# ristian Advocate.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1031.

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Vol. XX-No. 43.]

GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1031.

MORNING.

BY PAUL H. HAYNE.

O gracious breath of sunrise! divine air! That brood'st serenely o'er the purpling hills, O blissful valleys! nestling, cool and fair,

In the fond arms of yonder murmurous rills, Breathing their mystic measures to the sun; O dew-besprinkled paths, that circling run Through sylvan shades and solemn silences, Once more ye bring my fevered spirit peace !

The fitful breezes, fraught with forest balm, Faint, in rare wafts of perfume, on my brow; The woven lights and shadows, rife with calm, Creep slantwise twixt the foliage, bough on bough,

Uplitted heavenward, like a verdant cloud Whose rain is music, soft as love, or loud With jubilant hope-for there entranced, apart, The mock-bird sings, close, close to Nature's heart.

Shy forms about the greenery, out and in, Flit 'neath the broadening glories of the morn; The squirrel-that quaint sylvan harlequin-Mounts the tall trunks; while swift as lightning born

Of summer mists, from tangled vine and tree Dart the cove's pinions, pulsing vividly Down the dense glades, till glimmering far and gray,

The dusky vision softly melts away!

In transient, pleased bewilderment, I mark The last dim shimmer of those lessening wings, When from lone copes and shadowy covert, hark!

What mellow tongue through all the woodland rings!

The deer-hound's voice, sweet as a golden bell's Prolonged by flying echoes round the dells, And up the loftiest summits mildly borne, Blent with the blast of some keen huntsman's

And now the checkered vale is left behind; I climb the slope, and reach the hill-top bright; Here, in bold freedom, swells a sovereign wind, Whose gusty prowess sweeps the pine-clad height;

And the pines-dreamy Titans roused from

sleep— Answer with mighty voices, deep on deep Of wakened foliage surging like a sea; And o'er them smiles heaven's weird infinity! -Atlantic Monthly.

#### Texas Besources.

On the Wing.

On the 24th ult., seated in Brother Binkley's buggy, drawn by two good trotters, we left Sherman for Kentuckytown and Bonham.

KENTUCKYTOWN,

the first named place, is a village located in a region of as rich upland as we have found in our travels. The soil appears to be a rich black loam. It breaks up and crumbles before the plow, instead of baking after a rain and turning over in heavy clods, as is the case with much of our black hogwallow soil. The farmers here claim that, on this account, it is not only remarkably productive, but a very pleasant land to cultivate. Some of the freshly-plowed land we saw confirmed this statement. The land is rolling, so as to furnish ample drainage, while the great depth of the soil-in places over fifteen feet-relieves the farmer from serious apprehensions of damage from washing rains. Fertilizers would, we think, find poor sale at present in land is about rich enough. It "makes mands upon its generous fertility. them about three feet high. After be from Bonham,

for over a score of years, and the soil top or side, sufficiently to permit the has never yet been improved by subsoiling, or its fertility quickened by composts; and yet it is as productive as during its first few years of culture. The farmers are convinced that it will "never wear out."

The day was misty, and our range of vision limited; but what we saw prepared us to take on trust Brother Binkley's assertion, that land over which we passed was as beautiful to the eye as the soil was generous to cul-

THE BOIS D'ARC.

This is the land of the bois d'arc; it grows in all the creek bottoms. With proper effort, and at less expense than is required in putting up and supporting a rail fence, each field may be inclosed with a hedge impenetrable by stock. The fact that many of the hedges in this section are as yet inferior, simply shows that only partial effort has been given to their cultivation. Increasing attention is being directed to this matter, and in a few years the hedge in this section will supplant the rail fence to a very large extent. The fact that while there may be timber accessible to this broad prairie region with which to inclose its rapidly opening fields, but not to support the fences from year to year when the country is more densely populated, will compel the use of the other materials which nature has supplied. Ere long the rail fence will give way to plank, and then the hedge will follow.

HEDGING.

Messrs. Walton, Mock & Dean have formed a company in Hunt county, and they are now prepared to hedge the farms at reasonable rates. They furnish the sprouts, plant the hedge, and then trim it annually until it is four years old at the rate of one dollar per rod. Brother Binkley was having his farm inclosed by them, and as the work was going on at the time of our visit, we had an opportunity of observing the process. A space some eight or ten feet wide was broken up inside the fence, and a furrow opened upon it with a double team, the plow passing twice, if necessary, through the furrow; the sprouts were then set in about six inches apart, slanting against the side of the furrow, and covered with a turning plow. The process was simple and expeditious. Two expert hands, with their team, will set out upwards of two hundred rods per day. The plants the first year are trimmed within six inches of this section, as the people think their the ground, and about a foot higher each successive year, so that the lateral all they can gather," and they do not branches may spread and close the care about putting forth any extra de- hedge. The last trimming leaves

Some fields have been in cultivation that, they are only trimmed on the sun to penetrate to the lower branches and prevent their decay. In trimming while young, an ordinary weeding scythe is used, and by a skillful hand the work is accomplished rapidly. We learn that this company has large contracts, and will, we doubt not, in the next few years, render this part of the country important service, not only in the lands they hedge, but in demonstrating the value of the bois d'arc timber.

> OUT OF THE FOG. The weather cleared up before we

left this region, and we are now able to confirm Brother Binkley's reports respecting its beauty. His home, near Kentuckytown, is located on the summit of one of the highest elevations in the country, and from its upper galleries the eye rests on one of the most beautiful prospects which even this favored section can offer. Farms, many of them with their boundaries traced by the bois d'arc hedge, are visible in every direction; while dwelling houses, many of them neat and commodious, announce at once the taste and prosperity of their possessors. On the north, far across the timber, which lines the banks of Red River, a blue haze is visible, which we were informed was the Indian nation. Its lands are as rich and its scenery as beautiful as the country south of Red River; but as the red man holds a preemption over its soil, and white men can secure the immunities of citizenship only by intermarriage into some of the tribes, the tide of immigration does not flow heavily in that direction. To the northwest, in the direction of Preston, Brother B. pointed out hills which were some thirty miles distant. From this elevated point we could not only trace the line of the Red River timber, but of various creeks which drain this region, and found evidence that our first impressions respecting the dearth of timber was partly in fault. While there is not enough to support farms in a region where nearly every acre of hill and valley is susceptible of cultivation, yet for many years the farmers can secure enough to inclose their fields until they can set their hedges well, when they will need timber only for fire-wood. Even this want will ere long be met. Indications of coal are abundant in the regions round about, and the oldfashioned fire-place, with its crackling and ruddy cheerfulness, must give way to the grate and smouldering coal

fire, with its dust and comfort. The grade of the Trans-Continental passes within a few miles of this point, and will bring it, with its annual harvest of wheat, corn and cotton, in immediate connection with our great

Milam County Emigration Aid Society.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting of citizens of Milam county was held at the court-house in Cameron, on Saturday, February 14, 1873, of which Gordon Hill was elected Chairman, and M. Martin, Esq., Secretary. Capt. Matthews explained the object of the meeting to be to organize an Emigration Aid Society for Milam county, and in well-timed and appropriate remarks, demonstrated the great and growing necessity of such an organization, and the vast benefits to result therefrom in the future development of the country.

On motion, the secretary enrolled the names of all persons present who desired to become members of the so-

The meeting then proceeded to the election of permanent officers for the society, as follows: J. W. McCown, Jr., President; B. F. Ackerman, Vice-President; C. R. Smith, Esq., Treasurer; W. K. Homan, Esq., Secretary.

It was moved and carried that the officers of the society constitute a committee to devise ways and means for carrying out the purposes of the organization.

The society then adjourned to the third Saturday, being the 15th day of March, 1873.

M. MARTIN, JORDAN HILL, Secretary. Chairman.

TEXAS WIDE AWAKE .- Texas has been for years a sleeping giantess; many have admired her beauty, but all have been astonished at her drowsiness. But now, being aroused by the spirited snorting of the iron horse, as he dashes across the broad prairies, where, in by-gone days, the mustang pony fed with nothing to disturb, she can no longer rest; and now we have reason to thank God and take courage, inasmuch as new life is being infused into every department of business in our Empire State-legislative, judiciary, educational, mercantile, mechanical, and agricultural. Now enterprise and progress are familiar and popular words. The people have a mind to work. Forests are being cleared, broad prairies brought under cultivation, and rich acres of various kinds worked up. The steps of men are quicker, and women are talking business; boys are becoming ambitious, and girls have greater expectations. Towns are becoming cities almost as if by magic, and new villages are dotting our highways. great centres of commerce in the older States are becoming clamerous for our trade; they are extending their arms of iron sinews to our doors, are filling our storehouses with supplies from other countries, and leaving "value received," are carrying off our produce, the transportation of which in all the past has cost wellnigh as much as the production of them .- North Texan.

A CORRESPONDENT in the North Texan thus describes his city:

Paris is shaking off the dust. I see the City Surveyor is locating new streets and straightening and widening old ones. Business houses and residences are being built at a rate astonishing to many; the cry is not enough; the immediate demand is far commercial centres. Our next will more, and yet the day of our great prosperity is in the future.

#### Our Outlook.

#### TEXAS METHODISM.

-Brother O. Fisher, D.D., sends us the following account of the work in our church on Austin station. We hope to receive like good reports from all parts of our growing field in Texas:

We have held our first quarterly meeting for the current year on this station. We have had twenty additions this quarter, most by immigration; several new converts. Brother Lane, Presiding Elder, preached us a good sermon, and held the quarterly conference. He was in poor health, and could do no more for us in ministerial work.

Fisher, with the assistance of as and friends of the church, satisfaction that, by many, she' was was partly defeated by a failure to get the house for the night appointed. The about \$400. Prior to this, Miss Fannie Fisher and some young lady friends, raised the money to purchase a beautiful communion service for the church, and a water pitcher and goblets for the pulpit-all triple-plated silverware.

Last Sunday was our city Sundayschool mass-meeting, held in the M. E. died in the city of Louisville, on the Church, South. The house was crowded. 20th ult., in his sixty-third year. He The Hon. Mr. Anderson, of the House, gave us an excellent speech, and Rev. Mr. Sweeney, late of Richmond, Va., has been called to his reward. followed with an impromptu, telling speech of a few minutes. Five young ladies spoke well. The singing was good, and the occasion was full of interest and big with promise in regard and Ritualistic parties for the meeting to the future. Let all pray for us that which was to have been held in St. our religion may be capital.

-Brother C. J. Lane, Presiding Elder of Austin district, writes:

I have been round the district, have the preachers all at work and hopeful servative members of Parliament were of good results. At Austin the church the speakers as well as the clergy, and Fisher is doing a good work. The against all proposals to sever the prestion of a church-building near the railroad depot.

-Rev. L. C. Crouse, of Hallville, writes: "We have had some good meetings. Though the weather has been cold, the congregations have been large." Brother Crouse reports his health improving. He has been unwell the greater part of the winter.

#### SOUTHERN METHODISM.

-The Nashville Christian Advoconcern has been manifested concerning the health of Bishop Early, occasioned by statements in the news- other missionaries equally distributed as ill as has been supposed. We have velous, the Bishop of Nebraska reportjust received a letter from his son, the ing that he had finished the 32d church, Rev. Thos. H. Early, in which he in- has 32 missionary stations, has added forms us that his father has passed 34 clergymen, built 7 large schools, the winter thus far in a tolerably com- and has added nearly \$200,000 to the fortable manner. He is very feeblehas fallen several times in attempting mental faculties retain much of their evergreen decorations until they beformer strength, though his memory is come very dry and inflammable: A from his friends, and loves to talk finished chanting the psalter for the wants very much to attend the meet- holding a couple of dozen candles was

who will reciprocate his feelings of regard, and pray that his setting sunthe going down being postponed as long as God may see proper-may shine forth with some "dear, distinguished rays."

-The same paper also says: "We are very sorry to hear that Bishop Paine is suffering greatly with rheumatismhe has been almost helpless for some time. He feared that he would not be able to attend the session of the Baltimore Conference, which met March 5. Bishops Pierce and Doggett, it was hoped, would be in attendance. Bishop Paine took a severe cold in attending a funeral in the country. We fervently pray that he may soon be relieved, and that his valuable life may long be preserved to the Church.'

-The Nashville Union and Amerirecently got up a supper for the benefit | can, Feb. 23, says: "Masonic Hall was of the church, which gave so much well filled last night on the occasion of Dr. W. E. Munsey's lecture on the requested to repeat it. The second 'Ideal-Art and Music,' and the audience were delighted with the manner in which the subject was treated. The two suppers, however, have netted lecture abounded in humorous illustrations and sparkling descriptions, and those present were unanimously of the by direct appeals, privately made, opinion that the Doctor is one of the most interesting lecturers of the age."

-The Rev. Thos. R. Malone, once well-known as an eloquent and powerful preacher in Kentucky and Tennessee, but for many years superannuated, was a great sufferer for twenty-nine years from rheumatism; but at last he

#### EPISCOPAL.

-Great preperations were made in all parts of England by the High Church James' Hall, London, on January 31st, to oppose any alteration of the Athanasian Creed. The Marquis of Salisbury was to have been one of the speakers. Church Defence meetings were held every quarterly meeting, and find held in several places, at which Conis in a good condition, and Brother at which resolutions were passed Austin city mission is an encouraging ent connection between Church and field of labor, and I think Brother J. State, and against Mr. Miall's in par-W. Whipple will soon begin the erecticular. One of the High Church organs states that a sub-committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been appointed to secure writers on the advantage of the union of the Church and State.

Twenty years ago there were in this country only one hundred and twenty thousand communicants in the Episcopal Church, and now, with a missionary spirit prevailing, this number has swelled to upward of two hundred and forty thousand. This increase in twenty years is without any parallel in the cate, Feb. 22, says: "A good deal of history of this church. The Episcopal Church has now seven Missionary Bishops and two hundred and fifteen papers. Our readers will be glad to in the South and West. The prosperlearn that the venerable Bishop is not ity of missionary work was most marvalue of the property in his episcopate.

-The following from a Hartford to cross the floor alone; but he is freer (Ct.) paper is worthy of being quoted from pain than he used to be. His as a warning to those who keep their failing. He is resigned to the divine funny scene took place last evening in will, and patiently waiting the sum-mons home. He is delighted to hear ing the service. The choir had just about the interests of the church. He day, when a large corona of evergreens ing of the Bishops in May; but we found to be on fire. It was suspended fear that pleasure will be denied him. by wires directly over the chancel, and He sends his kind regards to all his held by large wreaths of evergreens

moment to pull these down, and they were soon on fire, the flames spreading rapidly along the heavy ropes of dry evergreens. The Rev. Mr. Hobbie, the rector, threw off his surplice, and so also did the choristers, who, with the males in the audience, rushed out of doors for snow, as no water was available. Then commenced a funny scene, all of these men throwing snowballs at the burning wreaths. They thus succeeded in putting out the fire, which, but for prompt efforts, might have proved serious.

