

Christian Advocate.

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[Whole No. 1019.

Texas Christian Advocate.

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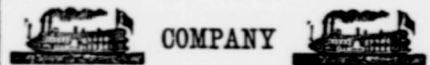
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Christian Advocate.

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

Vol. XX--No. 31.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1019.]

BEAUTIFUL LEAVES.

R. B. RUSSELL.

Fading beneath our passing feet,
Strewn upon lawn and lane and street,
Beautiful leaves!
Dyed with the hues of the sunset sky,
Falling in glory so silently,
Beautiful leaves!

Never to freshen another Spring,
Never to know what the Summer may bring,
Beautiful leaves!
Withered beneath the frost and cold,
Soon to decay in the common mould,
Beautiful leaves!

So will the years that change your tint,
Mark upon us their Autumnal print,
Beautiful leaves!
So shall we fall from the tree of time,
Fades ye fade in a wintry clime,
Beautiful leaves!

But when the harvest of life is past,
And we wake in eternal Spring at last,
Beautiful leaves!
May He who paints your brilliant hue
Form of our lives a chaplet new
Of Beautiful leaves!
—Living Age.

Texas Resources.

The Stock Interest of Texas.

The general public have but a faint idea of the vast amount of capital involved in the "stock" business of this State. The assessed value of property of this kind, as rendered per each county, is \$30,936,651—being \$3,200,000 in excess of all the value of all the town and city lots in the entire State. The total merchandise, the total money on hand and at interest, and the total miscellaneous property of the State amount to but \$32,638,962. In other words, the stock interest of the State of Texas exceeds that of the mercantile and financial interests of the State, and nearly equals the combined value of these and all miscellaneous property.

It is but just, right and proper that interests of such magnitude should be protected by wise and just legislation, that the investments might be as secure as is possible with property subjected to as many accidents as is this. The State of Texas is peculiarly situated in regard to live stock. Blessed with one of the finest climates in the world; with rich, luxuriant grasses that furnish nutritious food nearly the whole year through; with abundance of timber to break the winds, and with an unfailing supply of water—the stock business would be of great profit to individuals and to the State, were it not for serious inroads made by Indians, Mexicans and cattle thieves.

The total value of cattle stolen by the Mexicans alone, and proved under oath before the late commissioners, exceeds \$5,000,000, and the Indians have stampeded and stolen nearly as much more. The general government is at last waking up to the importance of protecting us against these two serious drawbacks to the prosperity of the stock raisers, and when the general government has done this, it will leave the people of the State themselves to furnish such legislation as will secure sure protection to stock, and check the organized thieving which is now carried on in the State, enriching those who ought to be in the penitentiary at the expense of the honest, hard-working, enterprising men who have labored hard and long to foster this business, and who have enriched the State fully as much as themselves by the business in which they are engaged.—*The South.*

How it Works.

It has been estimated that every immigrant who arrives is worth one thousand dollars to the country. This estimate is based upon the fact that each one brings on the average two hundred dollars in money, while the remainder is set down to the credit of the increased production from his labor. We incline to the opinion that this estimate is crude and unsatisfactory.

No calculation of this kind can be exact, and the fairest way of judging the value of immigrants would be to take the statistics of those States which have been settled up in the last decade or two.

The above has been applied to foreign immigration, but there is no valid reason why a distinction should be made between this class and the native immigrant. Experience has proved that the foreigner who turns his attention to agriculture is full as thrifty and productive as the native American. It may be interesting to glance at the development of one or two of the Northwestern States; it is certainly instructive. In 1850 the population of Minnesota was 6077; in 1870 it was 439,706. The value of the grain crop from comparatively nothing in 1850, in 1870 amounted to \$26,000. Iowa shows a still more astonishing development. In 1840 that State had but 43,000 inhabitants; in 1870 it had 1,194,020, and had in cultivation 6,434,160 acres, and the total value of the crops was \$68,575,250.

These figures truly demonstrate the value of immigration, as the great wealth of which the annual product of the crops given is but the exponent, is due directly to the immigration which has flowed and continues to flow into these States with increased volume. And in Iowa, allowing one adult to every five inhabitants, the productive capacity of each is about \$375 per annum.—*East Texas Bulletin.*

GAINESVILLE ITEMS.—We quote from the *Gazette*:

This is the coldest November experienced in this section since '59; so says George Parmor. Many newcomers are seeking homes here; one day last week a train of wagons passed through town, and with it were sixteen families, all blood relations. Beef-packing is progressing finely. Salt is scarce. Pork is coming in freely, and selling at 7 cents; beef, 2 to 3 cents; corn 50 cents. There is a groggery or drinking saloon in Gainesville for every two hundred inhabitants.

We suggest that the last item must be changed in its statement of proportions, or else the best class of newcomers will give this section of Cooke county a wide berth when making selections of new homes.

THE bran new city of Denison, the junction of the H. & T. C. and M., K. & T. Railroads, is to have a National Bank, the only one within two hundred miles of the place. Though less than two months old, Denison contains a population of over 2000 souls, and has 200 stores doing business. We purpose giving a sketch of this new city in our next issue.

WE learn from the *Gonzales Enquirer* that the citizens of that flourishing town are fully alive to their interests. That paper says it is gratifying to see the people of that county coming forward and subscribing to the Indianola and Western Texas Railroad. It says:

They argue, and correctly too, that what will benefit the town will benefit them, and *vice versa*. In the single item of freight alone there will be a saving to the town of \$60,000 per annum; this, of course, is money in the pocket of the consumer, whether he lives in town or in the country, to say nothing of the enhanced value of his lands and of the ready sale of his surplus products at remunerative prices.

Two miles of the Indianola Railroad have already been graded towards Gonzales and furnished with ties. With a liberal assistance on our part we may reasonably expect it to reach our town within six months.

From a reliable gentleman in Texas we are informed that all kinds of railroad men, mechanics and laborers are in great demand on the line of the Texas & Pacific. Notwithstanding the arrival, November 5th, of the first invoice of the thousand Chinamen that Messrs. Sisson & Wallace contracted to furnish—and which will arrive in a few weeks—the demand is almost unlimited.

We feel confident that Texas to-day is the best country—for the next few years at least—that any sober, honest and industrious man can go to, who wants to make the most money in the shortest time.

But, young man, if you want to succeed, you must be "square." Take our advice: Don't drink, don't gamble, but be honest, industrious, and save every dollar to purchase a home "for the girl you left behind you," and our word, you will not regret having went to Texas.—*Western World.*

NEW CITY.—The following from the *Denison Journal* clearly illustrates the effect of new railroads. This is the terminus of the M., K. & T. R. R.:

Never in the history of our country were there such an amount of energy and perseverance displayed in building up a city as there is now going on at this point. House after house, blocks and whole streets are built up in the most rapid manner. The sound of the hammer never ceases from early morn until dewy eve, and the delightful weather assists materially in aiding them along; and ere the railroad reaches us, we shall have a population of not less than 3000 persons.

TEXAS WHEAT.—Maj. I. Long reports the result of his enquiries into the wheat prospects of the upper counties which he has lately visited. He gives the following as about the quantity now in the counties named:

Counties.	Acres.
Hill.....	2500
Ellis.....	5000
Dallas.....	6000
Collin.....	4000
Faarin.....	2000
Lamar.....	1500
Bosque.....	6000

Making a total of 27,000 acres in seven counties. He says that the wheat is excellent, and will no doubt yield rich returns.—*St. Louis Texan.*

THE following, written by W. G. Kingsbury, of Texas, to *Croft's Western World*, will be read with interest by those contemplating entering the stock business:

As the figures given below will appear large to persons at a distance, we give the name and postoffice address of each party mentioned; the data has been obtained, in every instance, from the parties themselves, or their intimate friends, and great caution has been observed to place the results below rather than above the truth:

The Adams brothers, whose father settled twelve miles west of San Antonio in 1851, commenced with 200 head of stock-cattle. The old gentleman is long since dead, but his sons have steadily followed the business and now offer their entire stock for sale. They propose to deliver, at their various pens within their range, sixty-eight thousand head of cattle, all of their own mark and brand, within ninety days after signing contract, at five dollars specie per head, and to give the purchaser all there may be over, which they believe will be fully ten thousand head. This excess they offer as an inducement for some one to buy their cattle. These gentlemen sold eight thousand head of beeves this year at twelve dollars gold per head.

Mr. James Low, Rio Frio, McMullen county, commenced stock-raising in 1856, with ten cows and calves; owned one negro man whom he hired out for one cow and calf per month. Mr. Low attended to stocks of cattle for one-third of the increase, bought stocks upon credit, and paid for them by sales of beeves. He now has 50,000 head of stock-cattle, 5000 head of beeves, and has branded this year 15,000 head of calves.

Capt. Richard King has on his ranch at Santa Gertrudes, about thirty-five miles west of Corpus Christi, 50,000 head of horned cattle, 10,000 head of horses and mules, 22,000 sheep, and 8000 goats. He branded this year 15,000 calves, and sent overland to Kansas this year 5000 head of beeves, all of his own mark and brand. Mr. King came to Texas a poor cabin boy on a vessel. Estimate his wealth.

SPLENDID APPLES FROM TEXAS.—Sterling Price & Co., Friday, exhibited on 'Change some samples of large and beautiful apples grown by Judge James Porter, of Grayson county, Texas. There were three varieties, and were not surpassed by anything in the apple line exhibited at our late State Fair. We tested the flavor of one, and found it to be delicious. As long as Texas can grow such apples as those shown, she rightfully deserves to be considered the Eden of the Southwest. Where such apples can be grown, good wheat can be produced, and fruits of all kinds familiar to Northern palates can be assured. These are among some of the many reasons, we suppose, why there is such a rush of emigration to Texas at the present time.—*Missouri Democrat.*

THE *Patriot* says that buildings are going up thick and fast all over Sherman, and visitors and strangers are surprised at the business and great growth of the town.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. Geo. W. Graves, writing from Waxahachie, gives the following glowing account of his work:

The "Lord is doing great things for the people of Waxahachie, whereof we are glad." Our first quarterly meeting created some religious interest, and we protracted it. Up to the present writing, (Friday morning,) about twenty have professed faith in Christ, and fifteen joined the church. Brother Price, the preacher in charge, will continue the labors, assisted very efficiently by Brother Pugh, President of Marvin College. Brother Price will doubtless give you a full account of the meeting.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The North Mississippi Conference met in Corinth, Nov. 27th, 1872, Bishop Kavanaugh in the chair. The report of the Statistical Secretary presents the following figures:

White members, 25,085; colored, 5; local preachers, 213; adults baptized, 2140; infants baptized, 876; Sunday-schools, 237; superintendents and teachers, 1254; scholars, 9432; volumes in libraries, 15,637; Visitors taken, 2019; money expended, \$3,045; number of churches, 376; value of churches, \$434,550; number of sittings, 96,792; number of parsonages, 10; value of parsonages, \$17,000; value of other church property, \$17,532; books sold, \$2,341; periodicals taken, 2,918; salaries paid presiding elders, \$9,205; salaries paid preachers in charge, \$47,188; salaries paid junior preachers, \$690.

From the report of the Joint Board of Finance we obtain the following:

Estimates for superannuates, and widows and orphans, \$2,600—collected \$2,611.80. Apportionment for Bishops' Fund, \$1,150—collected, \$1,157.

—The North Alabama Conference met at Tuscaloosa, Nov. 20—27, Bishop Doggett presiding. Fourteen were admitted on trial. Three—viz: E. B. Norton, W. Rhodes and E. A. West—died the past year. The statistics reported are as follows:

White members, 27,621—increase, 3,442; colored, 50—increase, 11; local preachers, 321—increase, 28. Baptized—infants, 644; adults, 2,214. What a disparity! Why are not the infant baptisms fully reported? Sunday-schools, 351; teachers, 1,535; scholars, 11,554. Necessary for claimants not stated—the Secretary will furnish the figures. Collected for claimants, \$1,534.85.

