

Christian Advocate.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873.

[Whole No. 1023.

Texas Christian Advocate.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

To the Preachers of West Texas Conference, M. E. Church, South:

DEAR BRETHREN--At the last session of your conference I was elected assistant secretary for the purpose of collecting and recording a sketch of your lives, which work is designed to assist the Memoir Committee when you are dead. Those who did not hand me the desired sketch at Victoria, will please send it to me by mail, to Myersville, De Witt county, Texas, and oblige. I expect to leave Texas about the first of next May, and I would like very much to finish the above work before I leave, as it is probably the last work I shall ever do for you.

R. M. LEATON.

San Antonio District.

FIRST ROUND.

Helena chr., Jan. 18, 19.
Sutherland Springs, Jan. 25, 26.
Liesburg, Feb. 1, 2.
Cibolo, Feb. 8, 9.
Medino, Feb. 15, 16.
San Antonio, Feb. 22, 23.
Uvalde, March 1, 2.
Kerrville, March 8, 9.
The district stewards will meet at San Antonio, February 22, 23. B. HARRIS, P. E.

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GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND
SAN ANTONIO RAILWAYS.

ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1872,
DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

Train Leaves Galveston at 4:45 A. M.
Carrying the United States Mail and Express, connecting at Harrisburg with the G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus and the West; arriving at Houston at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the Texas Central Railroad for Austin and Dallas. THIS TRAIN STOPS ONLY AT HARRISBURG THE PASSENGER AND FREIGHT MIXED TRAIN LEAVES GALVESTON AT 8 A. M., STOPPING FOR PASSENGERS AT ALL STATIONS.

Train Leaves Galveston 12:45 P. M.
Taking passengers from Morgan's Steamers, and connecting with the Night Train of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad.

Train Leaves Houston at 7:40 A. M.
Taking passengers from the H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with the G., H. & S. A. R. R.; arriving at Galveston at 1:15 A. M., connecting with Morgan's Steamers.

Trains Leave Houston at 9:15 P. M.
Taking passengers from the H. & T. C. R. R., and arriving at Galveston at 12:25 A. M.

The Accommodation Train Leaves Houston at 1:50 P. M.
Connecting with the G., H. & S. A. train from Columbus at Harrisburg.

Passengers for Houston and Great Northern Railroad take the 4:45 A. M. and 8 A. M. train from Galveston.

Passengers for Columbus and the West, via G., H. & S. A. R. R., take the 4:45 A. M. train from Galveston, and the 6:55 A. M. train from Houston. Train leaves Harrisburg for Columbus at 8 A. M.

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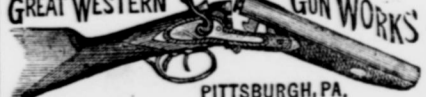
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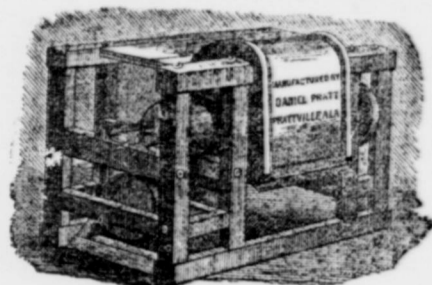
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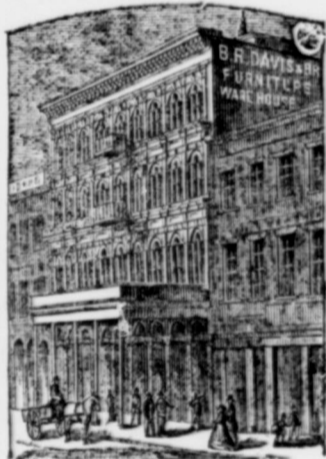
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Christian Advocate.

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

VOL. XX—No. 35.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1023.]

LESSON OF LABOR.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Under a spreading chestnut-tree
The village smithy stands;
The smith, a mighty man is he,
With large and sinewy hands;
And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.

Week in, week out, from morn till night,
You can hear his bellows blow;
You can hear him swing his heavy sledge,
With measured beat and slow,
Like sexton ringing the village bell,
When the evening sun is low.

Tolling, rejoicing, sorrowing,
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begin,
Each evening sees it close;
Something attempted, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.

Thanks, thanks to thee, my worthy friend,
For the lesson thou hast taught!
Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!

Texas Resources.

Caldwell County.

Caldwell county is situated upon the 31st parallel of latitude, embracing an area of 522 square miles, with a population of 7132 inhabitants. Caldwell is a small county—only one or two less in the State. In its prairie and timbered land are about equally divided, the eastern portion being covered with post oak, while the western portion, for the most part, is prairie. There are, however, numerous motts or groves of timber sufficient for at least an abundance of fuel for a great many years to come, even though the country should become densely populated.

Caldwell is bounded upon the north by Hays, Travis and Bastrop counties; south by Gonzales; east by Bastrop and Gonzales, and west by the San Marcos river, a beautiful, clear and rapidly flowing stream, whose source is near the town of San Marcos, Hays county, where it bursts from the mountain's base, a river at its birth. The valley of the San Marcos is the garden spot of the world, the eden of the West; it stretches for miles upon the Caldwell side of the river, level and beautiful, dotted here and there with magnificent farms until it loses itself in the broad prairie, covered with a beautiful carpeting of mesquite grass that stays green during the entire year, thereby furnishing an ample supply of food for stock, which is raised in great quantities without any attention, save that at certain seasons of the year the young are taken up and branded, and then allowed to go and enjoy the freedom of the prairie until such time as they are wanted for use or for market. Caldwell, as a farming county, has few, if any, superiors in the State. The land is as fertile and the county better watered than any with which we are acquainted. The principal products are corn and cotton—little attention is paid to the growth of any of the smaller grains, though when sown, as good oat and wheat crops may be gathered here as in any portion of the State. As much as thirty bushels of wheat have been gathered per acre upon the prairie land. The lands of this county will produce upon an average forty bushels of corn, or one bale of cotton, per acre. The eastern section of the county is sandy, the

west or prairie section is black, without, or comparatively without, sand. The county is healthy save when the seasons are very wet, then we are subjected to fever and ague to a greater or less extent. Lockhart, the county seat of Caldwell, is situated near the centre of the county, in a natural grove of live oaks. It is tastefully laid off, contains many excellent residences, and by the census of 1870 contained a population of 560, though at present the number of inhabitants is much greater, say between 700 and 1000. Here are found the celebrated Lockhart Springs, the fame of which has reached the older States, and made Lockhart noted far and near as the best watered town in all the West. Another striking feature is, that water may be found anywhere by digging only a few feet, never more than thirty. Any man may have a well of pure, cold limestone water at any place in town he may desire. Lockhart has two excellent schools and four churches: Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Campbellite. Another advantage possessed by Caldwell that many sections in a new country do not enjoy is, that in almost every neighborhood there are schools, the houses being used also for religious worship, which is held regularly by one or more of the religious denominations.

Improved lands in the neighborhood of town may be purchased at from ten to twenty dollars per acre—unimproved at from two to six or eight dollars per acre. But little attention has heretofore been paid to the growth of orchards, though occasionally a farmer is found who reaps yearly the reward of a little time and labor spent a few years since in the planting of fruit trees. We have seen as fine peaches here as in any State in the South. From the interest being manifested this year, it will not be long until every farm, no matter how small, will have an abundance of fruit.—*News Echo.*

The Advantages Texas Offers.

The subjoined extract from a letter from Gustav Loeffler, Superintendent of Immigration, which we find in the *St. Louis Texan* of Dec. 21, exhibits many of the advantages Texas offers to immigrants:

While the United States Government demands a continued cultivation of land, taken up under the homestead laws of the United States for five years, and charges from \$9 to \$18 for surveying and recording fees, the public domain of the State of Texas is granted to actual settlers, upon a residence thereon and cultivation of only three years, while the whole cost varies little over \$10 for either 80 or 160 acres. Besides this, a homestead in Texas is sacred to the family, and can not be sold for any debts nor taxes, only for such taxes as accrue on the homestead itself, and not for taxes on other land or property owned by the same person. Also household goods and provisions sufficient to entertain and support a family for a whole year; horses, harness, five cows and calves, are exempt from forced sale for debt. Can any other State in the Union show such provisions? Also a farmer, who has located his 160 acres under our laws, if he is married, or 80

acres if he is single, may buy adjoining State land at \$1 per acre, while the United States Government values its public lands at from \$1 25 to \$2.

Another advantage to the settler in Texas is the exclusive right to all minerals found upon or below his land, be it iron, lead, copper, coal, silver or gold, while if he settle on United States lands, and finds minerals thereon, the government becomes the owner again.

We know from geological surveys and explorations made within Texas, that there are untold riches of minerals hidden under the surface—coal, iron and copper abound in many regions of our State—and our mines, when once developed and worked by skilled labor, will make Texas the lone star that shines brightest above all others of the great constellation of stars forming the American Union.

There are already some mines worked in the North-western part of our State, both for coal and copper; and lately even a railroad company, the Dallas and Wichita road, has been commenced, which will lead directly to the mines; from the garden spot of Texas, from our wheat region to our mineral regions, bringing the two great factors of human existence close together—bread and iron. It will not be long ere the time will be forgotten, that they once killed beeves in Texas for their hides and tallow. Already we feel and see the folly of such action, for the immense immigration now directing its onward course to our State, will soon need all the beef and grain produced, and cause our farmers to enlarge the number of acres now cultivated in smaller grains.

Especially among our friends across the Atlantic, Texas has begun to be looked upon as the most desirable place for them to migrate to. The German finds here a climate well suited to his proverbial energy, a soil capable of being cultivated during twelve months in the year; he finds people here speaking his own language, prosperous and well-established, who would, had they remained in Germany, hardly been enabled to call a foot of ground their own. The Englishman finds the same advantages as his German cousin, the Swede or Dane, the Frenchman, all find their kindred here who are doing well, and our Western and Northern farmers will find in Texas that there are some of their own people here who have preceded them and become satisfied of the fact that Texas is the place above all others, where a man can and must prosper if he only brings a good will and energy. We have had an increase of 31,600 persons arrived in Texas during this year over 1871, and of these an increase of 4000 persons from Europe more than in 1871. The total number of arrivals into Texas from December, 1871, to December, 1872, does not fall short of 100,000 people, and this is surely a sign that Texas is regarded very favorably. Still this is only the commencement of the great tide, and the future will witness a much greater influx of labor and capital to our State during the next year than ever was known before.

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

FARMING IN TEXAS. — Talking about economy, reminds us that we are the most economical people in the United States. We have more cattle than any other State in the Union, yet we have to buy western butter and manufactured milk. We have the best country in the world for mast and corn, yet there are hogsheads after hogsheads of bacon sold here, and tierce after tierce of lard, when there should not be a pound brought here. But on the other hand it should be shipped away, and we get the benefit of the finance connected with the matter, instead of other parties. We can make butter, bacon and lard to sell, right here in Ellis county, if the right course be taken. By not having so many cattle, and providing well for what we do have, we can make plenty of milk and butter all the year round. By cultivation and attention, we believe the Texas cow can be brought to that state of perfection that all your boasted blooded stock pretends to have. So with the hogs. By attending to them, and preparing their food right, they can be brought to as fine a condition as any on the globe. What say our farmers to making the trial for economy's sake? It is a job that requires time to develop its benefits fully.—*Wazahachie Democrat.*

WE clip the following from the Galveston News of Jan. 8th:

The enterprise inaugurated by C. W. Hurley & Co., of establishing direct steam communication between this port and Liverpool, is progressing satisfactorily. The following telegram was received by Messrs. Hurley & Co. on Sunday last:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 5, 1873.

The "San Jacinto" sailed with two hundred and thirty-three passengers. The "San Antonio" has been launched. GRIMSHAW & CO.

The San Jacinto and San Antonio are steamers built expressly for the Galveston trade. The passengers by the San Jacinto may be expected about the 25th, and will be welcome to Texas. We expect to chronicle the arrival of thousands of immigrants by this line, and feel confident that its establishment will be productive of substantial benefits to the State.

WHILE our columns are usually replete with descriptive letters of the different counties in the State, yet there are many more which have as yet had no hearing in the ADVOCATE. We have subscribers in every county in the State, and we once more extend an invitation to all to let the advantages of their section become known through our columns. There are a great many who would like to write; but, unaccustomed to such work, they refrain from a feeling of incompetency. To all such we say, send your manuscripts in a crude state, and we will do the balance.

THE Trans-Continental Railroad Company has located depots at Denton and Pilot Point, each locality giving a subsidy of \$20,000.

WITH one month of good working weather, the road-bed of the Texas Pacific will be ready for the rails as far east as the Sabine.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

—Rev. J. J. Shirley, writing from Weatherford, gives the following items of interest from his district:

Our presiding elder, Thomas W. Hines, has recently spent several days with us, exhibiting great warmth and zeal for the cause of Christ. He is making the first round on his district, and we are all encouraged and strengthened by his presence. Jacksboro station is in his district, and it is forty-three miles from Weatherford, forty of which are exposed to Indian depredations. It not being safe for a man to go alone, I accompanied Brother Hines to Jacksboro. We armed ourselves well, and set out early in the morning, and just after sundown we reached there in safety. But it being a hard day's ride on horseback, and over a rough road, and we not being used to carrying arms, we suffered much in the flesh. We stayed at Jacksboro three days, and enjoyed a good meeting—hearing, on several occasions, Christ praised aloud. The people of Jacksboro seem anxious for a preacher, and they have been supplied, for the present, by Brother Tacket. We returned to Weatherford, and at our quarterly meeting received eleven accessions to our church by letter. And just here, let it be remembered, that it looks so much more Christian like for those who have letters to put them in, the first chance they get after they stop, than to hold them till they are worn-out or lost. Such a course has caused the spiritual ruin of many a man.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

—The Virginia Conference, which covers only a part of the State, has 43,279 white and 599 colored members, 177 local preachers, 553 Sunday-schools, with 5620 teachers, and 29,456 scholars. There are 61,947 volumes in Sunday-school libraries. The collections for general objects of benevolence amounted last year to \$16,116. The value of church property, including 564 church edifices and 37 parsonages, amounts to more than a million dollars. There were raised for all purposes \$61,839.

—We clip the following items from the *Southern Christian Advocate* relative to the South Carolina Conference:

In response to a proposition to raise bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars for the endowment of Wofford College, a little more than the desired amount was raised in a few minutes, the members of the conference responding promptly to a cordial endorsement and appeal from Bishop Paine. An effort is making, with good hope of success, to raise during the ensuing conference year, a fund of fifty thousand dollars.

The Secretary announced the following statistical summary for the past year:

White members, 36,041; colored members, 658; white preachers, 122; colored preachers, 2; infants baptized, white, 1838; infants baptized, colored, 32; adults baptized, white, 1240; adults baptized, colored, 26; Sunday-schools, 441; officers and teachers, 2816; white pupils, 17,205; colored pupils, 41; volumes in Sunday-school libraries, 29,211; church buildings, 536; parsonages, 54; value of church property, 597,505.

