

Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX--No. 33.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1021.

Texas Christian Advocate.

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Joseph Burnett & Co., of Boston, are the manufacturers and proprietors, and it is for sale by Druggists everywhere. oct16

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Wanted—a Female Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Address, giving full information, testimonials and suggestions as to salary, PRESIDENT PALESTINE FEMALE INSTITUTE, Palestine, Anderson county, Texas. Dec. 26, 1872. jan11t

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Palestine is at the junction of the Great Northern and International Railroads. Let the people of East Texas rally to the support of this institution. For further information, address, A. G. STACY, Palestine, Texas. jan11t

STOLEN,

From my residence, one mile northwest of Mexia, on Saturday night, the 14th inst., one IRON GRAY MAKE, branded with a chain link on left shoulder; about 9 years old next spring, and nearly 16 hands high.
I will pay Twenty Dollars reward for her delivery to me, or pay liberally for information leading to her speedy recovery.
B. J. HANCOCK, Mexia, Limestone Co., Texas, Dec. 22, 1872. jan11m

HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION CO.

Five Steamers, Twenty-Two Barges, Three Tugs.
Receive and forward all Freight consigned to them at GALVESTON, HOUSTON, HARRISBURG, and LYNCHBURG.
All COTTON and other PRODUCE covered to GALVESTON BY THEIR OPEN POLICY OF INSURANCE, Without Expense to Shipper. All Losses and Damages Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Consign to HOUSTON DIRECT NAVIGATION COMPANY from all points inward and outward. JOHN SHEARN, President. W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President. January 1, 1873. jan11y

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—AND—

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CELEBRATED MATTRESSES.

SEND THY BROKEN FURNITURE TO

WILL HOWE, Cabinet Maker,

CHURCH ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS. ap3 1y



WILL CLEANSE YOUR CLOTHES WITHOUT RUBBING. EVERY ONE SOLD IS FULLY WARRANTED. NO FLUIDS OR EXTRA SOAP USED.

It consumes less Soap, less Time, and less Fuel, than the usual method. It saves Labor, Wear and Tear, and the Annoyance of Wash Day.

It Requires no Attention while the process of cleaning goes on.

It will do the Washing of the Family while you are Eating Breakfast and Doing Up Dishes.

STEAM has long been known as the most powerful agent in removing dirt, grease and stains from clothing, and bleaching them white. Paper makers have for many years used steam in cleaning and bleaching their rags, and they succeed in making, by its agency, the filthiest pickings from the gutter perfectly pure and white.

1st. It does its own work, thereby saving a large portion of the time usually taken in a family.

2d. It uses much less sapon than is required by any other method.

3d. It requires no attention whatever while the process of cleaning is going on. A lady can do her washing while she is eating her breakfast and doing up the breakfast dishes.

4th. Clothing wears double the time, washed in this WASHER, that it will washed by a machine, or by hand labor, or a washboard.

5th. Lace curtains, and all fine fabrics, are washed in a superior manner. For flannels this WASHER is most desirable, as it will not full them as a machine or hand-rubbing does. All fabrics, from the finest lace to a bed-blanket, can be washed perfectly, and with ease, without the rubbing-board.

IT IS TRULY A LABOR AND CLOTHES-SAVING INVENTION.

READ THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR AND TESTIMONIALS:

I respectfully ask you to read this circular carefully, and candidly consider what I now propose to you as a matter of business. Before making known to you my confidential terms, permit me to state that the matter of washing clothes is one of no small consideration; it is something which concerns every family and every individual.

Many of my patrons have requested me to suggest to them the best method of selling the Woman's Friend, in order to make the most money in the shortest time practicable. In reply I would say, that there are many methods which might be suggested, all of which seem to work well, but the most prominent of which I will suggest: In the first place, send for a sample and carefully test it; you will learn by a single trial how to wash with it most successfully.

You can take orders from nine in ten present, to be filled afterward, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$10 each. A single trial in this manner will satisfy you that the WOMAN'S FRIEND is a success and will sell. You should, in that case, lose no time in ordering a deed for your county, to be sent by express C. O. D.

On the receipt of five dollars I will ship you a complete Washer, as a sample, together with a Certificate of Agency, a book containing the census of 1870, Patent Laws, Instruction how to sell Patents, and Pictorial Posters, with full instructions how to conduct the business.

I refer you to a few extracts from letters received. I can publish hundreds of letters from parties who have used the Steam Washer, and speak in its praise. I have, thus far, declined doing so. I know full well how Certificates are looked upon. I have sold the Steam Washer upon its own merits. Thousands have used it, and it has given universal satisfaction throughout the country.

EXTRACTS FROM A FEW LETTERS.

Our readers will be grateful for the room given to the advertisement this week of the famous Steam Washer of Mr. Tilton. We are prepared to recommend this invention as all the advertiser and manufacturer claims for it, and every woman should order one at once.

will perform all he promises.—Methodist Recorder, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 27.

DECATUR, Ga., Ill., March 23, 1872. J. C. TILTON—Sir: Inclosed please find a \$20 P. O. order, for part pay on Moultrie Co., Ill., for which please send deed for the same, and a list of the counties sold.

Would say that after giving the Washer a fair trial, wife is exceedingly well pleased with it, and would, on no account, be without it. It gives entire satisfaction, and is designed to become a great favorite.

You have indeed conferred a great benefit upon women in this invention, far surpassing

anything yet invented for lessening household labor. The grateful thanks of every lady using it must be yours. Yours truly, REV. H. W. HOWELL.

St. Mary's, Annapolis, Co., O., March 7, 1872.

Dear Sir: Having used your Steam Washer for over four months, we are prepared to recommend it to the public as far the cheapest and easiest method of washing that we have ever met with. We have tested it thoroughly, washing very dirty clothing in it, and know it will do all that you claim for it.

REV. J. JACKSON and WIFE.

SOUTH CREEK, Pa., Dec. 6, 1871.

J. C. TILTON—Dear Sir: The Steam Washer came to hand last week, Monday evening. Tuesday morning it was at work while we were taking our breakfast, and did its work well. We have given it another trial this week, with good success. Mrs. Stone is quite enthusiastic in its praise. She thinks it gives to woman emancipation far surpassing all that woman's suffrage could do for her.

Address all Orders and Letters to

J. C. TILTON, No. 10 1/2 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

P. S.—CUT THIS CARD OUT and preserve it for future reference. Persons writing me from seeing this card, will please state where they saw it.

CHAPPELL HILL FEMALE COLLEGE, CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

Rev. E. D. Pitts, President.

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Table with 2 columns: Class Name and Rate. Includes Primary Classes (\$20.00), Intermediate Classes (\$25.00), College Classes (\$32.00), Music—Piano, Organ or Guitar (each) (\$39.00), Board, including washing and fuel (\$90.00).

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Modern Languages and Fine Arts optional at usual prices.

NO EXTRA CHARGES.

Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of Term. No deductions, except for Providential causes. Each boarder furnishes her own sheets, pillow-cases, towels, toilet-soap and lights.

ADVANTAGES.

- 1. Commodious building; 2. elegant furniture; 3. splendid musical instruments; 4. full course of study; 5. rigorous mental training; 6. Church and Sunday-school privileges; 7. accessibility; 8. healthfulness; 9. freedom from excitement and interruption; 10. moderate charges; 11. nearness to home; 12. distinct recognition of the claims of religion.

CALENDAR.

Spring term opens January 1st, 1873. Annual examination, before committee, begins June 20, 1873. Annual sermon, June 22, 1873. Commencement day, June 25, 1873.

REV. J. MATHEWS, Pres. Board of Trustees.

CHAPPELL HILL, Dec. 14, 1872. [dec25 st]

A GREAT OFFER! HOLIDAYS!

HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New York, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS, of three first-class makers, including Waters' at extremely low prices for cash, during the Holidays.

C. F. FROMMER, BOOKBINDER, RULER and Blank Book Manufacturer.

Blank Books of every description Ruled and Bound to order. Persons wishing books can order them to their own liking, at New York first-class prices. Address or apply to

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WM. A. DUNKLIN. F. M. DUNKLIN.

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PEEL & REID, WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

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

oct13] NEW ORLEANS, LA. [6m

patron far surpassing all that woman's suffrage could do for her. I want the right for Chemung, N. Y. Bradford and Tioga Co., Pa. (Rev.) LEVISTONE.

HENDERSON, Ky., Dec. 13, 1871.

J. C. TILTON—Dear Sir: The Washer came duly to hand. Accept my thanks for your promptitude. I am glad to acknowledge it all you recommend. I have spoken of it to numbers, who desire me to order one for them. Several have come to see it tried. All acknowledge it a perfect success. I write to order a deed to Henderson Co., Ky. I would send the money now, but fear some one else has the right by this time. (Send C. O. D.)

(Rev.) H. T. TAYLOR.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 1872.

J. C. TILTON—Dear Sir: We are doing very well with the Woman's Friend here. Have sold 500 Washers in this place alone, and expect, when the weather gets a little cooler, to move along faster. We have not sold any for less than \$10.

What are your lowest rates for Alabama? I have a friend who, I think, will buy a STATE. He prefers Alabama. T. D. PEASE.

CHAS. H. LEE, J. J. M'BRIDE, S. G. ETHERIDGE, Fayette Co. Leon Co. Galveston.

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SEASONED HEART CYPRESS. All work guaranteed or no pay.

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Christian Advocate.

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VOL. XX—No. 33.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1021.]

RECKONING WITH THE OLD YEAR.

Close up the Ledger, Time!
Slowly and sadly, but let it be,
Mournfully passeth by the year;
What are the records for you and me
Left by the falling fingers here?
What for passion, and what for love?
What for avarice and crime?
What for hope and the heaven above?
What of the Ledger, Time?

Close up the Ledger, Time!
Many a name, for good or ill,
Fills to the margin your blotted scroll;
Many a high and haughty will,
Many a low but humble soul;
Yet one page to each is given,
Marking the changing path we climb,
Holding the balance of hell or heaven—
What of the Ledger, Time?

Close up the Ledger, Time!
Say, are we creditors for aught?
Have we a store of noble deeds,
Springing from high and generous thought,
Such as our fallen brother needs?
Have we laid up for coming years
Words to weave in a funeral rhyme—
Names that will call up grateful tears?
What of the Ledger, Time?

Close up the Ledger, Time!
Say what promises hope has drawn;
Say what drafts stern truth has paid;
Say what bankrupt hopes have gone
In the grave with memory laid;
Say if the heart has kept its own,
Gathering beauty with lure and lime,
Say what fabrics are o'erthrown—
What of the Ledger, Time?

Close up the Ledger, Time!
Hark, the kneel of the year gone by!
Have I run out my golden sand?
Where shall I be when the next shall die?
Where shall the soul within me stand?
Nought beyond but in guilt and crime:
Listen! I hear the New Year's bell?
Shut up the Ledger, Time!

Texas Resources.

Grape Culture.

MESSENGERS. EDITORS—Although quite a number of years have elapsed since I first set out my vineyard, some account of the proceeding may be of use to any of your readers who are thinking of doing the same thing at the present time; at any rate, they may be able to profit by any mistakes I may have made.

In the spring of 1860 I prepared my ground, about three-fourths of an acre, by deep plowing. I first ran the plow as deep as it would go with two horses, then put on a third horse, and plowed in the same furrows until I had reached the depth of twelve inches. The ground is a chocolate loam, underlaid by a chalky subsoil, which I did not intend to reach, and which remained untouched by the plow.

After plowing I marked off rows, eight feet apart each way, and set out year-old vines at the points of crossing, each vine by the side of a stout cedar stake. My varieties were Blue El Paso, White El Paso, Malaga, Isabella, Catawba, two or three varieties of Chasselas, and the Hispaniola or Cigar Box, or Black Spanish. This last many-named variety constituted about nine-tenths of my vineyard.

The Catawba did nothing for me but turn yellow and die, one after another. The Isabella fruited once, a little; berries good, after their kind. The two El Pasos, ditto; Chasselas, ditto. The Malaga bore well—beautiful, delicious grapes, bunches well-shaped and well-filled with berries, about $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and of a delicate greenish white color. The birds at-

tacked them inveterately, and I inclosed the bunches in thin, loose bags.

The Black Spanish bore its first crop in 1864. Many residents of Austin will remember their visits to the vineyard to see the curiosity. Every vine was heavily loaded with long, full bunches of medium-sized grapes; berries so thickly set that one's teeth could scarcely enter between them. Generally three bunches weighed a pound, but frequently only two were required to make that weight, and occasionally one fine bunch would turn the scale. The year '64 was remarkably dry. No rain fell during the summer, nor until the grapes had disappeared. The next summer, '65, brought much more rain. The spring had been wet, and in August we had frequent showers, followed by hot sunshine. The grapes suffered; I had not more than half a crop, though the vines had promised a full one. I attributed the loss to rot, occasioned by the weather. In '66, a more favorable season, (apparently,) all of my vines, except the Malaga and Black Spanish, succumbed. The Malaga still fruited, sparingly; but the Spanish, promising abundantly in the spring, rotted, every bunch, when the grapes were the size of bullets. In '67 the Malaga died, but the Spanish lived on, growing most luxuriantly and thriftily, promising in the spring to yield a most abundant crop, but rotting without fail when the berries became as large as peas. This has been the case every year since until last spring, '72, when I cut down every vine, burnt the branches, and put the ground to vegetables. Such stumps as have not been plowed out, are this fall putting out again as vigorously as ever, and I do not see but that I shall have a vineyard of Black Spanish on my hands again, unless I declare "war to the knife."

I have learned since '67 that this variety is subject to rot. Louisiana planters fail with it, and my neighbors' experience has been much the same as my own, although, when I planted in '60, it had never been known to rot, either here or in Mexico, where, according to Mr. S. M. Swenson, late of Austin, it is planted by the thousand acres for wine.

It is due to myself to say that I took care of my vineyard. The whole ground was given up to it; it was carefully pruned every spring by my own hands, cultivated thoroughly and kept free from weeds, vines kept bound up securely to well-set stakes, and the branches trained systematically upon a wire trellis.

I should like to read some criticism upon my mode of treatment of this grape. My own idea is that I pruned it too severely, and allowed it to overbear; but my neighbors, who did not do this, lost their crops as I lost mine. If it could be raised successfully it would be an acquisition, for when fully ripe it is a first-rate table grape. Many persons do not know this, because they pluck it too soon; it requires four weeks from the time it blackens to fully ripen its juices. Judge Paschal, who purchased them as long as I had them for sale, always kept a supply in his closet a week old; he said there could be no finer eating. They keep easily and bear transportation well.

I have trespassed long enough on your time and space. If you wish to know anything further about my fruit, I shall take pleasure in giving you any information I have gained that may be worth having.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM STILES.

GRAPE HILL FARM, Dec. 19.

The Immigrant.

On the 20th of December we found the cars from Galveston crowded with immigrants. Some 300, including children, were from Alabama and Georgia. They were coming out under the direction of Mr. Shackelford, of Bastrop county, who had secured homes and employment for them all. In conversation with him we learned that he had already brought out 350, who had found homes in Bastrop county. A portion of those on the cars were going to the same point, and others were bound for Mexia. One hundred and fifty were expected on the cars the following day, and in addition to these Mr. Shackelford assured us that he had made engagements with 500, who would reach the State the first of January; 500 the 15th of January; 500 the 1st of February, and 500 the 15th of February.

If those we saw are a fair sample of those who are to come, their introduction will promote the interests of our State. They were evidently sober and industrious farmers, who will not only till our fertile fields, but increase the aggregate of enterprising and law-abiding citizens. They are in full sympathy with the population in which they will mingle, and, while they add largely to our material wealth, will assist in securing that stability and confidence which is essential to the prosperity of our country. We found that a fair proportion of these newcomers were members of some branch of the Christian church. Quite a number of Methodists and Baptists were among them.

This fact renders their coming of special interest to the church. These strangers in a strange land have special claims on those who are interested in the prosperity of the church.