-The Rev. W. J. Ellis, a prominent clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Nashville, has withdrawn from the ministry of that church. The reasons for his withdrawal he alleges are that the dogmas and ecclesiastical restraints of the church cramped his ministerial functions and curtailed his Christian liberty. He is a liberal, or broad churchman, and will in future act independently of all church organizations, but continue his

#### SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

The out-pouring of God's Spirit at Memphis, Missouri, is described as being wonderful; such as has never been seen in Northeast Missouri. About one hundred and fifty had united with the various churches up to Feb. 16th, and still the work goes on and the interest seems to deepen. Think of 350 or 400 persons attending the 9 o'clock prayer-meeting on a week day. Think of 1,000 out of a population of perhaps 1,200, attending the churches every night. Forty-four persons have been received into the Presbyterian Church. There is no excitement, and the interest appears to increase rather than diminish.

#### BAPTIST.

-There are 393 Baptist Sundayschools in Indiana, in which are 477 adult or Bible classes. Number of scholars in these schools, 35,022; number of conversions in 1872, in these 393 schools, 859.

Of the eighteen Protestant churches in Savannah, seven are Baptist. Five of these are exclusively of colored people, having an aggregate city membership of at least 2,500. The colored population of the city is about 12,000. These churches, with but one exception, own their houses of worship, and have settled pastors who are generally well provided for. The aggregate value of their church property is about \$40,000.

-Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, has courteously but firmly, declined an increase of salary.

The English General Baptist Missionary Society has eleven Stations in Eastern Hindostan, six missionaries and eighteen native preachers, 646 members in their churches, 53 baptisms last year, 1,386 boys and girls in schools and asylums. £3,284 were raised in England for the support of this mission, and £4,486 in India, more than was raised at home.

-The Baptist Year Book, which is now passing rapidly through the press, will contain a summary of returns, showing that somewhat more than 80,000 baptisms have been reported. Last year, the summary gave a total of 85,321. But last year blanks of the 250 Associations that did not send reports were filled out by taking the number of baptisms reported in the latest minutes available. No attempt is made this year to give the number of baptisms when no reports have been received. .

#### FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF ITALY.

The Fourth General Assembly of the Free Christian Church of Italy was held at Rome, from the 4th to the churches at Genoa, Canneto, Conegliano, and some other churches were held invalid, as the act of adhesion of their congregations had not been pre-sented and accepted by the Evangelization Committee. Professor de Michelis, of Pisa, was chosen president. A large number of foreigners, representatives of British and American and other Protestant churches, were present as visitors. The treasurer reported a total ordinary income for the year of 169,444 francs, or about \$30,-000; an equal sum had been contributed by Christians of various lands to help buy a church-building in Rome. An amendment was made to the constitution, more distinctly recognizing the office and work of the evangelists. Various questions relating to the work of evangelization formed the most prominent topics of discussion. Signor Ferretti read a general paper of a historical character, showing that Italy had never, since the days of Paul, been deprived of witnesses to the truth as it is in Jesus, and giving ample details as to the revival in modern times of the Italian evangelical movement. In order to authenticate the fact to all coming ages, of the meeting of this Assembly in Rome, a public notary was introduced. The Assembly received him, standing. He read a long preamble, and then the deputies adhibited their names, and the document was deposited in the archives of the kingdom of Italy. The next meeting of the Assembly will be held at Pisa, in December, 1873.

#### JEWISH.

-A conference has just met at Berlin, convened by the "Alliance Israelite Universelle," at which several delegates attended. The efforts of the old orthodox party to preserve unity on the ancient basis, and to keep one with the French body, utterly failed, and the reformers carried the day, agreeing to establish a separate "Alliance" for Germany. The tendency of this movement is toward the rationalizing philosophy of the German mind, as expressed in the closing words of the President of this conference: "The Jews are called by their destiny to spread abroad the principle of a Humanitarianism (Humanitate,) superseding every difference in faith, pure, free, and sacrificing, since they are brought into contact with the spirit and ideas of nearly every nation in the world." In fact, this movement results in Unitarianism, pure and simple,and it is at least notable as amongst the hitherto immovable Jews.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

-Twenty-seven pastors of the Protestant Church-five of them of Berlin-have published a protest against the sentence of deprivation pronounced on the preacher, Dr. Sydow, who had been deprived of his living by the Synod of the province of Brandenburg because of his rationalism. The protesting pastors assert that the Bible contains the truths of the Christian religion, and that all preachers are entitled to teach its dogmas according to thier own method.

-At the stated meeting of the American Bible Society, held February 6th, communications were received from Rev. I. G. Bliss, Constantinople, giving an account of a recent tour made by him to Egypt and Syria, and announcing the death of Rev. Dr. Pratt, at Constantinople; from Rev. Geo. F. Fitch, Soo Chow, with an account of Bible colportage in China; from Rev. J. F. Pogue, Honolulu, stating the progress of the work in the Micronesian Islands, and increasing demand for the Scriptures; from Rev. Dr. Cote, Rome, sending fiscal ac-11th of December. Twenty-eight counts, and stating the purchase of friends—among whom we shall com-prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper— reaching the ceiling and sides of the prehend all the readers of this paper.

O the gladsomeness of opening spring to the farmer! The red bird's piping announcement at the break of day spurs activity itself. Up, John! feed the horse; stretch out the plow-gear; mate the lines, and let's get ready. And you, Billy, get the gun, and go shoot that bantering wild turkey gobbler, over the hill.

O, ye brick and mortar red uns! ye know nothing of the joys of us grass and flower green uns! The life of the farmer is said to be a life of toil. And by whom? The author of the New York Reader, I suppose; for he said, "O, how hot it is!" when some robust but imaginary farmer asked him to rake a little imaginary hay.

Ah, sir, to laugh when you don't want to over the sale of a dress pattern from a bolt of bit calico; to protest that there is "nothing like it," when you know there is; to bow and scrape before clients; to face the mid-night "norther" to set a broken leg, and get a broken head for saying "money" afterwards; to labor diligently, and for years, at the hopeless task of pleasing "subscribers;" to ferret out men's sins, and be called the "Lord's policeman" for your painsthese, and many other things among "professionals," strike me as partaking largely of the nature of toil.

You ought to have been with me the other day, while on a round through the upper part of Atascosa county. The number and extent of the farms would surprise one "back East." The people have gone to farming in earnest. One of the best working steam engines I ever saw is in full blast, grinding the corn (worth now sixty cents) and ginning the cotton. Orchards are being planted, and gardens prepared; and this twenty-five miles west of San Antonio. There is not a farming community in the State with earlier or better broke land.

The German people about New Braunfels are the only ones I know of abreast with these Western men. But New Braunfels is a much older neighborhood. The Germans are paying a great deal of attention to the growing of wheat now. I could give many instances of twenty-five bushels being raised to the acre. Nothing under the sun is necessary but a railroad to develop this into one of the finest farming countries in the world. For health and fertility of soil, I place that section of country between the San Marcos and Guadalupe rivers in the front rank. There are several neighborhoods here growing rapidly into importance. The one in which Capt. Holmes lives is one of them. Here the plow begins to sway the sceptre. Land is cheap yet; water in abundance in shallow wells; and the San Marcos flowing on the east, waters the stock and turns the numerous mills and gins. I know Collin county; I know all of it; and I know it to be a good county, and yet there are several this I affirm.

I have been to another quarterly hear many things at these places to talk about.

At the one in question, a good deal of concern was expressed at the absence of the members. A long roll was called, and at least two-thirds were absent. A close inquiry was instituted as to the cause. The names of the absentees were called one by one, and the preacher in charge, with the mem-bers present, was enabled to offer reasonable excuses for some, and forced to "complain" of others.

Why will class-leaders, stewards, trustees, and even local preachers, neglect known duty? Is it right for a few faithful men to encourage by their presence the itinerancy, and sustain a guard placed at the corner of Charthework by their counsels, while others, tres and Toulouse. After the first brush render. Before he reached the station under the same obligation, stay at the station-house was closed and bolted. the attacking party were received with fatal.

Mr. Editor-Spring is coming! home? An appeal is made to that The stores of P. Burond, and J. Guil- a volley from shot-guns of perhaps sevstill remains in the breasts of the official members of the church. And the contents appropriated. local preachers! Men who profess to be called of God to preach! Alas!

cure church property. We look for a at the corner of St. Louis and Chartres. good report from the Board of Trustees | The piece was soon after limbered up at the next quarterly conference. Three and taken down the street, the police separate lots of land were promised marching by fours on the banquette. upon which to build "houses of wor- When they reached Toulouse street ship," as the Discipline directs. I firing began, a raking volley being dethink the chairman neglected a very livered from the corner of Jefferson important matter. He ought to have street. The police returned the fire, urged the trustees then elected to ap- but in the confusion had some difficulty point at once their president and sec- in unlimbering the piece. There was retary, and report, without fail, at the continuous musketry firing for about next quarterly conference. I have, in five minutes, when at last the gun was my time, fallen in at several of these quarterly meetings, and I have never down St. Charles street. This created heard a regular report from a Board some indecision in the ranks of the of Trustees yet. But what report? Well, I don't know; but it seems to ly, but quickly ralied and the firing me, as a first report, something like

1. Is the title to the property you hold in trust good, and made in Disciplinary form?

2. Have you a house out of debt, and for what purpose-parsonage or place of worship?

3. Dimensions and finish? And as a second report, and continuously:

1. Have repairs been made, and of what character and cost?

2. Is the house kept clean? How about the steps and doors?

3. Do you protest formally in your report against the use of tobacco in the church?

4. Stove and seats-condition?

If the trustees would make an offi-WEST TEXAS. worship!

#### THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR.

The New Orleans Times of the Gtl inst. furnishes the following in regard to the dificulty which occurred in that city on the night of the 4th inst.:

"In the early part of yesterday rumors prevailed to the effect that some- the lines with his men. The officer thing serious was on foot. It was supposed that the success attending the demonstration on the previous evening Colonel Ogden went down and enwould be followed by an attack on the different stations throughout the city. but without avail. We learn that A thousand different reports prevailed about this time, General Waggaman, during the morning, but at noon the excitement had gradually subsided, General Smith, of the United States there being nothing further done to army, in front of the Cathedral. Gen. however, about nightfall, it became the name of the United States, to disevident that movements of some sort perse, which the latter at once comwere on foot. Bodies of men were as- plied with, remarking, at the same tral portion of the city, and arms were courtesy, I cannot say that I am glad freely displayed. It was said on the to meet you, since it appears that I streets that one of the large political am destined to have that pleasure only clubs had offered Gov. McEnery four in the capacity of a prisoner." It will reasons why this county is better, and thousand men early in the afternoon, be remembered that Gen. Waggaman men appearing, seemed to justify this conference. I believe I will turn pre- assertion. A company of about one gradually dispersed and left the police siding elders' reporter, for I see and hundred was assembled at the lower part of Camp street, another on Poydras and Magazine, and another gath- dience to the following telegram: ering was reported near the sugar sheds. About 9:30 P. M. a squad of militia moved down Royal street, and emerging into the plaza in front of the St. Louis Cathedral, fired into the station-house. The fire was returned from the building, a ball grazing Gen. Ogden's shoulder. The militia retreated, but in about twenty minutes were reinforced by about three hundred men; station was recaptured by the Metropickets were then stationed at the in-politans at half-past two this morning. tersection of Royal with Toulouse, St. Gen. Badger, with eighty men and one Peter with St. Ann, at the head of St. piece of artillery, reached the station Peter street and at the corner of and making a detour to the rear of the Chartres and St. Ann; there was also building, advanced towards it and sent

sense of justice, which, it is believed, foux and L. E. Lee, containing arms, were broken open by militia and the

· About 9:45 Gen. Badger with three companies of police, numbering eighty I was glad to note the effort to se- each, and one piece of artillery, formed got into position and discharged twice malitia, and they fell back momentariwas resumed.

> A final shot was discharged from the gun, and the malitia retreated into Jackson Square, the police remaining on Chartres, between Toulouse and St. Peters street. At 10 o'clock the malitia were being rapidly reinforced from all quarters, the squads moving to Jackson Square.

So far as known, one was killed and eight wounded of the militia. There was only one casualty reported among the police, a man being slightly wound-

ed in the arm. Lieutenant King, of General Emo-

ry's staff, arrived at the scene of action, at the corner of St. Peters and Levee streets, at 10:30 A. M., and asked for the "commander of the mob." Some one informed the officer that cial visit to the church before each this was not a mob, but the real citiquarterly conference, with the view of zens of New Orleans. Colonel Ogden reporting, what a change there would and General Waggaman coming up, be in the condition of our houses of the United States officer informed them he came from General Emory and had orders to request the militia to disperse, adding, at the same time, that General Emory had received instructions to that effect from Washington. Colonel Ogden responded that he would order the men to retire and disperse immediately. He requested that Mr. Bond, who held a position in the court building, be permitted to pass said he could merely submit this request to the commander of the police. deavored to have Mr. Bond released, commanding the militia, was met by warrant the feeling. Later in the day, Smith requested Gen. Waggaman, in sembling at different points in the cen- time : "Gen. Smith, despite your and an increased number of bodies of surrendered the armory to this officer last December. Afterwards the crowd in quiet possession. The action of the United States troops was taken in obe-

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1873. To Gen. W. H. Emory, Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisana. Acknowledge receipt. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

8:30 P. M .- The seventh precinct

enty-five men and immediately returned the fire. The men on duty retreated and the police rushing in, captured the station and seven prisoners. It was then ascertained that M. K. Chandler, a citizen, had been mortally wounded, a ball penetrating his abdomen; another man named Ernest Livandois, was struck in the arm with a buck-shot. Chandler was conveyed to a drug store opposite where a physician attended him. No hopes were entertained of his recovery, the attending physician expressing the opinion that death was momentarily to be expected.

At half-past three o'clock all was quiet. The police at that hour retired to the upper portion of the station house, leaving a small guard on

NEW ORLEANS, March 6-10 A. M. The city is perfectly quiet this morning. No trouble is apprehended to-

It is now stated that Gov. McEnery did not authorize the movement made by the militia last night.