—We clip the following from the *Episcopal Methodist* of January 4th:

On the 20th of October last the first M. E. Church, South, ever erected in Pennsylvania was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by Rev.

David Thomas, of the Baltimore Conference, assisted by the pastor, Rev. L. W. Haslup, at Listonville, Addison township, Somerset county, Pa.

—The *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, of last week, says: "It is gratifying to learn that the revival of religion among the students of Central College and the people of Fayette, that was noticed last week in the communications of President Wills and Rev. Mr. Newland, is still going on with increased interest. The College, in other respects, is also in a more prosperous condition than heretofore. Everything seems cheering."

—The Southern Methodist North Mississippi Conference, at its recent session, received a class of twenty-two preachers on trial. Seven were from Great Britain; and besides these, two English brethren were admitted into full connection in elder's orders.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

—The Texas Methodist Episcopal Conference, Bishop Wiley presiding, was in session last week in this city. There were over one hundred ministers in attendance.

—According to the address recently issued by the Bishop, the property of the M. E. Church, North, has increased, during the past year, from \$61,698,704 to \$69,843,814. The Sunday-schools include in their fold the large number of 1,264,940 pupils. The connectional charities reach the sum of \$878,932. The membership has increased 57,995, and now embraces, including probationers, 1,412,722.

—Simpson M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 15, after a sermon by Bishop Janes, contributed a collection of \$10,000 to pay the floating debt against the church edifice.

—Two hundred conversions are reported as the result of a revival which commenced six weeks ago at Tranquillity, Sussex county, New Jersey, in the Methodist church there.

EPISCOPAL.

—Friday, Dec. 20, was the day of prayer in the Anglican Church throughout the world appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and concurred in by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Services were held in all the Protestant Episcopal churches of Baltimore, and a special prayer for the increase of laborers in the missionary fields throughout the world offered up.

—Twenty-three Episcopal clergymen are candidates for the office of Dean of the General Seminary in New York city. For the Professorships of Ecclesiastical Polity and Biblical Learning, there are about fifteen nominations for each. The election for these officers occurs in June next.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *Louisville Christian Observer* says the church, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Eugene Daniel, Camden, Ark., has recently enjoyed a very precious season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord. For ten days the Word was preached faithfully, and with great acceptability, to the people, by the Rev. F. M. Howell and the Rev. Josephus Johnson. The Spirit came down gently, like the dew. The hearts of God's people were revived. Seven souls found peace in believing.

—A new church has recently been organized at Jackson, Ala., by the committee of South Alabama Presbytery—Rev. A. J. Witherspoon and Elder G. G. Duffee, of Mobile. A

dozen members were received and two elders elected.

Bulah church, Ky., has lately enjoyed a very pleasant meeting, with four accessions on profession of faith.

—The Smyrna church, North Carolina, says the *Louisville Observer*, under the ministerial care of the Rev. Joseph Evans, has been greatly blessed. For some time the more spiritually-minded members desired a greater spirituality. In humble trust in God's gracious promises, a meeting was commenced on Nov. 21, in which Mr. Evans was assisted by the Rev. J. N. Ferguson for seven days. Above fifty persons were awakened to a deep anxiety for salvation. Thirty-one have been admitted to the communion of the church by examination.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—A correspondent of the *New York Evangelist*, writing from Salt Lake City, gives the following items:

One year ago we sent out an appeal to the ladies of the Presbyterian Church in behalf of our new church enterprise in Salt Lake City. In answer to that appeal we received a little over three thousand dollars, for which we return to the generous donors our sincere and hearty thanks. We beg leave for a further hearing in behalf of this work. God has greatly blessed us in our labors during the year. We have now more than four times the membership we had one year ago. Our congregation and Sunday-school have both constantly increased in substantial growth since the beginning of our work. Our people are contributing already in monthly payments toward their minister's support, hall-rent, Sunday-school, etc., at about nine hundred dollars per annum.

We have purchased a most eligible and suitable situation for our church building, for eleven thousand dollars. The lowest estimated cost of our chapel, with the high price of building material and labor, is seventeen thousand dollars. Of this we can raise on the field five or six thousand. We hope to have in hand all the funds before we begin to build, so that we may dedicate the house to God clear of encumbrances.

The Gentile element is pouring into the Territory by thousands from all parts of the country.

—The Second Church, Kansas, Mo., under the direction of Rev. W. H. Cheever, is growing rapidly. Presbyterianism is making marked progress in that city.

—Rev. J. W. Allen has fully entered upon his duties as Synodical Missionary of the Synod of Missouri.

—We note as a gratifying fact, that unusual religious interest prevails in the college of New Jersey, at Princeton. Recently, six members of the junior class publicly confessed Christ. Prayer-meetings among the students are well attended, and kept up with much spirit.

—The Beach Street Presbyterian Church, Boston, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Dunn's, is enjoying a high degree of prosperity. The secretary is unable to meet the demands constantly made for pews and sittings. Notwithstanding the extra expenses of the past year, all claims have been met, and the treasurer has something left; 183 persons have been added to the church during the year; 113 on profession of faith.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

—The *United Presbyterian* says: "Rev. Wm. Fulton, we are gratified to learn, has accepted the appointment of Financial Agent tendered him by the

Board of Directors of the U. P. Theological Seminary of Alleghany, at its last meeting. Mr. Fulton enjoys the confidence of the church, and is in every way eminently qualified for the work, and we bespeak for him the cordial co-operation of those whose means enable them to make him successful in completing the endowment of the Seminary."

BAPTIST.

—Furman University, S. C., has secured, within two years, an endowment of \$100,000; and the hope is entertained that \$50,000 more will be raised by July next—in which event the Preparatory Department will be re-established and two additional professors appointed.

—About five years ago the Rev. F. N. Barlow organized in Alpena, Mich., a Baptist church of eight members, three of them members of his own family. Since then they built a church costing \$5000, and from this feeble beginning God has led them on, till now they number over 150 members.

—Rev. James N. Mullard, secretary of the Baptist Union of Great Britain, says: "Our progress as a denomination seems to have some retarding influences which we do not thoroughly understand. The additions during the last ten years have not been proportionally so large as in the preceding ten years, though actually they are larger. Yet I think the spirit and energy of the body is growing every year. The building of church edifices has proceeded, in the last few years, at an unprecedented rate."

—The ladies of the First Baptist church in Nashville, Tennessee, have agreed to dispense with jewelry and other finery in church hereafter, and wear only plain dresses in worship.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—About \$19,000 have already been pledged toward the erection of the new theological hall at Oberlin. The building, whose corner-stone was laid during the meeting of the Oberlin Council, is to be called "Council Hall." The plan, which is a beautiful one, has been agreed upon, the foundation and basement-walls are well laid, and brick has been purchased for the superstructure. If the rest of the money required be obtained in the spring, the work will go on; but the trustees have determined not to build until the necessary funds are subscribed. The total cost of building and grounds will be about \$65,000. The number of students in the theological department has increased within three years from 16 to 43, and the prospect of increased growth and usefulness is exceedingly good. The National Council recommended the raising of \$50,000 for this building, and it would be difficult for generous Congregationalists to find a better place to put that amount of money.

—The receipts of the American Board during the past three months have been but \$55,362, scarcely one-half the average expenditures, \$12,289 below the receipts of the same period last year, and \$27,127 below those of the same period the year before.

CATHOLIC.

—The Jesuits are as unpopular in Catholic Central America, as in Protestant Germany, an order from the Romish headquarters at San Salvador, forbidding the perusal of a certain book versus the Jesuits, having been met by its publication under governmental direction all through the country.

—By the refusal of the Romish deputies in the Tyrol Diet to take part in the sittings of this body, in consequence of their resenting the recent policy of Austria, the government has closed the Diet in that department.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 14, 1872.

You are no doubt aware that the date of sailing of the "San Jacinto" has at last been definitely fixed for December 31st. A good many emigrant families will spend a happier Christmas in consequence. Some changes will have to be made in the list of passengers sent on from this agency, and a revised list will be forwarded immediately. The places of the families withdrawn, owing to the delay in sailing, have been filled up by others of an equally good class in all respects. Letters have been received at Newmarket from Mr. Green and Mr. Warren, passengers by the Vale of Calder, giving a favorable account of Texas, and of the kind and friendly reception they met with on arrival. These letters are circulating round the district, and will do good.

I see in the *ADVOCATE*, just received, an extract from the *Philadelphia Ledger* in reference to the Texas cattle trade, stating that it takes two seasons to get a drove through from Texas to Washington Territory; and that, notwithstanding heavy profits, the trade generally is much restricted owing to want of means of transit. The *Ledger* adds: "With increased railway facilities this traffic must greatly increase, till the slaughter of cattle for only their hides, horns, etc., shall be no more heard of. It is to be hoped, too, that the experiments so often, but as yet unsuccessfully tried, to preserve the meat slaughtered there for transportation to other cities in fresh and usable condition, may ere long prove the undertaking practicable. Should this ever happen, the cattle trade will undoubtedly receive still further impetus, which alone would make the fortune of any State or people, setting aside all other resources."

I am happy to inform you that what the *Ledger* regards as a remote possibility may soon become a fact. A meeting of scientific men, merchants and others interested in meat preservation, was held last week in London to inspect meat brought from abroad preserved by a new process, by means of which, it is said, the carcasses of sheep and bullocks can be brought to this country in a fresh condition, in fact, in the same condition as meat sold in a butcher's shop. The meat exhibited had been killed at Marseilles, and shipped to London as an experiment, twenty-one days having been occupied in the voyage. The experiment was a success, the meat being pronounced "certainly as fresh as meat only just killed." It is stated not to have been of superior quality, but this was due to no defect in the preserving process. This process, which is the invention of M. Mariotta, a Frenchman, consists in dipping the meat as soon as killed in melted butter, and then packing it in salt. The opinion of the gentlemen present was unanimous in favor of the invention. If they have made no mistake, it offers advantages over the costly and cumbersome ice-chamber, or any other preserving process yet discovered. Meat can be packed in barrels in the most compact form, without the extra freight of offal, for conveyance by railroad or steamer, and it is said that the meat may be kept for six weeks, if necessary, without deterioration. Nothing could be more simple or economical than the process as described. No expensive machinery or plant is necessary—every stock raiser may preserve and pack his own meat, the two articles used—butter and salt—being easily within his reach. I am aware that butter is at present a scarce article in Texas, but you have the means of producing it in unlimited quantities, and there is no good reason why you should not do so. If this invention be what it is represented, I do not see

why you should not send some Texas beef over here—our poor people would be glad to see it—and at any rate it should enable you to supply the markets of your own continent, and realize the *Ledger's* anticipations of increased prosperity for your State. No doubt the invention will be fully tested before long, and I will acquaint you with the result.

The meeting at Exeter Hall, London, on behalf of the agricultural laborers took place on Tuesday last. Mr. Arch and other agricultural laborers told the story of their wrongs, and secured the sympathy of their audience. The facts they brought forward as to the condition of laboring people in the country districts were such as have been already related in your columns, and the speakers all ended by declaring that, much as they love their native land, they will leave it unless their grievances be promptly redressed. Such redress, however, cannot be obtained in any important degree unless there be a complete reform of the laws affecting the ownership and occupation of land; and even if such reform be secured, there will still remain a large surplus population in many districts. Emigration is needed in any case, and must take place to a considerable extent before the condition of the laborers can be sensibly ameliorated. The laborers themselves are beginning to understand this, and there will be a larger emigration from the rural districts within the next twelve months than has ever before been known. In some places the masters continue to help on the movement by acts of oppression—turning away men from their employment and families from their homes, solely because the men have joined the Agricultural Laborers' Union.

Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, has just read to the Society of Biblical Archaeology a Chaldean account of the deluge, deciphered by him from inscriptions in the cuneiform character of great antiquity preserved in the Museum. Though differing in details, as was to be expected, from the inspired narrative in Genesis, the Chaldean account agrees with that narrative in its main features. The key to the arrow-headed writing, which had previously been a mystery, was found twenty years ago at Behistun, in Persia. A rock was discovered, bearing on its face an inscription in three distinct characters—Persic, Scythian and arrow-headed, and by comparing the arrow-headed characters with the Persian, Sir Henry Rawlinson found a vocabulary for cuneiform scriptures. Thus aided, Mr. George Smith has gradually deciphered the meaning of the ancient Chaldean inscriptions at the Museum, and has at length come upon the intensely record referred to. This discovery is the beginning of a new era in Biblical research. No doubt is entertained that many records of the early history of the world lie buried under the sands of Assyria, and they will be disinterred and interpreted. F. GORE.

West Texas Conference.

The fourteenth session of the West Texas Conference was held at Victoria, Dec. 18, 1872, Bishop Keener President.

Owing to the inclement weather the congregations were small, and but little preaching was done. Drs. McFerrin and Mood were the visiting brethren. The appointments were read out Sunday night.

W. G. Cocke, W. L. Ridout, John B. Denton, Mark A. Black, John F. Cook, and Alejo Hernandez, remain on trial.

J. H. Tucker, a deacon of one year.

Levi W. Arnold, a local preacher in the bounds of the Texas Conference, and two colored preachers,

Robert Brown and Jordan Carter, were ordained deacons.

Alexander H. Sutherland, Charles R. Shapard, and John C. C. Black, were ordained elders.

J. W. Whittingburg and L. M. McGehee were located at their own request.

E. G. Duval and M. G. Jenkins are the supernumeraries.

Jesse Hoard, A. B. Duval, Thomas Myers, and R. M. Leaton, superannuated.

The number of the local preachers and members is 3600; 185 infants and 149 adults have been baptized. We have 34 Sunday-schools, 191 teachers, and 1385 scholars; \$471 55 was collected as a conference fund, and \$1668 45 for missions.

The next conference will be held at Lockhart, Caldwell county.

The following resolutions were adopted:

EDUCATION.

Resolved, That we ratify the election, by the trustees of Paine Female Institute, of the Rev. Thomas R. Stewart to the principalship of said institute.

Resolved, That we recommend our people to patronize, whenever practicable, our own schools, in preference to all others.

Resolved, That we ratify the propositions of the Commissioners of Location of the "Texas University."

Resolved, That the propositions be spread upon the journal of the conference; and,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Location be discharged from further responsibility of location.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Resolved, That in the *TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE*, we recognize a religious journal heartily devoted to the interest of our church in Texas, and a paper worthy of a place in every family, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to circulate it among our people.

Resolved, That in Rev. A. W. Redford, we recognize an efficient agent for our Publishing House worthy of our earnest support; and in Rev. R. J. Harp, a gentleman competent to fill the place to which he has been assigned.

Resolved, That we esteem the *Southern Review* worthy of an extended circulation among us.

BIBLE CAUSE.

Resolved, That the Bishop be requested to appoint the Rev. Wesley Smith, Agent of the American Bible Society in West Texas, and that we request the agent to have Bibles in the Spanish language deposited at San Diego, Laredo, and Eagle Pass.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Resolved, That we highly commend our Sunday-school literature, and urge that our *Sunday-school Magazine*, *Lesson Papers*, *Visitor*, and *Little People*, have the preference to all other similar publications.