A large number of the immigrants on the cars were coming on their own account. Some were farmers and others mechanics. Their excitement, as they noted the different objects which presented themselves as the cars swept over the prairie, afforded amusement to many of the passengers. They were in Texas—the land of which they had heard so much—and their comments, often shrewd and frequently by no means complimentary, evinced at once their shrewd common sense, and determination to make the best of everything they met.

The flat prairies, with every pond full of water, which is presented by our coast country, together with its absence of timber, did not present a very inviting appearance, and it was not until they were assured that they had not seen the Texas they were seeking, that their first impressions were removed. One was comforted by the assurance that there were hills in Texas; another, that there was timber in abundance in the region he was seeking; while an old lady drew a sigh of vast relief, when told she would find in her new home plenty of pine trees and "light-ud knots," which she evidently ranked among the chief comforts of life. The large herds of cattle, which some of them at first mistook for deer, filled them with surprise, and gave them enlarged views of the resources of the country, which could sustain so much live stock without any labor on the part of the owner beyond marking and branding. Bringing thrift and industry, these people will prove valuable auxiliaries in developing our material resources, and their shops and farms will add largely to the wealth of our State.

SHIPMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The steamship Australian sailed yesterday with the most valuable cargo ever cleared from our port, consisting in part of 4250 bales cotton, 380 bags sea island cotton, 1400 cases Texas canned beef, and 60 packages pecans, the round value of which will not fall short of the enormous sum of four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The steamer was loaded by Messrs. C. W. Hurley & Co., and, considering her size, received prompt dispatch, notwithstanding the serious drawback of bad weather and epizootic.

A portion of this cargo invites special attention; it is by far the largest shipment of "sea islands" ever made, showing that greater attention than formerly is being paid to the cultivation of this valuable commodity. Thousands of acres, however, still remain unoccupied on our coast, waiting the coming planter seeking fortune in the growth of this product. The item of "preserved beef" is also significant, and points to the time, not far distant, when our State will be able to feed the poor of the world with cheap meat. Really, the "Australian" will be a magnificent exponent of Texas resources when she arrives in England.—*News.*

The Tyler Reporter says: Track laying began at Troup last Wednesday morning on the H. and G. N. railroad for Tyler. As the greater part of the grading is done between this point and Troup, the work will no doubt be pushed ahead rapidly. With the railroad completed to Tyler and Red river up, that "good time coming" will certainly be here.

The Houston Age says: Capt. Denny reports that the last pier at the Brazos crossing of the Western Division of the Central road will be finished within the present week. The cars will probably be crossing on the new iron bridge by New Year's day.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. Willis J. King, of Leon circuit, Northwest Texas Conference, has entered upon his work with good prospects of success. He writes under date of Dec. 25th from Salado. He accompanies the account of his work with a fair installment of subscribers:

I have made one round on my work, but the weather being so bad, have done comparatively little. I have had, however, one good meeting. Opened the church doors and received three members, and a good prospect for more. Pray for us, that we may have a prosperous year. I am exerting myself for the *ADVOCATE*, but really I find that not much exertion is required when I have a copy with me. I am glad to say it is almost universally called the best and cheapest paper in the State, if not in the South.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Little Rock Conference met at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, December 4, Bishop Wightman presiding. We have not seen the statistical report. At the Missionary Anniversary \$2857 were raised.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—Dr. Miller, of New York, has been elected by the Board of Trustees of the Drew Theological Seminary as Professor of Natural Theology, in place of Bishop Foster, resigned.

—Dr. William Butler has been appointed the missionary superintendent of the new movement, so earnestly advocated by Bishop Simpson, for the establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church in our sister Republic of Mexico.

—The Baltimore *Episcopal Methodist* announces that "a Methodist Episcopal church is in process of establishing in Philadelphia, which will put most stress on the latter half of its name, and use an abridgment of the English prayer book."

EPISCOPAL.

—The *Southern Churchman* says editorially that ritualism "has passed its zenith and is on the decline." "But infidelity is growing bolder and is making converts."

—Bishop McIlwaine, in compliance with the entreaties of his friends, remains abroad during the winter.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The venerable Dr. Converse, editor of the *Christian Observer*, died at his house in Louisville, Dec. 9. He was one of the oldest editors connected with the religious press of this country. The *Observer* says:

His last labor was to write to an absent son. After finishing his letter on Thursday night of last week, he himself took it to the postoffice, not two squares away, that it might take the early morning train. On his return a congestive chill was upon him. He had hardly recovered from this when it was found that pneumonia had invaded one lung. His frame, worn with the labors of seventy-seven years, was unable to sustain the force of this disease. He sank slowly but surely, without even a murmur of complaint or repining, and without a single groan, and died after an illness of less than four days, so calmly and peacefully that it seemed like a child dropping into sweet slumber.

—We are indebted to the *Christian Observer* for the following items respecting Presbyterianism in Texas:

The Lord has greatly blessed the little church at Lavernia. Since the

Rev. R. C. Garrison commenced his labors in that place, there have been twenty-five additions to the communion of that church.

Rev. J. W. Neil was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church on December 1st. Rev. R. C. Garrison preached the sermon, and Rev. J. W. Wilson presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and delivered the charges to the pastor and to the people. The audience filled the large house of worship, and three heads of families united with the church on the occasion.

—At the Presbytery of East Texas, held at Larissa, Cherokee county, Texas, the following new churches were reported:

A church at Augusta, in Houston county, consisting of seven members, by Rev. S. F. Tenney; a church at Boston, in Bowie county, consisting of six members, with thirty-five additions afterwards, by Rev. A. P. Silliman; a church at Harmony Hill, in Rusk county, consisting of six members, with about thirty additions afterwards, by Rev. James Knox; a church at Bonham, Fannin county, with fourteen members, and one at Rocky Ford, Lamar county, by Rev. C. M. Shepperson. During the Synodical year, eight churches were organized.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—We see announced a presentation of £5250 to Dr. Robertson, of Irvine, Scotland. This is one of the most magnificent testimonials ever made to a Presbyterian pastor. Dr. Robertson is a remarkable man—a poet as well as a preacher.

—The Rev. Hugh Smyth, an Irish Presbyterian minister connected with the Belfast Presbytery, has accepted the call which he lately received from Cincinnati. He is a brother of Prof. Smyth, of Magee College, Londonderry, who bore the salutations of the Irish Presbyterian church to our Detroit Assembly.

—The United Presbyterians of Scotland are very kind to their aged and infirm pastors. One has been presented with £4000, another with £3000, and another with £2000. Dr. Finlayson died, a few days ago, after receiving £3000 on the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his pastorate.

—The Synod of the English Presbyterian church, at its annual meeting last April, resolved, by a majority of 172 to 53, to establish a sustentation fund, by means of which every minister would receive a minimum stipend of \$150 a year. The Rev. J. M. Ross, of Manchester, was appointed temporary secretary for the purpose of arranging that all the congregations and Presbyteries should be addressed on the subject; and it was agreed that an effort should be made to bring the scheme into operation from January next, instead of from the beginning of 1874. Mr. Ross has worked with great energy, and he has now no doubt that the scheme will be brought into operation at the beginning of next year.

BAPTIST.

—Mr. Spurgeon, in a note to his congregation, dated Rome, November 5th, says: "You will be glad to know that cessation from the cares and labors of my office has already had a most beneficial effect upon me, and I hope at the close of my forty days to come home to you more fit to serve you than I have been for some time. I am sorry that it is needful to cease from the delightful work of my ministry, but necessity has no law, and it is better both for you and for me that I retire occasionally than be broken down altogether, or suffer long sicknesses."

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The *Congregationalist* gives the

following account of the General Welsh Congregational Association of the State of New York:

Their Association consists of twenty-five churches, mostly in Oneida county, having about twenty ministers and fifteen hundred members. The congregations are fed by emigrations from Wales; but a constant depletion is also occurring, because the services are conducted in the Welsh language, and the young people growing up amidst English-speaking associations seek other churches. As some families become wealthy and Americanized, they also leave. It is estimated that one-third of the strength of the two prominent Presbyterian churches in Utica, is composed of those who are Welsh or of Welsh extraction.

CATHOLIC.

—The Catholic Church edifices in the city and province of Posen, which belong to the Government, have been closed, because a special service was held therein, "placing the church of Posen, in her present trials, under the especial protection of the Most Sweet Heart of Jesus." The pastors of churches and teachers in the Catholic schools have been summoned to appear before the magistrates for examination on the charge of publicly reading an exciting pastoral letter issued by the Archbishop of Posen.

—The English newspapers learn that Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, of Ditton Hall, near Prescot, Lancashire, has placed her mansion at the disposal of such members of the Jesuit body as may be driven to England from Germany, and that a considerable number of Jesuit fathers, and lay and ecclesiastical students, are expected to arrive before Christmas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—One-sixth of all the candidates for the ministry examined at the last British Wesleyan Conference were sons of Methodist ministers.

—Henry Ward Beecher thinks that the reason attention is falling away from the ministry is because young preachers are content to fossilize as soon as they have secured an income and a wife.

—Mr. Josiah Mason, of Birmingham, England, a benevolent Wesleyan, who has made a large fortune in the manufacture of steel pens, has given \$500,000 to found a college for the thorough, systematic, scientific instruction of the workmen in that vicinity. A few years since he built and endowed the Erdington Orphanage at a cost of \$1,425,000, where there are now accommodations for five hundred inmates. He has now received the honor of Knighthood from the Queen.

—The foundation of a new Wesleyan chapel has been laid upon or near the spot where Bishop Asbury was born in 1746, to be called the Asbury Memorial Chapel. Bishop Asbury was born at Handsworth, near Birmingham, England; the town was formerly part of Wesley circuit in that city.

—The Ecclesiastical Rights Bill, submitted to the Prussian Diet, forbids any clergyman to threaten a subject of Prussia with punishment, or decrees with fine and imprisonment. This action is intended to prevent Papal authorities from exercising their vindictiveness on Prussians, who dare to disobey the behests of Rome.

—The number of native Christians connected with the congregations of the church missionary society amounted in 1871 to 55,000; with those of all the evangelical societies, about 130,000. Various missionaries from Germany, America, England and Scotland, are now laboring in South India. In one sense it may be said the whole field is occupied, but the occupation is very scanty.

—A missionary in India has translated the Bible into Sanscrit. He began this formidable undertaking in 1846, and has devoted twenty-six years to its accomplishment. As the Sanscrit is said to be one of the most difficult languages in the world to translate, the work of this indefatigable missionary must be regarded as a great achievement, and his translation will doubtless prove an invaluable blessing to the people, who may thereby be led to the knowledge of divine revelation.

—The Evangelical Association reports this year 81,690 church members, being an increase of 2974 from last year. The number of Sunday-school scholars is 71,153, or 8007 more than last year. The missionary collections were \$51,479 57.

—A German missionary in India, Rev. J. Wenger, has completed the third and last volume of a translation of the Bible in Sanscrit, the sacred language of the Hindoos. The first volume, including Joshua, was completed in 1848; the second, including Esther, in 1852.

—The three new missionary bishops, appointed by the Evangelical church, are the Rev. P. S. Royston, the new Bishop of Mauritius, in succession to the Right Rev. Dr. Huxtable; the Rev. W. A. Russell, who has been appointed to have charge of the Missions in China; and the Rev. Henry Rowley, the first Bishop of the new See of Madagascar, were consecrated in Westminster Abbey on Sunday, December 15.

—Among the native converts at Yokohama are several young men who have been partly educated at the expense of the government, but are now entirely self-dependent, who are anxious to study for the ministry. These young men, or any who may be educated by the Japan missions for this purpose, will especially need thorough training to meet the attacks of infidelity, which abounds in Japan, and is encouraged by most of the foreign influence there, having gained ground among the scientific students of Japan largely through the instructions of German medical teachers. One of the most able native physicians of Kiota, who was taught for a few months in a medical school in Osaka, has been in the habit of asserting, on the authority of his European instructor, that no man of any scientific eminence puts faith in the Bible. Rev. Dr. Barelay, Superintendent of the M. E. Mission at Fu Chau, who for years has been urgent for the establishment of a M. E. mission in Japan, has been authorized to superintend the founding of such a mission as early as possible.

—At the late Missionary Convention in New York, Dr. R. S. Maclay delivered an address of great interest on the "Opening Fields in the East." We submit the following brief extract from the report of his remarks:

"He showed that the missionary enterprises of the church will be the standard of her devotion in Christ hereafter. The church must not hold aloof from any part of the human race. Siberia is not open to Protestant missionaries; but Japan, with its 40,000,000 of people, is. So is China, with its 350,000,000; India, with 180,000,000; Siam, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Arabia, and Asiatic Turkey, with a population of 60,000,000, and covering an area of more than three and a half millions of square miles, where the Methodists have not a single mission, save in India and China. Africa, with its 80,000,000, is also open, where the Methodist Episcopal church has but one mission in Liberia. The doctor gave arguments, and other statistics, to show the necessity for entering those fields."

Instruction---Education.

To instruct is to impart information. To educate is to bring out. Both begin very early in the life of the child, whose education will depend largely upon the character of the instruction received. A little playmate, an elder brother or sister, may teach the child little plays—the boy how to wind his top, the girl how to arrange her doll rags, or her little handful of flowers into a bouquet. When the little one learns to do this dextrously and with taste, education has commenced. A little older, the child, with the aid of little blocks, upon which are printed figures and letters, is taught to count, taught figures, letters—then sound, and their combination to form words—and with slate and pencil he learns to form letters, words and sentences.

But the child exhibits a spirit of stubbornness, peevishness and self-will. The parent corrects it, and the child has another lesson. His moral education has commenced.

A little older, he learns that he is not only to love and obey his earthly parents, but he also has a Father in Heaven, whom he must venerate, love, obey and trust. His religious education has commenced. Some children are so fortunate as at home to hear no bad words—only expressions of affection and love—and have constantly before them the influence and instruction of godly, intelligent people. And yet such is the depravity of the human heart, that some even of the children of these households go astray.

There are very few parents in Christendom who would not like to have their children taught the primary lessons we have sketched, and still advance to the study of geography, grammar, history, etc. But there are thousands and thousands of families, where the parents are incompetent to give this instruction, and unable or unwilling to employ teachers. What then? I hold that it is the imperative duty of the State to provide such instruction for the masses of its future citizens. To provide houses, employ teachers, and if necessary furnish books, for such as are otherwise unprovided for. Of course there are thousands of children who will be sent to select schools of a higher grade, and, it may be, under better control. To adopt Bishop McTyeire's figure, no man will voluntarily leave a good meal at home, and go to the poor-house to eat soup. But men will go to the poor-house rather than starve, and so they would send their children to the free school, rather than have them grow up without instruction. I hope, indeed, our free schools may be so managed, officered, disciplined and taught, as to command and merit public patronage.

But this, our opponents will say, leaves religious education comparatively unprovided for. The church supplements that. Literary education ceases generally with school days. God has provided that the religious training of the child shall begin by his baptism in infancy, his catechetical instruction in his childhood, to be carried forward in the various exercises of the Sunday-school. God has not left the religious instruction of our children to be completed by the men or women who chance to teach them the multiplication table, or the conjugation of verbs. He has consecrated one-seventh of their time, from the cradle to the grave, to purposes of religious instruction and worship. He has called a large class of the most learned, most eloquent, and most exemplary men in the world to the office of religious teachers. In this school, no one graduates until he graduates from earth to heaven.

Education has been called the handmaid of religion. When rude and ignorant children are collected, and

subjected to the discipline of the school-room, and there taught the virtues of obedience, truth, honesty, integrity, good behavior, fidelity, patriotism, and such other lessons as are learned from their instructors, and in their various reading exercises, they become hopeful subjects for the Sunday-school and the church to take in hand.

I think it will be found that the general establishment of free schools will help our Sunday-schools; help to fill up meritorious private schools of a high grade; and especially become feeders of our church academies and colleges. H. S. T.

What to Do in Emergencies.