—The Memphis Conference met at Somerville, Tennessee, Nov. 20th, and closed the 25th. Eight preachers were admitted on trial. We glean from the Nashville *Advocate* the following items:

Baptized: infants, 704; adults, 1,942. Sunday-schools, 297; teachers, 2,025; scholars, 14,926. Necessary for claimants, \$1,400; collected, \$1,850 60. For Missions, \$4,434.

Also, the following items from the pen of Bishop Doggett:

The session of the Memphis Conference was held at Somerville, Tenn., beginning Nov. 20, and closing on the evening of the 25th. Eight preachers were admitted on trial, and two re-admitted. The number of members in the church within the bounds of the conference was reported at 28,254. This is an increase on the numbers of the previous session. There was also an improvement reported in all the departments of the operations of the church. The collection for the superannuated preachers, widows and or-

phans, exceeded the amounts assessed by more than \$400. For Missions there was contributed \$4,434. The assessment for the Bishop was paid in full. The conference, with entire unanimity, gave its adhesion to the scheme of the Central University, and recommended the appointment of the Rev. W. M. Patterson, as Agent for the University.

—The Holston *Methodist*, Nov. 23, says:

Last Sabbath was spent by Bishop Doggett in Knoxville. He preached at Church street in the morning and at Broad street at night, much to the edification of his hearers. Both churches were filled with attentive congregations. It being the time of the quarterly meeting at Church street, the Bishop was able to have a view of the condition of the Church in the city. He expressed himself pleased with the evidences of progress and success. In addition to the support of the two stations already organized, the brethren declared themselves willing to engage earnestly in sustaining the city mission inaugurated at the last session of the conference.

—The seventy-eighth session of the Virginia Conference was held in Washington Street Church, Pittsburg, Virginia, Bishop Paine presiding. The following statistics were reported:

Periodicals taken, 2794; money raised for poor, \$4203 34; money raised for ministerial education, \$818 23; money raised for other objects, \$4668; number of church edifices, 464, which will seat 137,860 persons; value of churches, \$871,125; number of parsonages, 37; value of parsonages, \$83,706; value of other church property, \$43,550 57; number of white members, 43,279; number of colored members, 599; number of local preachers, 177; number of adult baptisms, 2069; number of infant baptisms, 1040; number of Sunday-schools, 553; number of officers and teachers, 5620; number of scholars, 39,446; number of volumes in library, 61,947; number of *Sunday-School Visitors* taken, 4088; value of requisites, \$18,072; monies expended in Sunday-schools, \$8000; collections during the year for missions, about \$7000; for bishops, \$1472 27; for conference collection, \$5712 48; for superannuated preachers, \$74 65; for education, \$2258 64.

—Rev. A. G. Brown, Financial Agent of Randolph Macon College, submitted his annual report, from which we learn that the assets and liabilities of the institution are as follows: Available assets, \$58,729 55; assets not available, \$24,603 70; total assets, \$83,333 25; liabilities, \$23,216 49. The receipts and disbursements of the college from January 1 to November 1, 1872, are thus reported: Receipts, \$21,763 89; disbursements, \$17,691 45; cash balance on hand, \$4,072 44.

—The *Episcopal Methodist* says: A revival has been in progress in the M. E. Church, South, at McGaheysville, Rockingham county, Va., for the last six or seven weeks. Up to last Sabbath week the number of converts who had joined the church amounted to about thirty. Rev. W. H. Wilson, of the Baltimore Conference, is the chief human instrumentality in giving direction to and carrying on the work.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The New England Conference has sent twenty preachers West and South in five years, as special transfers, and now, writes a Boston correspondent, it is whispered that two more are to be taken before the conference year is closed, for vacancies that have lately occurred.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Episcopal Convocation was held recently at Trenton, N. J. The

Treasurer reported \$1092 expended and a balance of \$3 in the treasury; twenty-one out of the forty-six parishes and mission stations had made no response to the appeal for aid.

—The late Rev. George T. Morrison left the bulk of his estate, or about \$40,000, to the Bishops of Maryland, in trust for the erection of a mission church in Baltimore.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—We see by the *Presbyterian* (N. C.) that the receipts for Foreign Missions, during the month of October, including the contributions for mission schools, the boys' school-house at Hanchow, and the Campinas Institute, were \$3,569 90; and for Sustentation, including contributions to the Invalid Fund and for Evangelization, \$1543 07.

—The Presbytery of Louisville, at a session held last month in Louisville, Kentucky, declared Rev. G. H. Robertson, D.D., pastor of the Fourth Church in that city, deposed from the ministry and suspended from the privileges of the church.

—Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, D.D., has been constrained, by the serious and continued illness of his wife, to decline becoming the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Nashville, Tenn.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbytery of Jersey City has recently issued its annual report. The total number of ruling elders in the church is 102, and the total number of churches, 26. The number of communicants in the churches is estimated at 3648, and the number of pupils in the Sabbath-schools, 4392.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Clinton avenue church, Brooklyn, after a protracted debate, November 13th, voted, 185 to 17, to introduce responsive Scripture reading by pastor and people into their Sabbath services.

LUTHERAN.

—One new Synod was admitted into the General Council at the recent meeting in Akron, the Synod of Indiana. It embraces nine ministers, eighteen pastorates, and forty congregations. The need of ministers in its bounds is very great.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. John Stock in a letter to the *Christian Era*, says that the professors in all the present Baptist colleges in England, are open communion and that most of the ministers whom they train follow their lead. This has led the Baptists, in that country, who believe in restricted communion, to found a college in Manchester, where the way of the Lord may be taught more perfectly.

The *Congregationalist* says: "Notwithstanding any and all public action taken by the Baptist clergy, we have the best reason to believe that the rank and file of that denomination in this vicinity are ready in large numbers to sit down at the communion table with other than Baptist christians. In repeated instances it has come to our knowledge that men in the best standing in the Baptist church have in private conversation wholly repudiated close communion."

We are glad to note that in Texas there are five hundred regularly ordained Baptist ministers, and religion and education are advancing.

The Chicago Baptist Theological Seminary has a friend in Cambridge, Mass., who offers \$20,000 on condition that \$100,000 be raised before the first of July next for a perpetual endowment fund.

Rev. W. L. Knapp, of the mission in Spain, has arrived in New York from Europe and will return to his field at the end of the month.

REFORMED.

The Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States met in Cincinnati recently; about two hundred delegates were present. Rev. John Klein, D. D., of Louisville, was elected president.

The fourth triennial synod of the German Reformed Church in the United States assembled at Cincinnati, Nov. 27. Two hundred delegates were present. Rev. E. V. Gerhard, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was chosen moderator. The opening sermon was preached by J. H. Klein, of Louisville, Ky. The synod continued in session about a week.

—Rev. George H. Fisher, D. D., after a long and painful illness, at his late residence in Hackensack, N. J., died recently. For many years, Dr. Fisher stood in the front rank of the clergy of the Reformed Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A missionary to China states that if the present ratio of conversions goes on as it has been going for some years back, "by the year 1900 the native Christians in China will number over two millions."

Joseph Paul, a Boston manufacturer, is erecting a building, one story of which is to be devoted to a commodious hall and reading room for the use of his two hundred workmen during their noon recess.

Mr. Van Meter, the ex-missionary of the Five Points, in N. Y. city, has opened a bible school and preaching place in Rome, right by St. Peter's church. His rent is \$1,000 a year, which he undertakes to raise himself.

Mr. John McDonald, of Toronto, offers \$10,000 to the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in Canada toward the fund for the support of superannuated ministers, and the widows of deceased ministers, provided that \$40,000 more are contributed.

The directors of the Lake Shore railroad, between Buffalo and Cleveland, have suspended the running of Sabbath trains on their road. Their employees will thus have the benefit of the day of rest, and the quiet of the Sabbath will not be broken by the noise of passing trains.

A home has been opened in Camden street, London, where poor girls and employees, friendless and homeless, can spend the Sabbath for rest and kindly christian care, instead of roving in the parks and streets exposed to temptation and ruin.

Among the bills submitted to the Prussian Diet is one on ecclesiastical rights, prohibiting the issue of decrees of excommunication, and punishing all the clergymen who shall by name threaten a subject of Prussia by a fine of 5,000 thalers, or two years' imprisonment.

The trustees of Columbia College, New York city, have very recently purchased a splendid site on Washington Heights, to which it is proposed to remove the college. The plot of ground comprises nine acres, located just above One Hundred and Sixtieth street, and extending from the line of the Boulevard to the river front.

The Lexington (Va.) *Gazette*, says: "W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of Washington, has lately given to this institution \$20,000 in six per cent. coupon bonds of the city of Alexandria, Virginia. A few months since Mr. Corcoran made a present to the university of the large and valuable library—for its richness in classical literature unequalled by any in the State—of the late N. P. Howard, Esq., of Richmond."

Appointments of the Texas Conference.

GALVESTON DISTRICT.

B. D. Dashiell, Presiding Elder.
Galveston station—J. B. Walker.
Harrisburg and Bay Mission—To be supplied.

Houston station—P. W. Archer.
Washington Street and Chapmanville—To be supplied by F. T. Mitchell.

City Mills—B. T. Kavanaugh.
Spring mission—Alney W. Newman.

Columbia—Melville C. Field.
Velasco—To be supplied by P. E. Nicholson.

Matagorda—J. C. Huckabee.
Hempstead—To be supplied.
Richmond and Eagle Lake—To be supplied.

Editor and Agent TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE—I. G. John.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.

Charles J. Lane, Presiding Elder.
Austin—Orceuth Fisher.
Austin City mission—To be supplied.

Austin circuit—J. W. Whipple.
Anchac—Samuel A. Whipple.
Bastrop—John T. Williamson.
Winchester—To be supplied by J. T. Talley.

Buckner's Creek mission—To be supplied.

Red Rock—F. L. Allen.
Lagrange—A. L. P. Green.
Navidad—L. Ercanbrack.
Columbus and Osage—U. C. Spencer.

CHAPPELL HILL DISTRICT.

H. V. Philpott, Presiding Elder.
Chappell Hill—F. A. Mood; Jacob Matthews, supernumerary.

Brenham—H. S. Thrall.
Independence—J. S. Clower.
Bellville—Samuel H. Brown.
San Felipe—Thos. Whitworth.

Burton—W. G. Nelms.
Caldwell—Joseph C. Lemons.
Burlson—Milton H. Porter.
Lexington—Walter H. South.

Giddings—To be supplied.
Fayetteville—Arthur W. Smith.
Chappell Hill Female College—E. D. Pitts.

Sunday-school Agent—F. C. Wilkes.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT.

J. M. Wesson, Presiding Elder.
Huntsville—Philmer C. Archer.

Cold Springs circuit—James A. Light.
Waverly and Willis circuit—G. S. Sandel.

Caney Creek mission—to be supplied.

Trinity circuit—Daniel Morgan.
Prairie Plains circuit—C. L. Farrington.

Anderson circuit—T. B. Buckingham.

Navasota—J. W. Bennett.
Bryan Station—S. C. Littlepage;
Seaborn J. Graves, supernumerary.

Bryan circuit—E. H. Holbrook.
Zinn circuit—to be supplied.
Masonville circuit—to be supplied.

GERMAN MISSION DISTRICT.

F. Vordenbaumen, P. E.
Galveston mission—to be supplied.
Houston station—J. A. Pauley.

Bellville mission—to be supplied.
Industry mission—to be supplied.
Bastrop mission—John Pruenzing.

New Braunfels mission—J. F. Wohlschlegel; J. H. Schaper, supernumerary; A. Engel, supernumerary.

