	7 25 @	7 75
do Treble.....	8 25 @	9 00
do Choice.....	10 00 @	10 50
do Fancy.....	11 00 @	12 00
GLASS —per box of 50 feet—		
French, 8x10.....	4 40 @	4 50
do 10x12.....	4 50 @	4 75
do 12x18.....	5 00 @	5 25
GRAIN —per bushel—Oats.....	— @	—
Corn, Texas.....	none	
do Western.....	90 @	1 00
HARDWARE —		
Iron, per ton, pig.....	gold	none
Country Bar, per lb.....	6 @	6½
English, per lb.....	6 @	7½
Slab Iron.....	8 @	9
Sheet.....	8½ @	11
Boiler.....	8 @	9
Galvanized.....	18 @	20
Castings, American.....	6½ @	7
Iron Axes.....	9 @	10
LEAD , per 100 lbs.—Pig.....	8 00 @	10 00
Bar, per lb.....	10½ @	11
Sheet.....	15 @	16
Pipe.....	16½ @	17½
NAILS , per lb.—American—		
Four Penny.....	6½ @	—
Six Penny.....	6 @	—
Eight Penny.....	5½ @	—
Ten to Sixty Penny.....	5½ @	—
Wrought, German.....	12½ @	15
do American.....	9 @	10
Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs.....	10 00 @	12 00
STEEL , per lb.—German.....	18 @	20
Cast.....	22 @	28
Plough.....	— @	12½
HIDES —per lb.—		
Green, City Slaughter.....	7 @	9
Wet Salted.....	9½ @	10½
Dry Salted.....	13 @	15
Dry Flint, in lot.....	15½ @	16½
Mexican, stretched.....	none	
HAY —per 100 lbs.—Northern.....	2 00 @	2 25
Western.....	2¼ @	2½
LUMBER —per M ft. from yard		
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu.....	22 00 @	26 00
do do Pensacola.....	25 00 @	35 00
Flooring, do.....	40 00 @	42 50
Ceiling, do.....	35 00 @	43 00
Flooring, Calcasieu.....	36 00 @	40 00
Ceiling, do.....	30 00 @	35 00
Weatherboards, dressed.....	32 50 @	—
Pensacola.....	35 00 @	—
Cypress.....	40 00 @	60 00
Shingles, Cypress.....	5 00 @	5 50
do Juniper.....	30 @	7 00
MOLASSES —per gallon—		
Texas, bbls.....	60 @	65
do half bbls.....	62½ @	65
Louisiana, bbls.....	70 @	75
do ½ & ¼ bbls.....	75 @	—
Cuba.....	non	
Syrup.....	75 @	80
do Golden, choice bbls.....	1 00 @	1 25
OILS , per gallon—		
Coal, in bbls.....	32 @	35
do cases.....	38 @	40
Lard, in bbls.....	9 @	—
Linseed, raw.....	1 14 @	1 20
do boiled.....	1 20 @	1 25
Neatsfoot.....	2 00 @	2 10
PROVISIONS , per bbl.—		
Breakfast Bacon.....	13¼ @	14½
Beef, Mess, bbls Western.....	none	
do do Texas.....	none	
do do ½ bbls do.....	none	
Pork, Mess, per bbl.....	18 50 @	19 00
do Prime.....	18 50 @	19 00
Rump.....	nominal	
do Hams, canvassed.....	17¼ @	18
Clear Sides.....	13¼ @	13¾
Texas.....	none	
Clear Ribbed Sides.....	12¼ @	12½
Clear Rib.....	11¾ @	12
Shoulders.....	11¾ @	11½
Lard, prime, in tierces.....	19 @	10½
do in kegs.....	13 @	13½
Butter, brick, Northern.....	35 @	37
do Western, new.....	20 @	25
do do old.....	20 @	25
do Texas.....	20 @	25
Cheese, Western.....	16 @	16½
do Choice Northern.....	nominal	
do English Dairy.....	nominal	
Potatoes, per bbl Western.....	5 00 @	5 25
do Northern.....	nominal	
Potatoes per bbl, Texas.....	none	
Onions.....	7 50 @	8 00
Sauerkraut, per bbl.....	19 00 @	22 00
do ½ bbl.....	6 50 @	7 00
SUGAR , per lb.—		
Texas, Prime.....	— @	—
do Ordinary to Fair.....	— @	—
Havana, Yellow.....	none	
Louisiana, Fair.....	nominal	
do Prime.....	nominal	
do Choice.....	nominal	
do Yellow clarified.....	nominal	
do White do.....	12½ @	13
B Coffee, white.....	13 @	13½
A Coffee, white.....	13½ @	14
Crushed.....	14 @	14½
Leaf.....	none	
Pulverized.....	14 @	14½
SALT , per sack—		
Fine, in boxes, per dozen.....	1 50 @	1 70
L'pool fine, 1st hands, gold.....	2 30 @	2 75
do from store.....	1 50 @	1 65
L'pool coarse, 1st hands.....	1 75 @	1 85
do from store.....	1 75 @	1 85
TALLOW , per lb.—		
City rendered.....	7 @	—
County.....	8 @	—
Steam.....	none	
WOOL , per lb.—		
Coarse, free of burrs.....	18 @	20
Medium.....	22 @	26
Fine.....	nominal	

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This work teaches how men lived in Bible times and how to live in all times. "It pleases, profits, pays." "It is precious as gems." "It glows with living light on every page." The style is full and flowing, clear and sparkling. Agents sold of the author's former works, "NIGHT SCENES," and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," nearly 100,000 copies each. They should now canvass the same territory for "Home Life," his latest and best work. **Employment for Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen** in every county. Send for circular and secure first choice of territory. ZEIGLER & McCURDY, 620 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. sep3 4m

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AIR-LINE FENCE.