If a person falls down in a fit, and begins to snore loudly, with very red face, it is apoplexy. Let him be seated so as to favor the blood going downward, away from the head; apply cold cloths to the head, or cushions of equal quantities of snow or pounded ice and common salt. If the person is perfectly still, face pale, and there is no perceptible breathing, it is a fit of fainting. Do not touch him, except to loosen the clothing; then keep off five or ten feet distant, so as to allow the air to come in; make no noise, and there will very soon be a calm, quiet return to consciousness and life; for it is only a momentary cessation of the circulation of the blood to the head. But suppose there is a violent motion of the hands and feet, and all sorts of bodily contortions, it is epilepsy. Let the man contort until he is tired; you can't hold him still; all your efforts only tend to aggravate the trouble and exhaust the strength; all that ought to be done is to keep the unfortunate from hurting himself. There is no felt suffering, for as soon as he comes to he will tell you that he remembers nothing whatever of what has passed, appears to be the only calm and self-possessed person in the whole crowd, and is apparently as perfectly well as before the occurrence.

Dizziness often comes instantaneously, and we begin to reel before we know it. Shut the eyes, whether you are walking along the street, looking over a precipice, ascending a ladder, or climbing to a ship's masthead; the fear or dizziness disappears instantly if you look upward.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Atmospheric Waves.

The Signal Office has made a highly important meteorological discovery, by which it appears that an atmospheric wave, similar to that from the South Atlantic, which has been long known to roll over England and Western Europe, breaks over the western coast of the continent, proceeding from the South Pacific. On the 12th of November this South Pacific wave began to break over the shores of Oregon and British Columbia, as shown by the weather telegrams. By the evening of the 13th, it had spread over nearly all of the Pacific States and Territories, Utah and Nevada, and at midnight was pouring through the passes of the Rocky Mountains. On Thursday, the 14th, it descended upon Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and the Indian Territory. On Friday morning it extended in unbroken magnitude and magnificence from Oregon and Washington Territory, eastward through the great trough or depression of the Rocky Mountain backbone in Idaho and Montana, and stretched thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Mississippi valleys, and over the western shores of the Mexican Gulf. This discovery will enable meteorologists to anticipate by many days the approach of winter, as it advances from the Pacific coast eastward in the great current of westerly winds. It serves to clear up the old mystery of American winter storms, showing that they originate in the

Rocky Mountains, upon whose cold and loftiest summits in Nevada, Utah, Colorado and Southern Wyoming, the vapor-laden air of this wave, coming over the warm Pacific, is now seen to be condensed in the overwhelming snows of the forty-first parallel. It is probable that this phenomenon accounts for the heavy snow-fall which is reported, at this early season, in various parts of the country. On Friday, November 15, twenty inches of snow fell in Erie county, N. Y., and at Watertown it fell to the depth of two inches.

CHILD'S FUNERAL IN EQUADOR.—There is scarcely any one custom in which the inhabitants of various nations differ more than in their way of conducting funerals, even where the religious faith may be similar. In all parts of South America the customs of the higher classes resemble those of European nations; but such is not the case with the greater portion of the population, which consists either of un-mixed Indians or of half-breeds. In Equador these poor people bury their children after a very serious fashion.

For a small sum of money they hire from a church or convent the suit of embroidered silk clothes, in which the statue of some saint or angel is robed on state occasions, as well as such other ornaments as they can obtain. In these they trick out the poor little corpse, and placing it on a chair, also hired for the occasion, carry it in a sitting posture about the village or town in a procession, before taking it to the burial-ground.

Here the gaudy tinsel is taken off, to be returned to its owners, and the body wrapped only in a cotton cloth, not always or often a clean one, is laid carelessly in a shallow grave. Sometimes a few hasty words are mumbled over its remains, but generally nothing is said. After interment a large, lighted candle is stuck at the head and another at the foot of the newly made mound. If the parents or other relatives can afford it, these are replaced with fresh ones for several succeeding Sundays.

A CHALDEAN ACCOUNT OF THE DELUGE.—The *London Daily Telegraph* has received from Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, the subjoined account of the record of the Deluge, which, as was announced a day or two ago, he has lately deciphered from the Assyrian monuments: "The cuneiform inscription which I have recently found and translated gives a long and full account of the Deluge. It contains the version or tradition of this event which existed in the early Chaldean period at the city of Erech (one of the cities of Nimrod), now represented by the ruins of Warka. In this newly-discovered inscription the account of the Deluge is put as a narrative into the mouth of Xisuthrus, or Noah. He 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, the sending out of the birds, and other matters. The narrative has a closer resemblance to the account transmitted by the Greeks from Berossus, the Chaldean historian, than to the Biblical history, but it does not differ materially from either; the principal differences are as to the duration of the Deluge, the name of the mountain on which the ark rested, the sending out of the birds, etc.

The cuneiform account is much longer and fuller than that of Berossus, and has several details omitted both by the Bible and the Chaldean historian. This inscription opens up many questions of which we knew nothing previously, and it is connected with a number of other details of Chaldean history which will be both interesting and important.

TEXAS ITEMS.

A heavy snow storm has visited Paris.

Palestine has a fire department and an engine.

Grasshoppers are injuring the wheat in Lampasas county.

The *Messenger* notes the completion of the Presbyterian church at Hempstead.

Gen. McKenzie thinks the Indians will be quiet on the frontier this winter.

A large number of German immigrants have recently settled in Caldwell county.

The *Corsicana Observer* wants the Presbyterian College of Texas located at Corsicana.

The Texas Central railroad is completed to Mantua, twenty-six miles south of Denison.

A meeting has been called in Austin to consider reforms in prison discipline in this State.

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

The *Brenham Banner* says a good deal of attention is being paid to manufacturing in that county.

The cars from Shreveport, on the Texas Pacific railroad, are expected to run to Kaufman in April next.

It is said the cotton crop of Texas will exceed 400,000 bales this year. It is the largest ever raised in the State.

The *Herald* says the Dallas post-office stands third in the State in the amount of mail matter received and disposed of.

The *Corsicana Observer* wants district courts to be held only twice a year, and a probate judge to hold monthly courts.

A party of ten or twelve Indians made a raid into Hood county, and killed two women and wounded several children, recently.

The *Herald* says that the work on the road from Columbus to San Antonio will soon be commenced, ample funds having been received.

The *Austin Journal* says the travel between that city and San Antonio is greatly on the increase. Many persons have been compelled to lay over for lack of stage room.

The *San Antonio Herald* says: There are quite a number of immigrants from other Southern States now in our city seeking houses. They appear astonished to find San Antonio such a large and flourishing city.

The *San Antonio Herald* of the 24th says: The body of a Mexican was brought to this city yesterday for burial, who was killed by Indians on Black creek, twenty miles below Castroville, on the 21st of this month.

We continue to get the most encouraging advices from Comanche. A vast number of new people are finding homes and opening new farms there. We know of no part of the "footstool" where there is better soil, a better climate, or more hospitable or clever people.

A subscription is being taken up at Gonzales to procure the building of the Gulf and Pacific railroad to that place. At a meeting of the committee, a few days ago, it was found that \$30,000 had been subscribed. The *Index* thinks as much as \$80,000 or \$100,000 may be raised.

The *Texas Signet* of the 19th says: A fight occurred last Sabbath between six Indians and two white men, near Vernon's saw-mill, some fifteen miles east of that place; nobody hurt, however. Business quite flush, and considerable improvement going on, and the place much larger than anticipated.

Correspondence.

Ministerial Qualification---No. 2.

1. The age at which men should enter the itinerant ministry, I admit, allows a good deal of margin, owing to circumstances. In the main, soon as one feels a divine impression of duty, even as early as sixteen years of age, as many have done, provided he have the necessary qualification as argued in a former article. But if he lack this necessary qualification, he had better tarry awhile in the school of the prophets. This I repeat will be no loss of time, either to him, the church, or the world of sinners. But what if he be a married man with considerable family before he feels the call? Shall he then obey the divine impulse or remain in the local ranks? I answer, in a few instances, (very rare, however,) where the man is (1) educated, (2) having practiced in some other profession until he has mastered that trade, and from conviction of duty wishes to take up the other, the ministry, it may do, *barely* then. But if he have neither education nor habits of study, he should by no means enter, especially when he has reached the meridian of life. But few, if any, who ever made the experiment under such circumstances, succeeded. But they may say that they are so deeply impressed with this divine call they are unhappy, and never will be satisfied until they make the experiment. Well, this is unfortunate; but remember that "better one suffer than many." (1) The church are sufferers to a greater degree than they may be aware. (2) Their own families may be brought to suffering from causes intimated in a former article. But they may argue that their families are provided with a competency in the shape of a farm, a mill, a store, or something else; that whether the church pays or withholds, no difference with them. Alas! my brethren, you may possess all those to-day, to-morrow you and your families may have nothing but the clothing you wear. At any rate, never waive your claim. You owe it as a duty to your families and the church *not* to waive it. To the former, to guard against casualties; to the latter, as an example. Remember that Saint Paul robbed some to do others service; but he prayed for forgiveness for that wrong.

But I may be asked, "how long ought a young man remain single" forever? No, but at least four full calendar years. Can a man master his profession sooner? No, sir. You cannot find a man in any of the professions, law, medicine or divinity, who can read thoroughly his course in less time, and graduate in honors. And I think that a lady risks a good deal when she marries a *novice*.

You may imagine, young brethren, that you can finish your course as well after marriage as before; but among the many who have made the experiment but few have succeeded. Remember, there are two pages in this book of social life—poetry and prose. Now the application is easy. Single life, with preachers and others, is the poetry, imagination supplying much in promise. Married life is the *prose*. And remember you *must* read, both you and your wife. Dry, dull and monotonous as it may sound, you *must* in honor continue for weal or woe.

Now, while I am not in favor of clerical celibacy in the Romish sense of the term, I am *warmly* in favor of young men in the ministry remaining single, at least till they mature ministerial character in that eminent degree that will entitle them to a support. In a word, young men, wait till you learn your *trade*.

Will you permit the writer to relate his own experience on the subject? He entered the ministry in his 23d

year, about 1½ years after he was converted, having been first licensed to exhort, to preach, etc.

On entering the conference, he vowed that he would not marry till he traveled four years, and graduated to elder's orders. He did this—yea more, he traveled and preached four more years before he entered into this sacred and responsible alliance. And now, having had some experience, the probability is, that if he had his ministerial life to live over, he would pursue about the same course.

But young men may smile and say, that it was perhaps for want of an *opportunity*. Well, brethren, if so, suppose you take up the cross and forego the *opportunity*. Remember, that if the first fair one you fall in love with should grow tired of waiting till your four years' probation expires, another angel may cross your path. Perhaps, finally, you may get Rachel instead of Leah.

In my next I may say something about the peculiar want of the church in Texas. J. W. F * * *

From Brenham---Sad Holidays.

On the day our conference met at Bryan, Hon. B. E. Tarver died suddenly at his residence, near Gay Hill. This event spread a gloom over our community, where the deceased had a large circle of relations and warm personal friends.

On the 17th of December we were called upon to perform the last funeral rites over the body of an excellent Christian gentleman, C. M. Daniel. Brother Daniel was one of our most successful merchants, an active steward in the church, and a zealous Sunday-school worker.

On the 19th inst. Albert G. Giddings, son of Hon. J. D. Giddings, was drowned in New Year's creek. With a companion, young Giddings was out in the bottom shooting pigeons. A dash of rain had produced a sudden rise in the creek. In starting to cross it Giddings' horse stumbled and fell, throwing his rider, encumbered with gun and heavy overcoat and boots, into the swollen stream. His companion plunged into his assistance, and both for sometime struggled heroically with the rush of water. Finally, young Giddings becoming chilled and helpless, sank to rise no more, and his companion, in an exhausted condition, succeeded in reaching the bank. The body was recovered on Friday and buried on Sunday, the 22d. Abbe, as he was familiarly called, was a universal favorite, and was followed to his last resting place in our new and beautiful cemetery, by one of the largest processions ever seen in Washington county. When this mournful event took place I was confined to my bed by a severe bilious attack, from which I am still suffering. Hence, I have not been able personally to mingle my tears with those of my dear old friends, Brother and Sister Giddings, and the venerable Mother Tarver, in their deep and double affliction. At Brenham we enter sadly upon the holiday season. H. S. T.

Selected Miscellany.

The officers of the different branches of the Evangelical Alliance have issued their annual programme of topics for the week of prayer, extending from Jan. 5 to 12, 1873. The following are the subjects selected:

Sunday, Jan. 5.—Sermons. Subject: The foundation, security and universal extension of the Christian Church.

Monday, Jan. 6.—Devout acknowledgement: Remembrance of God's mercies to the nation, to families, and to the churches; providential and spiritual blessings to ourselves; confession of sin.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—Prayer: For Christian Churches; their increase in

love, activity, fidelity to the truth, and the clearer manifestation of the unity in the faith; for ministers, missionaries, and evangelists.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.—Prayer: for families, for sons and daughters of Christian parents; for a blessing on home influence and on the services and ordinances of "the Church of God;" for schools, colleges and universities, for children at sea or in foreign lands; for young men in business and professions; for servants; and for all in sickness and tribulation.

Thursday, Jan. 9.—Prayer: For nations; for kings, and all in authority; for the maintenance of peace; for increase of righteousness; for the spread of religious liberty; for the growth of sound knowledge; for contentment, concord, and good will among all classes; for the discernment of God's hand in national judgments, and for the removal of intemperance, immorality, and the sins which are "a reproach to any people."

Friday, Jan. 10.—Prayer: For mankind; for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the spread of pure literature; for the overthrow of all forms of tyranny and oppression; for the removal of every form of anti-Christ; for all prisoners and captives, and for the increase of that kingdom which is "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost."

Saturday, Jan. 11.—Prayer: For Sunday-schools; for missionary, tract, and other religious societies; for the raising up and sending forth of more "laborers into His harvest," and for the removal of hindrances to the spread of the gospel, and the conversion of the world.

Sunday, Jan. 12.—Sermons: "Let the whole earth be filled with His glory. Amen, and Amen."

A GYPSY FUNERAL CEREMONY.—The Paris *Figaro* contains an account of the death of a gypsy belonging to a tribe encamped in the Rue Duhesme: "About half-past ten in the forenoon a young woman of twenty-two or twenty-three was brought out of one of the tents, very pale, with black eyes, surrounded by circles, which burnt with a strange fire. The oldest members of the tribe ranged themselves round her, and one of them commenced, in an unknown language, a funeral chant, set to the air of a polka. Every now and then all the others struck themselves on the breast, while repeating the last words of the chant. Then they drew a circle round the dying woman, and edged it with pieces of broken glass. The man who appeared the chief of the tribe entered into the circle, holding a bird in his hand, which he placed near the mouth of the young woman. After about a quarter of an hour, the gypsy cried out and expired. Her companions carried back the body into the tent, and let loose the bird. According to the bystanders at this curious ceremony, it was with the view of introducing the soul of the young woman into the body of the bird."

How "The Rich Fool Died."

A New Hampshire farmer lived upon a farm a few miles back from the village containing the postoffice and store. He was noted for being a hard worker and for being "close" in his dealings, and was supposed to be in but moderate circumstances. He became unwell, and the physician, calling upon him one day, found that the disease had made such progress as to render speedy death certain. He informed his patient of the fact, counseling him that if he had any disposition of his property to make previous to his death to attend to it quickly. This announcement seemed to astound the sick man. It was evident that he did not know what to do. Being warned of the very brief time before him, he sent one of his children

to the barn, instructing him to bring a stocking which he would find under a certain sill. The boy did as requested, and the father took the stocking and emptied it upon the bedquilt before him. It contained gold coin. He then directed the boy to a corner of the attic, where he found another stocking. The contents of this were poured upon the bed—it was gold. The boy was thus sent to various places until the treasure was collected and poured in a glittering pile upon the counterpane. The dying man laid his hands upon it, feeling over the coins. As he did not seem to realize the necessity of completing his arrangements, the physician again said to him, "If you have any disposition to make of this, or if you have any directions to give your family, you had better attend to it at once, as your time is short."