The Metropolitans are in quiet possession, with United States troops in easy supporting distance. Militia have all dispersed. The citizens generally seem to regard the attack last night as premature. The object of the Fusionists in making it does not clearly appear, but it is supposed to have been done with a view of showing that the people would not quietly submit to the Kellogg government.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6-11:30 A. M .- The Kellogg Metropolitan police are armed as infantry, and have just taken possession of the Odd Fellowshall. where the McEnery Legislature have heretofore met. Mr. J. C. Moncure, Speaker of the House, and other members who were in the hall at the time. were taken to the first precinct police station.

About one hundred Metropolitans occupy Lafayette square. There is considerable excitement. Large crowds are gathering about the square and Odd Fellows hall.

#### DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The life-saving stations, for which \$100,000 was appropriated, are to be confined to the coast of north Cape Hatteras.

The United States Senate ratified the treaty with Mexico for the continuance of the Mexican mixed commission for the adjustment of claims. The action of the Mexican Government is yet required.

Newman was reappointed chaplain of the U. S. Senate. Spencer was sworn in as a Senator from Alabama. West presented the credentials of Gen. Mc-Millian, elected by the McEnery Legislature, which was ordered printed.

Smuggled silks and kid gloves, valued at \$5000, were seized on the 8th, in New York, on the steamship Persia. No arrests were made. Laces. valued at \$2500, were seized on another vessel Wednesday, and a lady passenger arrested.

A frightful scene occurred in Baltimore, on the 7th inst., which should be a warning to everybody: A colored woman employed at the boarding-house of Mrs. Davall poured oil in a stove to have the fire burn quick, when the can exploded. The unfortunate, enveloped in flames, rushed into the street, literally a pillar of fire, the flames mounting far above her head. Her screams were heard for squares. In a short time several hundred people were attracted to the spot. Several gentlemen threw their overcoats around her, attempting to quench the flames. which was not accomplished till every particle of clothing, except a small handful about the waist, had been consumed, the entire body being horribly roasted. The injuries are necessarily

#### Garrespondence.

Something Remarkable.

It is something remarkable and strange that, from ignorance, prejudice, or some other cause to me unknown, there are some men who hold positions and places connected with the public press, where they might, if they were so disposed, do even and impartial justice to the different denominations of Christians in our country, whenever they have occasion to say anything bearing on the subject. But, strange to say, they studiously avoid the mention of the name of the Methodist Church, or any solitary member of it, living or dead.

The Texas Almanac is an annual that is well gotten up, as a general thing; full of valuable information on all subjects that it chooses to notice; but in its table of "chronological events," running through the days of each month, we find the births and deaths of eminent divines of the Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran and other churches carefully noted; some of whom are comparatively obscure, and but little known; but in the whole list there is no mention made of a solitary name that was identified with the Methodist Church, either in England or the United States.

Why is it so? Is it because the Methodist Church has never produced men worthy of the notice of others than themselves? Has any church in Europe or America produced men of greater learning, eloquence and usefulness than Wesley and his followers? Can such men as the Wesleys, Whitefield, Clarke, Watson, Coke, Benson, and a score of others in England, be wholly ignored, when men of their profession, but vastly their inferiors, are made prominent in the chronology and history of their times?

The impress and power of these distinguished men, with their associates and followers, have been felt in the great reformation in the moral and spiritual condition of England more than any others that have lived in their times, or up to the present day! These truths have forced themselves upon the public mind in every country, and those who have the honesty to do them justice are free to acknowledge it.

Nor has the Methodist Church anything to fear from a comparison with other churches in the United States, either in learning, eloquence or usefulness. With the exception of the Baptist, the numbers of her membership is double that of any other church. Her ministers hold as high a rank, (not to say higher,) for eloquence, usefulness and influence over the pub-, lie mind, as any other. Her institutions of learning, for numbers and grade, and the numbers of her learned men, are equal to, if they do not excel, all others. No church has produced so many distinguished orators, whose fame will live to succeeding generations, as that of ours.

acter of our church has done more to of his definition. If it should be redisseminate the gospel into every ter- sponded that the words "contained by ritory and waste place-done more to a line" are not, "by obvious and necesreform the people in the United States than any other, if not equal to all term "figure," in that there might be others; probably the Baptists may be an exception, who, by-the-way, share nearly as poor a notice in the chronological history as do the Methodists.

These statements are not made in a boastful or invidious spirit, but under a conviction that, either through ignorance or prejudice, justice has not been done. There is a disposition on the part of some-who ought to know better what our claims are-not to give us credit and position accord-

The omission of justice, in this respect, in the chronology of the Texas

tions in the United States. If it is for the want of information, it is time that information was had. It is likely the Methodists can get along without being duly noticed better than the publishers of the Almanac, and other works of the sort, can do without their patronage. We shall let "by-gones be by-gones," as to the past, but it is time justice was done us, and if we cannot get that, we must take care of ourselves as best we can. This we have done in the past, without aid from the quarters complained of, and we are fully able, with God's blessing, to do so in the future.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, Feb. 26, 1873.

Mr. EDITOR-In the January number of the Southern Review, (page 105), Dr. Bledsoe gives his definition of a circle, which, he says, "it is believed is free from all errors, whether of defect or of excess," and challenges criti-

The Doctor has been quite severe upon Professor Smith, of the Virginia Military Institute, for certain errors which, he charges, he has committed in a work which is reviewed in this article; and of these, two errors of excess occur in the Professor's definition of a circle, of which the Doctor discourses as follows, (page 104 and 105): "'The eircumference of a circle,' says he, 'is a curve line,' etc. How could it be otherwise than a curve line? If, by the terms of the definition, all its points are to be 'equally distant from a point within,' how is it possible that it could be otherwise than a perfectly round curve line? Hence, this circumstance should not be stated, because it is contained, by obvious and necessary implication, in other terms of the definition. Such 'errors of excess' impair the scientific precision and beauty of

our definitions in geometry," etc. Here we are furnished with an excellent rule, viz: Omit whatever is, "by obvious and necessary implication, contained in other terms of the definition." And a good reason is assigned: "Such errors of excess," growing out of a failure to reject whatever is, "by obvious and necessary implication, contained in other terms of the definition," "impair the scientific precision and beauty of our definitions in geometry.'

This brings us very naturally to criticise the Doctor's definition of a circle, to do which we are both invited and challenged.

Here is his definition, with which we find great fault under our rule, and for the good reason assigned by the Doctor: "A circle is a plane figure contained by a line, all the points of which are equally distant from a certain point in the plane." I ask Dr. Bledsoe, could there be a figure called a "circle," or called anything else, not "contained by a line?" If there could not, then the term "figure" of this definition, "by obvious and necessary im-plication," contains the boundary or containing line of the circle; and we mark as "error of excess" all that The energy and aggressive char- comes after "figure" in the first clause sary implication, contained" in the more than one line, and that these words serve to define by restricting to a single boundary, I answer that that part of the definition which follows restricts the meaning of the term "figure" to that which has a single boundary line, as no other figure than such a plane figure contained by a single line could have "all of its points" equally distant from a "certain point."

And then, again, the latter clause appears to us to be defective by excess. The words "in the plane" are, by obvious and necessary implication, con-Almanae, is only one of many like in- which says "all the points of which stances seeking to ignore the most are equally distant from a certain ize the peonumerous and influential denomina-

point" could not be out of the plane, or anywhere in the plane except in the centre. This is exactly such an argument as Dr. B. uses about Prof. Smith's definition, in which he says "the circumference of a circle is a curve line." "How could it be otherwise," says he, "than a curve line? If, by the terms of the definition, all its points are to be 'equally distant from a point within,' how is it possible that it could be otherwise than a perfectly round curve line?" When the Doctor tells us that a circle is a "plane figure," "all the points of which are equally distant from a certain point," we do not need to be told in addition that that certain point is in the plane; it could not be anywhere else but in the centre of the plane, "by the terms of the definition."

I offer this as a substitute for Dr. B.'s definition of a circle: A circle is a plane figure, all the points of which are equally distant from a certain point. "There are spots in the sun, but there should be none in geometry."

V. P. Yery truly, yours,

BRYAN, Feb. 26, 1873.

#### Absence of Principle.

That there is plenty of society in America none would be foolish enough to deny. The girl who grows up "goes out," as a matter of course; the man who reaches the age of sixteen is very likely to go to dancing classes, and two years later to balls. But there is no social code, except such as is imported from Europe, and when you say "imported from Europe," you don't mean from any one country, but some customs from England, some from France, some from Germany, some new, some old, some bad, some good, some destined to survive, some to perish. It is in fact with social ideas in this country as it is with everything else, intellectual, moral and physical-except such manufactured products as we think it necessary to exclude by a tariff—everything and everybody is allowed to come and maintain himself, or herself, or itself, if enough can be found to live on. All ideas, principles, thoughts, feelings, processes and traditions that have ever made their appearance in the world find in the United States a common field in which the struggle for existence results in the survival of the fittest. Nothing is settled, nothing is fixed. There are no decisions which are final. There are no laws or code of the levitical kind. A general sense of so-cial obligation of course exists. It would be impossible for a gentleman who wished to cut a figure in the society of New York or Boston, to make a habit of "drawing a bead" on his hostess whenever anything went wrong critic, "without that civility." hostess whenever anything went wrong in the cotillon, or of picking the pockets of his fellow-guests; it would be out of the question for a waiter to sit down to table with the company, or for the ladies at a formal dinner party to remain with the gentlemen after the hostess had gone into the parlor. Within these rather broad limits, however, there is such an amount of freedom as to render it an impossibility to say ere the true line in such a society as ours to talk of who is allowed, what is permitted, what is de rigueur, and what is not. The idea of the necessity of social ordinances, and the machinery for their application, is derived from a familiarity with fixed states of society, in which for generations the means of social amusement have been concentrated in the same or nearly the same hands. But we have adopted change as the basis of existence, in this as in any other branch of life.

The right of freedom is vested in those only who have the capacity and the will to act in a proper manner. Freedom of action conferred upon those who possess not both of these attributes must inevitably disorganize society, demoralize the people, and force them back to

#### WASTE BASKET.

The best flowers for winter wear-Furze.

In what forest do palms most abound? The forest of hands.

Which side of a horse to take in mounting-The outside.

A man in New York is so short that when he is ill, he don't know whether he has headache or corns.

The Turkish bath is a thing to be avoided by right-minded philanthropists; for their money is expended, not on the poor, but the shampoor.

A witness was called to the bar to give his testimony. Having taken his place, he turned to the bar, and earnestly asked, "Which side am I on?"

"When I lost my wife," says a French writer, "every family in town offered me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him

Our minds are like ill-hung vehicles; when they have little to carry, they raise a prodigious clatter; when heavily laden, they neither crack nor

"You ought to lay up something for a rainy day," said an anxious father to his profligate son. "And so I have," replied the youth. "What?" An umbrella."

The man who feels remorse for evil he has done, is to be pitied; but there is one being still more unfortunate, he who feels his guilt before hand, and yet commits it.

A contemporary, speaking of a professor of cookery, says he was chief of the caterers, and was called the caterpillar for that reason, and because he made the butter fly.

There is a Servian prince in the Prussian army whose name is so long that a company of engineers have been or-dered to level down the consonants and use it as a pontoon bridge.

A daily paper lately informed its readers that "an additional number of policemen are to be placed in the most exposed parts of the town, to prevent the robberies which happened last winter."

A Canadian volunteer has been fined twenty dollars for being found wearing his military trousers when off duty. So, in Canada, military trousers worn when the wearer is off duty become breeches of the peace.

A young author, reading a tragedy, perceived his auditor very often pull off his hat at the end of a line, and asked him the reason. "I cannot pass

A little four-year-old boy sat alone in the parlor, when a new doctor came to see his sick mother. The doctor naturally wished to make his acquaintance, and said, "How old are you, my son?" "I'm not old; I'm new," said the boy.

It was mentioned one day to President Lincoln, that two young ladies of his acquaintance had quarrelled, and loaded each other with abuse. "Have they called each other ugly?" said the President. "No, sir." "Very good: then I will undertake to reconcile them."

A gentleman praising the charms of a very plain woman before a sarcastic flirt, the latter whispered him, "And why don't you lay claim to such an accomplished beauty?" "What right have I to her?" said the gentleman. "Every right, by the law of nations as the first discoverer."

An Englishman arrived at Chicago at night, and found the place so full that he could not get a lodging any-where. He lay down in a comfortable spot, and slept soundly; on waking up, he found he was in the cellar. house had been built over him in the night-such is the fastness of life in that quarter.

#### Miscellany.

A German Fair.

The jahrmarkt, or fair, of Germany is a very different sort of thing from an English fair, or an Italian carnival, or any scene of uproarious merriment and extravagant exhibitions. There is really very little fun in the jahrmarkt. For my own part, I could see none. It is not much more than a market, except that, instead of the chief features being confined to eatables, there is a preponderance in the jahrmarkts of clothing, toys, sweetmeats, cakes, crockery, pipes, and Tyrolese blue and scarlet caps. Books also, especially of a pictorial kind, abound; indeed, one of the greatest fairs in Germany is at Leipsic, which is expressly a "books fair." But a carnival is quite an another matter. ] was once at a carnival in Cologne; it was a very gorgeous and peculiar exhibition of national fancies, both of the poetical and grotesque. The chief features consisted of allegorical, and sometimes mythodical, characters, in chariots, cars, and on triumphant thrones, moving on wheels; all of which were drawn by horses in fanciful trappings, or by oxen, and by some other animals not easily distinguishable, who were made to resemble bears, tigers, lions, and other wild beasts. The figures who sat in these cars were all attired in costumes suited to the characters they represented, and were attended, preceded, and followed by other figures on horseback and on foot, bearing banners with embroidered mottoes and devices, bands of music, and by acrobats, who occasionally performed feats of strength and agility as the procession moved along. The slow progress of this half-magnificent, half-motley cortege through the principal streets of Cologne occupied the greater part of the morning. It was winter, and intensely cold. There had been a hard frost at night, and the streets were slippery with ice. No doubt all the horses were rough-shod for the occasion; but the dresses of some of the mythodical figures, and particularly those of the goddesses, (though personated by young German students) must have called for no little exercise of furtitude, as well as a hardy constitution. Toward the afternoon everybody thronged to some special public dinner-table, at which (at least at the one where I happened to dine) everybody wore a tall, pointed paper fool's cap, with bells or tassels. The after-dinner speeches were generally full of forbidden political sentiments, covered up with (witzig) absurdities and comic subjects .- Harper's Maga-

#### Oriental Customs.

In the Bibliotheca Sacra for January Dr. W. M. Thomson, author of "The Land and the Book," gives some fresh explanations of the figurative language of Scripture. Thus the oft-repeated petition "Lord, lift Thou up the best understood and illustrated by picturing to one's self a royal sovereign and judge in his hall of audience, seated upon a low cushion, rug, or mat, according to Oriental custom. In this position the accused or the suppliant, standing before him, could not see his face, especially when bent down in displeasure, as implied in the form of the petition. This relative attitude can be seen any day in the audience-room of Turkish pachas and judges. The petitioners are not allowed to sit down; but must stand, with hands humbly clasped together, and thus wait the pleasure of him whose will is law. If the petition is accepted, the favor granted, or the suppliant pardoned, the man of doom and destiny lifts up his head, and with a benignant smile dismisses the rejoicing suppliant. But to farther from the sun faster than those

thus hide the countenance, has always been and still is in this Eastern world an alarming omen, foreboding rejection, imprisonment, or death, as the case may be. Moreover, these Orientals can and do, when they choose, wonderfully darken the countenance. I have large that all the empires of our earth seen it, says Dr. Thomson, gather absolute blackness, like a portentous cloud, ready to explode in death-dealing thunderbolts. And, on the other hand, when greatly delighted, the whole face is overspread with a warm, brilliant glow, very beautiful and fascinating. This is what suggested the petition so oft-repeated in the eightieth Psalm: "Turn us again, O God; and cause Thy face to shine, and we shall be saved." Imagine a suppliant for mercy standing in an agony of doubt and fear before his offended sovereign, who hides his frowning face and refuses to give one glance toward the trembling wretch, and you have the exact conditions which may have originated the peculiar costume of the prayer "Lift thou up the light of thy countenance. Cause thy face to shine upon us."