New Fountain mission—Jacob Bader.

Fredricksburg mission—Jacob Kern.
Llano mission—Charles Grote.

Yorktown mission—to be supplied.
Chappell Hill and Brenham mission—A. Albright.

J. W. B. Allen, transferred to Northwest Texas Conference, and stationed at Fort Worth station.

W. G. Connor, transferred to the Northwest Texas Conference and appointed to Waco Female College.

Ames B. Wilkes, Jonathan Burford, Wm. Herwig; discontinued at their own request.

G. V. Ridley, V. H. Iley, A. McKinney, G. W. Cottingham; located at their own request.

SUPERANNUATED.

R. W. Kennon, J. G. Johnson, Robert Alexander, J. M. Turner, Thos. W. Blake, John H. Davidson, A. B. F. Kerr, F. A. McShan, W. C. Lewis.

District Conferences.

The district conferences have been tried and proved a general success to the cause of our Methodism. But the proper time of the year for holding them does not seem to be settled. I suggest that in Texas the spring is the season, for the following reasons: First, The matters of deliberation that are to be acted upon during the present conference year demand early conference action, as a basis or plan of action on the circuits, stations and missions in the bounds of that district. For instance, our Sunday-schools are just then reorganizing—coming out of winter quarters—and need just that sort of stirring up that a district conference is likely to do. And so of many other enterprises of the church, too tedious to name in this article. Secondly, There is a spirit of generosity awakened at the rising of grass, planting crops, etc., peculiar to Texas at that season. Hence I have found, from long experience, that the month of May was most propitious for lifting missionary collections, etc. Then I propose to those interested that we hold our district conferences, if at all practicable, in spring—say as early as the first of June.

But I may be met with the objection that the farmers, many of whom are delegates and members, are too busy to go so early; that it would suit them better say in July or August. I know that there is some force in this objection; but remember first that if the conference be in a central part of the district, it need not generally consume more than four days—two in going and returning included; as the conference can transact all necessary business in two days. Then consider that the loss of time out of a crop is a small matter when contrasted with the good that may accrue to the church. And remember too that we all belong to God and His Church—laymen and clergymen; and as we are the property of the church, ought to be subject to its calls.

Query: If some of these laymen were elected by their fellow-citizens to attend a District or State Convention in May, would we hear as many objections and as much talk of being too busy? Alas! my brethren, the church, by her suffrage, has elected you to these posts of trust. Will you honor God or man, and seek that which comes of man, or of God? You must make your own elections in this case. But I find that some of these objecting brethren, about attending conference in May, equally eloquent (pardon the word *indifferent*) about going in August. They conclude it is too far to go in hot weather; and thus I pass their doors on my way, and find them in the shade.

Pardon these hints. I hope better things, brethren, in the future, though I thus speak. J. W. F.

WHETESBORO, Texas.

From Waxahachie.

MR. EDITOR—I reached home last night after an absence of more than three weeks; found all well, but my wife had been very sick during my absence. A kind Providence graciously supplied her wants, and restored her to health.

Physicians and people were constantly attending angels. *Ours are a good people.*

We are still without a preacher at Jacksboro, where there are 1200 or 1500 citizens, and 2000 soldiers entirely without the gospel, except as they are preached to by the old veteran and faithful man of God, Brother Tacket, who lives very remote from there. You have no idea how the cause will suffer without a preacher. O, how the people want one! and they pledged me faithfully that they would support a single man, or man with a small family, well. They are an intelligent, nice people, and deserve a good preacher. There is an office 14x16 feet in size, nicely fitted up for him there. Can't you send us the man for the work? If you see any of the transfers to the Northwest Texas Conference, please direct them to Weatherford district. We need more men for this rich harvest field, and now is the time. This is a fine country, and immigration is coming in by thousands. The railroads are just beginning to penetrate this district, and everything seems to possess new life.

Marvin College is growing like a plant in rich soil. I believe this whole country is a unit—all talking and speaking the same language about Marvin College. The President and faculty are live, practical educators, and have fast hold upon the affections and hearts of pupils and patrons.

Yours in Christ,

T. W. HINES.

Murder of Female Children in India.

The Central Provinces reports for 1870 supply the annexed account in regard to the prevalence of infanticide in that country:

A regular village visitation was instituted, and evidence taken as to the proportion of boys and girls and some other necessary facts. One magistrate reports having visited ninety-nine villages inhabited by a clan whose head is the Rajah of Amorha. Eighty-six of the villages were suspected. In seven villages inhabited by one caste there were 104 boys and only one girl, and that one girl had probably been saved by being brought up in her mother's family, altogether apart from her father. The Baboos of Asogpoor had twenty boys, and "no girl has ever been married from among them." In ten villages of another caste there was not one girl, and in another ten. "A marriage of a girl is an unknown ceremony." Nearly all the families of the Baboos and Kooors practice the crime, with the exception of the Kooors of Luckmunpore, who had twenty boys and twenty-one girls—a most honorable exception where murder is the ruling social law. In one village in Oodeypore a venerable pundit said: "I have lived near the place, man and boy, close on eighty years, and I never saw a marriage in it. In some districts there has been a considerable improvement. The Lieutenant-Governor, in referring to the Agra district, said: "In 1840 only three female infants among the guilty clans survived their birth; in 1841 there were fourteen; in 1842 there were twenty-eight, and in 1865 there were 438, about 44 per cent. of the child population. I could give you a very large number of instances from these reports, both as to the crime and the great change that has been brought about by an indefatigable body of officials acting under enlightened and sympathizing chiefs. Here is one answer at all events to those who tell us that English rule is doing nothing for India. There is no doubt that we are failing in many respects, and in some where the East India Company succeeded; but there certainly are some particulars in which British power is enrolled in the service of civilization."

Bishop Early.

In the report of the proceedings of the Virginia Conference, we find the following touching tribute to Bishop Early:

Rev. R. N. Sledd stated that he had a message to the Conference from Bishop Early. The Bishop was in a more feeble condition than ever before. He was not able to rise from his bed, nor to walk across his room, unless supported. His death might be at any time expected. He desired his affectionate regards to be communicated to the conference, whose welfare in all respects he had in constant memory and prayer. He was himself at perfect peace with all the world and his Maker. He had great faith in the prayers of the saints, and hoped to be remembered by them. He had one time hoped to attend the session of the conference, but had been compelled to relinquish the idea. He had been only once to church at Lynchburg for twelve months past. He was perfectly ready and prepared to depart when summoned.

Bishop Paine said he had called on Bishop Early when he passed through Lynchburg, and found him perfectly resigned and prepared for the final summons.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. P. A. Peterson, was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have received from our venerable and beloved Bishop Early a message conveying to us the assurance of his interest and affection for the members of the conference, and also expressing his abiding faith in God and submission to his will; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our honored and beloved Bishop in his bodily affliction, and assure him of an interest in our prayers for both his temporal and spiritual welfare, and especially that God may abundantly sustain and comfort him in his declining years, and at last vouchsafe to his long and useful life a peaceful and triumphant close.

BAD FASHIONS.—The fashion of wearing short and high-heeled shoes is a very injurious one to the shape and use of the feet. A short heel does not support the arch of the foot, but allows it to sink, stretching and weakening the ligaments that hold the bones of the arch together, and making the person flat-footed. The purpose of the arch of the foot is to give elasticity and spring to the feet, and prevent sudden shocks being transmitted too abruptly to the body and brain. A person with a high-arched foot steps lighter, easier, and more gracefully, can walk with much less fatigue, and run and jump much better than a flat-footed person. Thousands of persons lose their natural ease and grace of motion, and become stiff and awkward walkers, simply from wearing short-heeled shoes, and thereby losing their natural elasticity of step. The matter is made still worse by having the heels very high, as well as short. Another effect of flattening the arch of the foot is to increase its length, and the foot is often lengthened in this way to the extent of half to three-quarters of an inch. Short and high-heeled shoes also readily permit the easy turning over of the ankle, and many a strained and weakened ankle is the result of them.—*Herald of Health.*

Florence was invaded recently by a prodigious quantity of butterflies. All the distance of the Lung'arno, between the Piazza Manin and the Barriera, and in all the adjacent streets, the passage was almost obstructed by an extraordinary quantity of these insects that had swarmed in such thick clouds round the gaslights that the streets were comparatively dark.

Correspondence.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, November 16, 1872.

The sailing of the San Jacinto has been again delayed. Messrs. C. Grimshaw & Co. have offered a premium for the prompt completion of the ship, and men are working on her night and day. She is expected to leave Liverpool early in December. Meanwhile the further postponement has upset all the arrangements of the emigrants. Mr. Butcher, whom I mentioned in a former letter, will have to stay in England. His employer did not want to lose a first-class laborer, and told him he must either engage to remain or else give up his house and employment at once. Mr. Butcher had no means to maintain his family or provide them another home till the ship sailed, and as the date of sailing was not fixed, he had to give up the idea of going to Texas this season. I hear of other families who are suffering much inconvenience from the postponement, but they have waited hitherto with great patience, and if the ship can be sent off by the date named, I believe there will not be many changes in the list of emigrants from this agency.

It is the practice in many parts of England for the farmers—by which term we understand the employers—living within a circle of a few miles, to have a kind of social meeting every autumn. The proceedings begin with a ploughing match and a show of roots and vegetables, and perhaps of some new farming implements or machines, after which the farmers and their friends dine together at the nearest town. If there be a lord to be caught anywhere in the neighborhood, they catch him, and stick him in the chair; and usually one or two members of parliament can be found to do the principal speeches of the evening. In former years this was an easy task. All the speakers had to do was to make things pleasant all round, and they invariably did it. These meetings, which might have been turned to good account by the discussion of matters effecting the welfare of both farmers and laborers, were wasted in the interchange of compliments. This year, however, the speeches have taken a more serious tone. The laborers' strikes and the emigration movement are matters too important to be passed over. The squires and the farmers are very angry with the "professional agitators," who have been showing the laborers how to get better wages, and yet it is scarcely denied that wages have been too low. Evidently, the employers do not understand the situation. Some expect to satisfy the laborers by trifling concessions; others are so unwise—to put the matter on the lowest ground—as to take advantage of the winter to reduce wages; and a few have even gone the length of discharging the laborers after harvest. Such conduct is sure to defeat its own object. The "wages of the hireling," we are told, are reckoned up in Heaven, and the cry of the oppressed is heard there.

As for the laborers, they are more determined than ever to find some way of improving their condition. The *Laborers' Union Chronicle*, one of the new organs of the movement, says that "a great scheme is in preparation by some friends of the agricultural laborer, who despair of any really satisfactory settlement of the land question in England, by which immediate, practical and most attractive facilities will be provided for the emigration of at least half a million of the cream of our agricultural laboring population." This is rather a big statement, and the figures will probably bear some reduction, but there is no doubt that our la-

boring people are now more anxious to emigrate than they have ever been before, and on all sides increased inducements are offered to them to leave the country. Brazil bids highest as yet, offering to advance passage money of families, and to allow to each family two shillings per day while waiting for the first plantation to grow. Queensland will spend £50,000 in taking over families without engagement to repay passage. Other British colonies are active in securing emigrants, and several schemes are afloat for colonizing the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and other parts of the Northwest of America. Texas need not fear this competition if the emigration to your State be carried out on the principle on which it has been begun—that of securing, as far as possible, the welfare of both employer and employed. Place our people in healthy localities, and with employers who will take some interest in their welfare, and the stream of emigration will flow on and increase. It is said that a mass meeting to promote emigration will be held in London next month.