Still his fingers were busy with the coins, and though his family were dear to him, the separation from his toil-earned treasure seemed the more painful. Despite the repeated urging of friends, he gave his family no parting counsel, and made no disposition of his property. Death overtook him with his hands still spread over the gold he was forced to leave.

The incident carries its own moral—"let not your affections be set on things of this world."—*Christian Weekly*.

WASTE BASKET.

Hush Money—Nurse's wages.

Talk little, think much, and act more.

The mother's heart is the child's school-room.

A put-up job—Canning tomatoes and peaches.

Real glory springs from the silent control of ourselves.

Punctuality in business of every kind, gains confidence.

Education begins a gentleman, conversation completes him.

As is the teacher, so is the school; and as is the pay, so is the teacher.

Social science is political economy with a soul instead of an arithmetic.

Persons without energy let things go as they will, hoping that all will go well.

Happiness grows at our firesides, and is not to be picked up in the stranger's garden.

Difference between perseverance and obstinacy. One is a strong will and the other is a strong won't.

He who closes the door of his heart against a brother's needs, will miss the presence and benediction of angel-guests.

The works of a person that builds, begin immediately to decay, while those of him who plants, begin directly to improve.

"We all owe something to our country," as the man said who went abroad without having paid his tax.

All the energy of the hero, and all the science of the philosopher, may find scope in the cultivation of one farm.

Fretting is both useless and unnecessary; it does no good and a great deal of harm, yet it is almost a universal sin.

Let music and other elegant accomplishments take their proper ranks; they are pleasant as interludes in the great drama of life's duties.

Humanity, which is a virtue entire and universal, weeps over the dying heaps on either side, and trembles for the ruler, the statesman, and the general.

A man who bought a thousand Havana cigars, recently, on being asked what he had, replied that they were tickets to a course of lectures to be given by his wife.

Our Monthlies for January.

OLD AND NEW.

I remember a day—or was it a dream?
 Low sang the brooklet, the birds were still,
 All the wandering winds were whist,
 And low in the valley, and high on the hill,
 The trees, half crimson and half of gold,
 Steadily burned through the purple mist.
 Oh, the day was a marvel to see!
 Slowly, sweetly, the hours were told,
 And the gloaming came, and we did not miss
 The beauty that passed with the falling night;
 For low in the silence—the secret was this—
 There blossomed a flower without a name.

White and dumb lies the frozen world!
 The day and the dream are vanished for aye;
 I watch the new dawn kindle the sky,
 And I weep not alone for the dear, lost day,
 And the New Year's stately overture
 Is sent with a yearning, passionate cry
 For the gracious promise that shone in vain.
 Happy earth! your wonder and beauty are sure
 To return when the summer kisses the mould;
 But you, O New Year, you can never restore
 The tenderest charm and delight of the old—
 The flower that perished too soon for a name!

Galaxy.

Turning Over a New Leaf.

There is a wondrous difference in people, as regards the propensity for turning over a new leaf. It is odd that, for the most part, they who have power of will and self-restraint enough to keep good resolutions are least in the habit of making them, and appear most content to live on a lower plane, without aspiration: while, on the other hand, they who are most sensible of personal shortcomings, and most appreciative of better modes of living, oftentimes break good resolutions, and seldomest reach the standard they covet. Thus sturdiness or stability of character is frequently earthy by instinct, and incapable of that volatility which, on its part, can never walk steadily onward, but is always on a series of excursionary skips and hops upward to a higher life, whence it as regularly flounders and flops down, bruised but not tamed, to the clay. Goethe says that persons quite unstable and incapable of all improvement "frequently accuse themselves in the bitterest manner, confessing and deploring their faults with extreme ingenuousness, though they possess not the smallest power within them to retire from that course along which the irresistible tendency of their nature is dragging them forward." Nobody need be down-hearted at this dictum. Some men seem to be governed by fate, because they have no will worth speaking of, or at least give no proof of any; while others apparently have a will free of fate, so strongly does it act on circumstances; and if it be answered that this strong and free will is itself a form of fate, at least it is one the possessors can neither fear nor complain of.

Many lads have such practical views of life, joined with such self-consciousness and self-esteem, as to mature at once. They imagine themselves grown men before their beards are out; in their elders they see only their peers, and hence feel the burdens of life already in youth. These are they who become famous betimes—great traders, money-lenders, railroad-builders, soldiers, lawyers, journalists, at the dawn of active life. Their opposites waste each New Year in wondering what will happen when they grow to be men; when the opportunity comes; when life really opens wide. Humble and timid, they fancy all other men to be wiser or stronger than they. At thirty, they hear with wonder that yonder stalwart, thoughtful man, whom, in old childish habit, they address with a deferential "sir," is only thirty years old, too. At forty, they still cling to their conciliatory, deprecatory ways—feel like boys dodging about bewildered among men, though manhood has encompassed them twenty years. It comes upon them like a shock to find their hair whitening, and people describing them as "the old gentleman," while their feet are too palpably sliding on the

downhill stretch. Till then, they had never thought themselves mature for a career, nor suspected that they had reached the now-or-never of life till it was years away in the past. Such men take an aroma of the cradle with them to the grave, only quitting their first childhood when they enter the second; ever are they dreaming of the possible future, and proposing to turn over the new leaf.—*Galaxy.*

Last Hours of Greeley.

While quieter than on Thursday, he lay much of the time in a condition of apparent reverie or stupor, taking no notice of his surroundings; but from this state he was at most times easily recalled by the voice of his watchful friends. Much of what he spoke or endeavored to speak was lost even upon their careful ears, but one sentence was formed upon his lips so many times that its signs at last became familiar and interpreted themselves—"I know that my Redeemer liveth." Time and time again was this repeated, even after the pulse had sunk into imperceptibility and the breath fainter and fainter was caught with painful quickness. All through the day he had recognized and greeted the members of Dr. Choate's family and friends present. Later he was asked, "Do you know that you are dying?" and in the same manner, without tremor or apparent emotion, he answered, "Yes." The pulse at this time was gone and the breathing so quick and faint that it seemed as if every gasp were the last. No sound above a whisper was heard in the outer room, where a few persons were gathered, and whither came out every few moments from the back room, where the dying man lay, the report, always the same, "No apparent change, except increasing weakness." When asked if he was in pain he laid his hand upon his breast, but without otherwise replying, and returned to his semi-unconscious state, lying now with closed eyes and hands sometimes twitching nervously, but generally still. Dr. Choate then said that death would probably ensue in half an hour, though possibly not in two hours. The former opinion proved correct. At half-past six Mr. Greeley stirred uneasily, and began to mutter indistinctly something which the friends around him could not catch. His daughter Ida, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Carpenter, Dr. Choate, and Auntie Lamson were all in the room, and anxiously bent over the bed to interpret if possible what they feared, with good reason, were the last words. Mr. Greeley still indistinctly murmured for awhile, and at last uttered faintly, but clearly enough for the attentive ears to catch them, the words, "It is done." Then there was a relapse into quiet for a time. Ida Greeley sat at the head of the couch supporting tenderly the dying man's head. There was no more murmuring. The pulse had died out long before. The breath was caught shorter and shorter and heard fainter and fainter, and three and four times within the last fifteen minutes the attendants believed it had come and gone for the last time. The eyes were closed, and as the last breathings came the right hand was stretched out again in the familiar gesture, and death almost instantly followed. There was no evidence of pain in the last moments, and indeed the nature of the disease forbids its supposition. The face hardly changed, only settling a little into a look of perfect peace.—*Eclectic.*

Pets and their Fate.

Number two of the pets of my friend was a squirrel, which had fallen in its infancy out of a nest in a pine wood. It, too, was brought up by hand, at first a little hairless thing, with a bare tail like a rat's, but gradually putting on its furry coat with

white waistcoat and bushy train. A bright-eyed, graceful, quick-tempered, agile little companion. Its favorite haunt in winter was up the wide sleeve of its mistress' gown, where it would lie comfortably perdu in the warmth for hours. One cold day she was going to church, and did not like to disturb it; but when once safely within her pew and the service had begun, it became evident, to her horror, that the squirrel had taken a particular dislike to the sound of the preacher's voice and the noise of the singing. He kept up a low suppressed hiss whenever a passage struck him as not to his taste, and scolded sometimes so loud that she was afraid her neighbors would think her possessed, and that she would have to walk out in the middle of the service.

The squirrel never went to church again.

His mistress was so afraid of his coming in harm's way, that she took him out with her visiting, and one day, in a strange house, she put the squirrel in his cage on the top of a chest of drawers, and locked the door of her bedroom. When she returned she found that the dog of the house, who must treacherously have secreted himself under the bed for the fell purpose, had pulled down the cage, broken it open, and was hard at work worrying the poor little inmate, which was at the point of death when its mistress came in, only in time to rescue the body, and have the melancholy satisfaction of burying the remains decently.—*Good Words.*

Is There a Central Heaven?

In the meantime something has been done by astronomy, if it has only suggested the magnificent and cheering thought, that we are not only connected relatively with the millions of suns and systems that we behold around us, but positively and physically with some vast centre out of sight, and to which all worlds and systems alike belong and render homage. What, if this should be the heaven of heavens, the very throne and habitation of God, the highest and best of all worlds, the present abode of the Man Christ Jesus, and round which, turning as on a mighty pivot, the universe of creation and its gigantic frame-work rolls its starry face successively towards its Creator, is there anything irrational in such a supposition? On the contrary, are there not many reasons, derived from other sources, for thinking it in the highest degree probable? It must be allowed, however, whatever may be thought of it, that astronomy, without positively asserting it, suggests here a grand and sublime idea. But here science bids us farewell—having conducted us thus in imagination, as it were, to the very portals of the unknown regions—the celestial city above—she modestly retires, leaving us, however, not in the dark, but in the hands and under the guidance of another and "more sure and powerful" witness—and that is, the inspired volume of the Scriptures. That assures us not only of the reality and certainty of the existence of such a place as heaven, though it tells not its celestial longitude or latitude, but of the actual physical, moral and intellectual connection between the two worlds—heaven and earth—established, not by gravity, but by actual intercourse of the inhabitants—by the communication which has subsisted between the two worlds, through the medium of intelligent beings (who have visited us) of a race far superior to man, and who have passed and re-passed from one world to the other, crossing the vast gulf of space that lies between with far more ease than we can now, with all the aids of science we possess, pass from one country or city on our own globe to

another—their flight resembling, indeed, in its speed, more the flashing of the electric spark along the wire, than now sounds and spans the solitary depths of our Atlantic, than any mortal flight; but thus establishing beyond all question the intimate relation of this terrestrial ball and kingdom of earth with another and a grander and a brighter world and kingdom. But here we pass from the testimony of science to the domain of ancient and inspired history.—*Sunday Magazine.*

American Non-laborers.

The canvass which ended with the re-election of General Grant opened amidst a labor strike. It looked as if the "eight-hour law," that tremendous political weapon, would make havoc everywhere. There was an attempt to give the strike a communist turn, and wild theories were broached regarding the sinfulness of owning property. The politicians were shy of handling such edged tools, and while they pondered how the strike might be "used," it and the new labor party vanished out of sight. But the result was a little extra eulogy on all hands of the "dignity of labor"—as if anybody pretends that labor is undignified—as if there are not as many idlers among the poor as among the rich—as if anybody works for the intrinsic "dignity of labor," instead of for its fruit, in money, fame, comfort, selfish ease, or means of being generous.

Demagogues are fond of claiming that labor is despised in America, are terribly satirical on its despisers, and sweetly sentimental on its devotees. Who despises labor? What we all despise is laziness, and of this no class has a monopoly. The error of Americans is rather that of being too laborious, too much bent on money-getting, and on working upward upon the artificial scale of a stupid society. Yet we encourage the bosh about labor being despised by some apocryphal aristocracy. This kind of talk will do well across the water, but is as absurd in the mouths of our orators as poems on skylarks from our bards. I saw in a very good newspaper the other day an editorial article not only extolling labor in the abstract, and laborers in the concrete, but dealing tremendous blows, lunging keenest satire, showering terriblest sarcasms at a portion of the community charged with contemptuously looking down on the "laboring classes." Pray what and where is this class, that Barnum may secure it as a curiosity? Who are *not* laboring classes, as a whole? The clergymen, the doctors, the scholars, toiling far into the night? Is it the banker, the Wall street broker, dealing in millions daily; the merchant, burdened with a thousand orders to fill? There are "non-laboring classes" among the rich, loafing around the clubs, but more "non-laboring classes" among the destitute, loafing around the grog-shops.—*Galaxy.*

HUNGARIAN MARRIAGES. — The questions asked on these occasions are, we fear, of a somewhat sordid character. "How many bullocks?" "How much money?" "Your daughter's furniture looks rather old; that chest of drawers does not shut properly. I must find something better than that for my son." Such would doubtless be a correct report of the conversations held in this primitive, if not poetical, Arcadia previous to clinching the matrimonial bargain. The business is, however, carried out with a promptitude equal to its frankness. As soon as the parents are agreed a priest, who is always ready at hand, is summoned. He chants a hymn and gives his benediction, the bride then kisses her parents, mounts the chariot, and starts for some unknown village with a husband whom she has never seen before.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

REV. A. G. STACY, A. M.

It will be seen by the advertisement on another page that Rev. A. G. Stacy, A. M., formerly of South Carolina Conference, and late President of Mecklenburg Female College of that State, and at present pastor of Palestine station, East Texas Conference, has assumed the presidency of the Female College at Palestine. Brother Stacy is well known as the author of "Service of Song," a work which has been perhaps more highly commended than any issued by the Southern Methodist press. He brings ample testimonials respecting his experience as an educator, and will no doubt render efficient service in this important field. The following, from one of the most prominent citizens of our State, supercedes the necessity of further commendation:

I take pleasure in stating that I have seen sundry testimonials, certifying that the Rev. A. G. Stacy is an experienced and successful educator, and that he is admirably adapted to the presidency of a female college.

JOHN H. REAGAN,
President Board of Trustees.
PALESTINE, TEXAS, Dec. 25, 1872.

TOM PAINE exhibited so much ignorance of the Bible in his "Age of Reason" that it neutralized all his logic. Other opposers of the Inspired Record, with greater show of learning, have been led into blunders, which have broken the force of their assaults on the Oracles of God. Robert Dale Owen recently attempted to show that the word, translated "year" in the English version of the Bible, means but a month, and therefore Methusaleh was but eighty years old. E. P. Whipple examines this theory, and ascertains that, according to its teachings, Nahor was a grandfather when only twenty-nine months old, while Shem was a father when a little boy of eight years. Mr. Owen had better read his Bible before he writes about it.

THE new system of education adopted in Japan seems to have been formed with the American system as its model. Its present organization embraces eight colleges, two hundred and fifty high schools, and over fifty-three thousand public schools. The system is compulsory, and requires the attendance of all children over six years of age. The fact that Christian civilization is arousing and directing the policy of heathen nations, demonstrates the immense vitality of those forces which were put in operation when Christ gave to his apostles the command to teach the nations.

THE New York *Evening Mail*, the New York *Times*, *Harper's Weekly* and the *Independent*, have been placed by the Pope on the "Index Expurgatorius." We give this item for the benefit of our Catholic readers, especially those who still retain the idea that it is their right to select their own literature.

THE OLD YEAR.

The departing year is an old theme, the subject of annual reflections, but the flight of time is but the flight of life, and can never be otherwise to a thoughtful mind than profoundly interesting. With some a year is the tenth, the twentieth, the fortieth, and with few less than a sixtieth of that short space known as a human life, yet how vast are the results bound up in this narrow space! Eternal happiness or woe hang upon these slender threads, one of which is worn in twain with the cares and toils of each passing year. It is well at this solemn season to review the year—have we grown better; more like the Master; more zealous; more gentle and loving? Have we grown wiser, better understanding God's ways to man, and better understanding ourselves, our weakness, and the source of our strength? Have we been useful—in the pulpit; with our pens; in the Sabbath-school; in our families? Have we sown some seeds of truth that may bear fruit unto holiness, that the harvest may be eternal life?