#### Are the Planets Inhabited?

A writer says: "Reasoning from analogy, it is hardly possible that such magnifeent worlds as are within telescopic inspection, far surpassing our own in magnitude and celestial beauty, are solitary globes, destitute of living forms organized for enjoying as much as we," etc., and he ends with the statement that the spectroscope has demonstrated that the composition of these worlds as to their metallic resources is essentially like that of the earth and he asks, finally, "why not in all other respects?"

The answer to this question is that in other respects the conditions required for organic life are exceedingly complex. One of them is a temperature between 32° and 100° Fah., and this condition prevails only on two of the planets, the Earth and Mars; all the others are too hot, and their moons are too cold; at least it is probable that the moons of Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus are as thoroughly cooled off as our own moon, which is as totally unfit for the existence of organic life as the tops of our Himalayas. If the spectroscope had not demonstrated that the celestial bodies were compounded of the same elements as our earth, we might perhaps argue that, for other elements unknown to us, another range of temperature might be required for organic life, but the revelations which this admirable instrument has given exclude such a supposition, and as, in connection with the telescope and photometer, it has also taught us that a temperature of 1000° Fah., and upwards prevails on all the planets except Mars, the idea that they are all inhabited at the same time is fallacious.

We say at the same time, the moon may have been inhabited millions of ring thousands of centuries our earth will have become desolate, it may be the turn for Jupiter and other planets to become the scene of the most luxurious organic life.

A German saying is, "God works slowly, because He is eternal." doubt the universe was not created in a hurry; planets have been revolving round central suns for millions of centuries, and according to unalterable laws have their periods of preparation, disturbance, evolution, organization, then their period of full organic development, and finally of decay; it is already, a priori, very unlikely that these different periods of their history should exactly coincide, as the planets differ individually and are placed in different conditions; the larger ones must cool slower than the smaller, and those

go through the different periods of its branchial in nature. destiny in its own time, a time so long that our longest historical period is comparatively a more instant; while it sweeps in its course through spaces so are comparatively a mere handful .-Scientific American.

#### The Great Pagoda of Wat-Chang.

By far the most conspicuous object, as one sails up the broad and rapid river from the gulf, thirty miles distant, is the great pagoda of Wat-Chang (Siam) towering three hundred feet toward heaven. A mass of tropical foliage on the river's bank conceals the base of the enormous structure, and shades the smaller buildings of the monastery which it adorns. It is impossible by any description to convey an impression of its striking and unique beauty. The white walls of the temple stand in strong contrast with the dark green of the banyan and the orange, and the broad plumes of the stately palm. The roofs are covered with glazed tiles of green and gold. In the midst of all these lower structures, smaller turrets, lesser pinnacles, swell the gigantic pyramid, rectangular, hexagonal, and conical in turn, till at the summit, rounded like a cupola, it is surmounted by a finial of gilded metal, spreading into graceful branches under the blue sky. From every branch of this great spire, from every prominent angle and projection, hangs a little gilded bell, and to the tongue of every bell there is attached a little fan. So while the shining porcelain of the mighty tower glitters and sparkles with its various colors in the sunlight, the least breeze that sweeps over the broad river and makes tremulous the leaves of the dark trees below will set in motion all these countless tongues on high, and make the whole pile musical. Memnon's statue, vocal when the light of morning struck it, was not more wonderful!—Scribner's.

#### Facts About Coral.

All coral bound coasts, and especially those of islands in mid-ocean, derive great benefit from their reefs. Besides being barriers against the ocean, they are dikes to detain the detritus of the hills. They stop the waters of the streams, and cause them to drop the silt they were bearing off, thus securing its addition to the land. They prevent, therefore, the waste which is constantly going on about islands without such barriers; for the ocean not only encroaches upon the unprotected shores of small islands, but carries off much of whatever the streams empty into it. The reefs also provide extensive fishing-grounds for the natives, affording abundant fish, their main reliance in the way of animal food. Instead of a rock-bound coast, harborless, and thinly habitable, like St. years ago, when the surface of the Helena, in the tropies, and nearly all earth was as red hot as that of Jupiter extra tropical islands, the shores of is now; and when by further cooling these reef-bound lands are blooming to the very edge, and wide plains are spread out with bread-fruit and other tropical productions. Harbors, safe for scores of vessels, are opened by the same means; and some islands number a dozen where the unprotected shores would hardly have afforded a single good anchorage. Jukes remarks that the sea within the great Australian barrier is "one great natural harbor," and this harbor is as long as from the extremity of Florida to Newfoundland. The larger reef regions also contribute to the commerce of the world. Besides pearls, thousands of hundred-weight of sea ginseng (beche de mer, or tripang) annually enter the Chinese market. This favorite material for Chinese dishes, stews, soups, etc., is dried holothuria, sea slugs, or sea worms, which live just under the turn aside the face, look down, and nearer to that orb. Each has its own projecting, and bearing a beautiful body can see the bottom.

individuality, its own history, and will feathery rosette, or flower, which is

Coral plantations do not grow "in the calm and still" depths of the ocean. They are found amid the very waves, extending but little below an hundred feet, which is far within the reach of the sea's heavier commotions. To a considerable extent they grow in the very face of the tremendous breakers that strike and batter as they drive over the reefs. During violent gales the bottom of the sea is said by different authors to be disturbed to a depth of three hundred, and even five hundred feet. When the depth is fifteen fathoms the water is very evidently discolored by the action of the waves on the sand and mud of the bottom.-"Corals and Coral Islands."

DEFECTS OF THE EYE .-- And here. in passing, let me refer to the common delusion that the works of nature, the human eye included, are theoretically perfect. The degree of perfection of any organ is determined by what it has to do. Looking at the dazzling light from our large battery you see a globe of light, but entirely fail to see the shape of the coke-points whence the light issues. The cause may be thus illustrated: On the screen before you is now projected an image of the carbon points, the whole of the lens in front of the camera being employed to form the image. It is not sharp, but surrounded by a halo which nearly obliterates it. This is due to an imperfection of the lens, called spherical aberration, due to the fact that the circumferential and central rays have not the same focus. The human eye labors under a similar defect, and when you looked at the naked light from fifty cells, the blur of light upon the retina was sufficient to destroy the definition of the retinal image of the carbons. A long list of indictments might indeed be brought against the eye-its opacity, its want of symmetry, its lack of achromatism, its absolute blindness impart. All these taken together caused an eminent German philosopher to say that if any optician sent him an instrument so full of defects, he would send it back to him with the severest censure. But the eye is not to be judged from the standpoint of theory. As a practical instrument, and taking the adjustment by which its defects are neutralized into account, it must ever remain a marvel to the reflecting mind .- Tyndall's Lecture.

FOLLOWED THEIR LEADER .- Seldom has a simple story been told in more touching language than the account given by the Toronto Globe of a lamentable accident which lately befel a flock of sheep when passing over a bridge in Upper Canada. "There is," says the Globe, "a covered bridge at Peoria five hundred feet above highwater mark. A drover recently attempted to drive a thousand sheep across it. When about half way over, the bell-wether noticed an open window, and recognizing his destiny, made a strike for glory and the grave. When he reached the sunlight he at once appreciated his critical situation, and with a leg stretched towards each cardinal point of the compass, he uttered a plaintive 'Ma-a!' and descended to his fate. The next sheep and the next followed, immitating the gesture and the remark of the leader. For hours it rained sheep. The erewhile placid stream was incarnadine with the lifeblood of moribund mutton, and not until the brief tail of the last sheep, as it disappeared through the window, waved adieu to the wicked world, did this movement cease."

Law has been called a bottomless pit, not so much because of its depth, sand, in shallow water, with the head as that its windings are so obscure no-

## Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 12, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS

THE subscriptions of all the early subscribers to the capital stock of the Advocate Publishing Company are now past due. We would request of delinquents an early response to this

THE Southern Patriot, of Mount Pleasant, Texas, contains a proposition for a general Sunday-school convention, in which all denominations shall unite.

BY REFERENCE to our Sundayschool department, parties interested will find something of importance in the communication signed by Revs. H. G. Horton and J. W. DeVilbiss.

THE Trustees of the Texas University have been in session this week. We are pleased to be able to state that, though the location is not yet agreed upon, the financial outlook in reference to moneyed and landed endowment is brighter than ever. Dr. Mood, the Regent, reports most encouraging progress in securing landed donations. Our readers will have in our next issue some items of interest, too late to present in this.

BISHOP KEENER'S LETTERS .- By an oversight last week, we failed to give the New Orleans Christian Advocate credit for the letter from Bishop Keener which appeared in our columns. We will be more careful hereafter. These letters will be read with general interest, and, we trust, will result in arousing in the minds of the members of our church a deep sense of our obligation to send the Gospel to that people. If the door is open, we must

TEXAS TRADE GUIDE .- Our friend, John H. Heller, publisher of the Texas Semi-Annual Trade Guide and Business Directory, has done the public a favor in getting out this work. We feel under personal obligations for the copy he has laid on our table. As Mr. Heller has for years made this branch of information a specialty, those who secure the Guide may rely upon its accuracy. The business of Galveston is so rapidly extending that the information afforded by a business directory is indispensable.

THE TEXAS MEDICAL JOURNAL .-The February number of the Texas Medical Journal has reached our table. It is under the editorial management of J. D. Rankin, M. D. The following is the table of contents: Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, by J. D. Rankin, M. D.; Three Cases of Dislocation of the Head of the Humerus. by Greensville Dowell, M. D.; Sacro-Pelvic Abscess, by G. W. Peete, M. D.; Clinical Remarks on Chloroform, by G. Vivian Poore, M. D.; (extract) book notice, editorial, etc. The reputation of Dr. Rankin, and the contributors to the Journal, will be an ample guarantee that the articles will command the attention of the profes- ing.

#### A SUNDAY IN SHERMAN.

We spent a pleasant Sunday in Sherman. The Presiding Elder, Rev. J. W. Fields, was confined at home by the illness of his family; and Brother Blackburn, the preacher in charge, was also very unwell. We found Rev. J. M. Binkley, of the Dallas district; Rev. M. H. Neely, of Sulphur Springs station; and Rev. W. G. Veal, of the Northwest Texas Conference, in attendance. Brother Veal is making Sherman his home, but we learn from him that it is not his purpose to sever his conference relations. Our friends in this region will find him an energetic and liberal co-laborer in all the important movements of the church.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL. On Sunday morning we attended the Sunday-school, which is under the efficient superintendency of Prof. Parks, President of the Sherman Male and Female Institute. A church these days without a Sunday-school is behind the times. Christianity in earnest grasps all the agencies which will extend and establish its influence; and foremost among these is the religious education of our children. We are glad to find that our church at Sherman is waking up in this direction. They have an admirable Sunday-school in operation. we listened to those familiar tunes found in the Amaranth, which we have so often heard in Galveston, we felt that other parts of our church, besides our noble Sunday-school band of St. Johns, are alive to the vast importance of the Sunday-school work. Our friends at Sherman, however, will permit a word of exhortation. Very soon after the school was opened, Brother Parks was on the hunt for teachers. Very soon Brother Binkley was pressed into service in one part of the house, and the editor was hearing a lesson in another. From this fact we inferred that the superintendent needed help. Teachers are wanted in the Sherman school. It has some one hundred and sixty members. Cannot it furnish Sunday-school teachers? What are the fathers of these children doing on Sunday morning? We hope they have no business that keeps them from the Sunday-school. What are the mothers doing? What the elder sisters? We know household cares must be met. We know that nine o'clock comes early, but the Sunday-school needs teachers. Brother Parks has to put his visiting friends to work. The Sunday-school is of too much importance to be neglected. Courthouses, banks, railroads or farms have their demands, but the religious instruction of the boys and girls of the coming city of Sherman is more important to its future than any other interest. Sherman is not alone. We have yet to find, in all our peregrinations over the State, a Sunday-school which is well supplied with teachers. Our people are not fully awake to the importance of this work. Christian parents who are careless about the religious training of their children, have very dull perceptions respecting their personal obligations and the inestimable advantages they are neglectand its friends met for the purpose of singing and other exercises. It was, we believe, their first attempt, and, in view of the short notice given, it was a creditable affair. There was a good attendance of adults, but a dearth of children, and Brother Binkley and ourself were somewhat perplexed in making our addresses designed for the scholars apply to the old folks. Our perplexity possibly was uncalled for, as men and women are only grown-up children, and if we addressed them with the same simplicity we seek when talking to boys and girls, our efforts ofttimes would be more successful. These afternoon meetings, judiciously conducted, are important auxiliaries to the Sunday-school work. They may be rendered so attractive that the children will be ready at any time to leave the streets to share in the exercises. If no other end is accomplished than this, an important work will be

WHERE IS THE CHURCH? We listened in the morning to an excellent sermon from Rev. M. H. Neely, and after preaching at night, met the followers of the Savior around the sacramental board. One fact here impressed us deeply. The congregation was large, the house filled to its full capacity, and the people as attentive and respectful as any we ever addressed; and yet, though the invitation included members of every branch of the church, only a score or two of that large assembly bowed around the table of the Lord. As we looked over the crowd, as we thought of the busy throng which would fill the side-walks, stores and public square of that thriving inland city the next day, and of the multitudes who are coming into this region with every train, we could but ask: out of all these people is this handful the only representations of the church of Christ? Sherman is not singular in this respect. A similar state of affairs is found all along our line of railroad travel. The world is moving to the front at every point, and Christianity is in the rear. The wave of worldliness is widening and deepening, and beneath it the zeal of old members and the piety of young professors is withering; while church letters and Christian characters of thousands of religious men and women who come in with the flow of immigration is being buried possibly forever. "What are these among so many?" we felt, as we looked on that little company in Sherman that gathered, in obedience to their Master's call, around his table and, in the presence of this surrounding forgetfulness of God, confessed his name. But then we remembered that He who made a few loaves and fishes to supply the wants of a famished multitude, could also make that feeble company the centre of a mighty influence which will arrest the forces of evil, and extend the triumphs of the cross over all these lands. The handful of corn on the top of the mountain, where the soil is barren and the winds are bleak, under the gracious influences of the preached Word and a living church, may shake like the cedars of Labanon till all the land rejoices in its fruitfulness. Our In the afternoon, the Sunday-school Brother Blackburn of Sherman has a question.

great work before him. We hope the church with which he labors will hold up his hands. The presiding elders and preachers in charge in all our land, which is now astir under the influences which are so rapidly developing its material resources, have a work before them which calls for the exercise of all their faith in God, and the consecration of every power with which they are endowed. They will gain their reward. As they see others gathering a barvest of wealth, they may feel that it is hard that their labor brings no earthly return, and that their children will not be enriched by the prosperity of the land. The man of God who works for souls in a day like this, when every wayside seems a path to fortune, may realize the power of that promise: "Every one that hath forsaken houses \* \* \* or lands for my name's sake, shall receive a hundredfold, and inherit everlasting life." Souls converted, the church built up through our labors is gain we can bear with us into eternity, and the memory of a godly life and a pious example is better than houses and lands, which may enrich our children, and yet impoverish their souls.