Mr. Darwin's new book, "On the Expression of the Emotions in Men and Animals," is another laborious attempt to trace both to a common origin—in fact, to show that man is only an improved gorilla. Mr. Darwin's former book, "The Descent of Man," has been more widely read than any other scientific work I can remember, partly on account of the novelty of the views expressed, but still more because it is a blow aimed directly at Revelation. The unholy alliance between science and scepticism has been drawn closer of late years, and it has become fashionable to welcome the wildest speculations if their tendency be to cast discredit on the Biblical narrative. The reasoning in favor of the development theory is plausible up to a certain point, and then breaks down hopelessly. The gulf between the best developed monkey and the humblest type of man, upright, speaking, thinking, "looking before and after," cannot be bridged over. Man, who is capable of worship, and love, and self-sacrifice—capable of knowing himself and of knowing God, is a being whose existence can only be accounted for by a direct creative act, such as that described in the Book of Genesis.

It is worthy of note that, while the authority of the Bible in matters of fact is thus assailed on the one hand, authority is being continually confirmed in other directions. Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, has just deciphered from the Assyrian monument a cuneiform inscription, giving a long and full account of the deluge. This inscription relates the wickedness of the world, the command to build the ark, its building, the filling of it, the deluge, the resting of the ark on a mountain, etc., thus agreeing in all the main points with the Bible history, though differing in some minor matters, as might be expected to be the case with an uninspired narrative of Scriptural events. At the same time we have news of recent discoveries in Palestine by the officers of the Palestine Exploration Fund, and these discoveries are stated to "confirm in a remarkable degree the geographical accuracy of the Sacred Writers." Those who deny the authenticity of the Scriptures, must do so in the face not only of internal evidence, which appeals to every man's heart and conscience, but also of external evidence which becomes every day more clear and full. F. GORE.

East Texas Conference.

The conference closed its twenty-eighth session in the city of Tyler, Texas, yesterday evening, Nov. 25th, after a pleasant session, Bishop John C. Keener presiding.

The conference is increasing in numbers, and, it is believed, in wisdom and spirituality. Five have been admitted on trial—B. A. Thomasson, J. K. Wages, J. M. Bond, J. N. Bridges and R. C. Armstrong. Two have been readmitted—Wiley H. Ardis and John W. Broxson. Five were received by transfer—W. F. Easterling, Louisiana Conference; Samuel Morris and R. S. Finley, of the Trinity Conference; H. M. Booth, of the Mississippi Conference; A. G. Stacy, West St. Louis Conference.

Ten were ordained deacons, and one was ordained elder.

The aggregate number of members in the conference is 9236, including local preachers.

There have been baptized—infants, 395, and adults, 788.

There are forty-eight Sunday-schools in the conference, 293 teachers, and 2169 scholars; collected for widows and orphans, \$912 80; for Bishops' Fund, \$380; for missions, \$1550. The next conference will be held at Palestine. T. W. ROGERS, Sec'y.

Appointments of the East Texas Conference.

MARSHALL DISTRICT,

Daniel Morse, P. E.—Marshall.

Marshall station—T. W. Rogers. Postoffice, Marshall.

Marshall circuit—H. M. Booth. Postoffice, Marshall.

Elysian Fields circuit—W. H. Moss; J. R. Middleton, supernumerary. Postoffice, Elysian Fields.

Henderson and Bellview circuit—J. S. Mathis; Benj. J. Thomasson. Postoffice, Henderson.

Starrville circuit—D. M. Stovall. Postoffice, Starrville.

Hallville mission—L. C. Crouse. Postoffice, Elysian Fields.

Knoxville circuit—A. M. Box. Postoffice, London.

PALESTINE DISTRICT,

L. R. Dennis, P. E.—Tyler.

Palestine station—A. G. Stacy. Postoffice, Palestine.

Kickapoo circuit—Wiley H. Ardis. Postoffice, Fosterville.

Rusk and Stovall station—John Adams. Postoffice, Neches station. Jeff Shook, supernumerary. Postoffice, Rusk.

Rusk circuit—E. P. Rogers. Postoffice, Rusk.

Larissa circuit—Samuel Morris. Postoffice, Larissa.

Tyler station—R. S. Finley. Postoffice, Tyler.

Athens circuit—E. F. Boone. Postoffice, Athens.

Tyler mission—J. C. Burgamy. Postoffice, Tyler.

President of Stovall High School—John Adams.

SAN AUGUSTINE DISTRICT,

J. W. Mills, P. E.—Centre.

San Augustine circuit—Wm. H. Willey. Postoffice, San Augustine.

Shelbyville circuit—W. C. Collins. Postoffice, Shelbyville. J. W. Overall, supernumerary. Postoffice, Douglas.

Patroon mission—to be supplied.

Melrose circuit—A. D. Parks. Postoffice, Melrose.

Lynn Flatt—S. K. Stovall. Postoffice, London. D. S. Watkins, supernumerary. Postoffice, Nacogdoches.

Mount Enterprise circuit—J. C. A. Bridges. Postoffice, Pine Hill.

Milam mission—to be supplied.

Carthage circuit—J. R. Bellamy. Postoffice, Carthage.

New Concord circuit—J. N. Bridges. Wood's postoffice.

CROCKETT DISTRICT,

D. P. Cullen, P. E.—Crockett.

Crockett and Pennington station—J. C. Woolam. Postoffice, Crockett.

Crockett circuit—J. K. Street. Postoffice, Crockett.

Sumpter mission—R. M. Kirby. Postoffice, Moscow.

Neches circuit—Wm. N. Bonner. Postoffice, Rusk.

Moscow circuit—To be supplied; J. H. Ewing. Postoffice, Moscow.

Palestine circuit—J. W. Braxson. Postoffice, Palestine.

Homer circuit—Marion Donegan. Postoffice, Homer.

J. K. Street—Agent for the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE for East Texas Conference.

BEAUMONT DISTRICT,

F. M. Stovall, P. E.—Beaumont.

Beaumont and Orange stations—F. M. Stovall. One to be supplied.

Village Creek circuit—To be supplied.

Liberty station—W. F. Compton. Postoffice, Liberty.

Wallaceville circuit—Jas. K. Wages. Postoffice, Wallaceville.

Mount Hope and Woodville circuit—W. A. Moore; Acton Young, supernumerary. Postoffice, Woodville.

Jasper circuit—James M. Bond. Postoffice, Milam. E. L. Armstrong, supernumerary. Postoffice, Jasper.

Burkville and Newton circuit—R. C. Armstrong. Postoffice, Peachtree Grove.

TRANSFERRED TO TRINITY CONFERENCE.

L. P. Lively, Cedar Grove; I. N. Craven, Whitesboro; W. F. Easterling, Jefferson.

LOCATED AT OWN REQUEST.

Martin Matthews, Newton; Samuel Weaver, New Salem; Thos. A. Scurlock, Liberty; J. F. Riggs, Tyler.

LOCATED.

West D. Lovelady. Postoffice not known.

SUPERANNUATED.

N. W. Burks, Henderson; John B. Tullis, Jefferson; Neil Brown, Kaufman.

Fisher on the Sacraments.

To the Brethren, especially of Trinity Conference:

Permit me to call your attention to this excellent work. I have read it, and can safely and conscientiously recommend it as one of the best works on the subjects I have ever read. It ought to be in the hands of every layman in our church, especially in those sections where immersionists are trying to unsettle our people on the subject of baptism. I would suggest that when one of our young members reads it, he hand it to another who has not read it; and that, for the better enlightenment of these *extra officious* intermeddlers in our matters, a copy be presented them, with the request that they give it an *impartial* perusal. I am in earnest. It would really be of benefit to them.

But more especially was this notice intended for the preachers of our conference wishing to obtain either single copies, or purchase and sell by the quantity, this valuable work. You can order it by inclosing to Dr. Fisher \$2 at Bryan. And now that the railroad is completed to McKinney, those wishing a quantity can have them shipped there, care Railroad Agent, and thence by wagon to almost any place in the conference. Can we not circulate and sell several hundred copies during the present conference year? Allow me to suggest that in doing ourselves and our people a service in circulating the work, we can also do Brother Fisher a service, as he is yet owing something on the publication of the work; and surely a man who has done so much for our church in Texas during the past thirty years, *ought* to find sympathy among the preachers and people of our order throughout Texas. Come, brethren of Trinity Conference, to his help. I have just ordered 100 copies. It will save me from the annoying task of preaching on baptism. J. W. FIELDS.

Selected Miscellany.

BEAUTY.

THOMAS HOWARD.

Not on earth
Hath beauty bloom, hath beauty power;
This is alone its natal hour—
The chamber of its birth;
Here the germ dwells,
And, prone to silence and to night,
It bursts to love and life and light,
As daisies in our dells.

But not on earth
Hath beauty growth beyond the flower—
The life that, in a day or hour,
Goes to another birth;
And all we see
Of beauty is a glimmer bright—
Is but the promise of a night—
The glory that's to be.

When, in the skies,
The spirit doth unfold and find
Life's hopes grown perfect to the mind,
For beauty then it sighs;
And beauty there
Compares with beauty here below,
As morning's golden skies aglow
With murkiest clouds compare.

The forms we love
And cherish for each faultless line,
But shadows are of those divine
That we shall know above;
So let us live
In love of Nature, not of art,
That each may then, with reverent heart,
Fit homage have to give.

—Galaxy.

Instructor of the Eastern World.

A single word in conclusion relative to this State University for California. The possible relations of this university to the new civilization of the Pacific Ocean, and to the enlightenment of Asiatic nations, give a special interest to its work, for it is obvious that California is not only granary, treasury, and mart for the American States which are growing up on this long coast, but it is the portal through which the Occident and Orient must exchange their products and their thoughts. China and Japan, Australia and the Islands of the Sea are the neighbors and the customers of the Golden State. Shall they not also look here for instruction in the arts and sciences, and for an example of a well-organized and well-educated community? The endowment of a professorship, which shall be devoted to the study of Chinese and Japanese, indicates an early recognition of this relationship. We can not be too quick to prepare for the possible future which may open upon us. It is not yet determined in what way the Chinese and Japanese indemnity funds shall be employed, but public discussion tends to their devotion to the promotion of education, either in this country or in the Orient, for the benefit of those from whom the funds were received. Would it not be fit that in this vicinity, near to, if not in connection with, this university, a high seminary should be founded with these funds, having the double purpose of enlightening Americans in respect to the languages, literature and history of the East, and of instructing the Chinese and Japanese in the modern languages and sciences of Europe and America?—*Overland*.

Cheerful Conversation.

How I should have enjoyed it, but, alas! there was a serpent in the garden of Eden, and I found a bar to all quiet rest in the guise of a grandmother, good and sensible enough, but uncultivated and unable to converse except in a purely interrogatory style. She began her attack the morning I arrived, when we happened to be left alone. My conversation need not be reported, merely monosyllabic. "Well Miss Kate, I am real glad to see you, for I've heard Sarah talk a sight about you, but you do look bad. Cough much? Consumption in the family, ain't there? Suppose you are all used up, ain't you? Poor child, it's a dreadful blow! First death in your family? Black's expensive, ain't it, and awful

to keep clean? Bought much? Got the same for your sister? How much younger is she than you? Haven't I heard that she was the best looking? How does your father bear up? It's a loss he can't never make up. By-the way, he preached here last summer, and Mrs. Everlasting Tattle she declared that he wore a scratch, because she noticed the parting particular, and thought it looked kinder plastered on top; now he don't, does he?"

Here I suppose the woman saw I was writhing, and that my voice trembled, for she said, "Dreadful nervous, ain't you? Must be kinder talked to and cheered up. Ever try valerian? Taking anything strengthening? One of them porous plasters might help you. I'd do something right off, for Mrs. Stone, she that was Sophia Templeton, who lived next door but one to our folks for three years, why, she dragged round for more than six months looking just about as you do, and she died a week ago last Tuesday. Could't have the funeral till Friday, 'cause, you see, they waited for her mother to come from Chicago. But talking of funerals makes you think of your own trouble, don't it? You must try and keep your mind on something cheerful."