Resolved, That we concur in the recommendation of the San Marcos District Conference, in requesting this conference to order a Sunday-school Convention.

The conference elected Helena, Karnes county, as the place, and the first Thursday in May as the time. The number of delegates to be two from each charge.

The Joint Board of Finance assessed the conference collection as follows:

San Antonio District.....	\$200 00
San Marcos District.....	250 00
Victoria District.....	150 00
Corpus Christi District.....	200 00
	\$800 00

And the Bishop's fund:

San Antonio District.....	\$75 00
San Marcos District.....	75 00
Victoria District.....	75 00
Corpus Christi District.....	75 00
	\$300 00

As compared with other conferences

these assessments, and the collections as above stated, seem small, and are, to what might be done; but the figures show that while the Virginia Conference pays about sixteen cents per member for missions, West Texas pays about forty-five. And while North Alabama Conference pays five cents per member for conference claimants, West Texas pays twelve.

Resolutions of thanks to the kind people of Victoria for their large hospitality were adopted.

W. J. JOYCE, Secretary.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The river Pregal and bay, adjoining Konigsberg, are frozen over.

The Khan of Khiva has summoned the auxiliary tribes to assist him against Russia.

In Toronto, Ontario, on Sunday morning, the thermometer stood at 18° below zero.

The evening receptions of the President and Mrs. Grant will commence January 15, and continue January 29 and February 12.

It is reported that extensive coal fields have been discovered in the Tamecula Mountain, in San Diego county, California.

A young Apache, from the band which is giving so much trouble in Arizona, is attending school at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The International Convention to secure uniformity of coinage has been signed by the Governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

The London *Times* Assizes column of Thursday morning contains six verdicts of murder, with the sentences of death passed upon the culprits.

The *Provincial Correspondent* confirms the report of Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Premiership, and his retention of the War Office in the Prussian Cabinet.

Somebody has said that the War-moth party in Louisiana gave General Grant a pretty tight pinch at the last election, and that now he has given them a Pinch-back.

Fifteen hundred and thirty-one buildings were erected in St. Louis during the past year, at the cost of \$5,684,000. Of these buildings only eighty-six are frame.

The recent rains in California have extended throughout the State, reaching the driest portions, and giving farmers hopes of heavy crops next year. The weather is still stormy.

It is thought in Salt Lake City that Brigham Young will never pass another summer above ground. When he dies thirty-seven widows will mourn his loss, and 117 children will be fatherless.

Signor Lanza, Italian Minister of the Interior, has directed the prefects of the kingdom to expel all gypsies. He says: "They are nuisances in the cities, dangerous in the country, and indecent everywhere."

Mr. Van Meter, formerly of New York, has been checked by the government in his work of educating the poor children in Rome, Italy. The cause of the governmental opposition to Mr. Van Meter's enterprise is not defined.

The vote authorizing the city of Cincinnati to issue one million and a quarter in bonds to aid the Cincinnati and Chesapeake Railroad, was carried December 31 by nearly 7000 majority, being over 1000 above the necessary two-thirds required by law.

Kentucky produced last year 103,500,000 pounds of tobacco. The number of acres planted was 143,955; the average yield per acre, 724 pounds; average price per pound, less than eight cents; whole value of crop, \$7,969,500, or an average of \$53 80 per acre.

Correspondence.

Dr. Summers on State Schools.

In the Nashville *Advocate*, of Nov. 30, the editor, the Rev. Dr. Summers, has an article on "Church Education." In this article he assumes that, "in every age before the present, the church has controlled the education of the young," and, continues he, "we shall do all in our power to restore her the prerogative which she justly claims." If by "the education of the young," the Doctor means the religious instruction of catechumens, all right. But if he means to assert for the church a monopoly of education in arts, sciences, mechanics, law and medicine, we deny that in the present and best age of the church any such claim was set up. The church has a legitimate mission; that is, to preach the gospel. A corrupt church claimed not only the right to educate youth, but to enthrone and dethrone kings at pleasure. The Methodists urge no such preposterous claim.

Dr. Summers says again: "The State has no business to meddle with the matter (of education) at all." I differ with the Doctor *toto calo*. The State owes it to itself, and to posterity, not to let a horde of its citizens grow up in ignorance and barbarism.

The Doctor adds: "We want no British Parliament, no American Congress, no State, no municipality to take this matter in hand. Let the church educate her own children, and as many besides as she can honorably get under her control. * * *

Confining our views for the present to the Southern States of this Union, we hazard nothing in saying that the three great Protestant communions—Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian—are competent to take this matter in hand." Would this be right? These three denominations constitute a minority of the population. But if they made a majority, would it be right to force their education upon the minority? But if it would be right, it would be impracticable. It would leave many neighborhoods and families unprotected for. The only way to reach the whole population, is for the State to establish schools wherever children are found without schools.

Confining our review to Texas and to the Methodists, we think Dr. Summers hazards a good deal in the broad assertion above. Within about three years after the establishment of the Republic of Texas, the Methodists established two colleges. Others have sprung up since. But at the end of a third of a century, it would be an extravagant estimate to say that the Methodists had accommodations in their church schools to educate 2000 pupils. We question if 1000 are now attending our conference institutions. We have in Texas 150,000, or possibly 200,000, white children of scholastic age. The Methodists, then, can only educate about one in a hundred of the youth of Texas.

Take another view. We have in round numbers 50,000 church members. It is fair to suppose each member represents our youth. The church, then, is actually educating only one in fifty of her own children. These figures are startling. Again, a rule in our discipline requires preachers to organize Sunday-schools wherever ten children can be collected. Certainly, all these children will be enrolled in the Sunday-schools. We turn to the minutes, and find that the five Texas Conferences had in 1870-'71, less than one-third of this number in their Sunday-school. These figures should make us a little chary of proposing to monopolize the educational business for the State.

Where is the money to come from to do all this? Dr. Summers says:

"The silver is mine, and the gold is mine, saith the Lord of hosts. Will a man rob God? Let millions of money be devoted to this cause." But many of the men who hold this treasure do not acknowledge the right of our soliciting agents to draw out the Lord's deposits. But the State can send its assessor, and our people will give their money to support schools as readily as to build court-houses, jails, etc. They will pay the school-tax when satisfied the money is judiciously and economically expended.

In the Nashville *Advocate* of Dec. 14, Dr. Summers returns to this subject again. He is troubled with a fearful vision. He sees numerous spectral figures, in the form of school-masters, trooping through the land establishing free schools, where everybody's child may be educated at the expense of the State, and he fears this will have the effect of withdrawing patronage from the church institutions. The vision is correct. The nation is awaking to the importance of the subject of universal education. The coming generation of children will enjoy advantages in the way of comfortable school-houses, improved furniture, books, and skilled, practical teachers, such as these fathers never dreamed of. But while the Doctor's vision is correct, his fears are groundless. All experience shows that the diffusion of the means of popular education draws pupils to these institutions, prepared to carry them still further up the hill of science. This not only sends patronage to church schools, but secures their endowment. The splendid school system of Connecticut prompts the Methodists of that State to a most liberal endowment of the Wesleyan University at Middletown. The good common schools of Massachusetts led Isaac Rich to give between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, as a foundation for a Methodist university in Boston. Let the Doctor dismiss his fears. H. S. T.

Texas University.

FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF CURATORS.

The Board of Curators of the Texas University held their first meeting at the office of Messrs. Alford, Miller & Veal, 69 Strand, Galveston, Tuesday, December 21st, 1872, pursuant to a call from the Board of Trustees.

Present—R. W. Kennon, Curator from the Texas Conference; J. W. DeVilbiss, Curator from the West Texas Conference; George F. Alford, proxy for W. C. Young, Curator of the Trinity Conference. Bishop Keener was invited to a seat, acting proxy for T. H. Stanford, Curator of Northwest Texas Conference.

Bishop Keener, at ten o'clock in the morning, was called to the chair, and George F. Alford requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of R. W. Kennon, the Curators proceeded to ballot for the Regent of the University, and F. A. Mood was unanimously elected.

F. A. Mood being summoned, took his seat as Curator *ex officio*.

On motion of J. W. DeVilbiss, it was

Resolved, That the Regent be authorized, when the trustees deem it necessary, to correspond with proper parties and obtain such information relative to the Board of Professors and Tutors as may be best, and report to our next meeting of the Board.

Resolved, That the Regent be requested to draw up rules and by-laws for the future government of the Curators, and report to the next meeting of the Board.

On nomination, by J. W. DeVilbiss, R. W. Kennon was elected President, and F. A. Mood Secretary of the Board.

On motion of R. W. Kennon, F. A. Mood was appointed the committee to represent the Board of Curators in

the preparation of a charter for the University, in accordance with the action of the patronizing conferences.

The Curators then adjourned with prayer by Bishop Keener, subject to the call of the Regent.

J. C. KEENER, President.

GEO. F. ALFORD, Sec'y *pro tem*.

I hereby confirm the election of Rev. F. A. Mood, D. D., as Regent of the Texas University.

J. C. KEENER.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Dec. 31, '72.

Miscellany.

The Compulsory Settlement of the Bedouin Arabs in Northern Syria.

A new feature in Syrian work is the prospect we have of being able to evangelize the Bedouin Arabs in villages. Strange as this may seem, it is not too strange to expect, and that at no very distant day. Already the Mowall tribe of Arabs have been forced by the Turkish government to settle in one hundred small villages between Hamath and Aleppo. They have plowed, sown and reaped their first harvest. Recently the chiefs of a small tribe of the Anizl Arabs were captured by the Government of Syria, because of depredations committed by them. They were punished by being obliged to take two of the large ruined towns east of Hamath, build houses, and settle down there under promise of good behavior in future. It is evident that this northeastern part of Syria is to be repopulated. It is a rich grain country, and once was crowded with towns and cities, whose magnificent ruins are at hand, and may be easily rebuilt. Aleppo sits at the head of this region. It is on the great caravan route from Bagdad to the Mediterranean. It has a population of about one hundred thousand. It is the capital of Northern Syria, as Damascus is of Central and Southern Syria.

A project is now on foot to build the Euphrates Valley railroad, and these are reasons to believe it will certainly be done. This road will probably start from Tripoli, and cross the low ground at the north end of Lebanon, and follow the table lands from Hums to Aleppo, and thence by a short cut to the Euphrates river. This will make Aleppo more important than ever before. It will be more than the trading point of the Arabs, and will be the station for work among them. There is already a small Protestant community at Idlib—a large town thirty miles southwest of Aleppo. It is important to keep the work alive there. Much seed has been sown in Aleppo, and we may confidently expect to reap what others have sown, if we occupy the city in force, and the people understand that we are in earnest. To do this we ought to have two married missionaries—one of them a physician; two young ladies to teach a seminary for girls; also a good high school for boys, is needed. We can then feel sure of success, not only in Aleppo and the surrounding towns, but in the new Arab villages, and even among the wandering tribes who come there to trade, and who ere long will all be settled in this "great east" of the Turkish Empire. The Moslems will send their Sheikhs to teach their own religion. The Jesuits will exert superhuman efforts in order to supplant us in any of these points. Let the church be ready at once to occupy this large, important, central Northern city, and to carry the Gospel in advance of the railroads and telegraphs, feeling sure that they will, as they ever have done, speedily follow.

It will greatly encourage the missionaries now in Syria, to know that the Presbyterian Board of Missions has decided to occupy Aleppo as soon as the proper men can be found.—*New York Evangelist*.

DESERTING THEIR SHIPS.—The story of the abandonment and rescue of two whaling vessels, recently reported to the New Bedford owners, shows that the time of peril is not always the time for desertion, at sea or on shore.

The whaling bark Helen Snow sailed from New Bedford in October, 1871, bound to the Pacific and Arctic oceans. On the 19th of August last she was completely shut in by ice in the Arctic Sea, and was abandoned by all hands, who returned home reporting her to be lost. On the 1st of November, the same Helen Snow arrived at San Francisco from the Arctic, all right and tight, with forty barrels of oil on board, in charge of officers and crew from the whaling bark Jireh Perry, who had rescued her from her icy bonds, and brought her to port as a prize.

On the 8th of August last, the whaling bark Osceola struck on a coral reef off the Gloriosa Islands, in the Indian Ocean, and was abandoned by her officers and crew as lost. Ten days afterward the whaling bark Petrel discovered the Osceola, drifting ten miles to leeward of the reef on which she had struck. A boat's crew boarded the abandoned bark, pumped out the water, which was five feet deep in her hold; the Petrel made fast to her and towed her one thousand miles, through a gale, to the Island of Kahe, where she was delivered to her captain and crew.

There seems to be as much difference in the men who navigate vessels as there is in the vessels themselves. Every marine disaster shows it.—*N. Y. Observer*.

SWISS CUSTOMS.—The last place we stopped at before reaching Geneva was Berne. Berne means Bear; and that shaggy beast, strange to say, is the greatest favorite imaginable with the Bernites. The bear is the chosen figure in their state-arms to represent that canton. Bears come out and move in respectful silence around old Father Time, when he strikes the passing hours in the notable city clock of Berne; the bear confronts you with his stupid stare, on the largest monument of the place, as you walk the street; bears are the most conspicuous objects to catch your attention in the shop-windows; bears figure largely on the smoke-pipes of the citizens, and on the trinkets they wear on their persons. In the eastern portion of Berne, four live bears are kept at public expense, trained to perform certain tricks for the education and edification of the common crowd. In one of the wars with the French, their bears were taken from them and sent to Paris; and, on the return of peace, one of the first things negotiated was for the restoration of the bears to the good city of Berne. Switzerland requires that all the boys of the land shall perform military duty daily, between ten and seventeen years of age.

JAY COOKE AND THE SABBATH.—During the war, while dealing so largely in government bonds—having a mail of hundreds of letters a day, most of them containing valuable remittances—this famous house resolved to respect the Sabbath. The postoffice was not visited from Saturday night till Monday morning. Other banking-houses received their mail on Sunday as usual. Jay Cooke refused to do this. Two millions of bonds and funds often remained in the postoffice over Sunday. The rest of the Sabbath benefited all classes. Fewer mistakes were made in this house than probably any other in the land. One hundred dollars would cover all the losses incurred in the mails by this house during its long connection with the Government finances. Statistics show that in New York nearly every merchant who kept open on Sunday for the past thirty years has failed.—*Exchange*.

Selected Miscellany.

Sharks.

In every geological epoch in mundane history, this ferocious fish appears to have existed.

Although the bones are soft and cartilaginous, the teeth are almost indestructible. Some of the fossil specimens nearly a pound in weight, found at Gayhead in Massachusetts, and in the marl pits of New Jersey, besides hundreds of other places on all the continents, prove their wide distribution at the earliest geological periods, and their importance in the limitation of aquatic races.

Those marl beds as well as the high land at Cape Cod were once the bottom of the ocean. Vast multitudes of ancient sharks lived and died undefined ages before the advent of man on the earth, whose carcasses were carried by currents here and there, till, entangled in vegetable growth or mud, they were soon returned to the elements, save their teeth, which are solid leaves of a great volume which is studied by those laborious scientists who explain to us the origin and development of this beautiful earth.