#### "IT THREATENS TO RAIN."

We do not like this harsh and scolding form of expression. Rain, the beautiful rain, is described in Scripture as one of the merciful gifts of God. "Thou, oh God, didst send," (or, as in the Hebrew, "shake out,") "a plentiful rain, whereby thou didst confirm thine inheritance when it was weary." "Thou visitest the earth, and waterest it; thou greatly enrichest it with the river of God, which is full of water; thou waterest the ridges thereof abundantly; thou settlest the furrows thereof; thou makest it soft with showers." "The early and the latter rains" are alike the gifts of God. That grand and Godlike hydraulic arrangement, whereby the sun evaporates untold millions of tons of water, to be borne on the wings of the wind and dispensed in reviving showers, is called "the river of God," which is full of water, which the voice of his thunder "shakes out" in teeming showers. Yet we say, "It is threatening weather; it threatens to rain." Let us away with this form of speech; rather let us say, "It," (meaning God of course,) "promises to rain; to pour out from the bounteous clouds the life-giving showers, that shall bless the springing of our newly sown and planted seeds. The good God is not a cold and distant tyrant, but "Our Father," and sunshine and showers

SomeBody, who claims to be good at figures, has been looking over the record of the conversions of clergymen of the Established Church of England to the Catholics during the past year, and his calculations have brought him to the conclusion that, if they continue to increase at the same ratio, by the end of the present century all the clergy of the Anglican Church will be absorbed by the Roman Catholics. Not having seen the figures, we can not vouch for the accuracy of the calculations; yet the fact that the tendency from the Established Church Romewards is much stronger than that of Rome to Protestantism admits no

#### OUR CLAIM AT WASHINGTON.

We find the subjoined information in the Nashville Christian Advocate of the 1st. Our readers will learn with pleasure that there is a prospect of an equitable adjustment of our

The readers of the Advocate are aware that a petition has been pre-sented to both Houses of Congress for indemnity for the use of the Southern Methodist Publishing House during the war, and damages to the house by the Federal army during their occupancy. The management of this claim has been committed by the Book Committee to Rev. Richard Abbey, who is familiar with all the facts connected with it, having had charge of the house at the time it was taken by the Government.

Mr. Abbey entered upon his duties immediately after his appointment by the Book Committee, and from that time has given this subject his closest attention. A letter from our attorney, Judge Wilson, as well as letters from Brother Abbey, and information from other sources, induce us to believe that Congress, at an early day, will adjust this claim with equity to our church, and with honor to the Government. The following eletter from Brother Abbey will be read with interest.

A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1873. REV. A. H. REDFORD, D.D., AGENT, ETC .- Dear Brother :- The general business before Congress is so intensely absorbing, and the present session is so near its close, that I think I shall leave here in a few days. And, before I do so, I suppose it may be expected of me to give you a kind of summing up of what has been done, and what has not been done, respecting the Publishing House claim against the United States.

This is the third time I have been here since you first placed this business in my charge, in August last. I have not been out of the city since last November; and in that time, I may be permitted to say, your interests here have been carefully watched. Last September I employed the Hon. John Wilson, late Third Auditor of the Treasury, to act as our counsel-a good selection, I think. Under his direction the claim was presented to both Houses of Congress on the first day of the present session, and referred to the appropriate committees. At the first, I was told by a number of well-informed gentlemen that it was next to impossible to get a report and action at the present session, owing to the lateness of our appearance, and the very heavy accumulation of such business before the committees. Our hope of getting early attention, either in this Congress or the next, rests upon the peculiarity of the claim, it being a public charity, with no individual interests, but its real beneficiaries being semi-national, and numbering millions now living and millions unborn.

Being unaccustomed to such matters, business had more magnitude, and required more care and attention, than I had supposed; but on every hand I was well encouraged as to final results. The popular character of the claim commends it to favorable notice. Beside official and frequent intercourse with the two committees, I have had conversation with, I suppose, fifty leading, prominent members of Congress, from all parts of the Union, and, almost without exception, they have been very gratifying and satisfactory. Some of the best friends I have met with are from the more distant North, East, and West. And while I can not say we have met no opposition at all, it is proper that I say I have heard of none that does not seem easily to remove on explanation. Though in one or two instances opposition has been expressed, instances opposition has been expressed, American officers planted the year pencil-shaped flower two inches long, night.

Congress who is likely to oppose us finally. So far, we have met no serious obstacle in either of the committeerooms. Of course neither House of Congress has, as yet, any knowledge of the claim beyond the mere fact of its

The claim, according to a fair construction of the laws of Congress, made not by ourselves, but to be estimated from the testimony by the appropriate committee, is larger than many have supposed, while it possesses some peculiarities found perhaps in no other. Its final adjustment will require time, labor and expense, but I think we may look for a fair, reasonable settlement at no very distant day.

Several bills and amendments are before Congress looking to an enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Some of these may be acted upon the present session, which may give us access to that court, if it shall be deemed desirable.

I will ask Judge Wilson to write you himself on the subject. R. ABBEY. Yours, very truly,

#### MEXICO.

ROUTE FROM VERA CRUZ TO THE CITY OF MEXICO-THE RAILROAD.

BY BISHOP KEENER.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 29, 1873.

Mr. EDITOR-At three o'clock on Monday morning we were seated in the cars at Vera Cruz, just starting for the City of Mexico. Nothing could be more unpretentious than the little wooden warehouse from which the train emerged. It was in keeping with the other depots all along the route. for this was only the sixth through trip, and as yet all the houses of the road are but temporary. Besides, nothing has been done for show-all for work. The thoroughness of the great originator of the present railroad and locomotive, George Stevenson, has been well represented in the engineers and road-builders of this line. We were moving along on a seventy-pound-tothe-yard rail at the rate of twenty-five miles per hour, when the morning light revealed the country. On each side there was a rich growth of trees and shrubs quite new to me. Even the oak had another expression. The banana plant was occasional. Houses made of bamboo and thatched, well filled with Mexicans and Mezoes, were quite frequent, and considerable flocks of mules and donkeys were distributed about, considerably worn but ready for use. The face of the country was cleared, slightly undulating, the soil rich, cultivated here and there only, giving evidence that the wars have passed over it. Presently the train comes upon the Atoyac river and a most charming waterfall of thirty or forty feet. There we stop and get a cup of coffee such as was never brewed north of Maryland. Now we are in the coffee country, and for the first time in my life I see this grateful shrub. It grows in the woods. The ground is partly cleared, with most f the trees left, or else the banana is planted to shade it; and rows of this shrub, not higher than a Red river cotton stalk, alternate. It bears in seven years, and yields at its best some thirty pounds per plant. We stop at several small towns, amid crowds of peons, Mexicans, etc. Oranges, pulque, bread, eggs, coffee, chocolate, and many other eatables are offered at the car windows, the cooking all of the best quality. The country, the air, the temperature are all refreshing, and the snow-white peak of the Orizaba is in full view. This is the most pleasant part of the year. It rains from the fifteenth of May every night until October. Thermometer all the year from sixty to eighty. Here is Cordova, and yonder is the place by the moun-

dome and tower has been seen all along churches, many of them imposing enough to be on our new St. Charles street church-lot. Where in the world did all the money come from that piled up this surplus of ecclesiastical masonry? Nor is there any falling off. On, on-one may almost count the miles by the churches. This ought to be or has been the most religiously inclined or the most ecclesiastically overdrained people in the world. Nearly all these structures have architectural merit, and some have a great deal. Yet the mortmain tenure has been at last broken, and much of the estates of the Romish Church has fallen back into the hands of the State. What is there to show for this huge machinery worked so faithfully for so many years by this ancient system? Has it left the people with a right knowledge of God and of his Son? Has it given spiritual alone would have been a great work. All is silent as death; these huge altars are but the tombstones of the people.

Next comes Orizaba, for situation beautiful beyond comparison. The perfection of the genial influences of nature conspire to make it a paradise, if over it there might remain the great mercy of good laws; and I believe than before for many years. Mr. Lerdo is a man of sound judgment—cultivated, benevolent, firm. His presidency has been so far characterized by a remarkably well-balanced, generous

policy. Meanwhile we have been rising on a grade ot three per cent. An engine has been hitched on, of new pattern and great performance. It has four cylinders, twelve driving-wheels, two smoke-stacks, one before and one behind, and two boilers, as if two locomotives were put back to back and run together. It carries all the wood and water on the engine, thus constituting their weight part of its tractile force. The wheels are not over five feet in diameter, so there is no wrenching of rails and wabbling. Its weight is fiftysix tons, its length fifty feet. It climbs these slopes like a donkey, pulling eighty-six tons net up a four per cent. grade, at eight miles an hour-that is, in a fifty-foot passenger car you look down and see one end of the car two feet lower than the other.

With this wonderful, hard-working, plain-looking iron creature, without a brass spot on it excepting the letters of its name, Ixtaxihuatte, we move on and up into the heart of the Cordilleras over the Infernello, the Maltrata pass, and the Cumbres of the Maltrata, heights and depths, gorges and canyons that fill the soul with the awful majesty of nature, and constantly excite admiration at the skill which has achieved such impossible heights. Every tunnel and every bridge is on a curve of three hundred and fifty feet radius, and is built, walled and supported with iron and masonry in the most substantial manner. There are no wooden trestles -all is iron-a third rail placed on all the curves. For solidity, for the mass of stone moved, security and permanency, it impressed me far beyond the Union or the Central Pacific. At the last dreadful point from which the eye commands the valley of the Maltrata, and the range of successive peaks which inclose it, there stands an oak whose top is about even with the road-bed, and on the top of this oak there gleams the brilliant hues of the orchid as a finish to the scene. This parasite was new to me. It is a bright scarlet cone, six inches long, regular in shape, two inches in diameterat the tain where General Price and several base, rising out of a tuft of leaves.

and above the flower rise the heads of the way, but in towns of six thousand its stamens, of a very bright yellow. inhabitants you will see some large It abounds at this altitude, and plants its glories above the clouds.

We are now eight thousand three hundred and twenty-six feet above the sea. Off to the right is Orizaba, lifting its hoary brow still seven thousand feet higher. The reader now doubtless prepares his mind to go down, for what mountain is there that has not two sides to it? Well, this is one, We do not go down at all; we are on a plain; we go on and on, and are come to a region of corn and barleya cultivated wide country, with dull adobe large haciendas at wide intervals, as if we had always been running on a level. The great locomotive has given place to an ordinary one. Here is a stiff wind; off to the right are mountain-peaks-but far off. We go on to the City of Mexico, arriving late in the evening, having come over two hundred and ninety-three life to the multitude placed by God's providence under its tutelage? Has it distributed the Word of God? That three per cent., and the rest one and a half to two. All the muscle necessary to move the rock and build this road was supplied by the native peons. Not fifty foreigners were on it, save only for bossing and engineering. They worked from early morn to dark, at from 75 cents to \$15 a day. On the route we frequently crossed the great highway from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and on it donkeys about the size of there is more hope in this direction two Newfoundland dogs were pegging away, carrying two hundred pounds. I asked Mr. John Quin, a most affable gentleman, and who built over thirty miles of the road, and now is roadmaster for over one hundred miles, and to whom I am greatly indebted for information: "Could this road have been built without these donkeys?" "I doubt if it could," he replied; "for all the water and all the machinery to build it were hauled up by these little fellows." I confess to a great respect for them .- N. O. Christian Advocate.

> AT a recent convention of the Pittsburgh diocese of the Episcopal Church many of the ministers advocated an abandonment of the Sunday-school system, and the restoration of the ancient practice of religious instruction in the family. We have yet to be satisfied that Sunday-school instruction of necessity involves the neglect of religious culture in the family circle. If those ministers are of a logical turn of mind, they will see that their conclusions respecting the disposition of parents to rely on the advantages of the Sunday-school, and neglect their home duties, will apply to the pulpit also, and that we might as properly deprive the children of public service in the house of God in order to induce their parents to return to the ancient practice of home instruction. They had better let the children have every advantage that can be secured. Tell the parents their duty; pass resolutions in convention; preach about the obligation from the pulpit; talk and pray about it when in the pastoral work as much as possible; but do not rob the children of an agency upon which the blessing of heaven has recorded itself in the shape of multitudes trained for God, whom preachers and parents might have permitted to drift to perdition.

-A letter from Rome in the Paris Temps states that there are now twelve Protestant places of worship, of a temporary character, in the city, where addresses and sermons are given by

#### The Sunday-School.

Sunday-School Convention --- West Texas Conference.