Here I either fainted or had a fit, or some one mercifully came into the room, for I remember no more. I laugh over it now, as a pleasant, soothing style of conversation for an almost heart-broken invalid, but it was terrible at the time.—*Galaxy*.

How Rattlesnakes Bite.

It is always said that the two fangs which answer somewhat to the human "eye-teeth" are hollow, and perforated at the bottom, and that the poison flows from the reservoir through this canal to the point of the fang, and thence into the wound. The rattlesnake's fang is certainly hollow, but the point is solid, and the poison-bag, to use a very homely simile, may be compared in its position to a gum-boil; when the animal strikes, the pressure instantly causes a drop of venom to run down outside the tooth into the puncture.

Although the rattlesnake is spread almost generally over the North American continent, yet it is, of course, more plentiful in some parts than others, and Texas probably holds an infinitely larger proportion of reptiles than any other State in the Union. The district lying between the Rio Grande and the Nueces—two streams which flow in the same direction at a distance of some sixty or seventy miles—is a desert, barren region, literally swarming with serpents. In summer, you may ride for miles through this district, and not go fifty yards without seeing rattlesnakes. In other parts of Texas the moccasin is the prevalent snake; while centipedes, scorpions, tarantulas, and the alligator infest various localities, and are each a terrible scourge.—*Chamber's Journal*.

Agriculture in England.

The English have found agriculture on a large scale pay, and they see that in France on a small scale it has not done so. Where there is so little land, it becomes very essential that the most should be made of it, and undoubtedly great proprietors have been the pioneers of improvement, where small ones could not possibly—even had they possessed the requisite will and intelligence—have been so. And experience is rather against their possessing these qualities.

When, in 1776, Mr. Coke succeeded to the great estate of the Leicester family at Holkham in Norfolk, he found one part of it a blowing sand, another a sharp flinty gravel, and no part of the soil was superior. On these

strata, aided by skill, capital and enterprise, there now exists one of the most fertile estates in England. When an eminent agriculturist visited Holkham in 1816, he was astonished at the exuberance of the crops, the richness of the soil and its freedom from weeds. Yet so sterile had this portion of the estate been considered that a large tract had been let, tithe free, at three shillings an acre, and Mr. Coke offered another lease of twenty-one years at five shillings an acre, but the tenant had not courage to take it. Yet Mr. Coke made it yield double the average crop of the best land in the county, and nearly treble that of many counties.

When the father of Turner of Barton, a breeder of cattle and sheep famous on both sides of the Atlantic, began to drill turnips, a well-to-do neighbor said to his son, "I suppose your father will be sowing pepper out of a cruet next." Sir Robert Peel presented a farmers' club in 1835 with two iron ploughs of the best construction. On his next visit the old ploughs were again at work. "We tried the iron, Sir Robert," said a member of this enlightened society, "but we all be of one mind, that they made the weeds grow."

It has only been by patience, perseverance and the expenditure of enormous sums that the present high state of agriculture in Great Britain has been attained, and in many instances the fruits of the enterprise were not reaped until long years after the seed was sown.—*Lippincott's Magazine*.

Tale from the Gesta Romanorum.

OF CONFESSION.

A certain king, named Asmodeus, established an ordinance by which every malefactor, taken, and brought before the judge, should distinctly declare three truths against which no exception could be taken, or else be capitally condemned. If, however, he did this, his life and property should be safe. It chanced that a certain soldier transgressed the law, and fled. He hid himself in a forest, and there committed many atrocities, despoiling and slaying whomsoever he could lay his hands upon. When the judge of the district ascertained his haunt, he ordered the forest to be surrounded, and the soldier to be seized, and brought, bound, to the seat of judgment. "You know the law," said the judge. "I do," returned the other: "if I declare three unquestionable truths, I shall be free; but if not, I must die." "True," replied the judge; "take, then, advantage of the law's clemency, or undergo the punishment it awards, without delay." "Cause silence to be kept," said the soldier, undauntedly. His wish being complied with, he proceeded in the following manner: "The first truth is this. I protest before ye all, that from my youth up, I have been a bad man." The judge, hearing this, said to the by-standers, "He says true." They answered, "Else, he had not been in this situation." "Go on, then," said the judge. "What is the second truth?" "I like not," exclaimed he, "the dangerous situation in which I stand." "Certainly," said the judge, "we may credit thee. Now, then, for the third truth; and thou hast saved thy life." "Why," he replied, "if I once get out of this confounded place, I will never willingly re-enter it." "Amen," said the judge. "Thy wit hath preserved thee; go in peace." And thus he was saved.

APPLICATION.

My beloved, the emperor is Christ. The soldier is any sinner: the judge is a wise confessor. If the sinner confess the truth in such a manner as not even demons can object, he shall be saved, that is, if he confess, and repent. *Old and New*.

Father Burke in Rome.

Very Irish in voice, his features mobile rather than well cut, genius, and an intense conviction of the truth he delivers, transform him in the pulpit. When his tall spare figure, robed in the white and black Dominican habit, confronted his audience, the hearer, even at Rome, where there was so much of ecclesiastical effect, involuntarily listened for the wisdom that might issue from the mediæval orator. His mind had taken its bent from study of the Summa, and he seldom wandered into the shallows of Protestant controversy. He was direct and practical in his exhortations, as might have been Savonarola, even in the stiff circle of the church in the Piazza del Popolo, where the coat of Romanist doctrine is perseveringly trailed before the residents in that English quarter. But to hear Father Burke in perfection it is necessary to visit Ireland when the intense sympathy of his audience evicts the full power of his eloquence. I have seen a congregation there break into exclamation when he described a miracle of the Gospel as if they actually witnessed it. After the Clerkenwell explosion he did good missionary work among the Irish of east London, when many of them had fallen into that worst savagery—the savagery of corrupt civilization. As remarkable as his power of serious speech, which has this winter, according to newspaper report, wrought marvels in New York, is his social wit. Those fortunate enough to find him pacing on the shady side of the atrium of St. Clemente, where his order has a house, or who could prevail on him to join in a campagna ramble, found that Irish genius had a representative not unworthy of its highest reputation, in the austere Dominican.—*Eclectic*.

Oriental Imagery.

Before proceeding to give our readers specimens of the pastoral and amatory early Arabian poetry, let us say that the figurative language of the Moslem poets is often difficult to be understood. The *narcissus* is the *eye*: the feeble stem of that plant bending languidly under its flower, and thus recalling the languor of the eyes. *Pearls* signify both tears and teeth—the latter being sometimes called *hailstones*, from their whiteness and moisture; the lips are *cornelians* or *rubies*; the gums, a *pomegranate flower*; the dark foliage of the *myrtle* is synonymous with the black hair of the girl, or the down on the upper lip of the boy. Ringlets are *scorpions*; eyes are *swords*; eyelids, *scabbards*; a fair complexion, *campbor*, and a mole, *musk*. A mole, or beauty-spot, is sometimes compared to an *ant* creeping on the cheek toward the honey of the mouth. A handsome face is both a *full moon* and the *day*; black hair is *night*; the waist is a *willow-branch* or a *lance*, and the water of the face is *self-respect*. A poet, for example, *sells the water of his face* when he bestows mercenary praise on a rich patron devoid of every noble quality.

In many Oriental poems, love and friendship are designated by the same word. Expressions not unlike those addressed by a lover to his mistress are often addressed by one aged doctor to another. These are not the product of a degraded passion, but the terms for simple friendship and affection, or of those platonic attachments which the translated works of some Greek philosophers first taught the Moslems.—*Overland*.

The Long Gallery of the Louvre has lately made the acquisition of a religious picture by Borgognone, whose name was one of the few of the masters belonging to the school of the Italian Renaissance not represented in the museum.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, DEC. 18, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

The Trustees of the Texas University request a meeting of the BOARD OF CURATORS, at the office of Messrs. Alford, Miller & Veal, in the city of Galveston, on Saturday, December 28, for the purpose of electing the Regent, and transacting other business, looking to immediate organization.

By order of the President.

M. C. McLEMORE, Pres.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Sec'y.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6, 1872.

If the Curators, upon their arrival in Galveston, will call at the ADVOCATE office on the Strand, they will be assigned homes during their sojourn in the city. Their meeting is expected to take place at 9 o'clock of the day above stated. J. B. WALKER.

MARVIN COLLEGE.—By a trick of the types, we were made to say in the extract from the Waxahachie Democrat that Marvin College numbered 106 students, when it should have been 160. We take pleasure in making the correction. We thought 106 was very good, but 160 is a great deal better. Marvin College is meeting the demand of the times.

A private letter from Waxahachie informs us that at the revival in progress at that point on the 9th, there had been over thirty conversions, and "all but three were students of the college." What a grand mission the Christian educator is called to fill! We rejoice that the men who have our church schools in charge are alive to the importance of Christian education, and while training the intellect, are not forgetful of the soul.

WE are instructed by Bishop Keener to announce that the following changes in the appointments of the Northwest Texas Conference were made after the close of the session. The appointments will now read:

Redland—T. G. Gilmore.
Wadeville, mission—Thomas Reec.
Centerville—W. L. Kidd.
Jacksboro—to be supplied.

EVERY year marks the extension of the Sunday-school. Only three years ago, the church authorities of Prussia consented to open Sunday-schools. At the present time twenty-five churches in Berlin are engaged in this work, and report 8000 children receiving religious instruction from these schools. In every province efforts are being made to establish them in the large towns and cities.

WE will continue to send to their old addresses the papers of all preachers, until advised by them of a change of postoffice.

THE fourth installment to the capital stock of the Advocate Publishing Company is now past due. Subscribers in arrears will please be prompt in sending us their remittances.

MRS. MARY SOMERVILLE, the most distinguished scientist of her sex, has died at the age of ninety.

FROM BISHOP KEENER.

MR. EDITOR.—In my talks upon the reports of the Committees on Periodicals made to the several Texas Conferences, I emphasized one or two points in regard to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, which I now venture to repeat in your columns for the eye of our members throughout the State 1st, that the establishment of a weekly religious journal is a matter of the greatest difficulty wherever attempted. I might appeal to the history of the most successful of the Northern religious weeklies and all of those in the South. That is greatly increased when the attempt is made without capital, or only enough to buy forms and type. No amount of skill can take the place of food.

The next point to be considered is, that with many disadvantages, and some painful experience, the success of the ADVOCATE during the past year under the management of the Advocate Company has been very marked. Its circulation has surpassed that of any paper in Texas, and equals that of its best days before the war.

But the circulation of a paper, merely, cannot supply the capital stock necessary to purchase engine and press, because the margin between the low price at which the ADVOCATE is furnished the subscriber and the actual cost of it is very narrow, if indeed there be any. It is only by the income from its advertising columns that it has been able to live.

I wish also to commend the general style of the paper. The editor has shown an excellent conception of what a paper ought to be, as well as no ordinary ability and vitality in his treatment of the current events and themes of the religious world, as well as those of our own church.

But the principal thing to be considered is, that the conferences have now a body of gentlemen enlisted in the management of their paper who are thoroughly attached to our church, who are business men—men of capital, of breadth of view, and of great liberality. Such favorable combination of elements is not often found, and should not be neglected, but every nerve should be strained to co-operate with these large-hearted friends of Methodism. To reason that they are willing and able, and therefore the preachers generally and the people need not come promptly forward to their help, will be an effectual and quick method of defeating this enterprise so necessary and so dear to every Texas Methodist.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will go out upon your agency, and in one month you ought to secure every cent necessary to purchase both press and engine, and receive from every member of our church, and from every preacher especially, the amount of stock subscribed for by him in good faith, one year ago, to the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Yours truly, J. C. KEENER.