Their cartilaginous skeletons were soon decomposed and lost, but their teeth, with a thick crust of enamel that defies the tooth of time, has safely protected them through momentous physical revolutions which change the localities of former times.

The fossil teeth tell the whole story of the mighty changes in the condition of this outer shell on which so much life abounds.

Modern sharks appear to fall far short of the gigantic proportions of their antediluvian ancestors. If the fossil teeth of museums bear a definite relation to other parts of the body to which they belonged, as they do now in living representatives of different species, some old world sharks must have been full one hundred feet long.

With jaws thickly studded with cutting instruments it was mere sport for them to cut the ichthyosaurus into inch pieces, and they had jaws from three to six feet in length, terrible enough to grapple with the marine anaks then roving through disturbed waters in quest of prey.

So necessary are sharks in the economy of nature, they still inhabit every zone. Solitary and alone they range from pole to pole, sanguinary bandits of the elements in which they fearlessly swim slaughtering and devouring every creature they can master. They seize with equal avidity the putrescent garbage, and swallow a fetid carcass with a gusto.

Their function is recognized by naturalists in their proclivities and characteristic acts. They prevent the too rapid increase or multiplication of other aquatic beings. To that end their digestion is rapid, the solvent properties of fluids secreted in the stomach are resistless; and consequently, being always hungry, they are perpetually slaying and eating. Dreaded as they are by man, if they were suddenly annihilated, melancholy consequences would ensue, that might peril all life in sea and on shore. Races now kept down would increase to the danger of each other. Their decaying bodies would poison the waters of the globe. Putrescent exhalations would taint the atmosphere of the whole world. Sharks, therefore, are necessary in the economy of organized life, since its perpetuity essentially depends on vital air. They are constantly on duty as universal marine scavengers, holding the balance of power between life and death.

It is the province of science to study causes that are permanent in nature. No one of them is more firmly established or better understood than this, viz: eat or be eaten!

Niagara Falls Dry for a Day.

The winter of 1848 had been intensely cold, and the ice formed on Lake Erie was very thick. This was loosened around the shore by the warm days of early spring. During the day a stiff easterly wind moved the whole field up the lake. About sundown the wind chopped suddenly around and blew a gale from the west. This brought the vast tract of ice down again with such tremendous force that it filled the neck of the lake and the outlet, so that the outflow of the water was very greatly impeded. Of course it only needed a very short space of time for the falls to drain the water off below Black Rock. The consequence was, that when we arose in the morning at Niagara, we found that our river was nearly half gone. The American channel had dwindled to a respectable creek. The British channel looked as though it had been smitten with a quick consumption, and was fast passing away. Far up from the head of Goat Island, and out into the Canadian Rapids, the water was gone, as it was also from the lower end of Goat Island, out beyond the tower. The rocks were bare, black and forbidding. The roar of Niagara had subsided almost to a moan. The scene was desolate, and but for its novelty and the certainty that it would change before many hours, would have been gloomy and saddening. Every person who has visited Niagara will remember a beautiful jet of water which shoots up out of the water about forty rods south of the outer Sister in the great rapids, called, with a singular contradiction of terms, the "Leaping Rock." The writer drove a buggy from near the head of Goat Island out to a point above and near to the jet. With a log cart and four horses he had drawn from the outside of the outer island a stick of pine timber, hewed twelve inches square and forty feet long. From the top of the middle island was drawn a larger stick, hewed on one side, and sixty feet long. There are few places on the globe where a person would be less likely to go lumbering than in the rapids of Niagara, just above the brink of Horse-Shoe fall. All the people of the neighborhood were abroad exploring recesses that had never before been exposed to mortal eyes. The writer went some distance up the shore of the river. Large fields at the muddy bottom bare. The singular syncope of the water lasted all the day, and night closed over the strange scene. But in the morning our river was restored in all its strength, beauty and majesty, and we were glad to welcome its swelling tide once more.—*Holley's Niagara.*

The Utilization of Coal Dust.

The numerous experiments made in Europe and in this country the last twenty years for the utilization of coal dust, are said to have resulted successfully in the method of M. Loiseau. The *Mauch Chunk Gazette* says that after a recent examination of the results, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company authorized the president, E. W. Clark, to apply this process at the Nesquehoning Works, and that machinery will at once be constructed; and this new coal, made from waste anthracite, will be marketed in the spring. Artificial coal, manufactured by the incorporation of twenty to fifty per cent. of clay to the slack, is no novelty in Europe, but the product has been really more expensive than pure coal to the consumer; and in this country the latter has crowded out every invention attempted, and left fifty per cent. of bituminous coal and thirty-three per cent. of anthracite, an incumbrance to the miners.

The new process is said to reduce the amount of clay employed in utilizing the dust from twenty to five per cent., and at the same time to leave

the product in a condition to sustain handling and resist the action of the atmosphere. Should the achievement be all that is anticipated, operators will not only turn a pretty penny at a slight cost, but will in so doing remove an inconvenience in the mines, and a nuisance about them; and those who wish the cheapest fuel will be able to secure what will answer their needs at a considerable reduction. The amount of waste to be worked up is incalculable—the accumulation of decades. Its unsightliness makes its worthlessness still worse; and the idea of turning it all into productive capital, is hardly less grateful than that of having it removed.

Customs of Abyssinia.

An article in the *London Telegraph* gives some interesting statements concerning life in Abyssinia:

Land is cultivated with a rude home-made plow of wood tipped in iron, and drawn by two or four oxen. Farms pass from father to son, the holder paying one-tenth of the produce to the king and one-fifth to the governor of the province. Dwellings are built to contain barn, stables, mill, kitchen or cooking place, and living-room, all under one roof. The young women, especially those of the Woollah Galias, are handsomely featured and well-formed, of from five to five feet five in height, and they have remarkably small hands and feet and well-rounded limbs. Their skins are of a warm, reddish, copper-color, teeth white and regular, hair black and plaited at the back. The inferior women, who are employed in cooking, drawing water and fetching wood, and in doing the drudgery of the household, seldom "do their hair" more than once a week. Ladies of quality "do" it at least once a day. The regular dress of a woman is a sheet of white cotton, covering all the person from the neck to the ankle. The *match*, or silk cord, is worn round the neck as a token of Christianity. Ladies of higher rank wear a mantle as well, ornamented with jewelry of silver and gold, and have shoes on their feet. The poorer classes go barefooted. There are, in fact, but two classes in the country—the governors and governed. The men are wiry and agile, keen in the chase, and clever in feats of horsemanship, but are lazy in point of industry—the fruitful land yielding them all that they require with very little labor.

Marriages are arranged by the parents of bride and bridegroom, the young people being generally disposed of in matrimony about the ages of sixteen or seventeen. A prime consideration is that each of the contracting parties shall be able to bring into the matrimonial engagement an equal amount of possessions in cattle, horses, grain, or other property. These little matters being settled satisfactorily between the parents, the consent of the priests and elders of the village is obtained, and a day is fixed for the ceremony. On that day feasts are made at the houses of the parents of the bride and bridegroom, each party giving the best entertainment they can afford, and inviting as many friends as they can. After the feast, the bridegroom goes to the house of the bride, where the priest gives her to him, and he takes her home.—*Methodist.*

Earthquakes.

The frequency and violence of earthquake shocks and volcanic eruptions, that have been so marked a feature of the last decade, have attracted to this field of research many of the most eminent and trustworthy of modern scientists. As is so often the case when men of learning and distinguished ability are engaged in similar lines of investigation, the result has

been an array of peculiar and ingenious theories, some new, others old, yet all startling, and each having certain claims to general acceptance. From the stupendous character of these phenomena, and the consequent impossibility of reproducing them under similiar conditions by any known physical or chemical agencies, it only remains for the public to accept those views as sound which, while serving to answer the greatest number of valid objections, at the same time keep as nearly as possible within the range of known natural laws.

Of this order appears to be the view lately advanced by Mr. Mallet. The theory, as briefly stated by one of its advocates, is as follows: It is recognized by physicists that our earth is gradually parting with its heat; as it cools, it contracts. Now, if this process of contraction took place uniformly, no subterranean action would result. But, if the interior contracts more quickly than the crust, the latter must in some way or other force its way down to the retreating nucleus. Mr. Mallet shows that the hotter internal portion must contract faster than the relatively cool crust; and then he shows that the shrinkage of the crust is competent to occasion all the known phenomena of volcanic action. "As the solid crust closes in upon the shrinking nucleus, the work expended in crushing down and dislocating the parts of the crust is transformed into heat, by which, at the places where the process goes on with the greatest energy, the material of the rock so crushed and of that adjacent to it are heated even to fusion, the access of water to such points determining volcanic action." Anticipating the objection that it is impossible that so great a heat could be generated by mere pressure, Mr. Mallet has given much space to the demonstration of this truth. Having weighed and measured the forces of which he speaks, he is enabled to tell how much of this mechanical force will be converted into heat, and also how much of heat is necessary for the production of observed volcanic phenomena. It is not the least important feature of this theory that by it we are enabled to account for the *irregularities* of level upon the earth's surface, since there was a period when, as the crust shrank, it formed corrugations, or overlapping, of the cooler portions above.

FISH MUST HAVE PURE WATER.—The managers of the English Crystal Palace Aquarium had, it appears, till lately been almost as unsuccessful in their fresh water tanks as they were successful with their marine aquarium. As the same amount of skill and care was brought to bear upon the one as upon the other, and as the management of fresh water fishes and aquatic animals is much less difficult than that of the inhabitants of the sea, this great mortality was a source of surprise as well as of annoyance. The reason of it, however, has been ascertained, and it will be obviated. The directors of the aquarium had unsuspectingly supposed that water which is considered to be pure enough for men to drink would be pure enough for fishes, water beetles, and such small fry to live in. They filled their tanks with water supplied by a London company, and as that water is always infected with recent sewage, the creatures were poisoned by it and died. The human frame is capable of withstanding stronger doses of poison, and only a certain proportion of the population sicken from the use of this water; while, except during hot weather and in cholera seasons, probably only a small percentage die.

The nerve which never relaxes, the eye which never blanches, the thought which never wanders—these are the masters of victory.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 15, 1873

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

THE *Texas Deutsche Zeitung*, vol. 1., number 1., published at Houston by Hugo Lehmann, has reached our table. We can speak confidently of its mechanical execution, which would do credit to any office, and doubt not that the matter will fully equal the handsome style in which it is gotten up.

THE *Galveston News* greets its patrons the coming year with its columns increased, with its face all aglow under the influence of new type and skillful typographical execution, and with the impress of marked ability on its editorial pages. We hope the shadow of the *News* will never grow less, and that the prosperity that marks its present movements may be the prophecy of its future success.

THE *Episcopal Methodist*, of the 4th inst., comes to us with new head and in new and elegant dress, making a neater typographical appearance than ever before. We take pleasure in noting these tokens of its prosperity. The *Methodist* has ever been conducted with signal ability, and under the control of its present editor, Rev. Wm. S. Baird, it is maintaining the high position his predecessors had secured. He sends us in the following his New Year's greetings, which we cordially reciprocate, with the wish that his highest hopes for the *Methodist* may find constant realization:

I am now at Galveston, Texas, a land of gold and silver, where another virgin sister, the **CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE**, in her 20th year, lives and flourishes. Thy form and character are an honor to the sisterhood, and thy presence, within thy sphere, supplies a felt want. May thy sun never cease to shine in its meridian splendor, ever extending and intensifying thy light and heat, but never lengthening thy shadow. New Year's greetings to thee, my sister.

THE Baptist church at Orange, New Jersey, supported last year, at a cost of \$3644, thirty-four students for the ministry, and have already made appropriations toward the support of forty-one students, who are pursuing their studies in nine different institutions. Such deeds honor Christianity. If each church in the land were to engage in the work of preparing young men for the ministry with like zeal, what an army equipped for war with sin would soon be in the field. The Christian world only faintly apprehend their privileges and obligations. Now and then we find a Christian, who has been endowed with wealth, who recognizes himself as a steward who must one day account for every dollar intrusted to his charge; and occasionally a church is found working with that liberality and zeal that evinces an unqualified faith in the reality of religion. What mockery it is for some congregations to sing the missionary song. "From Greenland's icy mountains" the cry for deliverance comes up, but they are as deaf as the dead to the cry of a lost world.

FIGURES WILL NOT LIE.

It is the received opinion in certain quarters that, when the South has improved in religion and morality up to the New England standard, that a wonderful revolution will have passed over the character and lives of the Southern people. It is assumed that gambling, drinking and dueling, make up a large share of Southern life. Its people are supposed to be given over to horse-racing, card-playing, chicken-fighting, and other abominations; the pistol and bowie-knife are considered emblems of the character of the people; while the church and the school-house are accepted as the representatives of the moral and religious States of New England. The *New York World* calls attention to certain facts brought to light by the census of 1870, which do not harmonize with this theory, so pleasing to our Northern friends. The following, for instance, discovers the fact that the New England States, in point of churches, is far behind the older Southern States. The six New England States have a white population of 3,455,043. These are furnished with 5421 churches, containing 2,203,677 sittings. The States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, with a white population of 3,450,903, have 11,567 churches, containing sittings for 3,660,984 persons. When the churches of New England look over the map of the world to select a field for their missionary labors, they turn instinctively toward the benighted South, which already has more than double the number of churches that New England has built for her own people. The churches in these Southern States provide sittings equal to the entire population, while New England has over a million of inhabitants for whom no provision whatever has been made.

These same New England States return 12,672 paupers, or one in every 217; and 2097 criminals, or one in every 1330; while the white population of these same Southern States return 7062 paupers, or only one in every 468; and 1174 criminals, or one in 2816. Here, again, the balance is decidedly in favor of the South.

From the same source we learn that among the negroes in the South there is one pauper in each 656, and one criminal in each 716 of their number; while among the negroes of the North there is one pauper in each 143, and one criminal in each 204 of their number. From these figures we may conclude that the moral influences surrounding the colored people in the South, and the religious privileges provided for them, are far better than those which surround their race in the North.

If figures will not lie, then our friends in the North will have to reconstruct their estimate of Southern character, and the church-going people of New England must provide missionaries and church accommodations for over a million of her own people, before they can resume their former tone when speaking of the moral degradation of their Southern neighbors.

ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURED BY PRIVILEGES.