What have been our faults; what our shortcomings? In what have we failed, and why did we fail? Now that we survey the scenes of the year, and its varied results, let us learn wisdom and resolve on better doing.

What cause of gratitude have we in that God's good hand has led us along, and his presence and his providence, like a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of flame by night, has been o'er us for good! Near forty millions of our frail and fleeting race have, during the year just departed, finished their probationary career, and have entered upon the fixedness of an eternal state. But we live. What great possibilities may be before us—health, reason, capacity, and opportunity are still ours. What good and diligent men have done illustrates what we may do. But we have a year less to grow in wisdom and piety—a year less in which to let the light of a loving and sanctified example shine.

The year, with all the varying years of time, has been marked by the fruition of hope, and the disappointment of expectation—it has been a mingled scene of joy and sorrow. Some have looked in sorrow upon paling faces and fading forms that must soon be separated from them forever. Some have closed in death the eyes that ere while looked the warmest and brightest love, and now the faded grass perishes on their graves. Many, by flood, flame and storm have seen the hard earnings of many a long year perish in an hour. Thus variously the Lord has dealt with us, but in all has sought with more than a parent's wisdom and a parent's love to lead us the best and surest way to heaven.

While we are admonished by fading leaves, silvering hairs and bending forms that we are passing away, it is light through the rifts of the cloud, to look beyond the fading and the transitory, to the imperishable and the everlasting, and feel that we have a home "over there."

THE NEW YEAR.

Ere the lines we are now penning shall come under the eyes of our readers, a new year will have dawned upon them, and upon us. No man knows what a day may bring forth, much less a year with all its vast and varied possibilities. If no wise man will venture upon the dark and unknown verities of a single day without first invoking the guidance of the All-powerful, the All-wise, and the All-good, how shall we feel and act in view of the vastly multiplied but unknown possibilities of three hundred and sixty-five days?

The royal singer sung in immortal strains that he would fear no evil though called to tread the darkest path known to man—even the valley and shadow of death, if God would be his shepherd and his guide.

First of all, then, let us be graciously certified that our peace is made with God, that the Lord is now our friend. Otherwise we shall perpetrate the folly of attempting a dark and dangerous way without light or guide, putting to sea without chart or pilot.

If our feet are in the highway of holiness, let us inquire why God has kept us there, what work he has for us to do. As politician, merchant, or farmer, we will be looking and planning our various schemes and work for the coming year. And this is well, but we are immortal beings as well, and we sustain relations to eternity. Are we in this aspect of our circumstances considering what we should do, can do, and how best to perform the doing? Let us consider what, alas! may be too true, that this may be our last year to work in God's earthly vineyard; that whatever good it may be possible to do in this world, must be done this year; that there is good work which we may do this year, if not done by us will never be done at all. Would it not be well to have a plan and definite aim? Having determined what of all the possibilities before us must needs to be done, let us consider how it may best be done, then set about it with persistent determination, by the blessing of God, to achieve the desirable and determined result. For want of purpose and concentrated efforts, vast energies are wasted without commensurate results. Let the woodman deal ten thousand sturdy blows on so many trees, and not one is felled to the ground; but let him deal half the blows on a single tree, and soon the tall monarch shall come down with thundering crash. If it be the acquisition of some useful branch of knowledge; if the conquest of some evil habit or temper; if the training of our families, our Sabbath-school classes, our congregations to higher attainments of Christian knowledge and grace, let us keep our purpose steadily in view, and, as far as we may, make all conditions subserve our object. So doing we shall approximate, if we do not reach, the end we seek.

Let us look carefully down into the path we tread, and we shall see it thickly printed with the footsteps of multitudes of the good, who through various toils and trials, have pursued the path of duty, and are now honored in heaven. God is no respecter of per-

sons; he will never leave nor forsake those who put their trust in him, but will be their guide even unto death. If, then, sometimes cast down and discouraged by the difficulties of the way, let us not despair. See! the footsteps lead onward, lead upwards; we have but to trust and persevere, to realize the fruition of brightest hope.

As the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, we gird on our harness for another year of toil, to give our best thoughts to our thousands of readers; to shine with our brightest light, and help to drive back the shades of error; to scatter with unceasing hand the seeds of eternal life. We hope to give to the world soul-animating bulletins of many a hard fought but glorious field, where truth has encountered error, and won the fight. We hope to report that everywhere the sacramental host of God's elect hold their positions, and that advance is made all along the line. Our readers, God bless you! and grant you many happy returns of New Year's day!

IN Winnsboro, South Carolina, there is a sewing circle composed of little girls, who within a few months made, by their own efforts, \$40, which they gave to the mission in China. The gift is a noble one, when we remember that little girls made it; and we hope that the \$40 they sent out on such a mission of mercy will prove a blessing to the children of that heathen land. Whether this be the case or not, we are sure that this gift of youthful piety will bear fruit. It will be seen in the lives of those children who in their early youth are being trained in the activities of Christian life. During the past half century the Christian world has made vast inroads into the heathen world. It has done far more than was accomplished in the past five hundred years. Yet it is but standing on the borders of the whitening field. The present generation of Christians is but partially awake to that obligation which recognizes the claim of Christ on all we are and have. The coming Christian will be wide-awake. The children of to-day will be the Christians of to-morrow, and the \$40 they give will swell to millions. Their little handful of corn will shake like the cedars of Lebanon. In the Sunday-school room, or the sewing circle, they are being trained for their work. We wish there were more Sunday-schools and sewing circles in the church. We wish every parent and pastor could see in each boy and girl a coming worker in the Master's vineyard, whom it is their duty to train for the noble employment to which every child of God is called.

THERE are in Philadelphia twenty-eight night-schools in successful operation, at which upwards of eight thousand adults receive instruction. Like many of the unostentatious efforts of Christian benevolence, they are doing more to elevate the human race than many other agencies which engage a larger share of public attention. The quiet workers, whose names are never seen in public print, will surprise many wise men when the story of their usefulness is recounted in the day of final accounts.

HOPPING ABOUT.

Amid the confused sounds which greet the ear in a crowded railway car, we heard from one of a group of gentlemen, who had met in that track of travel from different localities, the inquiry, "What is — Jones doing now?" "Hopping about on his hind legs," was the rather comical reply. Many a truth is told in a jest, and after our first sensation of amusement at this funny description of one of the *genus homo* had subsided, it occurred to us that this particular Jones represented a large class. Multitudes of men, and possibly women—though we do not like to say it—are mere animals, whose forefeet have been changed into hands, and, being lifted upon their pedal extremities, are separated from the quadruped in the range of their intelligence or the shape of their bodies, but are scarcely a grade above the beasts in their pursuits and pleasures. The impulses of an immortal being are sunk in sensual desires, which sway their hearts, and though walking on two legs, wearing clothes, living in houses, sleeping on beds of down, eating food that has been cooked by the fire, making money or building houses, there is not a purpose that looks above the present, or an effort that comprehends anything beyond their personal gratification. "Earthly, sensual and devilish," they nothing are but human animals, who never have a thought or wish above their physical wants, till death shreds away their material organism, and their dwarfed and withered souls go out utterly helpless and hopeless into the realities of the eternal world.

A NUN, who had taken the black veil, recently left her cloister in Madrid, and now purposes to enter upon that relation which the law of God approves, but which the vows she had assumed while under the influence of her former religious views, forbid. It appears, however, that in Spain marriage is withdrawn from the exclusive charge of the clergy, yet the law does not include in its provisions Catholics who have entered into any religious order which imposes on its votaries the vow of celibacy. In the present case the party has renounced Catholicism, and claims that inasmuch as she is no longer a Catholic, and as the government recognizes the right of all persons to choose their religious faith, that the prohibition does not apply to her case. The priests resist this plea, and claim that the law applies to any one who, when a Catholic, assumed these vows. In other words, it demands that the secular arm shall be evoked to enforce the vows of the cloister, no difference what religious change may take place in the convictions of its members. The decision of this case, which will come before the courts of that country, will be regarded with interest by both the Catholic and Protestant world.

WE see it stated that Dr. D'Aubigne, at his death, left two volumes of his *History of the Reformation* nearly completed, these volumes being the record down to the death of Luther. It is to be hoped that they will be placed in competent hands for publication, and speedily given to the Christian world.

THE unpopularity of the Jesuits, even in Catholic countries, is a significant fact. Not only Protestant Germany but Central America is repudiating them. The Bishop at San Salvador recently issued an edict denouncing a work written by Dr. Montutar against the Jesuits. Notwithstanding the book is under the ban of the church, the government has encouraged its publication; and not only in San Salvador, but in Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua, it is eagerly read by the people. The Italian Chamber of Deputies recently considered a resolution, which declares that the interests of the nation imperatively demand the suppression of the Order of Jesuits in Rome; and, when the committee to which the question was referred reported in favor of such action, the Liberal deputies greeted the announcement with enthusiastic applause. This general suspicion and dislike, manifested by nations where Catholicism is the dominant faith, has been the result of their persistent interference in secular affairs, and their resolute resistance to the spread of liberal opinions. If those who are in sympathy with them in religious faith, consider their presence dangerous to the peace of the State, it is not surprising that Protestant Germany is anxious to be rid of them.

A BOSTON paper complains that, though there was in that city a thousand cases of small-pox, but slight efforts were made to arrest its spread. The proprietor and clerk of a leading hotel had the disease, yet the house was kept open for boarders. During the fire a van with a small-pox patient in it passed through the excited crowd, spreading a contagion more dreadful than the devouring flames. While the disease was being thus distributed, the authorities were inactive and the public indifferent. This is an extraordinary state of affairs. No wonder that the journals of that city sound the alarm, and that their appeals were as earnest as the danger was appalling.

Is it not strange that sin, the source of all the evils which afflict the world, excites so little dread, and that the virus is sought rather than shunned by its wretched victims? There are strange things in this world, but nothing so strange as man's indifference respecting the dangers which beset his soul.

THE TESTIMONY of Charles Dickens, in favor of Sabbath observance, will not be considered the result of ascetic views respecting Christian morals. We commend the following extract, from one of his letters, describing a Sunday walk in Paris to those who prefer the beer garden Sunday to that suggested by the law of Sinai:

"The dirty churches and clattering carts and wagons, and the open shops (I don't think I passed fifty shut up, in all my strollings in and out), and the work-a-day dresses and drudgeries, are not comfortable. Open theatres and so forth I am well used to, of course, by this time; but so much toil and sweat on what one would like to see, apart from religious observances, a sensible holiday, is painful."

"EVERY evil has its good." We don't know who said that, and can accept its philosophy only when duly modified. We can suppose many evils that are unmixed with goodness. We can see no salvation in sinning, nor happiness in suffering. We can understand how trials can work patience, and how judgments may lead to repentance, but we are by no means satisfied that moral evil will produce moral goodness any more than we can be convinced that ice will heat our bodies, or fire fill the atmosphere with frost. The effects of sin may teach men the obliquity of the cause of all evil, but they never will prove the cause itself a blessing to the sinner. "It is evil, and only evil continually." With these things understood, we may say that the calamities that man encounters in time may prove blessings, if the lessons they suggest are properly regarded. If the burning of a city makes man remember how unsubstantial is the wealth of this world, then the wisdom he will draw from the ashes may be more valuable than all the merchandise that was ever stored behind granite walls. Sickness saps the vigor of the strong man, and if he can be induced to lean on the arm of the Mighty One, he may go down to the grave sustained and comforted when all other foundations sink beneath him.

The good that may be evolved from evil depends on the sufferer. If its lessons are neglected it perpetuates its curse. If we resist it when it confronts us as a temptation to sin, or if we bow meekly when it is a test of our faith, then by God's grace it will become an auxiliary in the work of our redemption.

OUR RECENT visit to Chappell Hill afforded an opportunity to note the evidence of vitality and public spirit displayed by the citizens of that place, in the erection of the Female College building, after the torch of the incendiary had laid the former house in ashes. A handsome two-story building covers the foundation of the former house. The first floor is divided into rooms adapted to the demands of each department. Each one is well lighted and well ventilated. The pianos are of the finest quality and of superior tone. We seldom find such instruments only in the parlors of the wealthy. The trustees have given evidence in this department of their purpose to provide the best facilities in their power for the benefit of the students. The study and recitation rooms give proof of the same liberal spirit. The second floor furnishes a lecture room forty by sixty feet in size, with ample platform, and rooms on each side for the instruments of music. We were not surprised to find Dr. Pitts in fine spirits. He is building upon a solid basis, and will, we doubt not, secure that generous patronage his large experience and the liberal arrangements of the trustees should command.

WE LEARN from English papers that the health of Thomas Carlyle is quite infirm. All his letters are written from his dictation by his niece.

WHEN women meditate mischief the masculine part of the world usually have to accept the situation. In view of this fact, it is a good thing that woman's impulses are usually better than man's wisdom; and, if her judgment sometimes errs, that her heart is usually in the right place. In the city of Strasbourg, the display of the French tri-color was prohibited by the military authorities. The men submitted in sullen wrath, but woman's wit outmatched the wisdom of the authorities. Three of the leading ladies of the city walked the streets in company, one dressed in red, another in white, the other blue. An engraving of these ladies is in every shop window, exhibiting the tri-color, to the indignation of the discomfited Prussian, and to the delight of every Frenchman.

The moral we derive from this incident is, that if we can only secure woman's aid in every noble cause, important results of some character will follow.

A LADY of Bourg (France) lately bequeathed to her parochial church 3000 francs, (\$600,) on condition that forty low masses should be said every year, for her and her husband's souls' rest. The church council having, according to French law, either to accept or to refuse such a bequest, adopted the following resolution: "The Council, considering that the price of masses has advanced, that it will continue to advance; that therefore the charges imposed by the will, will not be in proportion with the advantages which would be conferred, refuses to accept the bequest."

To unsophisticated people, it seems strange that the price of the redemption of human souls should fluctuate like any other commodity in the market. Rome ought to issue its ecclesiastical price current, that the people may not, in their ignorance, learn a few farthings per mass less than the established figure; lest the priests, who alone can pray them out of purgatory, should let them burn in torment, rather than relax their regular rates.

AT A RECENT lecture of Father Burke, in Newark, N. J., the present Archbishop Bayley was sitting by his side on the platform. Burke arose without any introduction, and moved slowly, and with a sanctimonious air, over to Bayley. Then he knelt upon both knees, crossed himself, bowed his head three times until his forehead touched the floor. Bayley raised both hands and gave him his Episcopal blessing, the audience in the meantime hushed with awe and stillness of death.

We copy the above from an exchange. It was doubtless an impressive scene; but one which was calculated to impress people very differently.

WE SEE it stated that the Marietta and Pittsburg railroad, running through twenty towns, from Marietta, Ohio, to Cambridge, Ohio, a distance of fifty-nine miles, has not a single liquor-shop along its entire line. Nobody will be surprised to learn that there is seldom an accident on this line. It would quiet the nerves of many sensible people, when rushing on the iron track, if sure that the men who drive the engine or man the brakes, possessed cool brains and steady nerves.

The Sunday-School.

Beautiful Extract.

A Sabbath-school superintendent, wishing to have a great commemoration of the happy Christmas time, built up tier after tier in the spacious cathedral and arranged trees between them, hanging cages of canaries among the fragrant branches. Over the cages he suspended blankets. When the time arrived, and the children filled aisles and transept, and the charmed spectators crowded the galleries, all at once the blankets were lifted, and the sunlight, the warmth, the fragrant trees woke up the slumbering birds, who broke forth in tuneful song, filling the space with delicious music. To complete the charm, the children raised their harmonious voices, and gallery on gallery swelled the great volume of melody as it ascended in that grand song:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!"