GALVESTON, Dec. 14, 1872.

It will be seen by the above letter and the list of appointments in another column, that in addition to the labors of the editorial chair, the Bishop has commissioned us to act as agent for

the ADVOCATE. Our especial work in this latter capacity is to secure the amount of capital stock necessary to complete the amount pledged the parties who assumed the responsibility of publication. The performance of this duty will call us away a portion of our time from the editorial chair, but liberal arrangements have been made so that our readers will suffer no loss from our absence.

By the time this reaches our readers we shall have entered on our work. We shall rely confidently upon the co-operation of every preacher. The enterprise belongs to the church. Its columns are consecrated to the great mission of Methodism—the spread of scriptural holiness over these lands and as a co-worker with the ministry, the ADVOCATE leans on the preachers for support. The length of our absence will depend on the liberality of our people and the sincerity of their interest in the success of this enterprise. We hope only a few weeks will elapse ere we can report this portion of our work performed.

LESSONS OF TIME.

Man marks time by its woes rather than its blessings. History is the story of wars and revolutions rather than descriptions of the piping times of peace. The battles that desolated nations, the famines which wasted wealth, the earthquakes which shook down cities, are the prominent events which impart interest to the historic page. A period of uninterrupted felicity, when harvests were abundant and commerce prosperous, gains but a passing comment, while prompt attention is arrested by intrigues which overturned a dynasty, or wars which "whelmed nations in blood, and wrapped cities in fire." Epochs are measured from war to war, or revolution to revolution. A tale of travel would be a dull affair if no storms arose or dangers filled the heart with fear. A romance would be empty of interest if the "course of true love" ever run smoothly through its pages. The hero must pass through perils, and the heroine share his pain, or the interest will flag and the book be cast aside as a failure. In ordinary life, men date back to their calamities. The frost that killed their crops, the flood that overflowed their farms, the epidemic that swept off its hundreds, or the sickness in their homes that made vacant seats around the firesides, are the events around which the other incidents of their history are clustered. Providence is associated with the afflictions of life more readily than with its blessings. God ever approaches them as the God of mercy, but they heed his presence only when he comes as a God of judgment.

All this is not the result, as many suppose, of a morbid love of excitement, which makes men turn with instinctive interest toward the terrible, but it is in part a recognition of the fact that these times of trial reveal the soul in man, and bring out the grander and more heroic elements of his character. Lying in the lap of luxury, his mental and moral powers are enfeebled, while the stress of trial calls

forth energies which discover the strength and dignity of his manhood. The eye is delighted with the delicate beauties of the hot-house plant, and our senses are ravished with its fragrance; but we gaze with deeper admiration at the sturdy oak which plants its roots amid the rocks which build up the mountain side, and, flinging its rugged limbs abroad, bears the fury of every storm. Joseph might have lived and died a dreamer, but his brothers persecuted him, his coat of many colors was exchanged for the bondsman's livery, and in the prison of Egypt he revealed that greatness of character which his brethren in their envy, and his father in his fondness, had failed to discover. Job, though one of the richest men of the East, would have been forgotten, like many others who have lived and died, had not misfortune swept away every support, in order that the strength of that faith which can lean on God alone might be revealed. Those things which draw the broadest, deepest lines on human character are the things which are ever remembered the longest. Hence God teaches by trial, as well as by blessing. If making men richer would make men better, their prosperity would be the channel through which divine instruction would flow. But these things lull to sleep when God would rouse to action; and only by calamity can man be made to think. Every year immense values are destroyed; fires burn up cities; storms send fleets to the bottom of the sea; drouths shorten crops, or floods wash them away; pestilence spreads its leaden wings over nations, and the fact of man's mortality is written on the face of the dead, in order to rouse in man his nobler and diviner impulses, and record lessons which will be to him the beginning of new and holier epochs.

IN Germany conjugal difficulties even when neither party desires a divorce, falls under the jurisdiction of the magistrate. It is the duty of this dignitary to reconcile such quarrelsome couples. A list of such trials, which is found in the *Observer*, does not give a very amiable picture of domestic life in that region. Our pity for the married pair who are unable to settle their family feuds is divided with the unhappy magistrate who is called upon to appear as peace maker between the conflicting parties. Here is the statement:

Bradenborg had 2,045 couples who were living in enmity. Of these, 553 were reconciled, 1,054 rejected reconciliation and 437 remain unsettled. Pomerania had 516 estranged couples, of whom 182 agreed to a reconciliation, 235 refused it and 99 remain unsettled. Prussia (the province) had 1,647 pairs at war, of whom 839 made peace, 686 did not and 149 are unsettled. Silesia had 1,065; reconciled, 456; unreconciled, 592; not settled, 7. Posen had 294; reconciled, 131; not, 126; not settled, 37. Saxony (the province) had 918; reconciled, 325; not, 403; unsettled, 190. Westphalia had 34; reconciled, 10; not, 23. The Rhine Province had 11; reconciled, 1; not, 10. Thus the eight provinces of Old Prussia report 6,576 families in a state of domestic discord, and the results of attempted pacification show the great majority of these cases to be irreconcilable.

CONFERENCE ITEMS.

The Educational Aid Society of the Texas Conference received at its anniversary an impulse which cheered the hearts of those who had projected and fostered the enterprise. The report of the past year showed that, while several young men of meagre means had been aided in prosecuting their studies the past year, there was a wide field for Christian effort in this direction, and that there must be an enlargement in the operations of the society. After able addresses from Rev. F. C. Wilkes and Dr. Kavanaugh, Dr. McFerrin gave in characteristic style an account of a similar movement in the Tennessee Conference, and suggested a change in both the terms of membership and the direction of the funds raised. It was decided to so alter the constitution that one hundred dollars, given in yearly installments of ten dollars, would constitute a person a life member of the society, and that the funds raised should be employed in the education of young ministers who should be recommended by the quarterly conference and the presiding elder. Under this plan and Dr. McFerrin's appeals, two thousand dollars were raised. We call the special attention of our people to this movement. The church must not only pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth laborers, but see to it that they are fully equipped for their labors. In every profession, among the men who force themselves to the front rank, are a large proportion who come forward out of early surroundings which furnished them but little encouragement. The ministry abounds with illustrations of this fact. In the stern discipline of poverty and toil men are drilled for the battle of life. The church acts wisely when able to discern the coming preachers, and by aiding them when they most sorely need it, sends them forth better equipped for their work. There are in Texas to-day, scores of young men on whose hearts the call of God has fallen, who need but little aid to make them men of might in the army of the Lord. A few dollars per annum will aid them through their studies, and their usefulness will return to the church a large interest on the assistance rendered. We commend the plan to all the conferences.

The address of Bishop Keener at the missionary anniversary, made a deep impression on every thoughtful mind in the large audience. The extent of the mission field, the grand results achieved the past sixty years, the magnitude of the privilege and the weight of the obligation resting on the church of Christ to enter and occupy this open field, were stated with a distinctness and force which will bear fruit, we trust, in the efforts every preacher who heard him will make in behalf of missions the coming year, and will be echoed by them with such effect that our mission report will be a reflection of that liberality which fully comprehends the mission of the church of God. Dr. McFerrin lifted the collection. By-the-way, the Doctor had entered the complaint in his talk Thursday morning that he had found a Methodist in Texas who did

not know who was our Missionary Secretary. We are inclined to the opinion that everybody in Bryan, and a good many people in the region round about, were informed as to who filled that important post, and learned that the Missionary Secretary was among us. The Doctor "magnifies his office," (we mean the office, not the officer.) His soul is full of his work, and he made us all feel that he had special business with every preacher and member of the church. He measures men, to a large degree, by the way they meet their obligations to the missionary cause. He respects a presiding elder and preacher in charge in proportion to the evidence they manifest in the great work of sending salvation to a dying world. He makes it his special business to hunt up those who are delinquent, and tell them about it. No huntsman was ever more keen on the trail of his game than the Doctor in the pursuit of the man who fails to do his whole duty, and no marksman more certain in his aim. The Doctor did us noble service. Our Board was in debt; he met us in counsel; aided us liberally out of the resources of the Parent Board, and then, in the collection of \$1154 at the missionary anniversary, lifted us out of the bog of indebtedness, and enabled us to enter without embarrassment upon the work of the coming year.

Sunday was a profitable day. The love-feast in the morning was followed by a sermon weighty and impressive, from the Bishop. The morning services were concluded by the ordination of deacons. Dr. McFerrin preached in the afternoon, moving many hearts by his reminiscences of the early days of Methodism, and arousing the preachers by his pointed appeals respecting their personal obligations. At night Dr. Walker preached on family prayer, and the communion service closed the labors of the day.

In connection with the report on education, Dr. Pitts made some statements of great interest to the church respecting Chappell Hill Female College. Out of the ashes a new building has sprung up, ample in size, and admirable in all its appointments. An able faculty has been secured, and the enterprise is moving off under the most encouraging auspices.

The appointments were read out on Tuesday afternoon, and in a few hours the men who had met in conference parted to their different fields.

The statistical report sums up as follows: Number of members, 6075; local preachers, 77; infants baptized, 447; adults baptized, 341; Sunday-schools, 49; teachers, 386; scholars, 2851. Amount necessary for superannuated preachers, widows and orphans of preachers, \$800; collected on the above, \$850. Distributed as follows: Dr. Heflin's children, \$100; Sister Drake and child, \$150; Sister Wooldridge and child, \$200; Sister Carden and child, \$150; Brother Wilson's child, \$50; Brother J. H. Addison's child, \$100; Brother R. Alexander, \$100. Total, \$850. Contributed for missions, \$3329 10.

There was a manifest improvement in ministerial support. The church is giving practical evidence of its high appreciation of the preached Gospel.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

This question of domestic service has become one of grave importance, involving the home happiness of millions. It is found impossible to secure reliable and permanent domestic service. There is no probability that the present evils and inconveniences of the system will be or can be remedied in the present generation. White service can only be secured from foreign lands; but these servants can not be relied upon as permanent members of our domestic establishments. The instinct of land is strong in the foreign breast. The laboring poor of Europe have never owned land—this has been the prerogative of the privileged and favored few—but they have always longed to own it. A single year's service in this country will suffice to buy a modest homestead, and it will surely be bought. So far from blaming, we can but commend this.

The service of colored men can, perhaps, for a considerable time to come, be relied upon as day, month, and annual laborers, but colored women can not be long depended upon. White men provide homes for their families, and colored women will insist that their husbands shall do the same. So whenever a little surplus capital from wages shall be accumulated, the attempt at housekeeping will be essayed, often, no doubt, with poor success; but these experiments will destroy all hope of permanent domestic service. These evils of frequent changes are many and great—mutual distrust and most unsatisfactory service—and the frequent annoyance of no servants at all.

What is the remedy? Perhaps there is no panacea from the ills of domestic service, but some relief may be suggested. The grand relief is of course to be found in doing away with the necessity for many servants, by a large increase of labor-saving arrangements in our domestic establishments. Then the demand for domestic service will not, as now, be greater than the supply, but perhaps less; then we shall secure better, cheaper, and more permanent service. The cost of the hire and board of a servant, for a year or two, will pay for enough labor-saving fixtures to enable a family to do with at least one servant less. Let us notice a few items. Let water, by means of high cisterns, or pumps worked by wheels, or reservoirs on the roofs, be introduced into every room, and taken out of every room by pipes, saving all the carrying up and down. Let our chimneys be built with flues, and narrow grates in the hearths, to carry the ashes down to some prepared receptacle, thus saving the rooms and stairways from dust and dirt, and all the labor of transporting and sweeping. Let each home, wherever possible, have a small circular saw-worked by horse power, to saw in a single day, into convenient lengths, all the wood needed for many weeks. Let water be introduced into all kitchens, and conveyed out by pipes, thus saving all the labor.