More than 1800 years ago our Lord said to his Jewish hearers: "The men of Nineveh shall rise in the judgment with this generation, and shall condemn it, because they repented at the preaching of Jonah; and, behold, a greater than Jonah is here." These ancient Jews shall be condemned by the men of Nineveh, because the men of Nineveh with little light repented, while those who saw Christ work the works of God, and speak as never man spake, did not, and would not repent. What, then, are our circumstances, and what is the brightness of our light?—far better and far brighter than the circumstances and the light that illuminated the hearers of Christ. See what we have in addition to all that was enjoyed by the hearers of the great Teacher. We have the great and unparalleled fact of Christ's resurrection from the dead, and have it most fully attested. We have the sublime fact of the Ascension of Christ. We have the Day of Pentecost, with all its miracles and gracious triumphs. We have the glorious spread of the gospel, in spite of thoroughly organized and tremendous opposition on the part of all the ruling classes—kings, priests, and philosophers. We have the wonderful preservation of the church through ages of persecution, ignorance, heresy and impurity—more powerful, more respectable, and more useful than in any period of her long and eventful career. We have in addition to the Old Testament Scriptures enjoyed by the Jews, the New Testament, with all its revelations of light and lessons of love. And we have the fact of the wonderful preservation of both the Old and New Testaments for 1800 years—of malignant and destructive hate, by heathens, Mohammedans and infidels. And lastly, we have in addition, all the vast and benevolent results of the gospel in purifying, illuminating and elevating nations, and millions of benighted, degraded and miserable men, and in supporting multitudes in want, pain and death, after all human resources had failed. Notwithstanding all this increase of light and evidence, many of us have not repented. If, then, the men of Nineveh shall rise up in the judgment, and condemn the men who heard Christ, how shall they not condemn us, who are blest with still greater light?

We must meet Jews and Ninevites at the great day for which all days were made. Then we must give a strict account for all our light and all our opportunities—how we have improved or abused them. If we die impenitent, we shall be condemned in proportion to our neglect and abuse of light and privilege. We that die impenitent shall meet a heavier condemnation than the Jews who heard Christ. Each century and each generation shall add its condemnation, and we shall sink to a deeper and darker doom than all who have gone before us. It will be dreadful to die impenitent, and go down to death from the light of the nineteenth century—from this land of Bibles, Sabbaths, and Christian men. He that hath ears to hear let him hear.

THE SECRET.

We, some time since, copied from an exchange an excellent article, in which an effort was made to explain the secret of the extraordinary success of one of the most eminent preachers of the age. One reason assigned was the fact that he had none of the cares of the business of the church on his mind. The members attended to all the secular interests of the church, leaving the mind of their pastor completely untrammelled. No apprehensions respecting his support distracts his thoughts while preparing for the pulpit, or laboring in the pastoral field. If the Methodist Church in Texas had a ministry thus freed from anxiety, or relieved from the plea that necessity is forcing them to attend secular callings to provide for their homes, it would impart tenfold vigor to their labors.

Another secret of his success was his prayer-meetings. It is said that he relies as much on these as any of his pulpit ministrations and pastoral labors. He has succeeded in securing the co-operation of his entire church in these meetings. They are not only well attended, but all are encouraged in taking part in the exercises. All members who come into the church are received with the express understanding that the prayer-meeting is one of the special institutions of the church, with which all are identified. Of forty odd thousand Methodists in Texas only a fraction attend prayer-meetings. The number of this fractional part who are trained to engage in the exercises is so small that very often camp-meetings drag, and protracted meetings come to a dead halt, because of the lack of those who can take part in the alter exercises. If there were lively prayer-meetings in every charge, and if the members were ready to cooperate with the pastor, the awakening of sinners and conversion of souls at these social meetings would be familiar scenes as in the days of early Methodism.

THE absence of Sabbath quiet in St. Louis has often been the subject of comment in the religious press. The presence of a large foreign element is assigned as the cause of this condition of things. During the prevalence of the horse disease, Sunday in that city secured some degree of quiet. Usually it is with a large portion of the people neither a day of worship nor of rest. It is simply a holiday, when the beer-garden not only taxes the purse, but its sports are sometimes as heavy a draft on the strength of the reveler as the labors of the week. Evangelical Christianity alone can arrest this evil, which is extending to other cities and impressing its influence on the American as well as foreign population.

REV. DR. JEFFREY, of the Ninth Street Baptist church, Cincinnati, has organized a Bible class for the benefit of the whole congregation. If he can interest his people in the study of the Bible, a great work will be attained. The indifference of professed Christians respecting the Bible, not to say the positive repugnance to its pages, is rather a melancholy exhibition of their Christianity.

BE GENTLE AND FAMILIAR WITH CHILDREN.

Good people are not always wise; they sometimes make mistakes that unhappily affect their children. Some parents are too harsh and severe; they play the tyrant in the house, and make the children think they are oppressed and wronged. The children of such homes grow up with the fixed resolve of bursting away from all these oppressions, and setting at naught all this overbearing authority. The result is, they rush from the extreme of submission to the extreme of rebellion, and rush into licentiousness and riot. Some parents, especially the fathers, are too reserved and distant toward their children. The children are held aloof; there is no sympathy—no confidence. This is a great mistake. It weakens the father's hold upon the children's hearts. Dr. Adam Clarke, the great scholar and commentator, who had many children, when he came into his house would take up a child on each arm, another would climb up his back and cling to his neck, and another stand on his boots and cling to his knees. He would go into his yard and join the little fellows in their games, marbles, and the like. Henry IV., the celebrated statesman and soldier of France, was fond of unbending with his children. On one occasion, it is related, he had a basket of puppies tied about his neck, while on hands and feet he galloped around one of the grand rooms of his palace, his children in full chase after him. While thus engaged the Austrian ambassador was announced. His majesty paused a moment, and asked the ambassador, "Is your Excellency a father?" "I am," said the ambassador. "Then," said the king, "I will finish my romp"—well knowing that a father could sympathize with such a scene.

Make your son a companion. Make him fond of your company. Get hold of his heart; then you may guide his whole nature, and shape his character and his destiny. Leave care and worry, as much as may be, behind when you enter your home. Let all the house be glad because you have come. For want of all these little, yet important elements of paternal deportment, many a father has lived a stranger to his children, and his children to him, while there was a wealth of undeveloped love, large enough to have cheered the household with the sunlight of joy, and illuminated the pages of memory with gladness forever.

BE FIRM WITH THE CHILDREN.

Some parents' failings do not lie on the side of tenderness, but rather in a want of firmness, in a fond and foolish weakness, in the mistaken kindness of over-indulgence. Some will see their children do grossly wrong, but do nothing more than make a weak remonstrance—"Why do ye such things; for I hear of your evil dealings?" But the children of such fond but weak fathers, neither fearing nor expecting any more effective punitive measures, treat such remonstrances with contempt, and go on in their evil ways.

Some parents vainly expect these

evils will correct themselves. "Oh!" say they, "these children are young; they must sow their wild oats; they will sober down, and be better by and by." Have these thoughtless parents forgotten the immutable law of nature and of Revelation—the tremendous truth, indeed, "that we reap that we sow." If our children sow "wild oats," as sure as God's law is unchangeable, they will reap "wild oats;" yes, with the increase of thirty, sixty, and a hundredfold. As well expect your shade and fruit trees to grow shapely without pruning, or your vines to run on the trellis without training. If parents, by a judicious blending of kindness and firmness, would secure the affection and respect of their children, they would not likely run into criminal excesses, nor treat their authority with haughty contempt. But when parents themselves are criminally negligent in these essentials of domestic government, and permit their children to keep aloof from them, and to go abroad to form criminal associations, and seek amusement in sinful pleasures, they are guilty of a great mistake, nay more, a great wrong—a wrong to their children's highest temporal and eternal good.

As parents, it is our duty to guard with sleepless vigilance the morals of our children. We should keep impure and demoralizing books and reading out of our houses; keep them away from impure associations, and see to it that they contract no habits of idleness and extravagance, which are sure to lead to waste and wrong. Let us teach our children to pray, and if we have domestic worship, as we surely should, see to it that our children worship with us. Not only let us send our children to Sabbath-school, but assist them with their lessons. See to it that they go to Sabbath-school, and are not playing truant in the streets. Have your children attend church with you; let habits of worship be early formed. Nothing can be more unseemly than for you to be in the house of God and your children roaming around the corners, learning profanity and vulgarity. Use your God-given authority—use it kindly but firmly—and God will bless your endeavors. Statistics show that the great majority of good people in the world, are the children of good people.

Wise men learn important lessons from apparently insignificant events. A dog entered a blacksmith's shop just as the smith drew the iron from the fire, sparkling its white heat, and laid it on the anvil. The dog stood with one foot uplifted, doubtful whether he would be welcomed in that warm and glowing shop, so much more pleasant than the icy street. The hammer descended, scattering a shower of sparks on every side, and with a yelp of terror, the dog fled from the door. But the place was inviting, and after a time, shivering with cold, he cautiously entered, watching every movement of the smith. Again the sparks flew under the stroke of the hammer, and Trip made for the door; but seeing no harm done, he again drew near the warm forge. Gradually his fears were

allayed. As the flashing sparks followed the rapid blows, he would start up from his warm bed under the bellows; but at length all fear was gone, and only when a flake of red-hot metal would drop on his hide would he lazily rouse up, shake it off, and resume his nap.

Many who once trembled under the preached word become accustomed to its warning, and at length, though the hammer smites heavily, and the flashing light of conviction blazes around, they can doze through each sermon unmoved by the tremendous truths proclaimed. When a spark, hot with truth, falls upon their conscience, it rouses them for a moment, but it is soon shaken off, and their slumber is resumed. Many members of the church have reached this condition, and mistake the confidence for security.

THE annual address of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) calls the attention of the church to the importance of camp-meetings, and notes with pleasure the disposition of the church to encourage an agency which had been instrumental in accomplishing so much good in the past history of the church. At the same time the danger of secularizing this important institution is urged: "Let it not degenerate into a mere occasion of rest and recreation. If it does, it will soon be powerless for good and powerful for evil." This warning is suggested by the effort made to turn the camp-ground into elegant summer resorts, where the earnest work of saving souls may ultimately hold a subordinate relation to the business of seeking ease and pleasure.

In the South there is as yet no occasion for this warning, as the camp-meeting has not as yet received this direction among us. The exhortation respecting the value of this institution, which has been honored of God so long in the history of our church, may not be out of place. In other days, the camp-meeting was one of the auxiliaries on which every preacher relied in advancing the work on his circuit. At present the difficulties respecting absence from home and the support of the ministry are greater, and many recoil from them. These difficulties demand a change of plan in holding these meetings, but do not compel their abandonment. The large tents and open-handed hospitalities of other days is impossible. A division of labor is essential to their support. If all who go endeavor to provide for their own wants, the number who claim the hospitalities of the tent-holders will be reduced, and the labor so distributed that none will feel it a burden. Let us not abandon the camp-ground.

WE see it stated that the British Museum contains upwards of one hundred thousand American books in its library. Less than a quarter of a century ago there was not one thousand volumes from the American press on its shelves. This recognition of American literature indicates the high position it is assuming among enlightened nations, and will prove a mightier agency in securing the respect of other nations, than standing armies or a powerful fleet.

A RICH man of San Francisco, by the name of Horace Homes, left by will \$1,000,000 to found a college. The will has been broken, on the ground of insanity, and the institution will not be built. It is both more generous and more safe for men of wealth to give to the noble charities of the day before death, than to wait till death forces them to give it away in some direction. When a man dies, his ownership in the property passes to his heirs, and he is in some sort disposing of their possessions. This, at any rate, is the feeling that is often awakened by these bequests, and children do not hesitate to cast a slur on the names of their parents, when they find a portion of the coveted wealth passing away. When a man in the full possession of his faculties, and while still able to enjoy his wealth, appropriates his thousands to the promotion of useful ends—as he is the principal in the sacrifice—none can complain. It is not strange that when a man, who has lived only to accumulate, stands before the gates of death, that he should realize how supreme his folly in gathering riches which must be left behind, and seeks, as the shadows deepen around him, to atone in part for his error. If he has never trained his children to noble views of life, but has imparted his own greed to his children, it is not strange that an act so contradictory to his past history should be accepted as a token of insanity. Possibly, it was the only really sane act he ever performed, when his money was involved.

JAY GOULD surprised Wall street recently by the offer to surrender to the Erie Company some \$9,000,000 of property, for which it had instituted suit. It was an act of honesty as delightful as it was unexpected. Erie stock felt the influence, and went up rapidly, when it was found out that Gould, before disgorging, had secured an immense amount of the stock, so that the profits, which followed the rise in the stock, was equal to the amount that he had surrendered. People are now beginning to see the quality of that honesty which can find room for its exercise only when it will pay handsomely.

HENRY WARD BEECHER and C. H. Spurgeon have decided not to visit any of their parishioners in an official capacity, but will act on the theory that the pastor is the overseer of his church, and his duty is to see that his flock is cared for, while not taking the care directly on himself.

WE are in receipt of the Report of the Agricultural Department, Washington, for November and December. It contains the usual amount of statistics and other useful information for the farmers and business men of the country.

DR. MCCOSH estimates that if the Presbyterian Churches throughout the world were correctly enumerated, they would embrace a population of 34,000,000, comprising upward of 20,000 congregations.

ONE thousand and sixty-nine schools in Prussia are not supplied with regular teachers, and 1792 are supplied by men who have not been regularly examined, and who are but poorly qualified to teach.

The Sunday-School.

The Sunday-School Concert.

"We're going to have a concert! A Sunday-school concert," said little Minnie Burton, bursting into the sitting-room on her return from Sunday-school. "And we're going to 'cite verses, and sing, and me and the little girls are going to sing—O, such a pretty song, 'cause we're the infant class."

"What's all this that Minnie is telling?" said her mother to Anna, the elder sister, who had come in more quietly.

"It's about our Sunday-school concert," said Anna. "The superintendent said we're to have a concert, and we're going to sing some of the prettiest hymns in our new Sunday-school hymn-book, and recite texts from the Bible, and the minister is going to talk to us."

"O, yes!" broke in eager little Minnie. "He said the minister would 'dless us, and perhaps tell us a story. O, I know it'll be so nice!" and she danced around the room with delight.

"Be quiet; Minnie, dear," said her mother, "and don't disturb father."

"And," said Anna, glancing timidly at her father, "he wanted us to invite our parents and friends to come. You will go, won't you, mother?"

Minnie sided up to her father, who seemed to be absorbed in the newspaper, and laying her soft, plump hand in his, with a little pat, said, coaxingly: "Won't you go to the concert, father?"

"Nonsense," said Mr. Burton, gruffly, but at the same time he put his arm around her, with a little squeeze, for she was his favorite.

Mr. Burton was a well-to-do mechanic, sober, industrious, and quite intelligent, for he was fond of reading, but he hated religion, and ridiculed the Bible, and few dared to speak of the subject to him.

He allowed his children to attend Sunday-school, because he was shrewd enough to see that those children that went were better behaved than those that did not. And then it was a safer place to have them out of the way on Sunday, when he wanted a quiet time to read, but he wouldn't have any cant; if they wanted to study the Bible, they might keep it to themselves; he wouldn't be annoyed by it.

Mrs. Burton was an earnest Christian, but being somewhat over-awed by his stern nature, she was usually silent on the subject before him, but strove to lead her children to love the Book which their father openly despised.

"O, Anna," said Minnie, that evening, after they had gone to bed, "don't you hope father will go to the concert? I almost believe he will, for when I asked him he only said 'Nonsense,' and didn't seem a bit angry."

"I am afraid he won't," said Anna, with a sigh, "because he don't like the Bible, and won't let us talk about our lessons. I wish he would go to church with us, like Mary Week's father."