Christ is building tier on tier in the temple of the heavens, where he is suspending the caged birds of melodious voices among the invisible groves of the tree of life. Soon will the high day arrive, the angel's trumpet sound, and the blankets of the grave be raised, and the warmth, and light, and beauty of heaven will waken every tuneful power, and the assembled angels and arch angels will sing with the redeemed and astonished saints:

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!"

filling the whole heaven with one volume of unequalled song, great as the voice of many waters and of mighty thunders, harmonious as the concert of ten thousand harps.—*Bishop Thompson's "Evidences of Revelation."*

AID THE SABBATH-SCHOOL.—Do something to keep up an interest in the Sabbath-school, and to increase it. Let all, teachers and scholars, and church members, too, take this course, and the school will prosper.

What is wanted is work—strong, personal, united effort. Let the scholars, all of them, get their lessons, and be present every Sabbath to recite them. Let each try to persuade others—as many as can be persuaded—to come into the school, and thus increase its numbers.

Let the teachers prepare themselves by a study of the lesson they are to hear, and do all they can to illustrate and enforce it, and by this punctuality and faithfulness manifest an interest in the school. Also, let every member of the church consider the Sabbath-school as an important instrumentality, and do all he can by his presence and co-operation, to contribute to its prosperity, and there can be no doubt as to the result.

HOW TO FIX THEM.—Transient impressions—so easily made!—how can they be made permanent? This is at once answered and illustrated in the *Sunday-School Times*: The early makers of sun pictures found it comparatively easy to get impressions. The real difficulty was how to fix them, how to make them permanent. It is comparatively easy to impress a child. The Holy Spirit alone can fix the impression, and that teacher who is most thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Master, and of his Word, is most likely to fix truth in the memory, and to make lasting impressions for good.

Our Methodist *Sunday-School Magazine* says the following good thing of careless teaching of children: "Some of our brethren pretend to go into the pulpit without any previous meditation, and preach from the first text that happens to catch their eye; and this they call 'extempore' preaching. Somebody calls it 'extrumperty' preaching. It is to be feared that we have a good deal of extrumperty teaching in our Sunday-schools."

The Highest Standard for All.

The best standard is none too good for any Sunday-school—either in punctuality, good order, systematic giving, or in the character and methods of teaching. There may be a reason why a plan of Sunday-school work that is well suited to one place is not suited to another; but that reason is never that the plan is conformed to too high a standard. No greater mistake is made in Sunday-school activities than to suppose there is ever gain to teachers or scholars in a failure to insist on attendance at the teacher's meeting, on a careful preparation of the lesson, or on system and thoroughness in every department of the school work. The superintendent may not be man enough to fully comprehend, or to carry out, a plan which he finds to work well in another school, but he must lay the blame at his own door—not console himself with the idea that his school is best conformed to a lower standard than his neighbor's. The highest standard in every thing is the best standard for every school, albeit not every school can be immediately conformed to that standard in all particulars. Time must be taken for this; but the superintendent should have the high standard ever in mind, and be steadily bringing his school up to it. His school will be none the less spiritual for being thorough and systematic. There is [no sanctity in slovenliness—as some seem to think. Rules and a plan of work will not bring a child into God's kingdom; but a child is no more likely to be led into the kingdom by a slipshod teacher in a school which is slack in discipline, and loose in methods, than by a faithful teacher in a well ordered, closely held Sunday-school. "God is not the author of confusion." His command for the Sunday-school, as elsewhere, is ever, "Let all things be done decently and in order."—*S. S. World.*

WHERE THE DIFFICULTY IS.—The class is sometimes blamed for what is really the teacher's fault; as in the particular noticed by the *Sunday-School World*: "If scholars are interested in a subject, and feel free to speak out, they will ask questions about it without stint or hesitancy. A teacher whose scholars never question him on the lesson, may be sure they lack either freedom with him or interest in the lesson. The difficulty is not in any peculiar characteristic of theirs. He must seek to interest them in the subject of their study, and to bring them into familiarity with himself. Then questions will come fast enough."

In the days of question-books and "Mother Goose" a bright boy, more familiar with the latter than the former, was once asked in the Sunday-school: "Who were thrown into the fiery furnace?" He could not answer; and the question passed to his seat-mate, who responded with "Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego." The backward boy was sorry not to be more prompt, and when the next question came, "Who put them in?" he answered instantly, out of the memories of Mother Goose on "Passy in the Well!" "Little Johnny Green." And his smile of satisfaction on his face showed he was sure he was right for once.

A good teacher needs to know three things: his Savior; his lessons; his scholars. Lacking knowledge of either, he is not likely to have success in his work. He must know whom he has believed—in whose name and strength he stands as a teacher. He must be fully persuaded in his own mind as to what the Holy Spirit teaches in the Bible lesson of the day. He must understand the personal peculiarities and wants of those to whom he ministers. Such knowledge can come only by study and prayer, in faith. Who is sufficient for these things?

A Word to Fathers.

We have read a story of a little boy, who, when he wanted a new suit of clothes, begged his mother to ask his father if he might have it. The mother suggested that the boy might ask for himself. "I would," said the boy, "but I don't feel well enough acquainted with him." There is a sharp reproof to the father in the reply of his son. Many a father keeps his children so at a distance from him that they never feel confidently acquainted with him. They feel that he is a sort of monarch in the family. They feel no familiarity with him. They fear him and respect him, and even love him some, for children can not help loving somebody about them; but they seldom get near enough to him to feel intimate with him. They seldom go to him with their wants and trials. They approach him through the mother. They tell her everything. They have a highway to her heart on which they go in and out with perfect freedom. In this keeping-off plan fathers are to blame. Children should not be held off. Let them come near. Let them be as intimate with the father as the mother. Let their little hearts be freely open. It is wicked to freeze up the love fountains of little ones' hearts. Fathers do them an injury by living with them as strangers. This drives many a child away from home for the sympathy his heart craves, and often into improper society. It nurses discontent and distrust, which many a child does not outgrow in his lifetime. Open your hearts and your arms, oh, fathers! be free with your children; ask for their wants and trials; play with them; be fathers to them truly, and they will not need a mediator between themselves and you.

"IT IS WRITTEN."—Our Savior, when tempted, chose as his defence some word of God. In this he is an example to us. A Scotch pastor found an aged Christian looking downcast.

"Well, Betty, what is wrong with you to-day?"

"Ah!" replied the good old woman, "he's been at me."

"And what has he been saying to you?" inquired the minister.

"He's been saying to me," replied Betty, "that it's a delusion; that the Bible is a lie; that there is nae heaven, nae hell, nae Savior; that I am not saved; that it is a delusion."

"And what did you say to him?" asked the minister.

"Say to him!" quoth Betty; "I kent better than that; I kent there was nae arguin' we him; I jist referred him to the Lord."

"What's wrang we' ye noo? I thought ye were a' right," said a ragged boy, himself rejoicing in the Savior, to another who had a few nights before professed to be able to trust Jesus, but who had again begun to doubt. "What's wrang we' ye noo?"

"I'm no richt yet," replied the other, "for Satan's a'e tempting me."

"And what dae ye then?" asked his friend.

"I try," said he, "to sing a hymn."

"And does that no send him awa'?"

"No; I am as bad as ever."

"Weel," said the other, "when he tempts you again, try him wi' a text; he canna staun that."—*S. S. Workman.*

THE TUNEFUL VOICE.—A German, whose sense of sound was exceedingly acute, was passing by a church a day or two after he had landed in this country, and the sound of music caused him to enter, though he had no knowledge of our language. The music proved to be a piece of nasal psalmody, sung in the most discordant fashion, and the sensitive German would fain have covered his ears. As this was scarcely civil, and might appear like insanity, his next impulse was to rush into the open air, and

leave the hated sounds behind him. "But this, too, I feared to do," said he, "lest offense might be given; I resolved to endure the torment with the best fortitude I could assume; when, lo! I distinguished amid the din the soft, clear voice of a woman singing in perfect tune. She made no efforts to drown the voices of her companions, neither was she disturbed by their noisy discord; but patiently and sweetly she sang in full, rich tones; one after another yielded to the gentle influence, and before the tune was finished, all were in perfect harmony."

It is in this way a quiet and pure life brings others under its gentle sway. It uses no words of protest against prevailing discord, but sings on its own sweet songs of obedience and faith and joy, until others feel and thrill with its power.

A SERIOUS DEFECT.—The *Sunday-School World* thinks there is a tendency to omit that part of the gospel which teaches the essential sinfulness of the childish heart, and regards it as a serious defect in Sunday-school instruction. It says: "On the earnestness with which the scholar is urged to repent and come to Jesus, the teacher must not omit to show him his great need of a Savior. It will require skill and tact to do this successfully, but a failure to do it is a failure to teach the gospel. The scholar must see the nature of sin and his character as a sinner, in the clear light of the gospel, or he will not desire to come to Christ. For a soul not convinced of sin cannot see any necessity for salvation. A child once assured that he is a sinner, lost, will need no urging to come to Jesus. He will be eager to learn the way to the Savior."

"THE EYE AS AN AID IN TEACHING."

"Teaching by eye is the surest way of gaining attention. God opens the eyes of children to see, and they acquire more by the eye than in any other way; getting attention is the first thing in teaching, and this is thus gained. Seeing is believing, and believing we come to ask what is the signification? Language is not fitted to describe everything, but eye-gate is the first open in the morning, and last closed at night. I would have every teacher draw, or gather from what are already provided, pictures which they may be able to use to illustrate. The impressions made through the eye are lasting. How many of us would be glad to get rid of some impression made by a picture? Then let us put this thought to use and open the eye-gate to good impressions."—*Rev. E. L. Clarke.*

PARENTAL INFLUENCE.—A parent asks why so many children, especially sons of Christian parents, are not professors of religion. Of course, we cannot answer certainly, but we can suggest a few probable reasons which may explain the misfortune. The parents, perhaps, have not always been careful to teach their children. Leaving them to the Sabbath-school or other preceptors, they have not themselves impressed on their minds the truths of the Bible and a sense of their duty. Perhaps, also, while being good men and women, they have exhibited a worldly spirit, which educated the children into the belief that carnal things are better than spiritual. And very likely, while devoted to worship in the house of God, they have not been careful to have their children there. It is growing more common every day for parents to leave the children at home on the Sabbath, and as for week day worship they do not require it of them at all. Under God there is no influence equal to that of parents and homes in forming the characters and habits of the young. Teachers, elders, deacons, ministers, will all fail if the parents be remiss in duty.—*United Presbyterian.*

Boys and Girls.

"God will Take Care of You, my Son."

A gentleman walking along one of the streets of Philadelphia, was accosted by a boy who pleaded for a penny. The gentleman was at first inclined to send him away, but something in the boy's looks forbade that, so he asked, "What do you want to do with a penny?"

"Buy bread, sir," was promptly answered. "Have you had nothing to eat to-day?" "Nothing, sir." "Boy, are you telling me the truth?" asked the gentleman, looking him in the face. "Indeed I am, sir." "Have you a father?" questioned the gentleman, now thoroughly interested in the boy. "No, sir; father is dead." "Where is your mother?" "She died last night. Come with me, and I will show you where my mother is."

Taking the hand of the boy, the gentleman followed his guide down a narrow alley, and stopped before a miserable place which the boy called home. Pushing open the door, he pointed to his dead mother, and said, "There is my mother, sir." "Who was with your mother when she died," asked the gentleman, deeply moved. "Nobody but me, sir." "Did your mother say anything before she died?" "Yes sir; she said, 'God will take care of you, my son.'"

Sooner than this dying mother had dared to hope, God had honored her faith by sending to her son one whose heart was touched with tenderest pity for his condition. The gentleman was a Christian, to whom God had intrusted much of this world's goods, and the little orphan was kindly cared for by him.

God in his word is called the helper of the fatherless. He has said that none of them that trust in him shall be desolate, and it is safe to trust in his promises.—*American Messenger.*

A Child's Idea of Prayer.

Little Nellie, who was only four years old, no sooner saw work laid aside, than she ran to her mother's knee and claimed a seat there. Mrs. Lee lifted her to her lap, and went on busily thinking of her duties and cares, while she rocked herself and Nellie to and fro.

For a time Nellie amused herself very quietly by winding a string in and out through her fingers; but presently she began talking to herself in a low tone: "When I say my prayers, God says, 'Hark, angels, while I hear a little noise.' Her mother asked her what noise was that.

"A little girl's noise. Then the angels will do just so (shutting her mouth very tight, and keeping very still for a moment) till I say amen."

Isn't this a sweet thought? I wonder if the children who read this story of little Nellie have ever thought how wonderful it is that God always hears their prayers. He is surrounded by thousands and thousands of angels, and all praising him with their golden harps; and, yet, through all the music and all the praises, he hears the softest prayer of a little child kneeling by the bedside. He must be very loving and very kind to children. We should think he would sometimes forget, and be listening to the beautiful sounds in heaven instead of the prayer of a little child. But he never does. There is never too much singing or too many praises for Him to hear a little girl's noise. Do you not wonder that children do not pray to Him much more and much oftener than they do?

HOME CHEERFULNESS.—Many a child goes astray, not because there is a want of prayer or virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams. Children

look little beyond the present moment. If a thing displeases, they are prone to avoid it. If home is a place where faces are sour and words are harsh, and fault-finding is ever in the ascendant, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. Let every father and mother, then, try to be happy. Let them look happy. Let them talk to their children, especially to the little ones, in such a way as to make them happy.

ONLY A LITTLE BROOK.—The following incident is told concerning the death of a little girl aged nine years: A little while before she died, as the sorrowing friends stood around her, watching the last of the gentle breath movings, the last faint flutterings of the little pulse, they became aware, from broken words, that she shrank with natural dread from the unknown way that was open before her. She had come to the borders of the mysterious river which separates us from the dim hereafter, and her timid feet seemed to hesitate and fear to stem the flood. But after a time her fears subsided, she grew calm, and ceased to talk about the long, dark way, till at last she brightened suddenly, and a smile of confidence and courage lighted up her sweet face. "Oh, it is only a little brook!" she cried, and so passed over to the heavenly shore.—*American Baptist.*

FUN AT HOME.—Don't be afraid of a little fun at home, good people. Don't shut up your houses lest the sun should fade your carpets; and your hearty laugh should shake down some of the dusty cobwebs there. If you want to ruin your sons, let them think that all mirth and social enjoyment must be left on the threshold without, when they come home at night. When once a home is regarded as only a place to eat, and drink, and sleep in, the work is begun that ends in gambling houses and reckless degradations.

MOUSE IN THE PIANO.—"Charley, have you been doing anything to the piano while I was out? Some of the keys won't work at all." "No, ma, I didn't do anything to it; but Tom said there was a mouse in it, so I got him to hold up the top while I put the cat in to catch it, and she made such an awful row I thought sure the mouse was a goner; but if the old thing won't work, perhaps the mouse is in there yet."

YOUTHFUL AMBITION.—The following note, written to her schoolmate by a girl who had been absent several days, illustrates the sweet simplicity of childhood: "Dear Susie—I shan't attend school again until I get some new cuffs, collars, and jewelry—dear mamma agrees with me that it is my duty to take the shine out of that up-start Mamy Jones, and I'll do it if I never learn nothing."

An old Scottish woman, wishing to cross the river Forth, hesitated to enter the ferry-boat because a storm was brewing. The boatman asked if she would not trust in Providence. "Na, na," said she, "I will na trust in Providence, as long as there is a bridge at Sterling!"

CHEAP LIVERY.—"We have a span of horses," said an economist the other day, "on our farm that support themselves without any cost." "Why, how is that?" exclaimed a listener. "Why, you see," remarked the questioned, "one is a saw-horse and the other a clothes horse."

GOOD FAMILY ADVICE.—Let all troublesome topics be avoided at meals. Do not dwell upon the delinquencies of domestics, or the discipline of children at the dinner-table, for a cheerful spirit not only gives relish for food, but a good start at digesting the same.

TWO TAILS.—Little Robbie went to a show, and saw an elephant for the first time in his life. When he came home his mother asked him what he had seen. Robbie replied, "An elephant, mamma, that gobbled hay with his front tail."