This convention has been appointed to meet at Helena the first Thursday in May, which is the first day of the month-the day for all our Sundayschool festivals. Doubtless this convention will be composed of the leading Sunday-school men of each individual school. Such men can not be spared the 1st of May from those festivals. The 1st of May is certainly a most unfortunate selection for the convention. The convention will be held. The festivals will be held. It is better to postpone the convention to the 8th of May than to postpone or confuse all the various festivals. Will not the preachers and Sunday-school people of the West Texas Conference agree that the convention shall be held one week later-the 8th of May Then there will be no conflict. Many of our Sunday-school men cannot and will not leave their local school interests the 1st of May. The convention is very important-should be largely attended by the leading Sunday-school men of the West. Let us hear through the ADVOCATE immediately from the preachers, the schools, Chairman of Sunday-school Committee, and Conference Secretary.

H. G. HORTON. J. W. DEVILEISS.

**Rockrost**, Feb. 24, 1873.

It is thought that at least five hundred new Sunday-schools ought to be organized in Texas during the three spring months. Some one has said, "Whatever ought to be done, can be

Reader, how many can you organize? Will you make the experiment? When? Now is the time. Spring is upon us. Up and be doing!

Spring is the time for organizing mission Sunday-schools in the vicinity of towns and cities.

Reader, how many such in your town? If none, will you try to organize one? Now is the time to begin. J. B.

A GOOD RULE .- Give your scholars plenty of occupation while they are in the class. If they have five minutes unoccupied they will assuredly get into mischief. If you have nothing further to add upon the lesson, devise at once another employment. Give them a hymn to learn, or ask them to find out texts illustrative of some subject, or fill their hands with the numbers of some serial, or request them in turn to exercise their ingenuity in questioning you. There is no sight more distressing than that of a teacher in the centre of a dozen boys who is fairly "used up," before the time for closing the school arrives. We must never let it be supposed that our resources are exhausted. Our minds should appear not so much as reser- everything else be secondary to this. voirs which, having been filled, may be emptied again; but rather should they resemble overflowing, exhaustless springs. If you have fully prepared days. your lesson, you will never find time hang heavily. If you have not prepared it, the heaviness with which it hangs will be the natural punishment of your own sluggishness. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." If no seed is sown, there will spring up no crop. But the result will not be only negative. It is quite as certain that if no seed be sown there will spring up many weeds. Nature, we are told, abhers a vacuum. If we will fill up the vacuum we may, but if we do not, though it be only a very short one, somebody else is quite ready. "While the man slept, his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat and went his way."

Value of Sabbath-School Instruction.

Webster defines instruction as "the act of instructing, teaching, or furnishing with knowledge, information," etc. According to this, instruction, in order to be of the greatest value, must, first, have as its object an effort to direct those to whom it is given to things of the greatest importance to them; and, second, it must embrace in itself such worth that, in every case when it is received and obeyed, it will reach the object contemplated by the instructor.

"Oh, happy he who early hears Instruction's warning voice; And who celestial wisdom makes llis early, only choice."

In the lines quoted the instruction referred to has as its object an effort to direct those to whom it is given to that which is of the greatest importance to all-"celestial wisdom"-and is of such worth that in every case when it is received and obeyed, it will reach the object contemplated. All the features embraced in the instruction alluded to in the quotation may be embraced in "Sabbath-school instruction."

Let us see whether any other form of instruction can fully supply the place of Sabbath-school instruction.

Parental instruction could reach the same object under favorable circumstances, but, alas! how few children have truly religious parents compared with those who have not; consequently parental instruction in the majority of cases is a sad failure.

Ministers of the Gospel, of course, should-and all faithful ministers dolook after the little ones; but on account of the great number of parishioners generally embraced in one charge, the visits of the minister to each particular family must necessarily be, like angels' visits, "few and far between," and the opportunities for giving instruction very rare.

Besides, how many families there are who never invite any minister to their homes, and would not make him welcome should he visit them without invitation, but are willing, or at least can be persuaded, to let their children go to the Sabbath-school.

Christians who are not ministers labor under the same and even greater disadvantages. Should they undertake to instruct those children whose parents fail to perform this duty, and be under the necessity of going to those families to do so, they would, in most cases, be repulsed by the parents. What shall we do under all these discouraging circumstances? The answer is, Gather the children into the Sabbath-school. There are very few parents who can not be persuaded to let their children go to the Sabbath-school. It is true the motives of the parents in sending their children are not always the purest; but then we get the children into the Sabbath-school. There we have access to them.

But, having the children gathered in, let it be remembered that our instructions, in order to be of the greatest value to them, must direct them to the choice of "celestial wisdom." Let Such instructions will prove their value in due time. They will be as "bread cast upon the waters"-seen after many

Parental instruction in a majority of cases is defective; private instruction from Christians in general can not reach all the children. Therefore, the great value of Sabbath-school instruction appears in the fact that it is calculated in its very nature to reach those children that otherwise could not be reached.

But not only in this does the great value of Sabbath-school instruction appear. When considered in its relation to the church and State, we can only form an appropriate idea of its value. This is too plain to need argument.

But we can never fully know the value of Sabbath-school instruction

of the Lord" must first all be gathered home. The trophies gathered for the Redeemer's kingdom in the Sabbathschool must first be laid down at Jesus' feet. The stars representing the souls won for Jesus, through this instrumentality, must first glitter in the crowns of the long line of faithful officers and teachers. Millions who once were heathen must first, on the "Elysian plains," bless God for Sabbath-school instruction. The angels who rejoiced over those converted in the Sabbathschool, and attended all their steps below, must first raise their highest notes in their glorification. Then, and not until then, shall all who are so happy as to be permitted to assist in swelling those notes fully know "the value of Sabbath-school instruction."

#### Praise Children.

There is an old superstition that praise is too good a thing to be given to children; that it is too rich for their mental and moral digestion. Some parents are so afraid that a child will grow proud, that they never praise him, and this course is often disastrous. It is apt to produce either too much selfassertion-for self-assertion is a legitimate outgrowth of the withholding of commendation to which one is entitled or to engender a self-distrust, or melancholy hopelessness of disposition.

Praise is sunshine to a child, and there is no child that does not need it. It is the high reward of one's struggle to do right. Thomas Hughes says that you never can get a man's best out of him without praise. You certainly can never get a child's best out of him without praise. Many a sensitive child, we believe, dies of hunger for kind commendation. Many a child, starving for the praise that a parent should give, runs off eagerly after the designing flattery of others.

To withhold praise where it is due, is dishonest, and in the case of a child, such a course often leaves a stinging sense of injustice. Motives of com-mon justice, as well as regard for the future of the child, should influence the parent to give generous praise for all that deserves it. Of course there is a difference in the constitution of children. Some cannot bear so much praise as others, and some need a great deal.

It should never be indiscriminate. We remember a wonderful woman, who taught school in one village until she had educated a part of three generations. She was one of the most successful of teachers. But her success lay in her gift of praising with discrimination. A bad boy who was a good scholar got praises for his brilliancy, sandwiched between her abomination for his bad behavior, and so was won to a better life; and we recall a good girl who had no gift of learning rapidly, but who was saved from utter despair by the praise she got for her untiring industry. Into the discouraged hearts of the children the praise of the teacher came like sunlight. And the virtues, like other fruits, can only ripen in the sunshine. Christian at Work.

#### Sabbath-School Teachers.

We fear that, in spite of all their zeal and self-denial, a good many, who teach in our Sabbath-schools, have themselves need to be taught. We should hope the number is not very large, but that there are more Sabbath-school teachers than there ought to be, who never prepare lessons that any profess to read from Sabbath to Sabbath, is beyond all doubt. They have no such living interest in their work, even in an intellectual point of view, as to be anxious to master the meaning of what they teach so as to explain it simply and satisfactorily to their scholars. The consequence is, that a good deal this side of eternity. "The redeemed than a delusion. In some cases, the spring,

lessons to be committed to memory are heard, and then the passage from the Bible is read without a word of explanation, and that is all. All the work of the class is over long before the bell rings for the general lesson, and the children have nothing to do but tease one another, while the teacher is continually meditating flight to some more congenial sphere. To have classes for teaching those who are anxious to engage in the work of Sabbathschool instruction, seems absolutely necessary. But let us not set those to teach who have not learned, and are even yet not anxious to make up for past neglect. The presumptuous ig-norance of a Sabbath-school teacher, who would go to his class unprepared, is something exceedingly saddening .-English paper.

HAVE A PURPOSE,-Teaching to any purpose is impossible, unless it is directed to some purpose. A definite aim is essential to serviceable method. This is well expressed in the following, from an essay by Edward Drury in the Sunday-School World:

Every lesson should have, to the teacher, a distinct and well-defined purpose. There should be some one truth or lesson intended to be fixed on the minds and hearts of the scholars. There may be many important secondary lessons drawn out and enforced during the course of the lesson, but there should be always one main purose or end aimed at in every lesson. Without this there can be no true method at all; for method is neither more nor less than the way or path by which we seek to reach some desired end. But if no particular end is sought, how can there be a method or path to it? The first matter to determine in each lesson, then, is the main truth to be enforced. "Purpose is the first and main thing on which success depends." Unless there be this, the plans must be vague, and indistinctly conceived by the teacher; and what is not clear to the teacher can never be made clear to the scholar.

THE TEACHERS' CLASS.—Every member of a Teachers' Class ought to be ready and willing to add at least a little to the interest and profit of the occasion. An article in the National Sunday-School Teacher puts the case in the following strong light:

Think of a week with no thought, or study, or plan for the week of an hour that will tell in eternity. What a blank! Not much better those who think the teachers' meeting a kind of a Sabbath-school omnibus, where they take free rides and pick up information from the conversation of fellow-travelers. The standard of study for teachers ought to be so high, and some time will be, that he who comes to teachers' meetings to learn by absorption what he has not thought of before, will be considered as really dishonest as he who, in any line of business furnishes no capital, but unhesitatingly claims a share of the profits. No one can be a successful teacher who does not give every day some reading or helpful study to the work.

How to GET TEACHERS .- It is always more difficult to get teachers for a poorly managed Sabbath-school than for one conformed to a high standard. Where teachers are permitted to be unpunctual, and to neglect both their scholars and their lessons, it is rarely easy to obtain a sufficient supply for all the classes; but where punctuality is insisted on, and attendance at the teachers' meeting is made imperative, there is seldom difficulty in securing a full quota of good teachers. If you want more teachers, call on those you have to do better .- Independent.

We hope to receive reports of the organization of a number of Sundayof such instruction is nothing better schools in Texas during the present



#### Roys and Eirls.

Don't Kick it Over.

Young man, whatever you do, do well; but when it is done, don't kick it over. This is the predominating evil that guides-or more properly "ropes in"-scores of our young men. They launch out in life determined to gain wealth and a name at a single leap; but when an inkling of prosperity is visible they are dissatisfied. They wish to go too rapidly, and when they do possess a good thing, will not retain it; in other words, they kick it all over. You know the old adage teaches: when you find good picking, keep it. Were this the motto of our young men, the world would be better off to-day. But instability of the mind is the fearful current that undermines and loosens the ends of the various branches of business. It pries up the cross beams and lets drop the under-pinnings. It is the parent of discontent and final misery. Fickleness keeps a man constantly in hot water; he does not stick to good picking, and, at length, down comes the once established firm with a crashfickleness unfounds it.

A. T. Stewart once sold "Yankee notions" from a common peddler's pack. Not a thriving business, to be sure, and I would not advise you to follow it—at any rate the young man of to-day would consider it beneath his dignity to carry such a thing through the streets—but Stewart stuck to it, and to-day the world knows him as New York's merchant prince.

Isaac Miller was once a poor apprentice boy to a weaver. Natural push and a mind of dignity was the chisel that carved out this great English philosopher.

So with Rindley. A common millwright was not the situation to content the mind of so lofty an aspirant as he, and in him did England soon find one of her most gifted engineers; one to

whom she soon looked up to as such. Show me a man who has prospered in life by a continual shifting from one occupation to another, and I will show hundreds who have been dragged down to misery and destitution by this fearful habit. Show me a man who lurks about your street corners, inhabits the grog shops, and ninety-nine times out of one hundred I will point him to you as a man destitute of trade or vocation of any kind-a genuine "hanger on" to humanity—a "beat" on society, and one whom his actual associates, saloonloungers and rum-guzzlers, despise. Had this man a legitimate calling, he would not, nine cases in ten, have been here; not that a vocation, or something to do, always saves men from degradation. There are exceptions. Mechanics, and traffic men of every branch, fill drunkards' graves; but occupation is the rudder that guides many -keeps their faces turned from the card-table and faro-bank, while slothfulness and inaction each tend to pull the chains that drag them into the abyss of abhorrence and maliciousness.

It matters not how wealthy a young man may be, he is always on the safe in some useful business. Let him take recreation-after business hours-and enjoy life like other men when their day's toil is ended; but to be occupied is no disgraceit keeps his fingers from mischief, and his person from the billiard-hall and beer-counter.

But it is "push" and stability that go to make up the business career of the world; and a man who possesses no "go ahead" in the nineteenth century may better withdraw from the ranks of social manhood; otherwise he will be ruled out by the voice of the

Young men, always let your motto be, punctuality; your policy, honesty;

Try Again.

"How I should like to get up there," sighed the ivy, gazing wistfully upward from the foot of an old castle. It was just beginning to creep up the gray walls, and when it reflected on the distance it would have to travel, and the time it would take to climb so high, it was somewhat disconcerted. "How I should like it," continued the ivy, "but it is too far, much too far; I do not believe I could ever reach it!"

Now it happened that the ivy on another part of the castle wall, which had climbed quite to the summit, and was then surveying the country beneath, heard the lamentations of its neighbor, and addressed it in the following manner: "A beautiful prospect up here, my friend."

"Yes," murmured the other, "so I suppose; I wish I was in your position instead of my own."

"Well," said the first speaker, "why don't you try to get there? You won't get there by wishing; at least I didn't, and I don't suppose fortune will favor you any better. Why, I was once as near to the ground as you are, but I persevered day after day, until at last I reached the summit of my expectations. The scene on which I gaze is truly delightful! The azure canopy above, with its drifting clouds of purest white by day, and its glowing crimson sunsets at eventide; while beneath, as far as the eye can see, stretches nature's fair soft carpet of emerald green, studded with bright colored flowers, and interposed with tiny rivulets, which appear to me like so many threads of silver. Really, my young friend, the position is worth trying for, and if you will make up your mind to creep up by degrees, instead of counting the days which must elapse before you can attain your desire, I am cer-

tain of your success."
"Well," thought the young ivy, "I suppose I had better try, for, as he says, wishing will not get me there, nor standing still either, so I'll begin to climb at once."

So it began to creep slowly up, calling out at the same time, "I'm trying, Mr. Ivy."

"Glad to hear it," was the response, "I see you are a sensible young plant, and know how to take advice.'

Up, up went the ivy with new energy. But presently it got tired, and stood still again.