"I wish he would," sighed Minnie; then suddenly starting up, she said, animatedly, "maybe God will make him want to go. Mother says God hears everything we ask him, and I mean to ask him to make father go to the concert."

The concert was to be in two weeks, and the children could scarcely wait for the time to come. It was a new thing in the little prairie village, and it created quite an interest among young and old. But the children could not tell whether their father was interested or not in what everybody else was talking about.

But it had not been without its influence upon him, for he could not avoid hearing it talked about; and though he effected contempt, yet his curiosity was awakened. Besides, he

had heard his children singing their sweet Sunday-school hymns, when they thought he was not near, and imperceptibly he had become impressed with the power and beauty of the instructions given in the school, and saw their effect in softening and subduing the rough tempers and habits of his children.

The day before the concert, Minnie came running to her sister, and clapping her hands, exclaimed, "I do believe father is going to the concert; for I heard him ask mother what it was we were talking so much about. And then he said he had a good mind to go to please the children; and mother looked very glad."

"I hope he will," said Anna, "for if he sees how nice it is, I don't believe he would talk about the Bible as he does sometimes."

The evening for the concert came at last. The children cast many a sly glance at their father, to see if there were any indications of his going with them. After they were ready, he laid down his newspaper, and said to Minnie, "maybe I'll go to-night and see this famous show you are making such a fuss about. What'll I have to pay for the sight?"

Minnie, delighted, replied to his banter by throwing her arms around his neck, with an impulsive hug, and exclaimed, laughing, "Nothing, only that you must behave as well as the rest of the children."

They were soon at the door of the church, and when he looked in and saw the crowd of people in the well-lighted room, his heart almost failed him, and he would have turned back, but he was ashamed to show such weakness before his family. Minnie held him tightly by the hand, and led him to a seat far forward where he could see and hear all the exercises, then whispering, with an air of great importance, "I must go and sit with my class, 'cause I got to sing," she flitted off to the front bench, where he could see her expressive face, now radiant with excitement and delight, among about a dozen little girls and boys who composed the infant class. The rest of the school were seated in the open body of the church, while the side-pews and gallery were filled with parents and friends of the scholars. For a few moments, Mr. Burton, who had boasted that he had not been inside of a church for ten years, felt bewildered, but as he looked around, surprise took the place of confusion, for here and there he saw old acquaintances, that he had not thought of meeting in such a place as this. His astonishment reached its height, when, in the farthest corner of the back seat, he spied Lawyer Brown, a noted infidel; and not far from him, Mr. Lane, the saloon keeper, whose children, he knew, attended the Sunday-school. "Well," he thought, "I need not be ashamed of my curiosity; other folks want to see what's going on as well as I, though they don't believe in religion more'n I do." But, down deep in his heart, he felt that it was more than curiosity that brought him there that evening.

The superintendent gave him a kindly greeting; the pastor spoke to him cordially, and he began to feel quite at ease by the time the bell tapped for the opening exercises. Every restless hand and foot was stilled, and every murmur hushed.

The Lord's Prayer was chanted sweetly by the whole school, followed by a short, earnest prayer by the pastor, for a blessing upon the children and youth gathered there, that the holy words they should recite might be remembered, and bring forth fruit unto holiness; and that God would lead these lambs of the flock into green pastures and beside the still waters of heavenly wisdom, that gladness and joy might fill their young days, that goodness and usefulness

might crown their riper years, and all, at last, reach a heaven of eternal blessedness. He did not forget a petition for the parents, friends and strangers, that had come in to share their pleasure.

After prayer, another song, then followed the reciting of texts, beginning with the little ones. A little four-year old commenced with, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Others followed rapidly, with lisping tongues, but generally understood, until Mr. Burton found his heart beating with intense interest, when his own little Minnie's turn came. She rose, and turning her radiant face full upon him, repeated in a low but clear, childish voice, "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Then the whole class, without any prelude, sang:

"Savior, bless a little child;
Teach my heart the way to Thee;
Make it gentle, good and mild;
Loving Savior, care for me."

Their little voices blended in beautiful harmony. His eyes seemed riveted on the face of his little girl, and when they sang the words:

"Jesus, help me, I am weak;
Let me put my trust in Thee;
Teach me how and what to speak—
Loving Savior, care for me,"

his feelings became so intense, that he bowed his head on the back of the seat before him, to conceal his emotion. He had never felt like this before, and he did not understand it. Then followed more Scripture verses, all tending to deepen his interest and awaken his astonishment. He did not know the book he had treated with so much contempt contained such words of hope, love and comfort, just answering the needs of the human soul. And when his daughter Annie repeated the words, "Ho! every one that thirsteth come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy and eat; yea, come buy wine and milk without money and without price. Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread, and your labor for that which satisfieth not," etc., the conviction seized upon him that he had been feeding upon husks all his life. Another song, and then the minister spoke briefly of the love of Jesus—repeated the old, old story, in simple but glowing language—which brought tears to many eyes. Then the school and congregation joined in singing, "Shall we gather at the river?" The benediction was pronounced and the concert closed.

Minnie clasped her father's hand tightly, but something in his face hushed her into silence, and none spoke till they reached home. Then drawing his children to him, he said, "Children, your father has been wrong all his life; but I am going to seek a better way. I am not going to spend any more 'money for that which is not bread,' but I am going to study the Bible which you love, and seek with you the way of life, and you must pray for me." They could reply only with tears and embraces, and felt that this was indeed a happy closing of the Sunday-school concert.—*Pupil and Gazette.*

An Old Man's Joy.

He lives in a very plain home. His aged wife is nearly a cripple. His widowed daughter's health is poor and his grandson is a deaf mute. The family thus composed of four person is not as highly favored as many households are. A heavy piece of timber once fell on the head of this man, now greatly afflicted, almost destroying his hearing; and while afterward he was engaged in his daily toil as a mason, lime so impaired his sight that he can hardly distinguish a man from a tree.

Yet the home where these people stay is not a sad one, but is very cheer-

ful with the pleasantness of the Christian love that reigns there. The aged man has a face that beams intelligence and peace. I think he told me the secret yesterday. He said that he has lately been husking corn in the fields, and while stripping and breaking off the ears, he had time to think, and much of the Scriptures which he committed to memory in his boyhood come back to him in these quiet hours of the afternoon of life, and give him comfort and food for thought, and fill his soul with bright anticipations of that heavenly home of which they speak when they tell us of the 'many mansions' and the land where the inhabitants never say 'I am sick,' and where there is 'no night.'

While a Sabbath-school scholar in earlier years he was not careful to find the end of the lesson as soon as possible, he did not try to have the verses as few as would be allowed. He sought to learn as much of God's word as he could and commit much of it to the treasure house of memory. Now the work of the morning hours fully pays him as he sits in the shadows. Not many will be blind. Some will be. It may be you or I. At least many an hour of darkness, weariness, and waiting will come, and it will be very precious to have God's word not only for our foundation but to fill up all the spaces of our time. If a man's house could be lined with gold, how splendid it would be! But we have the rooms of our soul-house so covered with the truths of God's word, in doctrine, promise and precepts more precious than much fine gold, that the palace shall be accepted and occupied by the great King. He who said that His 'name' should be 'put upon the children of Israel' will come to us, fulfilling his promise. 'In all places where I record my name I will come unto thee, and bless thee.'—*Buffalo Advocate.*

TALKING TO CHILDREN.—A gentleman, once visiting an infant school said:

"Will some of you repeat for me a verse from the Scriptures?"

No reply.

"Can not some one of you repeat to me a verse of Scripture?" again inquired the gentleman, quite astonished.

The teacher began to get nervous. "Children," said she, "the gentleman wants you to say for him a verse from the Bible. Cannot some one say a verse?"

A dozen hands were raised at once.

"Thank you, madam," said the gentleman kindly; "you have taught me a lesson."

Now, what was it in what the gentleman said that the infants could not understand? The words "repeat" and "Scripture" were above their comprehension.—*S. S. Times.*

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.—As a rule, children who enter the Sabbath-schools in Wales continue in them as members till old age. A Welsh minister writes: "We have in our Sabbath-schools some who have seen four-score years; and we have many who cannot see to read, yet attend to hear the Word of God read, explained and applied." This is as it should be everywhere. There ought to be no such thing heard of as a scholar leaving the Sabbath-school because he may think himself too old to be instructed in Christian truth, or to instruct others in it. What an idea! Children of our Sabbath-schools, consider yourselves life members of them; never think of outgrowing them.

No man does his best except when he is cheerful. A light heart maketh nimble hands, and keeps the mind free and alert.

When we borrow trouble, God always lets our notes go to protest.

Boys and Girls.

"I HAVE DRANK MY LAST GLASS."

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

No, comrades, I thank you, not any for me; My last chain is riven, henceforward I'm free! I will go to my home and my children to-night With no fumes of liquor their spirits to blight, And with tears in my eyes, I will beg my poor wife

To forgive me the wreck I have made of her life! "I have never refused you before!" Let that pass,

For I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass!

Just look at me now, boys, in rags and disgrace, With my bleared, haggard eyes, and my red, bloated face!

Mark my faltering step and my weak, palsied hand, And the mark on my brow that is worse than Cain's brand;

See my crownless old hat, and my elbows and knees

Alike warmed by the sun or chilled by the breeze;

Why, even the children will hoot as I pass— But I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass!

You would hardly believe, boys, to look at me now,

That a mother's soft hand was once pressed on my brow,

When she kissed me, and blessed me, her darling, her pride,

Ere she lay down to rest by my dead father's side;

But with love in her eyes, she looked up to the sky,

Bidding me meet her there, and whispered, "Good-by."

And I'll do it, God helping! Your smile I let pass,

For I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass!

Ah! I reeled home last night—it was not very late,

For I'd spent my last sixpence, and landlords won't wait

On a fellow who's left every cent in their till, And has pawned his last bed, their coffers to fill— Oh! the torments I felt, and the pangs I endured! And I begged for one glass—just one would have cured;

But they kicked me out doors!—I let that too pass,

For I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass!

At home, my pet Susie, with her soft golden hair,

I saw, through the window, just kneeling in prayer;

From her pale, bony hands, her torn sleeves were strung down,

While her feet, cold and bare, shrank beneath her scant gown;

And she prayed—prayed for bread, just a poor crust of bread,

For one crust—on her knees, my pet darling plead;

And I heard, with no penny to buy one, alas! But I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass!

For Susie, my darling, my wee six-year-old, Though fainting with hunger and shivering with cold,

There, on the bare floor, asked God to bless me! And she said, "Don't cry, mamma! He will! for you see,

I believe what I ask for!" Then, sobered, I crept away from the house; and that night, when I slept,

Next my heart lay the PLEDGE—You smile! Let it pass,

But I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass!

My darling child saved me! Her faith and her love

Are akin to my dear sainted mother's above! I will make her words true, or I'll die in the rage, And sober I'll go to my last resting-place;

And she shall kneel there, and, weeping, thank God

No drunkard lies under that daisy-strewn sod! Not a drop more of poison my lips shall e'er pass, For I've drank my last glass, boys, I have drank my last glass!

The Return-Ball.

Harry's father brought home for him a return-ball; and, as it was a new thing among the boys, he took it to school with a great deal of pleasure.

The boys gathered around admiringly to see him perform; but, as he threw the ball from him, little Jay Morgan, not understanding the secret of its return, sprang forward and caught it.

Harry was a passionate boy; and Jay's interference, when he was trying to show off the ball to its best advantage, aroused his temper at once.

An angry flush rose to his face; and

he said, "I'll teach you better than to meddle, Jay Morgan!" and he gave the little fellow a blow that brought the tears into his eyes, in spite of his manly efforts to keep them back.

We are very sorry that Harry should strike his playmate. And so was Harry himself the next moment; but he did not acknowledge it, because of his foolish pride. And, all the rest of the day, he was unhappy because of the load on his mind.

He tried to forget it, but could not; and at night, when he knelt down as usual to tell his heavenly Father all his wants, he seemed to see little Jay's grieved face, and felt that it would do no good to ask God to bless him while he was so wicked. But his mind was made up; and, when that is done, the rest is quite easy.

He ran softly down stairs, and out at the front door; then up the street a little way, and he stood still before Jay's home.

Yes! there was a light up in his room. Jay was going to bed.

Harry felt sure that he could reach him without disturbing any one; and had got as far as the door, when he heard Jay say, "Forgive me my debts, dear Lord, as I forgive Harry Bates for striking me."

The door was quickly pushed open; and it was not long before Harry's load was all gone.

Now, do you see how Harry was like the return-ball?

He had done a wrong deed, and tried to forget it; but just as the elastic brings back the ball, so memory kept bringing back the wrong deed to his mind.

Do you think, when you do wrong, that it would be better if you could forget it?

Oh, no! for it is one of the kindest things God ever did for you to create you with a memory that will not forget your evil deeds.—*National Gazette.*

HAD HE A MOTHER?—"How does God seem to you when you try to pray?" I asked of a Sunday-school scholar. He looked up rather sadly, and said, "I never prayed." "Never?" I said, wonderingly. "Did you never try?"

"No," he answered, and a sad, hungry look came into his eyes.

I was sad, too, and could only exclaim, "What a sweet lesson you have yet to learn!"

Some one who heard the strange remark, asked me, "Had he a mother? She surely must have taught him 'Now I lay me,' or 'Our Father.'"

Strange she did not, strange that she could allow him to say: "No one, not even my mother, ever taught me to pray."

I hope there are few mothers in this gospel land whose sons and daughters can speak thus.

Oh, mothers, teach your children to call on their heavenly Father, even if you cannot yourselves. Try, best of all, to teach them by example, so that in after life, in the great hereafter, your sons and daughters may gladly say, "My mother taught me to pray."—*Times.*

BE SOMEBODY.—"What is the use of being in the world unless you are somebody?" said a boy to his friend.

"Sure enough, and I mean to be," answered the other. "I began this very day. I mean to be somebody."

Ashton looked George in the face. "Began to-day! how? What do you mean to be?"

"A Christian boy, and so grow up to be a Christian man," said George. "I believe that is the greatest somebody for us to be."

George is right. There is no manhood so high as Christian manhood; and it is in the power of every boy to reach that. Every boy can not be rich; every boy can not be a king; every boy can not be a lord; but God asks you all to a Christian manhood—to be his sons, and so, with his Son Jesus Christ, to be heirs of heaven.—*Adapted from Apples of Gold.*

A HERO.—"If I were a general," said Freddie, laying down his history, "I should be happy."

"Are you not happy now?" asked Aunt Margaret.

"Oh, yes; but I long to be a hero. It is something to be a hero; don't you think so?"

"Yes," said Aunt Margaret; "I admire a hero. Shall I tell you how you may become one now—a boy hero? which, I think, is far more noble than becoming a general."

"Yes," said Freddie eagerly, "do tell me."

"By being master of yourself. Do not give way to angry, wicked feelings. The Bible says, 'he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.' Think of this, and when tempted to do wrong fight for the right, and you will be a hero greater than a general."

A Little Girl's Sunday Thought.

"When William comes home this morning, I shall give him a good scolding. I meant to have called at his master's and given it to him in the week, but I had not time."