PUZZLES, ETC.

ENIGMA.

I never knew my native place,
Nor whence sprung up my noble race.
I've no fixed home, yet live in state;
Have sense enough, though not a pate.
What's stranger still, a looking-glass
Exhibits me a perfect ass.
I'm well acquainted with the sea,
And shipwrecks, wheresoe'er they be.
Though lost in ocean's awful roar,
You'll find me when you come to shore.
Whenever in the chase I run,
I'm always placed the last but one.
Of going by coach I never dream,
Because I always stick to steam;
And swift howe'er may be the speed,
I never fail to take the lead.
In several countries I have been,
And twice in Russia have been seen.
St. Petersburg I know full well;
'Tis there I happen now to dwell;
And though I never sought for fame,
Nicholas has proclaim'd my name.

CHARADES.

My first appears at the beginning of April;
My second at the close of autumn; and my whole
is an article everybody uses.

My first is to shine attractive and bright;
My second is stirring by day and by night;
My whole, like a comet, but on a less scale,
Is known to us all on account of its tail.

Uncouth was I of face and form,
But strong to blast and blight,
By pestilence or thunderstorm,
By famine or by fight;
Not a warrior went to the battle plain,
Not a pilot steer'd the ship,
That did not look in doubt and pain,
For an omen of havoc or hurricane,
To my dripping brow or lip.

Within my second's dark recess
In silent pomp I dwell;
Before the mouth of loveliness
My rude adorers kneel;
And ever the shriek rang loud within,
And ever the red blood ran;
And amid the sin and smoke and din,
I sat with a changeless, endless grin,
Forging my first for man.

My priests are rotting in their grave,
My shrine is silent now,
There is no victim in my cave,
No crown upon my brow;
Nothing is left but dust and clay
Of all that was divine:
My name and my memory pass away;
And yet this bright and glorious day
Is call'd by mortals mine!

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1017.
1.—THE LETTER I. 2.—USHER. 3.—KINBRED.
4.—NEVER; NINE; HEN; VIE; EVEN.—5
HIS MOTHER. 6.—WANT.

Church Notices.

Chappell Hill District.

FIRST ROUND.

Chappell Hill, Jan. 4, 5.
Caldwell cir., at Yellow Prairie, Jan. 11, 12.
Burton, cir., at Longpoint, Jan. 18, 19.
Giddings cir., at Evergreen, Jan. 25, 26.
Lexington, at Early chapel, Feb. 1, 2.
San Felipe, at Union Chapel, Feb. 8, 9.
Independence cir., at Washington, Feb. 15, 16.
Fayetteville cir., at Fayetteville, Feb. 22, 23.
Burleson cir., March 1, 2.
Brenham, March 8, 9.
Polleville cir., at Sempronius, March 15, 16.
Will give notice of the place where the quarterly conference will be held in due time.
H. V. PHILPOTT, P. E.

Austin District.

FIRST ROUND.

Columbus and Osage, 1st Saturday and Sunday, Jan.
Buckner's creek mis. 2d Saturday and Sunday, Jan.
Lagrange sta. 3d Saturday and Sunday, Jan.
Winchester cir. 4th Saturday and Sunday, Jan.
Bastrop sta. 1st Saturday and Sunday, Feb.
Austin cir. 2d Saturday and Sunday, Feb.
Austin sta. and city mis. 3d Saturday and Sunday, Feb.
Red Rock cir. 4th Saturday and Sunday, Feb.
Manshack cir. 1st Saturday and Sunday, March.
The preachers in charge of circuits will please notify me when their quarterly meetings are to be held. The district stewards are earnestly requested to meet me at Lagrange on the third Saturday in January. I hope all the stewards will be present at the first quarterly meeting on every work.
C. J. LANE, P. E.

Galveston District.

FIRST ROUND.

Washington sta., and Chapmanville, Dec. 28, 29.
Galveston, Jan. 4, 5.
Harrisburg and Bay mis., at Cedar Bayou, Jan. 11, 12.
Spring mis., at Avery's school-house, Jan. 18, 19.
Richmond and Eagle Lake, at Eagle Lake, Jan. 25, 26.
Columbia, Feb. 1, 2.
Matagorda, at Caney chapel, Feb. 8, 9.
Velasco, at Island chapel, Feb. 15, 16.
Hempstead, Feb. 22, 23.
B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

Huntsville District.

FIRST ROUND.

Huntsville sta., Jan. 4, 5.
Anderson cir., at Anderson, Jan. 11, 12.
Prairie Plains cir., at Martha chapel, Jan. 18, 19.
Waverly and Willis, at Willis, Jan. 25, 26.
Trinity cir., at Shockley chapel, Feb. 1, 2.
Cold Springs cir., at Cold Springs, Feb. 8, 9.
Madisonville cir., at Oxford, Feb. 15, 16.
Zion cir., Feb. 22, 23.
Bryan sta., March 1, 2.
Bryan cir., March 8, 9.
Caney mis., March 15, 16.

The district stewards' meeting will be held at Anderson, January 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.
J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Marshall District.

FIRST ROUND.

Marshall sta., Jan. 6, 7, 1873.
Henderson and Bellview, at Henderson, Jan. 13, 14.
Elysian Fields, at Elysian Fields, Jan. 20, 21.
Marshall cir., at Willis chapel, Jan. 27, 28.
Starrville cir., at Antioch, Feb. 3, 4.
Knoxville cir., at Good Springs, Feb. 17, 18.

DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Crockett District.

FIRST ROUND.

Sumpter mis., at Zion's Hill, Jan. 11, 12.
Moscow cir., at Livingston, Jan. 18, 19.
Crockett cir., at Oakland, Jan. 25, 26.
Palestine cir., at Hudleston's camp-ground, Feb. 1, 2.

D. P. CULLIN, P. E.

Waco District.

FIRST ROUND.

Groesbeck cir., 1st Sunday in Jan.
Bremont cir., 2d Sunday in Jan.
Jeno mis., 3d Sunday in Jan.
Waco sta., 4th Sunday in Jan.

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Palestine District.

FIRST ROUND.

Rusk cir., at Bethel, 1st Saturday and Sunday in January.
Rusk and Stovall Academy, at Rusk, 2d Saturday and Sunday in January.
Larissa cir., at Antioch, 3d Saturday and Sunday in January.
Tyler sta., 4th Saturday and Sunday in January.
Kickapoo cir., at Fain's chapel, 1st Saturday and Sunday in February.
Athens cir., at Walker chapel, 2d Saturday and Sunday in February.
Palestine sta., 3d Saturday and Sunday in February.

L. R. DENNIS, P. E.

Paris District.

FIRST ROUND.

Honey Grove cir., at Honey Grove, Jan. 4, 5.
Bois d'Arc mis., at Stephenville, Jan. 11, 12.
Robinsonville and McAlister cir., at Starksville, Jan. 18, 19.
Boston cir., at DeCaleb, Jan. 25, 26.
Clarksville cir., at Stiles' school-house, Feb. 1, 2.
Paris cir., at Mt. Tabor, Feb. 8, 9.

Sherman District.

FIRST ROUND.

Bonham cir., at Caney, 1st Saturday and Sunday in Jan.
Pilot Grove cir., at Blue Ridge, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Jan.
Pilot Point cir., at Pilot Point, 3d Saturday and Sunday in Jan.
Gainesville cir., at Gainesville, 4th Saturday and Sunday in Jan.
Decatur mis., at Decatur, 1st Saturday and Sunday in Feb.
Montague mis., at Mountain Creek, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Feb.

J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

Belton District.

FIRST ROUND.

Georgetown cir., at Round Rock, Jan. 4, 5.
Lampasas, at Bear Creek, Jan. 11, 12.
Leon cir., at Rock Church, Jan. 18, 19.
Sugar Loaf cir., at Pleasant Hill, Jan. 25, 26.
Gatesville sta., at Gatesville, Feb. 1, 2.
Gatesville cir., at Coryell Creek, Feb. 8, 9.
Valley Mills cir., at Valley Mills, Feb. 15, 16.
The district stewards are requested to meet at Belton on Dec. 28th, at 2 o'clock P. M.
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

FIRST ROUND.

Red Oak cir., at —, Jan. 11, 12.
Chathfield cir., at Hines' Chapel, Jan. 18, 19.
Hutchins' mis., at —, Jan. 25, 26.
Milford cir., at White Rock, Feb. 8, 9.
Lancaster cir., at Lancaster, Feb. 15, 16.
The district stewards will please meet promptly at the time and place for the quarterly conference for Waxahachie station.
GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Springfield District.

FIRST ROUND.

Tehuacana cir., Jan. 18, 19.
Dresden cir., Jan. 25, 27.
Corsicana sta., Feb. 2, 3.
Wadeville mis., Feb. 9, 10.

A. DAVIS, P. E.

Stephenville District.

FIRST ROUND.

Comanche, at Oak Grove, Jan. 4, 5.
Camp Colorado, at Hog creek, Jan. 11, 12.
San Saba, at San Saba, Jan. 18, 19.
Fort Mason, at Fort Mason, Jan. 25, 26.
Rockvale, at Round Mountain, Feb. 1, 2.

W. MONK, P. E.

Weatherford District.

FIRST ROUND.

Cleburne cir., at Cleburne, 1st Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873.
Acton cir., at Pleasant Grove, 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873.
Granberry cir., at Sulphur Springs, 3d Sabbath and Saturday before in January, 1873.
Fort Worth cir., 4th Sabbath and Saturday before in January.
Nolan's River cir., at Nolan's river 2d Sabbath and Saturday before in February.

I want all the district stewards to meet me at Cleburne on Saturday before the first sabbath in January. Brethren, do not fail to do so. My Postoffice will be Waxahachie. Lock box 119.
T. W. HINES, P. E.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

DOMESTIC.

Miscellaneous.

Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, has accepted the Russian mission, and expects to sail for Europe about the middle of January, though he prefers not to encounter the rigor of the climate of St. Petersburg until the middle of March.

George Francis Train and Wesley Nichols were arrested on the 20th of December on a bench warrant, issued by Judge Ingraham, on the charge of publishing an obscene paper. Fifteen hundred copies of the paper were seized on the way to the postoffice.

The King of the Sandwich Islands is dead. King Kamehameha V. who has just died at the age of forty-two, is the last of the royal line; he did not name his successor.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 26.—A terrible disaster occurred here Christmas night, at the Baptist Church, during the progress of a Christmas ceremony. The upper floors, where the entertainment was being held, upon which about three hundred persons had assembled, gave way under their weight and precipitated this mass of humanity below. Heartrending scenes ensued. Several times the wreck caught fire, but the flames were as often extinguished. After some time the dead and living were taken from under the ruins. Thirteen were killed and forty wounded.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21.—A preliminary report of hogs slaughtered in the West indicates 887,100 in numbers. Reports regarding weight, and the yield of lard, give a wide margin for estimates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The fire in the Central Presbyterian Tabernacle originated in a flue. A strong gale prevailed, and the flames swept around the ceiling; the corrugated iron supports of the walls curled up. The mammoth jubilee organ was burned. The church was built in 1871, and was capable of seating 4000 people. Total loss \$95,000, insurance \$30,000.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 27.—In the case of Susan B. Anthony and fourteen other women, under examination for voting illegally at the last general election in this city, the United States Commissioner to-day gave a decision holding each to bail in \$500 to appear before the United States District Court on the third Tuesday of January.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Gen. Crooks is enlisting friendly Indians to fight the hostile. If let alone, Gen. Crooks expects to make a short and decisive campaign.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The appeal of the New Orleans committee to the people of the United States, has been printed in pamphlet form, with an appendix, quoting the laws bearing upon the case. They will memorialize Congress for a committee of investigation, upon whose report they hope that body will devise some means for the relief of Louisiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 28.—A woman was killed by a blow from her husband's fist. Another with a blow from a chair in the hands of her husband. Both drunk.

The volcano of San Tona, in the northern part of San Salvador, is erupting, and it is feared that many valuable coffee plantations will be destroyed.

Bogota is seriously inundated. Many persons have been drowned and much property destroyed.

Two hundred and thirty-five of a large number of destitute Italians, who recently arrived, left New York on the 22d ult. for Richmond, Va., to work on the railroads of that State. Eighteen had previously left for Vermont.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—A Wash-

ington dispatch says information has been received that ex-Minister Catacazy had not fallen in disgrace with the Czar. He has been employed to adjust certain ecclesiastical difficulties between the Pope and the Russian government, concerning the appointment of bishops in Poland.

Putnam, publisher, was in his usual health and spirits, in his store, when he fell, striking his head against a projecting shelf, causing death by apoplexy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The Medoc Indians, on Lost river, scalped and wounded four soldiers and killed five mules. In the fight no Indians are known to have been killed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Indian Commissioner Walker has resigned. No successor will be appointed until after the return of Delano.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The ship Kadish Monilla hither, is ashore. The captain and six of the crew are lost.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Snowing again this morning—the heaviest snow known for twenty years. Thousands slept in their offices, unable to get home. No mails left the city yesterday and no mails have reached the postoffice since 12 o'clock yesterday. Vessels have been detained by the storm—no arrivals from sea yesterday.

LATER.—The snow has ceased falling, but has entirely stopped travel over the eastern division of the Erie road.

The tobacco factory of Leggett & Dansmon, St. Louis, burned.

Light wagons cross the river on the ice at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The five story iron building, No. 119 Franklin street, New York, burned. The adjoining buildings were damaged. Loss \$200,000.

A snow slide 600 feet wide and 12 feet deep, occurred at Little Cottonwood, Utah, sweeping the stage road; ten teams were carried 1500 feet into Cottonwood creek. Four of the teamsters were lost.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

Several vessels were recently wrecked in a heavy gale off the Cape of Good Hope.

It is feared that the steamship Shannon, from Montreal for Hull, has foundered.

The Osprey, from Quebec, has arrived. She reports heavy weather; her carpenter was washed overboard.

The river Call overflowed the vicinity of Cambridge, a swamp; Brookside and Eyresburg flooded; estimated fall of water 5000 tons.

The breakwater at Wick, Scotland, was seriously damaged by the storm.

The river Thames, which has already overflowed its banks at many places, suddenly rose nearly one foot to-day, and Windsor Home Park is one vast tank of water, and thousands of acres of other lands are submerged. The present inundation of the Thames is the greatest since the flood of 1852.

France.

The flood in the Seine is submerging.

Three thousand students demonstrated in favor of Professor Robin, who was struck from the jury lists because of his disbelief in the existence of a God.

Before the adjournment for the holidays, the Assembly finally passed the bill restoring to the Orleans Princess their confiscated property.

The *Corsaire*, a radical journal, has been suspended for advocating the doctrine of Socialism.

President Thiers had a conference at Versailles with the Committee on Pardons, respecting the cases of several Communists who have been sentenced to death, and who are to be executed before the end of the year, unless their sentences are commuted.

A member of the "Garde de Champetre" was tried by courtmartial and

found guilty of betraying the Mayor and another inhabitant of Soissons to the Prussians, by whom they were shot. He was executed to-day at Vincennes.

President Thiers received the Japanese Ambassadors yesterday, at the Palace of the Elysee. The members of the Embassy were dressed in European manner, wearing the usual diplomatic uniform.

The *Republique Franchise*, the personal organ of Gambetta, predicts a serious Parliamentary crisis when the Assembly meets in January. It says the former tactics of the Government only increase a disquiet of the country, and the acts of the Ministers, Dufour and Gaulard, endanger the Government's popularity.

The Assembly yesterday voted to continue the tobacco monopoly for ten years. The two Sub-Committees of the Committee of 30 sit with closed doors.

Germany.

Spencer's Gazette explains the partial revocation of the reduced fares for emigrants on the State and private railways. It was required of the government by considerations of political economy and of private companies by their own interests. The American press have greatly exaggerated the importance and distorted the significance of this trifling affair. The *Gazette* calls on the United States to do all in their power to bring to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations for an emigration treaty, which America, not Germany, has delayed for years.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* publishes the following Imperial decree, addressed to Bismarck: "I relieve you of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. You will retain the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the Empire, and are empowered to vote in the State Ministry through the President of the Council."