"If at first you don't succeed,

Try, try again,' floated softly on the breeze from the top of the old castle. The ivy heard, and took courage. It tried again, and at the end of each day was surprised to find how much it had accomplished. And after many disappointments, encouragements, and fresh attempts, one fine sunny morning the same ivy that said: "I do not believe I can ever reach it," crept triumphantly to the top of the wall, saying, "Now, Mr. Ivy, here I am at last, you see, and thank you for your friendly advice."

"As for that, you are quite welcome," was the reply, "and if you ever meet with other difficulties, which it is not impossible that you may, do not forget that the easiest way to overcome them is to 'try, try again.' "

#### Be Kind to the Aged.

A friend of mine saw at a short distance before him an old man walking with great difficulty, and very tired. He seemed at a loss which way to go. Between my friend and the old man two little girls, eight and ten years of age, were walking, and talking about the old man.

"How tired he looks!" says one. Just then a young man passed by, of whom the old man asked his way to No. 16 East street. A hasty answer, not at all clear, was the only reply. In and when you find good picking, don't kick it over.—W. Ardeen Jones, in Commercial Advertiser. his bewilderment the old man struck against a post and his staff fell from his hand. The elder girl sprang for-

ward to support him; while the other handed him his staff, saying, "Here it

"Thank you, my kind girls," said the old man. "Can you direct me to No. 16 East street? I came to the city to-day to visit my son. Wishing to surprise him, I did not send him word that I was coming, I am a stranger here, and have been walking a long time to no purpose."

"Oh, we will go with you, sir; mother said we might walk for an hour, and we can as well walk that way as any other."

"God bless you, my kind girls!" said the old man. "I am sorry to trouble

"Oh," replied the little girls, "it is not the least trouble; we love old folks, and we love to help them if we can."

They soon brought the old man opposite the house which he sought; and he was for saying good-bye to them, but they said, "We must cross the street with you, for fear the car-riages run over you."

What a delightful body-guard were those kind children!

As they separated, the old man said, "If you ever visit my country, come to the house of John Beech, and you shall have as hearty a welcome and as good entertainment as a farm-house can afford."-Mother's Magazine.

Sensibility is a star that can lead one only when the sky is clear. Reason is the majestic needle that guides us when the sky is wrapt in darkness.

While his mother lives, a man has one friend upon earth who will not desert him when he is needy. Her affections flow from a pure fountain, and cease only at the ocean of eternity.

Every young man should remember that the world will always honor industry. The useless idler, whose energies of body and mind are rusting for want of occupation, may look with scorn -it is praise; his contempt is honor.

#### PUZZLES, ETC.

In all things I exist, yet in nothing am I found; I'm present both in silence and when the cannons sound; In the night I keep at home, but never in the

day; I am at the end of all men—so now my name, I

Be pleased to find a pretty toy That oft will youthful minds employ; Reverse it, then my first you'll gain, Which often does my whole contain; An article, kind sir er miss, You'll instant, then, please add to this; And, next, a part of mortal frame Will form the word you'll have to name; Unite these parts, and then you'll find A common root of valued kind.

I am jet black, as you may see, The son of pitch and gloomy night; Yet all that know me will agree I'm dead, except I live in light.

Most wondrous is my magic power, For with one color I can paint; I'll make a demon a saint this hour, Next make a demon of a saint.

Through distant regions I can fly, Provide me but with paper wings; And fairly show a reason why There should be quarrels among kings.

And, after all, you'll think it odd, When learned doctors will dispute, hat I should point the Word of G And show where they can best confute.

Let lawvers bawl and strain their throats, 'Tis I that must the lands convey, And strip the clients to their coats, Nay, give their very souls away.

My first takes the lead of both Peter and Paul My next appears second in every brawl; My third, in some faces, appears with such beauty,

As to make admiration a positive duty ; My fourth at the top of each mountain is found; His next brother always will hide in the ground My sixth has a very round face of his own, But his voice often sounds like a sorrowful moan;

My seventh, though crooked, stands high in his station.

And none is his equal in multiplication ; My last you encounter mid way o'er the sea, Yet first upon earth its position must be; My whole is a simple but beautiful flower, Shedding sweet-smelling fragrance o'er meadow and bower.

It is in the fire, but not in the flame ; It is in the mistress, but not in the dame :

It is in the church, but not in the steeple It is in the parson, but not in the people;

It is in the clapper, but not in the bell;

It is in the oyster, but not in the shell.

Answers to Puzzles In No. 1027. 1-TURN-STILE. 2 .- HarE, Oblation, Gid, AbeL, RhodA, TiN, HanD-HOGARTH-ENG LAND. 3-BRIDE-GROOM. 4-PEPPER-MINT. 5-So-fa. 6-Car-a-van. 7-Skylark. 8-LIGHT-HOUSE. 9-HUM-DRUM.

#### Church Hotices.

Beaumont District.

SECOND ROUND.

Newton cir., at Wilson's chapel, 5th Sabbath in March. March. Jasper cir., at Peachtree, 1st Sabbath in April. Woodville and Village creek, 2d Sabbath in

April. Beaumont ont and Orange, at Liberty sta., 3d Sab-

bath in April.

Wallisville, at Double Bayou, 4th Sabbath in April, and 1st Sabbath in May.

F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

#### Dallas District.

SECOND ROUND. Rockwall cir., at Mt. Zion, 3d Sunday in March. Greenville cir., at Greenville, 4th Sunday in March. Dallas cir., at Thomas' chapel, 4th Sunday in

April.

McKinney cir., at Union, 1st Sunday in May.
Bethel cir., at Walnut Grove, 2d Sunday in May.
Denton cir., at Silby's school-house, 3d Sunday in May.
Grapevine cir., at BirdviMe, 4th Sunday in May.

J. M. BINKLEY, P. E.

#### Belton District.

SECOND ROUND.

Davilla and Salado cir., at Oak Grove, Davilla and Salado cir., at Oak Grove March 15, 16.
Belton sta., March 22, 23.
Lampasas cir., at Florence, March 29, 30.
Georgetown cir., at Georgetown, April 5, 6.
Sugar Loaf mis., at Spring Hill, April 12, 13.
Leon cir., at Cedar Creek, April 19, 20.
Gatesville sta., April 26, 27.
Gatesville cir., at Perry, May 3, 4.
Valley Mills cir., at Bosqueville, May 10, 11.
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

#### Waxahachie District.

SECOND ROUND.

SECOND ROUND.

Waxahachie eir., at Lebanon, March 15, 16.
Chatheld eir., at Chatheld, March 22, 23.
Red Oak eir., at Reagor's chapel, March 29, 30.
Hillsboro eir., at Lebanon, April 19, 20.
Lancaster eir., at Wesley chapel, May 3, 4.
Hutchins' miss., at Bluff Spring, May 10, 11.
Milford eir., at Richland, May 17, 18.

GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

#### Weatherford District.

SECOND ROUND.

Fort Worth eir., at case crove, April 19, 20.
Fort Worth eir., at — April 26, 27.
Fort Worth sta., May 3, 4.
Brethren will please hold suitable services at all of the above appointments on Friday before each quarterly meeting.

T. W. HINES. WAXAHACHIE, Lock Box 119.

#### Waco District. SECOND ROUND.

Calvert and Hearne, at Calvert, 3d Sabbath in

Calvert and Hearne, accommarch.
March.
Bremond cir., at Kosse, 5th Sabbath in March.
Groesbeeck cir., 1st Sabbath in April.
Ina mis, at Unan, 3d Sabbath in April.
Waco sta., 4th Sabbath in April.
THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

#### Marshall District.

SECOND ROUND.

Henderson and Belview cir., at Church Hill, 3d Sabbath in March.

Elysian Fields, eir., at Social Point, 4th Sabbath in March.

Knoxville cir., 5th Sabbath in March.

Marshall cir., at Sentill's chapel, 1st Sabbath in April

April.
Starrville cir., at White House, 3d Sabbath in April.

DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

#### Stephensville District. SECOND ROUND.

Pauloxy, at Bethesda, March 15, 16. Stephensville, at Barton's Creek, March 22, 23. Palo Pinto, at Black Spring, March 29, 30. Comanche, at Comanche, April 5, 6. Camp Colorado, at Camp Colorado, April 12, 13. San Saba, at Simpson's Creek, April 19, 20. Fort Mason, at Couches' Ranch, April 26, 27. at Couches' Ranch, April 26, 27. Rockvale, at Honey Cave, May 10, 11. WM. MONK. P. E.

#### Springfield District.

SECOND ROUND.

Owensville cir., at White Rock, March 15, 16. Tehuacana cir., at Tehuacana Depot, March 22, 23. Wadeville cir., March 29, 30.

Wadeville Cir., April 5, 6.
Dresden cir., April 5, 6.
Corsicana sta., April 12, 13.
A. DAVIS, P. E.

#### Huntsville District.

FIRST ROUND.

Huntsville sta., March 15, 16. Caney mis., March 22, 23. My correspondents will address me at Navasota.

J. M. WESSON, R. E.

#### Chappell Hill District.

FIRST ROUND.

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.

#### TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

As very little was done in either branch of the Legislature during the week of their absence, attending the Mardi-Gras festivities, we omitted our usual summary of proceedings in our last issue, but now take up the date where we left off.

FEBRUARY 22 .- Senate .- The Senate passed House joint resolution authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of five thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderers of Louis Frankee.

House.-The House passed Senate joint resolution to go into joint session for the election of State Printer at 11 o'clock to-day. At fifteen minutes past eleven o'clock, the Senate, headed by President Picket and Secretary Chalmers, followed by twenty Senators, entered. Mr. Cardwell, of the Democratic Statesman, was elected on the first ballot ..... A resolution passed authorizing the Finance Committee to inquire into fees paid county officers, district attorneys, sheriffs, justices of the peace and constables. The same committee was authorized, by resolution, to report a bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 to pay the interest on bonds due on the first of March..... A bill authorizing Howard Key to construct a toll-bridge over Sabine river passed.....The following resolution was presented by Mr. Anderson, of McLennan, which was passed: WHEREAS, There is entertained by many persons interested in the public debts and obligations of the State of Texas fears that the present Legislature will endeavor to annul many of said debts and obligations; therefore, be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we censure and entirely disapprove of the means and manner by and in which many of said debts and obligations were incurred, but that we believe that all debts and obligations, legally incurred by the legally constituted authorities, are binding on the State, and that however much we may deprecate the same, we will not do nor sanction any act that tends to annulling, repudiating or depreciating any of such debts or obligations so legally incurred.....Mr. Anderson also presented the following joint resolution: That the Governor be authorized and requested to telegraph Williams & Guion, New York, that the present Legislature pledge themselves not to adjourn until they have adopted such measures as will provide fully for the payment of all liabilities of the State of Texas, and provide means for paying promptly all accruing interest on her outstanding bonds, legally issued, negotiated or hypothecated; and to ask Williams & Guion not to sell the \$400,000 bonds now hypothecated to them until the Legislature can have time to mature the measures necessary to carry out the pledges here made ..... A bill passed amending an act providing for the disposal of the public domain.

FEBRUARY 28 .- Senate .- A resolution passed authorizing the Chairman of Committee on Privileges and Elections to issue commissions to take depositions.

House .- A bill creating the new county of Rockwall passed ..... The bill consolidating the different acts chartering the town of Gonzales passed.....The joint resolution requesting our delegation at Washington to urge the construction of a ship channel across the peninsula of Florida, passed unanimously ..... Bills passed: Bill to confer the right of suffrage on foreigners who declare their intention to become citizens of the United States; act to expedite decisions in criminal cases by the Supreme Court; bill amending an act incorporating Payne Female Institute; bill to validate the election of Griffith; a joint resolution was also

Grange; bill making an appropriation to pay Mr. Rainey his mileage as Presidential Elector; bill for the relief of A. S. Thurmond; bill amending section 30 of the Criminal Code, bill amending the act incorporating Austin College; bill incorporating the town of Greenville, Hunt county; bill to authorize Alexander English to erect a toll bridge over Bois d'Arc creek; bill incorporating Odd Fellows College at Pittsburg, Upshur county; bill amending section 23 regulating justice of the peace courts.

MARCH 1 .- Senate .- The House bill incorporating the city of Denison was taken up and passed

House .- A concurrent resolution was offered to hold out all reasonable inducements to the people of the Crimea, in Russia, who are now thinking of emigrating, that they may come to our State. There was considerable debate on this resolution, after which the previous question was moved and it passed ..... A telegram from Williams & Guion, New York, was read :

GOVERNOR OF TEXAS-Telegram received. If no provision be made for payment of the money due us, before the 15th of March, we shall then advertise and sell the bonds we hold, at auction, by the 25th of March.

(Signed) WILLIAMS & GUION. The finance bill was then read and passed by a vote of 59 to 12. This vote tells whether Texas will keep her credit or not ..... The bill granting a fence law to the counties of Dallas, Collin and Tarrant, was taken up and

MARCH 3 .- Senate .- Bills passed: Incorporating the town of Kaufman; incorporating the town of Gonzales; incorporating the town of Greenville, Hunt county.

House .- The bill to increase the area of Menard county passed.

MARCH 4 .- Senate .- The bill to reimburse Bastrop county for money paid the State on forfeited bonds, passed under suspension of the rules ..... A joint resolution was passed pledging that the Legislature will not adjourn until measures are adopted providing fully for the payment of the indebtedness of the State ..... The Governor sent a message with the following nominations: For Judge of the Eighth District, S. B. Maxey; for Judge Thirty-third District, J. H. Banton. The Senate went into executive session and immediately confirmed Judge Maxey: the other nomination is not yet decided.

House .- A bill passed making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars to pay contingent expenses of the Thirteenth Legislature. An amend-ment was inserted that the appropriation is for the first session of the Thirteenth Legislature ..... John Henry Brown presented the report of the Special Committee on the number of papers to be taken by the House, and a resolution covering the matter was passed. It provides that ten copies of the Statesman, or any other paper publishing the proceedings of the Legislature, be taken by each member of the House, and that said papers be paid their regular subscription price..... The following resolution passed: That a committee of five be appointed to examine the books of the General Land Office and ascertain the number of railroad certificates that have been issued, and for what amount; and if any county or corporation has received certificates it was not entitled to-and report, by bill or otherwise. The Speaker named as the committee, Messrs. Ellet, Booty, Kimball, Tilson and Sayers.

MARCH 5 .- Senate .- A resolution passed allowing each Senator thirty copies of such papers as they may select ..... Bills passed: A bill appropriating \$20,000 for contingent expenses; incorporating Excelsior College of Bastrop; for the relief of the heirs of A. McGee; for the relief of Cyrus E. mayor, aldermen and constables of La- passed, authorizing the Adjutant Gen- vessel.

eral to issue Winchester rifles to certain persons who have been engaged in killing Indians.