This was said over the breakfast-table by the father of a family, who had reason to be displeased with his eldest son, who was an apprentice to a draper, at a little distance. There was a pause after the father spoke. It was plain that the mother and the children—of whom there were three—were sorry for William. At last, the youngest child, a little girl, who sat next to her father, laid down her spoon, and, looking up in his face, said, coaxingly:

"Father, dear, I want to ask something."

"Well, my love, ask away."

"Doesn't it say in the Bible, 'Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thou hast to do?'"

"Yes, my child, we must do our week's work in the week, and then we have the blessing of the Sabbath to rest in, and to praise God."

"Oh, then, father, you musn't scold poor William. You said that ought to have been done in the week."

The father looked at his little monitor with a smile, and said, after a moment's pause, "You are right, darling. If I forgot or neglected this 'hard work' of scolding in the week, it shall not be done to-day, for this is the day of love, given to us by God's love, and consecrated by a Savior's love."

Just then William came in, and as the kisses went round that welcomed him home, the others said, "You are not to be scolded, William; you're begged off because it is Sunday." William, who knew very well what he had done that was wrong, colored up, and his father said:

"Kiss your little sister, Willie, and try for the future to avoid doing anything that will cause you on any day to be scolded. To-day we will all bless God and be happy."

Oh, blessed home, where the love of God calls up sweet, holy family love—where parents and children try to think of, and to do, God's will! The Sabbaths in such a home are foretastes of that unending Sabbath, where there are joys unspeakable, and pleasures for evermore.

"NEED I GO TO SCHOOL?"—"O father! need I go to school?" said Johnnie one morning as his mother was getting him ready. "I don't understand books; I never shall. I had rather cut wood in the forest with you, and work ever so hard."

"Johnnie, how did we fell that big tree yesterday?" asked his father.

"A stroke at a time, and keeping at it," answered the boy.

"Yes," said his father. "A word at a time, and keeping at it will make you a good reader; a syllable at a time, and keeping at it, will make you

a good speller; a sum at a time, and keeping at it, will make you good in figures; an idea at a time, and keeping at it, will make you master the hardest book in the world. A patient keeping at it, Johnnie, and you will be a scholar."

"Is that all?" asked Johnnie.

"All," said his father.

"I do not know but what I can do that," said Johnnie; and before six years from that time he stood first in the highest class in school.

A CHILD'S MORNING PRAYER.—

Many a Christian mother, who, at evening receives at her knees her little ones, with folded hands and closed eyes, to say: "Now I lay me," before going to rest, has been puzzled to find an equally brief and suitable form of words in which to conduct the morning devotions of the same little child. Possibly it would be a kindness to some such mothers to publish the accompanying stanza, which has done acceptable service in the circle where it had its origin in a mother's heart:

Jesus, hear me while I pray;
Please to take my sins away;
Make me gentle, make me mild,
Make me Thine own little child. Amen.

The Lord takes up none but the forsaken, makes none healthy but the sick, gives sight to none but the blind, makes none alive but the dead, sanctifies none but sinners, and gives wisdom to none but the foolish.

PUZZLES, ETC.

'Twas a dreary day in winter:
The cold and cutting wind
Sent rain and hail in sudden gusts
That almost made one blind;
Now Thomas Hood was tired out,
And scarce could make his way,
For many miles to get my first
He'd walk'd that bitter day.

Now, as he homeward turn'd his steps,
And thought of wife and child,
How cold and hungry they must be,
It almost drove him wild.
Their landlord, too, (a man not rich),
Had said that very day,
That from my second they must go
If rent they could not pay.

But as he came in sight of home
He started with affright,
For surely from his windows came
That gleam of warmth and light;
And soon he heard the pleasant tale
That saved them from my whole—
A kind old friend employment gave,
And sent both food and coal.

I am a name of nine letters.

My 8, 6, 4 is a mineral.

My 9, 4, 6, 2, 4 is a vegetable.

My 7, 9, 4 is a solid.

My 6, 4, 5 is a liquid.

My 5, 4, 6, 8 is what girls do with worsted.

My 5, 4, 9, 7 is what boys do with cord.

My whole was the son of a poor mason. He fell from the roof of a house when at work, became deaf, and was taken to the workhouse; was apprenticed to a shoemaker; had longing desires for goodness, and a thirst for knowledge; became a missionary and an author, and has left behind him the results of his travel and study, which will illustrate the Word of God.

Abhor'd, abused, 'tis said,
I vouch not for the truth;
I carry in my head
A jewel of great worth.

Nurtured by sun and dew,
Rising up tall and spruce;
I'm cut and eaten, too,
Before I am of use.

Smiling and open lipp'd,
Basking in solar light;
Sometimes with crimson tipp'd
I shine in amber bright.

My first is a close companion,
And often a useful friend;
But it oft turns out a foe to ease,
And we loathe it in the end.

Ah, oft we apply the second,
Which, indeed, is just my whole,
And try to stay the anguish
Which pierces to the soul.

My second has worked great wonders
In the hands of stalwart men,
And the railway train goes shrieking
Through the once quiet rural glen.

I am sometimes made of silver,
Or gold, not long nor thick,
Though a poor man when he needs me
Has only to cut his stick.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1019.
1—MOUSE-TRAP. 2—INDUSTRY. 3—FOR-
TUNE. 4—MONK'S HOOD. 5—FELLOW.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Red River is still very low. Immigrants are coming rapidly to Bosque county.

The Baptists of Calvert are to erect a fine church soon.

Recently snow fell to the depth of four inches at Denison.

Waco is to be lighted with gas—the work has already begun.

The order of Odd Fellows is soon to have a lodge at Denison.

The epizootic is disappearing from nearly all the Texas towns.

The wild pigeons have consumed the mast in Madison county.

A colony from Wilson, Kansas, have settled in Red River county.

Apples have been raised in Wise county weighing a pound each.

All the Texas railroads have agreed to pass immigrants for half fare.

Gonzales is reported to be improving by the erection of new buildings.

Corpus Christi is building two public school houses, at a cost of \$10,000.

A Jewish synagogue is to be established in Jefferson. It is expected to cost \$20,000.

In a stretch of 815 miles on the Texas Pacific Railroad there will be but six bridges.

The cotton in Newton, Jasper, Tyler and Hardin counties turned out better than was expected.

Corn is selling in Bastrop, delivered, at twenty-five and thirty cents per bushel.

Seven hundred immigrants from Alabama recently landed by rail at McDade, Bastrop county.

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

San Antonio holds an election for city officers on the 13th instant. The polls will be open only one day.

The late rains in the West, it is thought, will help the range and inure largely to the benefit of the stock.

A species of chicken-pox, approximating the virulence of small-pox, is raging in one section of Collin county.

A forged check for \$20,000 was attempted to be passed in Houston a few days ago, but the forgery was detected.

Two unsuccessful attempts, says the *Central Texan*, were made last week by incendiaries to burn the town of Calvert.

The Liberty courthouse was destroyed by fire on the 15th ult., with all the county records. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

The appropriation for the State Police of this State is exhausted, so that in all probability the police force will soon be called in.

A fire occurred in Bryan on Christmas Day, which destroyed the Brazos hotel and other buildings. Loss \$12,000; insurance, \$2500.

The *Austin Journal* says that a beaver weighing near one hundred pounds was killed in the Colorado river, near that city, a few days since.

During the week a party of Indians were seen in the settlement of West Fork, near the line of Jack and Wise. They committed no depredations so far as known.

The *San Marcos Times* says the San Marcos Valley is naturally the most healthy and beautiful valley in the State, and hardly equalled by any in the world.

There was a fire in Austin, on the 8th inst., which destroyed several wooden buildings. It was occasioned by leaving fire in a warming-pan, with no one in the store for over an hour. Loss about \$10,000. Insurance about 6000.

A great many families in Denison are still residing in tents. There are no dwelling houses to rent, as they are occupied as fast as mechanics can finish them.

The *Laredo Two Eagles* says that a party of Indians crossed the Rio Grande river about forty miles above that city, and committed depredations without let or hindrance.

The International railroad will cross the Rio Grande at Toledo, and one branch of the M. K. and Texas road will cross it a little above Rio Grande City, near the mouth of San Juan river.

The following is the statement of cotton hides, and cattle shipped from Corsicana, from September 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1873: Number of bales of cotton, 6250; number of hides, 10,800; number of cattle, 2567.

The *Houston Union* of the 7th says: "There was quite a serious accident on the Central, near McKinney, on Saturday last. The train was backing up, when it ran over a cow, throwing the train from the track, killing one person and mortally wounding five or six others.

The officers and members of Corsicana Lodge, No. 63, I. O. O. F., celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of the lodge by a supper, which was given on the night of Thursday, Jan. 2, 1873. The attendance of both members and visiting brothers was large.

The *Gonzales Inquirer* says since the last cold spell the cattle have commenced dying at a rapid rate in certain localities, especially where the drouth was most severe last summer. From the number of hides that have already been secured, we should judge that this will prove a lucrative business this winter.

In consequence of the destruction of the Brazos bridge on the Western branch of the Central Railroad, no freight has been received at Galveston by the G., H. and H. Railroad for the past week, consigned to the following stations: Chappell Hill, Burton, Giddings, McDade, Manor, Brenham Ledbetter, Paige, Elgin and Austin.

The *Examiner* learns from the *Weatherford Times* that the Graham salt works, in Young county, are said to be turning out a large quantity of excellent salt. The proprietors, after digging to the depth of two hundred feet, found salt water of extraordinary strength, and a copious supply of gas, which it is proposed to utilize as fuel.

The *Denton Monitor* says: "The McKinney road, east of town, is daily whitened with long trains of covered immigrant wagons. Many are stopping in the county of Denton, and the rest go on to Wise and Montague counties. A number, however, have returned from those counties and settled in Denton, in apprehension of Indian raids.

We extract the following from the *Waco Register*: They have no mail service at Kimball, a flourishing neighborhood in Bosque county, though they have a postoffice and postmaster. The citizens are petitioning the department to extend the route from Towash to their place, a distance of some 18 miles. We think there is need for the service, and that it will no doubt be granted by the department.

The *State Journal* says: Every day wagons heavily loaded with cotton pass through our streets for the freight depot. The receipts at this point have been greater than the unpromising condition of the crop at picking time gave us reason to hope. And we believe the profits arising from the sale of this staple alone will put money enough in circulation in this county to relieve, in a great measure, the stringency of the money market, so keenly felt by all classes at the present time.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—*House*.—The evidence already taken by the Credit Mobilier is ordered before the House.

The resolution that Congress hereafter sit with open doors, passed by 130 to 7.

The motion to commence suit against the Credit Mobilier for five and three-eighths million dollars, received 12 yeas and 26 nays—more than two-thirds, but no quorum. A call of the House was ordered; quorum present. A motion to adjourn was defeated, and the second vote was taken; no quorum voted. Those voting in the negative were—Messrs. Adams, Barrett, Butler, of Tennessee; Doran, Burnett, Fry, Hoar, Houghton, McCreary, McKee, Merriam, Negley, Orr, Palmer, Pierce, Roberts, Sargent, Stowell, St. John, Taffee and Wheeler.

A committee of five was appointed to inquire whether stockholders in the Credit Mobilier hold Union Pacific bonds.

A message from the President, vetoing a bid to remit duties on spirits destroyed in bond, was presented, read and laid on the table.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Secretary of War to-day sent a commission to the House in reply to a resolution, stating the cost of a ship canal from the Mississippi river, near the mouth, to the deep water in the Gulf of Mexico, to be about seven and a half millions of dollars.

Senate.—Sherman offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the contest in Louisiana and Arkansas as to the result of the late election. The case was laid over till tomorrow.

Morton introduced a resolution instructing the same committee to inquire and report the best method of electing a president and vice-president, and how to provide a tribunal for the determination of the contested question connected therewith. Ordered printed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Twenty thousand dollars appropriated for the expenses of the Committee on Elections and Privileges for Louisiana and Arkansas elections.

Indian appropriations resumed. The Indian apportionment bill passed the Senate on the 10th.

House.—Nothing whatever affecting the South transpired.

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Stokes was found guilty of murder in the first degree. His sentence was deferred till Monday.

Stokes' counsel have determined to take out a bill of exceptions and steps will be taken at once to obtain a stay of proceedings and obtain a new trial, when he will be placed in the same cell with murderers now in the Tombs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—After notice of exceptions to the rulings of the judge, Stokes was asked whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. Stokes, in reply, said he had not intentionally violated any law, and that the testimony upon which he was convicted was manufactured and perjured. Judge Boardman then, in a feeling address, in which he alluded to the prisoner's youth and social surroundings, sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, the 28th day of February next, being the shortest time that could be legally allowed the murderer.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The town of Carlisle, Ky., was nearly destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The fire broke out in the Masonic block. Loss \$150,000.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Geo. Page,

a well-known engineer and inventor, is dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce is thronged with influential citizens, protesting against the cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific railroad.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Nearly all the cities of Massachusetts yesterday inaugurated their municipal governments for 1873. Mayor Pierce, of Boston, in his message, gave the following statistics of the great fire: Considering the small extent of territory covered, about sixty-five acres, and the short time that the fire had been burning, the amount of property destroyed was unparalleled. The whole number of buildings destroyed, exclusive of those slightly damaged, was seven hundred and seventy-six, of which seven hundred and nine were brick and stone, and sixty-seven wood.

He asserts that the valuation of these buildings amounts to \$13,591,000, and it is estimated that to replace them it would cost \$18,000,000. The value of the personal property destroyed was about \$60,000,000. Only 14 persons are known to have lost their lives, and of this number 7 were firemen. The debt of Boston for the year increased \$5,356,000, and other cities show a considerable increase of their indebtedness.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The heaviest fall of snow for years is reported throughout Illinois.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Alonzo B. Cornell is Speaker of the House.

Governor Dix, in his message, congratulates the State upon the calm which has followed the national election, and that the animosities of the late rebellion are gradually wearing away.

OMAHA, Jan. 7.—The Sioux and Pawnees are fighting on Republican river. Several chiefs have been killed. Troops have been sent to protect settlers.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 7.—The Legislature is organized. Baxter was inaugurated governor. His address was brief and conservative, and was well received by all parties. Both parties are pushing matters before the federal court.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—A snow storm prevailed over a large portion of this State and Kansas, Saturday and Sunday. It was the heaviest ever known here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The interest due from the State of Alabama on her bonded debt, both foreign and home, was paid yesterday in London.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—An aspinwall letter states that the steamer *Edgar Stewart*, which had received a new crew from New York, and announced as having sailed from Carthage with her large cargo of arms and ammunition for the revolutionists, is under the command of Gen. M. Agüero, who has heretofore been quite successful in similar expeditions. Of some sixty of her crew, forty are recruits for the Cuban army.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—The schooner *Congress*, from Pensacola, December 3, for Rockport, Texas, foundered at sea in a gale sixty miles southeast of the latter port. When the schooner commenced sinking, a boat was lowered and two seamen, Alex. King and John Riley, were in it, when a sudden lurch of the schooner broke the painter holding the boat, which was swept away. The schooner immediately sunk. It is supposed that all on board were lost. King and Riley were rescued six days after by a Mexican boat at Canizalist, near San Fernando, Mexico, and brought back in a destitute condition. The United States Consul promptly furnished them relief and transportation to Galveston.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Governor's message says that Illinois is substantially free from debt.