The Del Bruck Premiership devolves upon the senior Minister.

The North German *Gazette* stigmatizes the allocation of the Pope, delivered at the consistory, held in Rome on the 23d instant, as an unpardonable insult to the Emperor of Germany. The colossal impudence of the Pope, says the *Gazette*, proves the inevitable necessity for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the State and the Roman Catholic Church.

Italy.

Victor Emanuel has recovered.

The Empress of Russia is expected at Naples, accompanied by the Russian fleet.

The Italian army bill provides that all Italians between the ages of 18 and 20 years, shall be liable to military duty.

The Pope delivered an allocution to the Consistory, composed of twenty-two Cardinals. He said that the church was still sorely persecuted, and the purpose to overthrow her was shown in the acts of the Italian government, which compelled the clergy to serve in the army, and imposed heavy taxes on church property. He solemnly protested against the bill now pending in the Italian Parliament for the suppression of religious corporations, and declared that the title the property acquired by this means would be null and void.

He repeated his censures of those who encroached on the rights of the church, and denounced Germany, where the pitfalls of open violence, calumny and ridicule were employed to destroy the church by men who, ignorant of religion, sought to define its dogmas.

The allocution concluded with a protest against the clergy.

Spain.

Senor Zorilla announced to the Senate the 20th that a bill would be introduced by the government pro-

viding for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, and took occasion at the same time to repeat the statement heretofore made, that no reform would be made in the government of Cuba while a single insurgent remained on that island.

The bill for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico was read in the Senate the 23d.

During the session of the Cortes yesterday, Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the government had taken measures to prevent persons purchasing slaves in Porto Rico and carrying them to Cuba.

Senor Diaz asked if the owners of slaves in Porto Rico were to be indemnified for the property they would lose by the passage of the bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves on that island.

Senor Martos requested Senor Diaz to postpone his question until the debate on the bill was opened in the Cortes.

Switzerland.

The diplomatic relations between the Swiss Government and the Vatican are broken off.

The Papal Legion at Lucerne will probably be abolished, the Charge de Affaires having been recalled.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Dec. 22, 1872, to Dec. 28, 1872.

Rev S S Yarbrough, 1 subscriber. Will write you in answer to your inquiry.

A G Farmer, Sr, communication to hand.

A Battle, Alabama, New York would be your point, we think.

Rev R H Neely, paper continued to Cistern. 1 subscriber.

Samuel D Hartman, Fort Worth, request complied with.

M C Ragsdale, Forest Hill, will send you prices.

Rev Samuel Morris, marriage notice and 1 subscriber.

Rev H S Thrall, communication and 1 subscriber.

Rev D M Proctor, 2 subscribers from Honey Grove.

Rev A G Stacy, advertisement to hand; will receive attention.

Rev W H Moss, Elysian Fields, will send in future to above address. Will also send a list of subscribers in due time.

Tho L Buckner, Sabinal, will be much obliged for the proposed communication.

M Northington, Chappell Hill, renews subscription, \$2 coin; also, G H Northington, Ashland, Va, cash \$2.

Two subscribers from Hempstead, through Messrs Allen Lewis & Co.

Rev J W Whipple, Treasurer's report of Texas Conference.

Rev Willis J King, 6 subscribers and communication. Send you a few specimen copies of *ADVOCATE*.

"J W F," communications received.

Rev U H Brooks, obituaries received and inserted.

J P Mussett, paper sent as ordered.

F E B Stephenson, Marysville, address changed as desired.

Rev Jas Hiner, Acton, 3 subscribers. Your resolution is a good one. We send some specimen numbers of the paper. We received the \$20 referred to.

Rev S D Akin, Chatfield, Miss S A Kinche-
loe's paper attended to.

Mrs S E Thomas, the bill sent was for the present year, not the past.

Rev R P Thompson, you forgot to mention your former address. We send you some extra copies of the *ADVOCATE* to show your friends.

Geo P Rowell & Co, will receive attention.

E Alden, will be inserted first issue of the paper.

M M Robinette & Joseph Ellis, papers have been going regularly in the Cedar Grove mail.

Rev W S South, Marriage notice inserted.

Dr J H McLaren, much obliged for enclosures. Address changed to Travis.

D B McClosky, Red Rock, \$2 to renew his subscription from No 1012.

J W Fishburn, B J Hancock's advertisement received and inserted.

Dr C O Weller, Columbus, your paper has been sent regularly.

Rev N A Duckett, you failed to send former address.

Rev J K Street, collections from conference \$154 98 coin; \$162 currency, and 8 subscribers.

Rev F M Harrel, the names and draft received, and acknowledged at the time.

Mr Thos J Hill, your communication will receive attention.

Rev E H Holbrook, 1 subscriber. Address changed to Bryan.

Prof G A Barker, request complied with.

GENERAL ITEMS.

California's orange crop is heavy. Sunday schools are incorporated in California. Willard's Hotel, at Washington, after a year's vacation, has been reopened. During last year 4336 lives were saved from wrecks on the coast of the United Kingdom. The railroad bridge over the Mississippi, at Rock Island, Ill., is being torn down. Duluth has just welcomed the first through passenger coach from San Francisco. Iowa having taken the census of her hogs, finds 1,250,000 of them. Paris has furnished the United States with \$250,000,000 worth of dress goods within the last ten years. "Man proposes, woman opposes," says a cynical bachelor, who probably never proposed in his life. Lorain county, Ohio, has exported in the past year 10,000,000 pounds of cheese, and thus contributed its "mite" towards the industries of the country. A New York divine says that the Havana lottery robs this country of a million dollars yearly, which goes to Cuba. Well, the little island deserves it as well as the fools who part with it. Munzinger Bey, Governor of Soudan, is a native of Switzerland. He went to Africa thirty years ago as a savant and traveler. He speaks thirteen languages fluently, and is honest and thorough. One of the most remarkable instances of literary productivity is that of John Oakman, an English engraver, who wrote for two guineas a work of two volumes; and such was his rapidity that he could produce one work in a week; and actually performed that feat for eighteen consecutive months.

MARRIED.

BROYLES - KENNEDY. - Near Larissa, Texas, Dec. 17, 1872, by Rev. S. Morris, Mr. R. M. BROYLES and Miss J. A. KENNEDY. CARSON - CARSON. - On the 10th of December, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, in the city of Bryan, by the Rev. W. S. South, Mr. JOSEPH R. CARSON to Miss M. LINDA A. CARSON; both of Brazos county Texas.

OBITUARIES.

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

SANDERSON. - Died, at the residence of Wm. H. Bay, in Montgomery county, Texas, WILLIAM C. SANDERSON, son of Robert and Mary A. F. Sanderson, on the 8th day of November, 1872, aged 1 year, 20 days. Little Willie preceded his mother only a few days. Separated for a few days, they have met again to part no more forever. C. H. BROOKS.

SANDERSON. - The subject of this notice, Sister MARY A. F. SANDERSON, daughter of Wm. H. and C. Bay, was born in Madison county, Tennessee, August 27th, 1838. She became a member of the M. E. Church, South, in her native State when about eleven years of age, and immigrated with her parents to Texas in 1851. She again joined the church of her choice. She was married to Mr. Robert Sanderson on the 7th day of January, 1869, and died, after a painful illness, at her father's residence, in Montgomery county, Texas, on the 31st day of November, 1872. Sister Sanderson was a good Christian woman, a consistent member of the church, and bore her very many afflictions and trials with Christian patience and fortitude. She was prepared to die, and is doubtless numbered among the blessed. C. H. BROOKS.

DANIEL. - CHARLES M. DANIEL was born in Breckenridge county, Kentucky, Dec. 2, 1839; married to Miss Tehula Bowman, Sept. 19, 1861, and died in Brenham, Texas, Dec. 16, 1872. Brother Daniel was blessed with pious parents, and while yet a youth, under the influence of parental example and instruction, entered upon a religious life. He came to Brenham in 1867, where he has prosecuted a successful mercantile business. For several years he has been a faithful steward and a liberal supporter of all the enterprises of the church. He met death with a calm, Christian fortitude which religion alone inspires. He was a high-toned Christian gentleman, whose life illustrated the pure principles of the Gospel. A weeping companion and three interesting little girls are left to mourn his loss; indeed, the whole church is in mourning, but we feel that our loss is his eternal gain. H. S. T.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET. - The operations of the general market during the past week, notwithstanding the extreme bad weather, indicated a decided improvement. The holidays gave their usual impulse to the retail trade, while the disappearance of the horse disease has enabled the wholesale business to flow into its usual channels. The immense trade flowing through this port is taxing public carriers to their utmost capacity, and renders the demand for increased facilities before another season imperative. COTTON. - The market during the past week underwent no important change. The totals for the week are as follows: Receipts, 7023 bales. Sales, 7484 bales. Exports, 7182; to New Orleans, 169 bales; to New York, 1134 bales; to Liverpool, 5411 bales; to Bremen, 700 bales; to Hamburg, 600 bales. The week closed with the following quotations: Low Ordinary... 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2 Ordinary... 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4 Good Ordinary... 16 1/2 @ 16 3/4 Low Middling... 17 @ 17 1/2 Middling... 17 3/4 @ 17 3/4 COUNTRY PRODUCE. - Chickens, small, \$4 50 @ 5 00; large, \$5 50 @ 6 00 per dozen Turkeys, \$15 @ 20 per dozen. Geese in demand at \$10 per dozen. Eggs weak at 40 @ 45c. per dozen.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Table of wholesale prices for various commodities including Bagging, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton Ties, Flour, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, and Wool.

A GRADUATE AND A. M. OF WOFFORD COLLEGE, S. C., WITH FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING,

Desires to open a correspondence with parties in TEXAS, who may wish to secure the services of a competent teacher. References given and desired. Address, WM. C. KIRKLAND, Reidsville, S. C.

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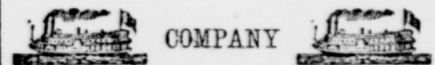
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2. Lay the wire of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
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4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise, and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

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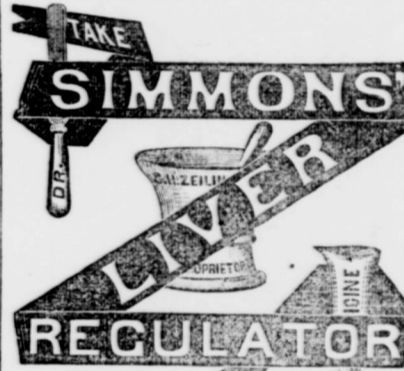
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

Eye, Throat, and Ear.—Dr. C. W. Trueheart, 271 Tremont street, Galveston, makes a specialty of the diseases and surgery of these organs; and can furnish patients suitable accommodations in hospital or private family. nov21 1y

Stegall & Co., of Corsicana, Texas, dealers in Furniture, Books and Stationery, also Sash, Doors, Blinds, and other articles needed by builders, always keep on hand a large supply which they are prepared to furnish their customers at the lowest market price. They are also agents for Singer's well known Sewing Machines, which they can furnish on favorable terms. They are also agents for Fletcher's Combined Wood and Wire Fence, and the Mound City Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis. They also keep on hand, for sale, first-class Pianos. Heaton street, Corsicana, Texas. jan10-1y

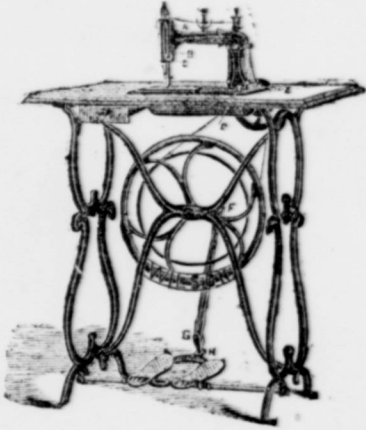
Simmons' Liver Regulator, if persisted in, will cure the most stubborn Liver disease. There is no failure about it.

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HAS NO SUPERIOR.



For simplicity, durability and beauty they stand unrivalled. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and be convinced, as we warrant them to be all that they are therein represented. Buy no other until you are convinced as to the merits of the WILSON, and thus save fifty per cent. of your money. Price, \$55.

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Is not one of those Medicines which claims to cure all diseases. While it claims to have a wide range of remedial action, there is **COMMON SENSE** and a good reason for all that is claimed for it.

It claims to cure **INCONTINENCE OF URINE, SUPPRESSION OF URINE, RETENTION OF URINE, and IRREGULARITIES OF URINARY APPARATUS GENERALLY,**

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It claims to cure **CONSTIPATION and IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS, BILIOUS DERANGEMENT, FEVERS, etc., etc.,** by promoting first the digestive functions of the stomach, and secondly, a proper secretion and excretion of bile to stimulate and lubricate the bowels—the use for which nature designed it. **DANDELION** secures this result—any physician will tell you so.

It claims to cure **Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Diabetes, Gravel, Skin Diseases, and similar diseases, by removing the seed germs of these diseases from the system, through the regular action of NATURE'S BLOOD-CLEANING AGENTS, the KIDNEYS and LIVER.**

The system is thus relieved of its engorgement, the causes of fevers and diseases removed, the blood purified, and the healthful functions of the organism restored. A medicine that acts directly on these excretory organs, in a healthful and non-irritant manner, will carry out this principle with mathematical certainty.

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fills this niche better than any other medicine in the Materia Medica. Its action on this principle makes it a **VALUABLE REMEDY TO FOLLOW THE ADMINISTRATION OF AGUE CURES** of all descriptions. It carries out of the system ANY REMAINING AGUE GERMS, and prevents relapse. Trade Supplied by

R. F. GEORGE, Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Texas, and **E. J. HART & CO.,** New Orleans, La. dec4 1y

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Teaspoonful doses of **KRESS FEVER TONIC** taken as directed on the wrapper with each bottle, are **WARRANTED** to cure the worst forms of **AGUE**. Don't overload your stomach with big doses of villainous stuff, get

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LIVERPOOL AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY. LIMITED.

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

SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, GERMANY, NORWAY, and SWEDEN. Will be prepared to fill orders for

FARM HANDS, MECHANICS. OR ANY KIND OF LABOR.

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

For further particulars, apply to the Agents, **C. W. HURLEY & CO.,** 117 Strand, Galveston.

OR **C. GRIMSHAW & CO.,** No. 5 Chapel Street, Liverpool, England. jan17 1y

ALFRED MUCKLE, FACTOR, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding MERCHANT, STRAND, GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Bagging, Ties and Twine furnished to patrons at the Lowest Cash Prices. Liberal Advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Wool, Hides and other Produce in Hand, or Bill Lading therefor. jy30 1y

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Orders accompanied with cash or good acceptance promptly filled. Call or send for catalogue of sizes and prices.

T. O. MILLIS, 106 and 108 Church street, near Tremont. P. O. Box 1098. At the Sign of the Cistern. nov13 1y

TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.



Office of Arrow Tie Agency, GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 1, 1872.

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

W. HURLEY & CO., Ag'ts for Texas.

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

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO., Dec. 1, 1871.

Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas:

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

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

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

Yours, truly, **A. P. LUFKIN,** Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses

FACTORS' COMMISS, MERCHANTS' NEW WHARF Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says: **OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO.,** Galveston, May 19, 1871.

Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Galveston:

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

I am yours, very truly, **F. R. LUBBOCK,** Supt.

BARTLETT & RAYNE General Agents for Southern States 48 Carondelet Street, New Orleans. jan17 1y

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

HOBBY & POST, COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Every Planter should have one.

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Shingle Machines, Planing and Wood Working Machinery of all kinds,

Turbine Water Wheel, Fire and Burglar-proof Safes,

Corn Shellers, Corn Crushers, Feed Cutters, Agricultural implements, and Machinery generally.

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W. H. WILLIAMS, BLACKSMITHING & HORSESHOEING Wagon and Carriage Work OF ALL KINDS.

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