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This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 108 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all other rail fences? the answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

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

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

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

P. S.—All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected. Also, not to attempt an infringement on it, as I shall enforce the law against all such. J. H. S. March 31, 1873. may22 ts

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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 White & Gibbs received a Medal for best Single Thread Sewing Machine. The Wood 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.

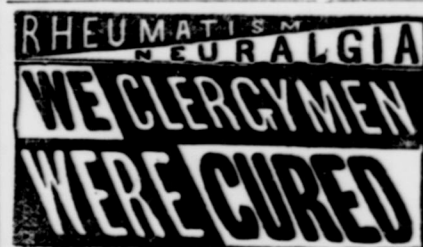
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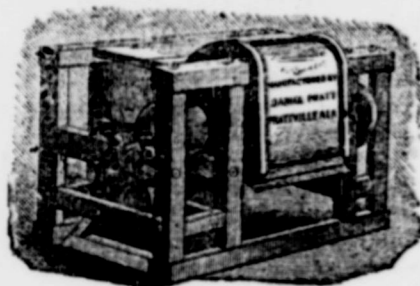
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CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.

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 250 pages, and will require \$600 to stereotype it, and print, and bind in cloth one thousand copies. The writer has not the money, and therefore appeals to the preachers and friends of the church in Texas to come to the help of the Lord at once with the necessary funds to meet the expense of publication. This is not requested as a donation, but as an advanced payment for the book, for every dollar so contributed shall be paid back in books at cost and freight. If only 1000 copies are published, each copy will cost 60 cents at the Publishing House. If 2000, the price will be reduced considerably. The Texas Conference need at least 5000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require \$1800, and would reduce the price of the book to the schools to 40 cents instead of 60. My desire is to put this book into the hands of our people at once. The need of it 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.—my28tf

GALVESTON,
HOUSTON AND HENDERSON,
RAILROAD.
ON AND AFTER

MARCH 24th (Sundays excepted)

Leave	Connecting at Harrisburg with G. H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West, connecting at Houston with International & G. Northern & Houston Texas Central Railways, stopping only at Harrisburg.
6:15 A. M.	
Leave	ACCOMMODATION, stopping at all Stations.
7:45 A. M.	
Leave	Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and points North.
9:30 P. M.	
Leave	Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with G. H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus.
6:45 A. M.	
Leaves	Accommodation, connecting with HOUSTON, G. H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg.
2:30 P. M.	
Leaves	Taking passengers from H. & T. HOUSTON Central, International, and Great Northern.
7:00 P. M.	
UNDAYS	Accommodation, leaves Galveston at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Houston Union Depot at 2:20 P. M.

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

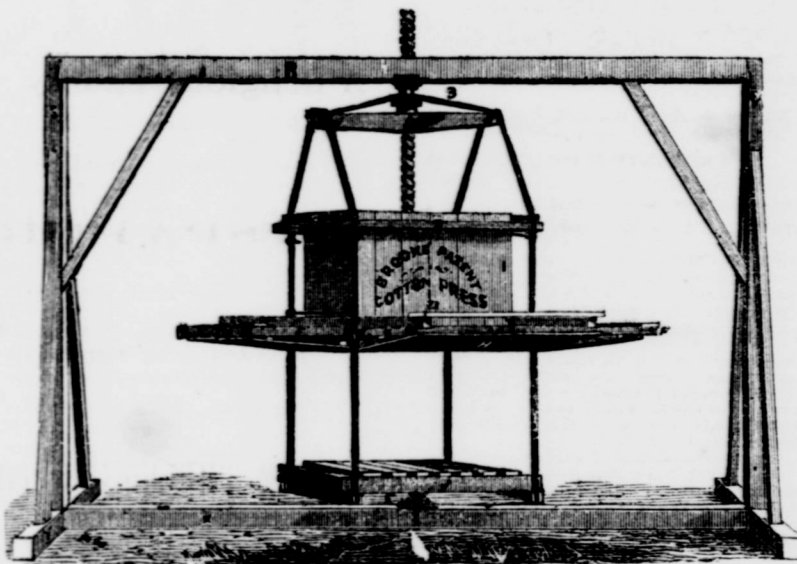
GEORGE B. NICHOLS,
Superintendent.

jan15 1f

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feb5

GALVESTON.

3m

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 WHARF " }

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:

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

I am yours, very truly,

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Millions of gallons have been sold, and no accident—directly or indirectly—has ever occurred from burning, storing or handling it.

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HOUSTON, August 30, 1873. feb 19

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

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Accommodation Arriving at Red River

City at 8:50 a. m. next day;

Leaves HOUSTON at Austin 6:15 p. m. same

day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m.

DAILY Returning, leaves Red

River City at 6:30 p. m.

(Saturday excepted) Aus-

tin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at

8:00 a. m. (Sunday excepted)

arriving at Houston at

6:30 p. m.

9:00 A. M.

Night Express, Arriving at Red River

City at 5:15 p. m., and at

Leaves HOUSTON at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next

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Passengers for Waco must take Accommo-

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Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every

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At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and

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Through Tickets sold at Houston and Austin

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