In our towns and villages let us get up first-class laundries, where wash-

ing can be done by steam, cheaper and better than at home. In the country, buy and use the best washing machines.

Let us encourage the best bakeries in our towns and neighborhoods, thus securing better and cheaper bread than we can make in most of our homes.

As a matter of economy, let circles of ten or twenty families club together, and instead of buying retail bills of fifty or a hundred dollars, at retail prices, make out your united bills of thousands, and buy at wholesale prices, and thus save ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. These look to us like practical suggestions, which, if carried out, will promote our comfort, decrease our expenses, and increase our resources.

NEW BOOKS.

Yale Lectures on Preaching. By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher: Published by J. B. Ford & Co., New York.

This is the first volume of an uniform edition of Beecher's works to be issued by this house. The typography and general make-up are most excellent, as are all the publications by Ford & Co. We need say nothing with reference to the lectures themselves; we quoted from them liberally when they first appeared in the *Christian Union*, and only write this to notify our readers that they can now be procured in book-form.

The Ministry of Song. By Frances R. Havergal: Published by DeWitt C. Lent & Co., New York.

This is a book of sweet poetry, daintily dressed in blue and gold, with excellent typography. The authoress is the daughter of a deceased clergyman, of the Church of England, whose religious poems and hymns are widely known.

Twelve Views of Heaven: Published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York.

This is a compilation of short essays, written by a number of prominent clergymen of the English and Scotch Church. They were originally published in aid of a charitable work in England, and are now gathered in durable shape for American readers.

The Vicar's Daughter. By George MacDonald: Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. Illustrated.

Through all the interesting narrative there runs a fine vein of suggestive incentive to good works, in aid and for the benefit of our fellow-men.

WE see it stated that in the city of New York there have been one hundred and thirty-nine homicides since the 1st of January, 1870. Of these one hundred and eighteen have been tried and only forty convictions have followed. We do not see in this a stronger regard for human life than is shown in this Southern land.

The Catholic *Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, speaking of the burial obsequies of Gen. Meade, says: "The funeral ceremonies were performed at a shop of Episcopalianism. That is well, as he died an apostate." Apart from the intense bigotry which pursues a soul to the grave, the fling at the Episcopal Church, which has in many cases courted Catholicism so assiduously, is rather unkind.

The Sunday-School.

How Sophy Secured the Pet Lamb.

The self-denial which children practice, and the difficulties which they encounter, in working for the Sunday-school, are aptly illustrated in the following incident:

Little Sophy O—seemed very anxious to secure the pet lamb, which had been offered as the first premium for memorizing Scripture verses. Her home—if such an unpleasant place as it then was could be called home—was nearly two miles from the mission-room, and Sophy being but seven years of age, and not very strong, found it difficult to get to school in time to study her verses before the opening exercises. Her father, caring more for strong drink than for the Bible, had not a copy of the Holy Book in his house, and his child could not, therefore, commit her Scripture selections at home. It was the time of trial to the dear child. She did so much desire to please her teacher and get the "real right, live lamb;" and yet she did not want to expose her unfortunate father, neither tell abroad that they had no Bible at home. After thinking about it for a few days, she thought she would borrow a Bible, for an hour at a time, from the different neighbors, and in this way get a whole lot of Scripture into her head by Sunday. And so every day when Sophy came from school she could be seen going to the neighbors' houses to study in their Bibles. By-and-by the year had passed away, and when the verses were all counted up, it was found that Sophy had committed several hundred more than any other scholar in the Sunday-school, and that, too, when she had so much trouble to get Bibles from which to study them. As her name was read as being the one entitled to the lamb, her face was all bright with smiles and gladness; and only then she told how much difficulty she had to get so many verses, and how much she learned to love the Bible, and how happy she would be to have one for herself. In a little while she got the lamb, and a very nice copy of the Bible, too; and now her "Sunday-school lamb" follows her whenever she calls him, and eats out of her hand, and she loves to think of the lamb as having gotten her such a nice Bible and so many precious truths into her head and heart.

And better than all this, dear children, Sophy had brought her father and mother to church; and her father now hates the wine-cup as before he loved it, and they have bought a nice little house, and are all quite comfortable and happy.

And now, young reader, if Sophy, who had so little help and so few advantages, could store her memory with the precious truths of God's Word, and through these truths lead her parents in the right way, how much more should you, who have all the blessings that Christian homes can give, do for the good of others? How should you love the Bible, and help to give it to the many who have it not? Sophy's pet lamb may die and be forgotten; but the precious truths she learned from her neighbors' Bibles, in securing the premium, will, like her own soul, live forever.—*Lutheran Observer.*

Avoid Monotony.

One great hindrance to the success of many Sunday-school teachers is what we shall call *professionalism*. An unbending gravity of manner, a rigid routine of instruction, a close adherence to time-honored formalities, a lack of variety, freshness, and of spontaneous, hearty adaptation to the wants of each pupil—these are the marks of a Sunday-school professor.

It is very easy to fall into a fixed

way of doing Christian work. But while we need the help of habit, such work, above all other, demands versatility, alertness and original thinking. For each scholar is, in some sense, a separate problem. He is not only to be treated generally, but also specifically. His tastes and prejudices are to be studied, and his individual, mental and moral capacities measured. But the teacher who is a victim of professionalism, treats all exactly alike. He looks upon them as so much raw material to be run through his undeviating machine. He adopts one method, that which he considers most appropriate and efficient, and applies it with relentless uniformity to every case. He squelches the impulsive, jovial, thoughtless youth with the same frown which he bestows on his vicious calculating fellow. He repels the inquisitive and the timid alike; never searches for the point where his own thought and feeling can join them, but "goes through" a lesson in the precise way which he has marked out at home. The consequence is, that he falls into a very deep rut, and is looked upon as an employee of the church, or a conscience-driven wheel without a heart, whose revolutions are a matter of course, and from which nothing but the prescribed questions and answers can be expected. Scholars may not thus define the teacher to themselves, but they act in accordance with such an impression. Many a time have we seen them listless when the subject of the lesson was particularly interesting; when the teacher was earnest and pains taking—in his narrow way; when nothing but their inveterate indifference to his dogged, worn-out methods, interfered with his success. We should like to give such teachers "a good shaking up," by putting them into a class of eager, quick-witted children, who had been led by a wide-awake and ingenious teacher. They ought somehow to learn that staidness is not propriety, nor solemnity wisdom, nor rules, principles, nor inflexible theories, however good, permanently beneficial.—*S. S. Times.*

FOLLOWING THE LORD.—There is a young lady, some twenty-six or eight years of age, who is giving herself to Christian labors among the degraded population of some of the worst wards in one of our great cities. No necessity compels her. She loves the work. For six years she has steadily pursued it. Within three years her efforts have resulted in about one hundred hopeful conversions. How many sick persons have been comforted, how many hateful and despairing hearts have been gladdened through her visits, there is One who knows and remembers. The Good Lord "visited" this world, despising none. This young disciple treads in his footsteps, not loving father or mother more. She makes us think of what the Lord said about "losing" our life; for she certainly does a great deal more than "save" her own—she saves others, too. The pleasures of society and business seem very superficial, compared with the sweetness of thus loving and helping the wretched. It is continually coming true, that they who dwell in love, dwell in God, and God in them.

ONLY TWO DAYS IN A SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—A missionary of the American Sunday-School Union gives the following from an address he heard from an aged minister in Missouri: "I was about fourteen when I heard of a Sunday-school at Bowling Green, Kentucky. A lady invited me to attend, and, her manner was so kind, I went. She furnished me with a new Testament, the first I had ever seen, and bade me commit to memory the first chapter of John's Gospel. On reading the first verse I was struck with awe. The name of God, and the sublime sentiment, so impressed me that my sinful lips dared not pro-

nounce them. With fear and trembling I committed the chapter, because of my promise, and the next Sunday went and recited it. But I left the Testament and never returned. But, dear fellow-parents, (he said this with emotion,) although these were the only two days I ever spent in the Sunday-school, I owe my salvation to that Sunday-school, and to the kind lady as the means."—*Observer.*

Religion Put in Practice.

I had gone into my butcher's shop one Saturday night, and was waiting for my steak. While doing so, a man, black with the dust and toil of machinery, came in. He was old and homely, and meanly dressed, and I never should have looked upon him as a divine agent of consolation had not a little girl come in and revealed him to me.

"How's father to-day, Polly?" he asked.

"He's worse to-day, and mother's down too;" and the weary little thing began crying softly to herself. Then the man stooped and said something in a low voice, to which she only shook her head and cried more bitterly. So he took the basket from her, saying: "Run away home, Polly, or that baby, he'll be in mischief. I'll bring the basket." She offered him twenty-five cents, but he hurried her away and would not touch it. Then he chose some good beef, a piece of bacon, and plenty of vegetables, and having paid for them, walked off toward a large tenement-house in sight.

I gave him silent reverence as he passed me, for I knew him then as one of God's messengers, unconsciously, but oh! how blessedly taking a share in the ministry of angels!

Opportunities like these are constantly thrown in our way by the angel who watcheth for our souls; but "if a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto him, 'Depart in peace,' be ye warmed and filled, notwithstanding ye give him not those things which are needful to the body, what doth it profit?"—*Mrs. Barr, in Christian at Work.*

PUNCTUALITY.—Be not only there in time, but *every time*. Have your pupils know they can rely upon you; that if you are not there, it is because God has interfered; that unless the Lord, by some special act, forbids, you will find a way or make a way to meet them. Let them know, if your seat is vacant, it is because you are sick, or some one in your house is dead or dying. Nothing will disorganize and demoralize a class sooner than an unreliable teacher; no matter how great such a one's qualifications, he is a *poor* teacher. I would not wish my child to be under such influence, for fear he would be made an untrustworthy man.

While on the other hand, the moral influence of the teacher's example when the boys and girls know she will be there—that neither rain, nor mud, nor snow, nor weary limbs, nor a slight cold can keep her away, it gives them confidence in her word, admiration for her character, and tells upon their future life.

Every little boy should feel, if no one else is there, my teacher will be. I overtook a lady of wealth and culture, walking a mile and one-half to a mission-school, in the rain and through the spring mud, and I said: "Does it pay to go so far upon such a day?" She replied: "I must not disappoint my class." And when we entered the school-house, there were eight bare-footed boys gathered in one corner, looking as eager as a nest of young robins for food; and one says to the others: "Bully! I knew she'd come. I'll bet we'll be here every time, now." Her example that day gave her words power. Never disappoint your class.

THE OLD MINISTER'S RULE.—A clergyman of eighty mentioned, not long ago, that he had derived more benefit from the advice of an aged minister when he was but fourteen years old than he had ever received in his whole life. The good man had recommended to him most strongly, that in whatever circumstances he might be placed he should never permit a day to pass without reading a chapter in the Bible. Through his long life he had endeavored to follow this advice, and the blessing it had been to him he could not estimate. Now he repeated the advice enforced by his own example to all his young friends.

We are often at a loss what direction to give to the young who are willing to inquire into the way of life, and have very indefinite notions as to what they shall do. We are always safe in sending them to the Bible. Urge them to read it much. Teach them to pray for the Holy Spirit to light up its pages. I think no person who will sit down daily and prayerfully to the reading of the New Testament, really wishing to become a Christian, will long remain unconverted.