The St. Nicholas hotel at Spring-

field was damaged last night to the extent of \$80,000. The loss on furniture is about \$60,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—There is some excitement in Poughkeepsie at the discovery that the ex-county treasurer, who is now under arrest, defrauded the county out of \$150,000.

In the Oyer and Terminer court this morning, in the case of Woodhull, Claffin and Manblood, a plea of not guilty was entered, and a trial will be had the next case but one after the conclusion of the Tweed case. Eleven jurors have been secured, up to noon, for the Tweed case.

Rev. Dr. Hare, Episcopal Bishop to the Indians, was consecrated at St. Lukes church last night. Twelve bishops participated in the consecration.

One hundred and fifty workmen were discharged from the Erie work-shops last week.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The preliminary survey of the Texas Pacific Railroad is completed from San Diego to Fort Yuma. The surveying party is going east to join Col. Scott's surveying expedition from Texas. The practicability of the route from San Diego to Fort Yuma is demonstrated.

OSWEGO, Jan. 7.—Munroe and Judson blocks are burned. Loss \$135,000.

BANGOR, ME., Jan. 8.—The courts have adjourned on account of small-pox.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The Times of to-morrow will contain a narrative of Mr. Saviell, first officer of the wrecked ship Golden Hind, who has just arrived from Rio. The vessel was wrecked on the west coast of Patagonia, in June last, and fourteen of the crew spent forty-eight days in two open boats in the Straits of Magellan. They were compelled, from starvation, to devour the bodies of five of their companions, who died from privation and exposure.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—At a meeting of the soldiers of 1812, in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, there were, alas! only twelve.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Mr. Barlow, President of the Erie Railroad, says the affairs of the company, in connection with Jay Gould, are progressing satisfactorily.

Warrants in the new indictment for circulating obscene literature through the United States mails, were issued this morning against Woodhull & Claffin and Manblood. The latter was arrested; the others were not found.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—The train last night was thrown off on account of broken rails at Belmont station, with sixty passengers on board. Twenty were hurt, six seriously.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It is apprehended that the reduction in the bank rate bond will be discontinued to-day.

The Daily News says the delay in bringing Edward Stokes to final trial for shooting Fisk was a great scandal to the administration of justice. The law-abiding people of New York must feel the greatest satisfaction at the result of the trial, which is a triumph for law and order.

Bradford Bros., silk dealers, have failed for half a million.

Extracts from the yearly circulars of prominent brokers say: The cotton trade was not so good in 1872 as in the previous year, and rates were not even remunerative. Spinners and manufacturers who commence the new year, will under the contract business for the present be mainly guided by the quantity of imports, and the present scarcity is likely to be tided over without any enhancement of prices.

The wool trade is in an unsatisfactory state. The imports, for the first time in history, have fallen off, the

deficit evidently having gone to the United States.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Louis Napoleon died this morning.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The household of the Emperor at Chiselhurst were at the bedside of Napoleon when he died. The Emperor showed slight signs of consciousness toward his last moment, and spoke to the Empress twice in a very feeble tone of voice. The last indication of life was a smile, when the Empress knelt and kissed her dying husband. She was completely overcome by her emotions, and fainted at the bedside. The Prince Imperial, who had been summoned by telegraph from Woolwich, arrived at Chiselhurst only fifteen minutes after the death of the Emperor. He was greatly affected, and kissed the face of his dead father several times. The Emperor died peacefully, passing away without the slightest signs of pain. His death is attributed to Syncope of Embolism. A post mortem examination of the remains will be made to-day. The body will lie in state several days previous to the funeral. Empress Eugenie knelt at the bedside for several hours after the death of the Emperor, engaged in prayer. Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has sent a message of condolence to the Empress Eugenie in her sad bereavement.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Teck visited Chiselhurst yesterday. The remains of the Emperor will probably be placed temporarily in St. Mary's church.

A dispatch from Paris says the news of the death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon caused a great impression in that city. There was a slight rise in the price of French rentes. The Bonapartist deputies left the chamber upon the receipt of the intelligence. Many of them will come to London, where Prince Napoleon, Princess Mathilde, M. Rouher, M. Fleury, and others, are expected. The news was received throughout the provinces with great regret, and much sympathy is expressed for the Empress.

A London dispatch from Chiselhurst, received at 10 o'clock this morning, says that the Empress Eugenie was composed but still very much prostrated, and sees no one but her nearest relatives.

Arrangements for the funeral of the Emperor have not yet been decided upon. It is currently reported, however, that the Dean and Chaplain of Canterbury cathedral offered, subject to the approval of the Home Office, a crypt in that cathedral, beneath the crown of Thomas A. Beckett, as a temporary resting place for the remains.

Ronve, Henry, and several other well-known Bonapartists, have arrived at Chiselhurst.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From Jan. 4, 1873, to Jan. 11, 1873.

- Rev E H Holbrook, 1 subscriber from Bryan. H B Phillips, Palestine, renews his subscription, and cash \$2 20 currency. Mrs Parnell, your letter handed to address. Rev J M Beard, 2 subscribers, and cash \$5 gold. Will be pleased to hear from you often. Rev Horace Bishop, 1 subscriber and \$12 gold. Professor Bishop will find the bill sent him for the present year's subscription—not the past. Rev P W Archer, Houston, your communication will be preserved for reference. John W Hitt, Indiana, letter received and satisfactory. Miss V Frazer, Alabama, yours will be inserted; will advise you should we hear of anything suitable. J S McLendon & Co, Waco, \$7 gold on account of Rev H B Price. Rev R M Leaton, notice inserted. Address changed to Myersville. Rev P C Archer, Huntsville, 1 subscriber; request complied with. Rev S G Cotton, Jefferson, 1 subscriber, and postoffice money order; will attend to contents of letter. Rev J L Lemons, will attend to address. Your father is not the only party induced to come to Texas from reading the ADVOCATE. Rev J J Shirley, the information sent is encouraging.

Mrs Nancy Sellers, McDade, will attend to your directions.

Rev John F Neal, 1 subscriber from Belton. Rev B Harris, first round of quarterly appointments for San Antonio district received and inserted.

Rev J W Whipple, letter to hand. Rev W C Cooke, 1 subscriber; paper forwarded.

J P Ferguson, 1 subscriber and cash \$2 25 currency.

R W Dean, Caldwell, renews William Phillip's subscription.

Rev R M Wiley, 2 subscribers—we suppose from Davilla. Thank you for your kind promises.

Phillip Werlein, New Orleans, your letter will receive attention in a day or two.

Rev W J Joyce, minutes of West Texas Conference.

Rev Fred L Allen, Red Rock, 7 subscribers. All previous accounts balanced; we have no bill against Mr Hill.

Rev R W Thompson, 5 subscribers, including 2 from California and Mississippi. Postoffice order for \$11.

Rev C L Farrington, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 25.

C W Henderson, Jewet, address changed to the above.

Rev G S Sandel, 1 subscriber; we send subscription book by mail.

H K Harrison, address changed to Belton.

Rev W M Robbins, Gainesville, we received a letter from Bro Fields on the same subject.

A J Beckeorn, cash \$2 75 in full for bill for obituary.

Letter from Round Rock for Bishop Keener has been forwarded to New Orleans.

Rev O A Fisher, 1 subscriber from Hays co.

Rev S K Stovall, 4 subscribers; your address changed to Henderson.

Rev W T Johnson, your paper will be forwarded to Fairfield.

Rev H S Thrall, 1 subscriber and cash \$4 00 gold.

Rev J Fred Cox, Bryan, 1 subscriber; the other names received before. Send you book and a few copies of ADVOCATE as specimens.

Rev J C Burgamy, Tyler, have sent you some extra copies of paper to show to non-subscribers.

Rev C W Thomas, postoffice money order for \$6; 1 subscriber.

Rev M D Fly, 1 subscriber and cash \$6 60 currency. Your paper sent to Waco.

N W Ayer & Son, check of \$37 50.

Rev Thos Whitworth, 6 subscribers from San Felipe. Thanks for kind intentions.

Rev Geo W Graves, address changed to Waxahachie.

Rev J W B Allen, communication received. G Beaumont, M D, Bryan, card inserted.

Rev R M Kirby, 1 subscriber from Moscow.

Rev Wm H Willey, with 4 subscribers. We change the addresses of the preachers as quickly as we receive orders to that effect. We send an account book to-day.

Rev J H Yeager, Anderson, 1 subscriber.

Rev Ernest F Stroeter, Industry, subscription and cash.

Rev D P Haggard, your letter only reached to-day. Send a couple of back numbers of papers to new address.

Dr Wm R Alexander, 1 subscriber; cash \$20 for installment on stock; \$4 50 on account of J W Hudson; 1 new subscriber.

Thos Holloway, London, draft for \$4 in full for bill. Much obliged.

C Kendrick, Bryan, with pleasure.

It would give us pleasure to comply with the request of the West Texas Conference and change the addresses of its members to their present location; but as it failed to furnish us the names of the former postoffices of its members, with a few exceptions, we will have to wait until such time as we can hear from the preachers themselves.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—We have to report rather a quiet week in the wholesale trade of this city, the inclement weather of the previous week preventing the usual number of merchants visiting this market, and the damage to the Brazos bridge cutting off our communication with the western branch of the railroad.

The prices of Western produce remain the same as at last quotations, but stiffer. Coffee holds the advance of last week. Most of the cargo which arrived this week has been sold. Money still continues tight.

COTTON.—The market has been dull, purchasers demanding a slight decline of 1/4c. to 3/4c. per pound. Receipts for the week 12,580 bales and total from September 1st 178,500 bales. Exports sum up 6354 bales for the week, some 730 of which was coastwise, leaving a stock on hand of 77,244 bales. We quote:

Low Ordinary..... 15 1/2 @ 15 3/4
Ordinary..... 16 1/2 @ 16 3/4
Good Ordinary..... 17 @ 17 1/2
Low Middling..... 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4
Middling..... 17 3/4 @ 17 1/2

WOOL.—The demand is good, and we heard of some sales at full rates, which is in sympathy with Northern markets, 32@34c. being paid for medium free of burrs, and 22@27c. for burry, depending on quality.

HIDES.—We note a slight decline in the market since our last report. We quote choice dry at 15 1/2c. The receipts have been large.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.

Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specific

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Baggings, Building Material, Coffee, Cotton Ties, Flour, Grain, Hides, Hay, Lumber, Molasses, Oils, Provisions, Sugar, and Wool.



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\$10 made from 50 cts. Call and examine or 12 samples sent (postage free) for 50 cts that retail quick for \$10. W. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Square, N. Y. June 12 1873

Church Notices.

Galveston District.

FIRST ROUND. Spring mts. 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. 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 cir., March 1, 2. Huntsville sta., March 15, 16. Caney mts., March 22, 23. My correspondents will address me at Navasota. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Marshall District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. 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. Jenoa mts., 3d Sunday in Jan. Waco sta., 4th Sunday in Jan. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

Palestine District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. Robinsonville and McAlister cir., at Starksville, Jan. 18, 19. Boston cir., at DeKalb, Jan. 25, 26. Clarksville cir., at Stiles' school-house, Feb. 1, 2. Paris cir., at Mt. Tabor, Feb. 8, 9.

Sherman District.

FIRST ROUND. Pilot Point cir., at Pilot Point, 3d Saturday and Sunday in Jan. Gainesville cir., at Gainesville, 4th Saturday and Sunday in Jan. Decatur mts., at Decatur, 1st Saturday and Sunday in Feb. Montague mts., at Mountain Creek, 2d Saturday and Sunday in Feb. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

Belton District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. W. R. D. STOKTON, P. E.

Waxahachie District.

FIRST ROUND. Chatfield cir., at Hines' Chapel, Jan. 18, 19. Hutchins' mts., 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. 1, 3. Wadeville mts., Feb. 9, 10. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Stephensville District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. 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. T. W. HINES, P. E.

Chappell Hill District.

FIRST ROUND. 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. Barleson cir., March 1, 2. Brenham, March 8, 9. Belleville 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. 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 mts. 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.

San Marcos District.

FIRST ROUND. San Marcos sta., Jan. 18, 19. Lockhart and Prairie Lea cir., at Lockhart, Feb. 1, 2. Blanco mts., at Blanco, Feb. 8, 9. San Marcos cir., at Holmes' school-house, Feb. 22, 23. Hallettsville cir., at Hallettsville, March 1, 2. Gonzales cir., at Gonzales, March 8, 9. W. J. JOYCE, P. E.

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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 Tie and Buckles from you, for the purpose of replacing any other buckle that may be on the bale, taking the others off and throwing them in the scrap pile, to be sold as old iron.

Yours, truly,

A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses

FACTORS' COMPRESS, } Galveston.

MERCHANTS' " " }

NEW WHAUF " }

Governor Lubbock also says:

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' PRESS CO., } Galveston, May 19, 1871.

Messrs. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General

Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Gal-

veston:

I take pleasure in stating that since my su-

perintency of the Planters' Press, we have been

constantly using the Arrow Tie. It gives en-

tire 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

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Machine Needles of all kinds, all parts for

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Dealer in all kinds of Sewing Machines, 156

Market street, Galveston, Texas.

25 CASH AGENTS WANTED. [sept16 6m

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.

jan1 1m

J. G. McDONALD, W. W. MEACHUM,

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Circular. jan8 6

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The attention of the public is invited to my
AIR-LINE FENCE.
Patented March 12, 1872.

This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. The cost of wire used: from one to two cents per panel of nine feet. I have introduced it in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Ohio, and hold certificates from the most practical farmers of those States, endorsing its superiority over other fences in economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supercede all other rail fences? the answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
2. Lay the wire of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.

4. Prize open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise, and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.

5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

I earnestly invite planters everywhere to give it a trial, and if carefully put up, will defy the worst stock. Farm, County and State rights can be had by applying to me, at Chappell Hill, Washington county, Texas.

JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

may 22 17

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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.
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CHAPPELL HILL, Dec. 14, 1872. [dec 25 8t

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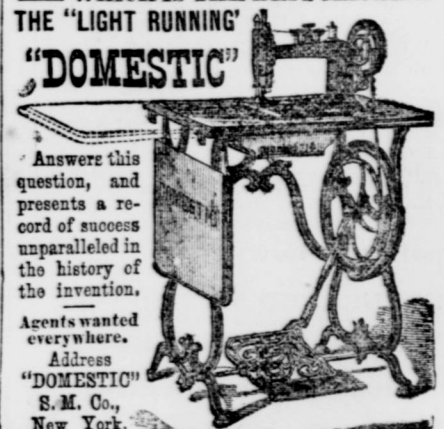
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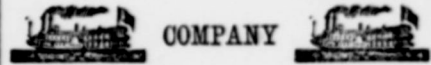
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