Let us teach our children early to read it every day, and to choose some "golden text" as the day's guidance. Thus we may bring the Bible into the every-day concerns of life, and make it in reality what it should be—the family guide-book in the journey of life.—*Sunday-School Times.*

ATTENTION OF THE CLASS.—The teacher should resolve to command the attention of his class. This cannot be done in country school-fashion, by striking the seat with a ferule, or by a sharp exclamation. It is well that it can not. And yet to ply a heedless class with dry homiletics, however good in themselves, is a waste of time, and a neglect of opportunity, besides being one of the most dreary and discouraging tasks in the world. But how shall inquiring eyes and attentive ears be secured? By training, just as every other good habit is attained. The teacher has that never-failing key to a child's mind—curiosity. If necessary, bring in anecdotes, historical incidents, anything which will nearly or remotely serve as an illustration, and which would naturally interest the young mind. Having secured attention, let the tone, countenance and elocution be animated, earnest, and when appropriate, sprightly; and press home the truth to heart and conscience as clearly and briefly as possible; then pause and be off in another direction for another truth. To do this, requires preparation, and study both of manner and subject. A teacher who has a listless class may know by that fact that he is not doing his duty. Determine to secure the attention of your class, and having secured it, improve the precious moment to make lasting impressions on the young mind and heart.

In an article entitled "Suggestions on Teaching" in the *Sunday-School Magazine*, Dr. Hinde emphasizes one point which cannot too often be impressed on the Sunday-school teacher's mind:

"Let not the teacher do too much talking. It is not his province to lecture; let him leave that for the pulpit or the superintendent's address. Rather let him, by wise and skillfully framed questions, induce his pupils to familiarity and promptness in answering; and let them seem to have discovered the answer themselves."

The girls! May they add charity to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply genial affections, divide time by industry and recreation, reduce scandal to its lowest denomination, and raise virtue to its highest power.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Crocket is improving rapidly.

There is talk of a street railroad in Denison.

A number of Chinese bricklayers have arrived at Marshall.

Report says that small-pox has broken out in San Antonio.

Rev. Dr. Porter, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Austin, is dead.

The streets of Corsicana are daily thronged with wagons loaded with cotton.

Broom corn raised near Waco sells at the broom factory for sixty dollars a ton.

The troubles along the border of the Rio Grande have quieted down for a time.

John McDonald, who died at Brenham on the 30th ult., was a soldier in the Texas Revolution.

The Dallas Herald is informed by a gentleman from the West that grass is very scarce, and many cattle must die of starvation this winter.

A telegraph line has been completed from Denison, Texas, to St. Louis. The Journal says that they are now within thirty-two hours of St. Louis by rail, and thirty-two seconds by telegraph.

The Waxahachie Democrat says that the exercises of Marvin College will close with a concert by the young ladies of the college, on Christmas Eve, or Christmas week.

The Houston Telegraph says that the Mobile, New Orleans and Texas Railroad is steadily progressing. Seven hundred hands are at work, and the track is finished twenty miles west of Donaldsonville.

The San Marcos Times says: "Several families of immigrants from Missouri and other States have arrived in our midst. We are glad to see our country filling up with such people as these, and say to others who contemplate removing to our rich and fertile State, 'Come on; we have plenty of room for you!'"

Francis B. Forster, the Chairman of the Texas Commission to the Vienna Exhibition, has his card in the Austin Statesman, in which he invites the people of Texas to forward to him, until January 17, 1873, specimens of the products of the soil, workmanship, etc. The World's Fair at Vienna will open May 1, and continue until October 31, 1873.

BAYLAND ORPHANS' HOME.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphan's Home met at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, on Saturday, December 7, 1872.

Present—W. J. Hutchins, President; B. A. Shepherd Treasurer; H. F. Gillette, Secretary; C. S. Longcope, Ashbel Smith.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Treasurer then made the following his monthly report for November, 1872, of monies received:

COIN. CUR.

From Ashbel Smith, reported as received through S. W. Allen.....	\$60 00
From Mrs. DePelchin, Houston.....	\$2 00
From Peter G. Rucker, proceeds of concert given by the young ladies and gentlemen of Belton, Texas.....	\$2 00
From Rev. F. C. Wilkes, General Agent, check for.....	45 00

Total.....	\$79 00	\$60 00
Respectfully submitted,		

B. A. SHEPHERD, Treas.

To which the Superintendent adds as having come direct into his hands: From Chas. Limke, Mechanic street collections, Galveston, \$25 50 currency; from Mr. Mott, Galveston, through S. S. Ashe, \$6 currency; from Mrs. E. Me-Ashan, Houston, one bolt calico; from Mrs. Longcope, one bundle second-hand clothing; from K. F. George, bill medicine \$6 75.

The Superintendent then made his monthly reports for August, September, October and November, which were received and handed over to the Financial Committee.

The meeting then adjourned till the first Saturday in January, 1873.

H. F. GILLETTE, Sec'y.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—SENATE.—The Ohio bridge bill passed.

A resolution for a special committee of five to consider the question of cheap transportation from the West to the seaboard, was introduced, but objected to and laid over.

HOUSE.—Under the regular call a resolution was introduced to amend the Constitution so as to authorize Congress to fix a uniform time for holding State elections; to complete the James river and Kanawha canal; repealing the tax on spirits made entirely from fruit; for a ship canal near St. Philip, La.; to repeal the iron-clad civil rights bill—discussed and finally buried by reference to the Committee on Revision of Laws; to bridge the Arkansas river at Van Buren; to extend the Southern Claims Commission four years; by Gen. Young, to remove all political disabilities; also, for the relief of Catholic church members at Dalton, Ga.; bill removing the political disabilities of L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, passed.

Acker moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill removing all political disabilities, but failed of the two-thirds vote—yeas, 102; nays, 81.

SENATE.—An ineffectual effort was made to have Wednesday set apart for the French spoliation bill.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Claims postponed consideration of the report on Southern Claims Commission until after the holidays.

The Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed the Collector of Customs at Fort Townsend to assume jurisdiction over San Juan, and enforce the revenue laws.

The headquarters of the Military Division of the Atlantic is to be transferred to New York.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported adversely upon the abatement of the tax on spirits destroyed in bond by accidents.

The Judiciary Committee was ordered to report on the powers of Congress to regulate trade between the States, and to prevent oppressive discriminations on the part of common carriers.

The French spoliation bill was postponed to the 22d of January.

The Indian appropriation bill passed.

SENATE.—The disabilities of Lamar, of Mississippi, removed unanimously. Many private bills passed.

Sumner's supplemental Civil Rights bill went over under objections from Mr. Morrill, of Maine.

Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill for the reduction of officers and expenses of internal revenue, with amendments, providing that the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor shall cease to exist at such time, in the districts respectively, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may find practicable, prior to July 1st, 1873, and authorizing the appointment of twenty-five additional agents until July 1st, 1874, in addition to those provided for by existing law, and amending the present law so as to provide that all of the additional commission of one-half per cent. shall be paid to the Collector receiving the tax on all spirits produced after the office of the Assessor shall cease according to the bill.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Lewis, to provide for the recomputation of the accounts between the United States and the several States in the war of 1812; by Osborne, authorizing the establishment of life-saving stations on the coast of Florida; by Ramsey, to repeal the act of March 11th, 1872, for the relief of George W. Morse, which authorized the extension of certain expired patents.

Miscellaneous.

We condense from the dispatches the following leading items respecting the Louisiana imbroglio on the 9th: The Speaker then proceeded to read the following which he stated was an important matter, and asked the attentive consideration of the members.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, That Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, be and he is hereby impeached, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, committed against the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana. After a short debate, the resolution was adopted.

Yeas, 58; nays, 6.
A committee was appointed to notify the Senate.

The following was adopted:
Be it resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That, whereas, the House of Representatives has formally presented and approved articles of impeachment against Henry C. Warmoth, and presented the same for the action of the Senate, and

WHEREAS, Under the constitution, the impeachment of the Governor operates the suspension of the office pending the trial; that the General Assembly in the premises considered, do now declare Henry C. Warmoth is suspended from office as Governor of the State of Louisiana until such time as the Senate shall try and decide upon the charges preferred against him.

At the evening session of the Senate, Chief Justice Ludeling appeared, and was sworn in as Judge of the High Court, by Justice Talliaferro.

He then swore in the twenty Senators that were present, and declared the Court of Impeachment organized and ready to proceed. The Court then adjourned to Monday, the 16th.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback qualified as Governor, and took possession of the office, and received the congratulations of his friends.

On the 11th Warmoth issued a proclamation pronouncing this action revolutionary, and warning the good citizens against recognizing the action of the Assembly.

On the 12th the following dispatch was received and published in the daily papers:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1872.
To Acting Governor Pinchback, New Orleans, La.

Let it be understood that you are recognized by the President as the lawful Executive of Louisiana, and the body assembled at the Mechanics' Institute as a lawful legislature; and it is suggested that you make a proclamation to that effect, and also that all necessary assistance will be given to you and the legislature herein, recognized, to protect the State from disorder and violence.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

In connection with this, Pinchback issued a proclamation, commanding all citizens to recognize and support the government thus recognized by the general government.

On the 12th the following dispatch was sent to Washington, addressed to President Grant:

Claiming to be Governor elect of this State, I beg you in the name of justice to suspend the recognition of either of the dual Governments now in operation here, until there can be laid before you all the facts on both sides touching the legitimacy of either. The people denying the legitimacy of the Pinchback Government and its Legislature, I simply ask to be heard through a committee of one hundred of our best citizens on the eve of my departure for Washington, before you recognize one or the other of said Governments. I do not believe that we will be condemned until we are fully heard.

(Signed) JOHN MCENERY.
This dispatch called forth the following response:

Your visit with a hundred citizens will be unavailing, so far as the President is concerned, as his decision is made and will not be changed. The sooner it is acquiesced in, the sooner good order and peace will be restored.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A terrific westerly gale, causing great destruction to property of all descriptions, prevailed yesterday throughout England.

Dispatches from seaport towns report numerous marine disasters. Eight ships were blown ashore in the harbor of Plymouth. The flagship Narcissus, 2665 tons, parted from her moorings in the harbor of Devenport, but the crew succeeded in again anchoring her before any serious damage was done.

Dispatches from all other sections of the country bring intelligence of great destruction of property. The gale was severe in Wales, Ireland and in England and was accompanied by lightning and rain. Many towns were flooded. Several vessels went ashore in Cork harbor. The damage to property in that city is very great. Many buildings were unroofed and trees blown down. There pinnacles of the tower of St. Thomas' Church, in Exeter, Devonshire, were blown down while the congregation were at worship, and falling on the roof crushed through into the body of the church. The congregation were seized with a panic at the first intimation of danger and rushed from the building. None were killed, and their escape is regarded as miraculous.

Many of the huts used by the troops at Aldershot were destroyed. At Oxford the chapel of O'Noel College, Oxford University, was badly damaged, and the freight depot of the Great Western railroad was entirely demolished.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Viscountess Disraeli is seriously ill.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The ship Franklin, from Hamburg, for San Francisco stranded in the North Sea. Eighty emigrants were lost.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A snowing gale to-day damaged the telegraph in various sections in England.

France.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Political Commission, Dufaure's committee, insures a report in favor of Ministerial responsibility, the exclusion of Thiers from the floor of the Assembly, reducing the Presidential vote to a mere faction. The defeat of the government is considered probable.

Mandifferet Pasquer, Vice-President of the Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly, called upon President Thiers last night, and a long and friendly conversation took place between them.

The Minister of Finance and fourteen Ministers of Public Works, at a meeting of the Union Representatives on the 6th inst., at Credein, in the Department of Marbihan, made speeches and passed resolutions in favor of a speedy dissolution of the National Assembly. Louis Blanc presided over the meeting.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The appointment of Goulard as Minister of the Interior, Leon Gay, Minister of Finance, Favreton, Minister of Public Works, and Calmont, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, are published this morning in the official journal. Though the Ministry is now formed, it is regarded as transitory. The above mentioned appointments indicate a termination of the crisis, and secures the government support of the Right Centre and Left Centre.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The police entered several wine shops yesterday and seized copies of petitions for the dis-