House .- A joint resolution was passed authorizing and empowering committees of either House to send for persons and papers ..... Mr. Kemble presented a petition signed by 5,900 citizens of Ellis and neighboring counties asking for the passage of a bill similar to the Ohio liquor law ..... A bill passed prohibiting the sale of liquors in Leesburg.

MARCH 6 .- Senate .- Bills passed : Fixing the county seat of Kinney at Hackelsville; authorizing Isaac Franklin to establish a pontoon bridge over San Antonio river, in Goliad county; incorporating the city of Austin; authorizing the consolidation of the Waco Tap and Northwestern railroad with the Texas Central; requiring sheriffs to make deeds of conveyance for estate sold for taxes ..... The Governor vetoed the bill conferring the rights of suffrage upon foreign-born residents who may file their intentions to become citizens, in district courts, during vacation. He points out some unconstitutional clauses in it, and says it would open the door to fraudulent vo-

House .- Bills passed; Authorizing Marion county to fund its debts; amending an act incorporating the New Orleans Railroad Company; authorizing Ellis county to levy a special tax to build a Courthouse.

MARCH 7.—Senate.—Bills passed: Legalizing the election held in La-Grange for township officers; validating the bonds issued by Brazos county for aid in building the Agricultural and Mechanical College ..... The Senate confirmed the nomination of Judge Banton for the Thirty-third District.

House .- Mr. Brown introduced a bill amending the charter of the City of Dallas, which passed.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

President Thiers is slightly indisposed.

The son of the late ex-Emperor Napoleon paid a visit to Queen Victoria on the 4th inst.

The Edinburgh Scotsman has a report that a marriage has been arranged between the Duke of Edinburgh and a foreign imperial princess.

Reports from Berlin state that, through orders to the police authorities the strike of the cabmen has been brought to a close, greatly to the relief of the public.

So little credit is attributed to the rumor of the separation of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise that their friends have not taken the trouble to contradict it.

The London Times has a special dispatch from Berlin stating that the ability of France to give financial guarantees sufficient to secure the early evacuation of French territory by German troops, is considered doubtful in

A movement is on foot among the Irish population for a great meeting in Hyde Park, in favor of amnesty for the Fenians now held in prison by the British Government. The meeting, over which Dr. Isaac Butt, member of parliament for Limerick, will preside, will probably be held on the 16th of this month.

A special to the London Daily Telegraph from Brussels reports that Capt. Curry, of the American vessel Agloma, which sailed recently from Antwerp for New York, was carried away by force by seven sailors belonging to the French schooner l'Africaine. An investigation has been set on foot, and a dispatch sent to the Consul General of France in New York, instructing him to watch for the arrival of the

#### TEXAS ITEMS.

There is talk of a Sherman daily

There is small-pox in Fayettevilletwo deaths are reported.

Over one hundred houses were begun in Fort Worth last week.

In Erath county good lands in abundance can be bought for from two to three dollars per acre. The time-tables of the Texas Pacific

from Marshall to Shreveport were changed on the 24th ult. The Baptist ladies of Calvert held a

fair on last Friday week, which netted the neat little sum of \$429. The Statesman says large numbers of hides are coming into town. They

are commanding fine prices. The Supreme Court has reversed, and remanded, the decision of the lower

court in the Walker and Black case. A street railway is to be built from the public square in Marshall to the

depot of the Texas Pacific Railroad. The Dallas News announces the existence of two cases of small-pox in Dallas, and calls earnestly for a pest-

The Sulpher Springs Gazette says it is a fixed fact that the Great Northern road will reach that place in time to take off the present year's crop of cot-

The penitentiary garden at Huntsville comprises six acres, and in it can now be seen growing quite a variety of vegetables for the table of the con-

The Rockport Transcript will give one year's subscription to any one who will send No. 98 of their paper. The number is needed to make the files complete.

From the amount of freight which passes over our wharf for St. Marys we infer that that place must be doing a thriving business. So says the Rockport Transcript.

Mr. Hugh Throckmorton, who is just down from Pilot Point, Denton county, says the Mckinney Enquirer, informs us that a virulent type of smallpox has made its appearance in the neighborhood of Pilot Point, and that seven out of nine cases had proved fatal.

A large number of Sharp's carbines, with an abundant supply of ammuni-tion, have been received by Adjutant General Britton, being a part of the quota due Texas from the National Government. These carbines will be issued for the frontier .- State Journal.

The Wichita Beacon says : Wichita, from the look-out now, will be the great shipping point for Texas cattle years to come. Texas men are determined to build packing-houses here, which will guarantee them against a depreciation of prices on an overstocked live market.

The Austin State Gazette says that all of the Government freight formerly transported via Indianola to San Antonio, by a military order now comes to Austin. Immense Government trains are arriving and departing almost daily. A train of twenty-five wagons is now loading for the West, and will leave here to-day or to-mor-

Should the International obtain a satisfactory adjustment of its subsidies, it will not be long before work will commence in our city for the construction of a bridge across the river. The company will push this work rapidly forward, so that the abutments might become properly settled and solidified preparatory to the construction of the superstructure in time for the completion of the road from Hearne to this city; thence it would be pushed on rapidly to San Antonio, and work in a like manner commenced on all bridges. State Gazette.

BAYLAND ORPHANS' HOME .- The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bayland Orphans' Home was held at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, on Saturday, March 1, 1873.

Present-W. J. Hutchins, President; B. A. Shepherd, Treasurer; H. F. Gillette, Secretary; Ashbel Smith, C. S. Longcope, T. W. House. The minutes of the last two meet-

ings were read and approved.

The Treasurer then submitted the

following report of moneys received for the months of January and February,

1010:				
JANUARY-	cor	N.	cr	R.
From a friend, citizen of Houston From Mr. S. W. Allen, through	\$25	60	likes	9.0
H. F. Gillette	100	00		
From J. C. Lambdin, Waco	5	00		
From Mr. Henry Runge, given by a lady, Galveston			\$25	00
FEBRUARY-				
From Mrs. M. Kopperl, Galves-				
ton, donated from late Mrs. Os-				
terman's charity fund			40	00
From same, birthday offering for				
her little son, Herman			10	60
From same, for Miss Mary Brown	20	00		
From Mrs. DePelchin, Houston.	1	50		
From a friend, citizen of Houston From Hutchins House charity			10	00
box	3	75	2	10
Total	155	25	\$87	10

B. A. SHEPHERD, Treasurer. B. A. Sheffere, Treasuref.

To which the superintendent adds: From Mrs. S. W. Allen, \$30 25 coin; from unknown source, \$1 25 currency. Also, I barrel molasses, head mark J. W. B., 2 boxes second hand clothing, shoes, etc., from agent; from Dallas, 5 boxes, containing nice things as Christmas gitts to the children; from Dallas (Col. Horton), I sack of flour; from Bastrop, 2 boxes second-hand clothing; from R. F. George, medicine, \$3 69.

On motion, W. J. Hutchins and Ashbel Smith were appointed to examine into the grant of land made by the State for the purpose of establishing an Orphans' Home for Texas.

On motion, it was resolved that Mr. J. F. Dumble, of Houston, be invited to act as agent for making monthly collections in Houston for use of Orphans' Home.

Adjourned to first Saturday in April. H. F. GILLETTE, Sec'y.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS From March. 1, 1873, to March 8, 1873.

Rev Sam'l Johnson, Blanco, 1 subscriber from Kendall county. Directions regarding S Hop-

kins' paper attended to. A J Burleson, 2 subscribers. Get these sub scribers to renew promptly, as their time is out, and we cannot promise to supply back numbers. Rev C W Thomas, 2 subscribers, and cash

\$6-postofilee orders ; 2 letters. Rev D J Martin, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 25

currency. Rev S C Littlepage, obituary of Mrs Kidd re-

Rev E H Holbrook, 1 subscriber. It is pleasant to know we are missed ; but your paper has been mailed regularly.

Rev P C Archer, Houston, 1 subscriber. We have sent you every copy of that issue of the paper we could possibly spare.

Rev Isaac Taylor, 2 subscribers. We send your paper to Marlin, and direct it as above. Rev S A Whipple, 1 renewal. Mrs S H Run-

kle's paper supposed to be all right. Rev R H H Burnett, 2 subscribers, and cash

J C Bartlett, Rice, directions of Mrs Haynie

as advised. Rev J F Hines, Salado, 3 new subscribers.

Judge King's account correct now.

R H Wiley, 2 subscribers, and cash \$11 25 currency.

Rev W J Joyce, communication will be used. Rev J A Light, 2 subscribers from Waverly. Rev John S McCarver, with report of Bible Society.

Rev A M Box, 2 new subscribers.

Rev D M Proctor, 2 subscribers, and postoffice order for \$4 20. Wm S Hotchkiss, renews his subcription, and

cash \$2 coin. John C Smith, Belton, much obliged for information. Will write you.

Rev J W Piner, 1 subscriber. Have written you by mail.

Rev J W Beathard, & currency on account. Rev O A Fisher, 1 subscriber from San Marcos, and \$5 currency.

Rev J C Turner, cash fifty cents. Let us know your address when you get located.

Rev J C Woolam, 2 subscribers from Crockett, and postoffice order for \$4 currency. Currency

is the only money paid on these orders.

Dr Jno T Alexander, Austin, sends \$2 25 curreney to renew subscription.

Rev W J Joyce, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 20. Rev John W DeVilbiss, 2 subscribers. We have been sending the paper to Rev W G Cocke. Will learn about Mrs Scott's subscription, and

Rev T J Hutson, 4 subscribers from Milam county.

T McL, Willis, communication received. Richard Bonham, you have not sent your ad-

John M Monk, Palo Alto, will address as above.

Rev O A Fisher, 2 subscribers from Hays county. Mrs McCowen, Hackberry, renews subscrip-

tion, and charged to Rev J F Cook. Rev F T Mitchell, Houston, sent you the list asked for.

Rev R J Perry, 1 subscriber. We send all the back numbers we have.

Rev F M Stovall, 1 subscriber, and list of quarterly appointments. Will write you. Rev J L Lemons, 2 subscribers.

A Minet, New York, will write you

S M Pettengill & Co, advertisement received. Rev A M Box, London, Rusk county, 1 subscriber and communications : 2 letters.

Rev L C Crouse, 1 subscriber. With the return of fine weather, we hope your health will improve. Thanks for kind wishes.

Rev J Matthews, marriage notice and letters received. Rev J F Hines, draft for \$25 gold. The sub

scribers' names are correct. Mr J W Billington, we know of no other house in the business in Galveston.

Rev J S Mathis, Henderson, 2 subscribers, and cash \$4 33

Rev C J Lane, appointments received. Rev John F Neal, 1 subscriber, and marriage notice.

Rev H A Graves, Dr Finnel's subscription received for the first time to-day.

Rev W H Wiley, 1 subscriber and descriptive letter received. Rev D P Haggard, 2 subscribers, and cash

2 25 currency. Rev Sims K Stovall 6 subscribers. Have you omitted a name, as you specify that you sent

seven? Monthly report of Bayland Orphans' Home. Rev John C C Black, 1 subscriber, and cash \$2 25 currency.

Rev H G Horton, Rockport, 1 subscriber, and cash to pay. Of course give receipt for money as agent. All itinerant preachers are agents.

Rev John W DeVilbiss, 1 subscriber. Mrs Mahala B King, yours received and attended to.

Rev H V Philpott, 2d round of quarterly appointments received.

Rev W V Jones, 2 subscribers from Iredell. Mr S Allen, we note your directions. Rev R H H Burnett, 1 subscriber.

Rev Wm Price, Waxahachie, all satisfactory. Rev Robt J Harp, New Orleans, will receive

Rev W N Bonner, 1 subscriber. Change the funds to currency, and send by postoffice money order; it does not pay specie.

Rev Wm Vaughan, 3 subscribers. Will charge balance of former account as directed. A W Harrell, Sr, renews his subscription-\$2 coin.

F A Mood, D D, 1 subscriber from Chappell Hill.

Mrs Browning, renews her subscription through Allen, Lewis & Co; cash \$2 coin.

Rev J W Broxson, Palestine, name entered n subscription list.

Postmaster, Cold Springs, notice attended to. Rev Jas A King, 5 subscribers from San Saba. Rev T G Gilmore, 1 subscriber.

J P Bickley, renews his subscription-\$2 25 currency. Rev J W Cooley, 5 subscribers, and cash \$5

Mrs E R Billups, paper was discontinued

when your subscription expired.
Rev M C Simpson, 1 subscriber.
Rev G S Sandel, 1 subscriber. We note your remarks. All right for the present.
J T Gaines, it was our fault. Let subscription begin March 5th.
Rev G W Swofford, Springfield, we send subscription book by mail.

scription book by mail.

John E Walker, we continue to send the pa-

Mrs Florence E Pipkin, renews her subscription; also sends a new name, with \$4 50 curreney.

Rev W G Veal, 1 subscriber, \$10 currency, and \$1 coin on account of G T Gaines.

#### MARRIED.

COOPER-LEACH. - On the 25th of Feb. ruary, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John F. Neal, Mr. F. P. Cooper to Miss ANNIE C. LEACH-all of Belton.

MELTON-MANNEY .- At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 23d of January, 1873, by the Rev. J. Matthews, Mr. T. J. MELTON to Miss ALIDA MANNEY - all of Washington county, Texas.

#### OBITUARIES.

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

KIDD. — The subject of this notice, Mrs. MARTHA ANN KIDD, wife of Col. Hudson A. Kidd, departed this live near Bryan, Texas, February 4, 1873, aged 48 years.

Sister Kidd's maiden name was Williams. She was born in Maury county, Tenn. Becoming an erphan at a very early age, she was left to the guardianship, until married, of her maternal uncle, Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer. She received her education at the Columbia Female Institute and the Nashville Female Academy. She was fond of reading, and of intelligent so-She was fond of reading, and of intelligent so-ciety, was a close observer, and had a remark-ably discriminating judgment. Few ladies pos-sess a larger amount of varied and useful inforsess a larger amount of varied and useful infor-mation. In energy of character, affability, sincerity, faithfulness in the performance of her duties as a wife, and devotion as a mother, she was a model for her sex.

was a model for her sex.

For a time she was a member of the M. E. Church, South, in Tennessee, but had not attached herself to the church since her removal South. Throughout life, however, her conduct illustrated every Christian virtue, while her faith rested unwaveringly in the dectrines of the cross.

She retained her mental faculties almost to the last moment, and passed away calmly, gently, and with a full assurance of a blessed immortality.

BRYAN, Texas, Feb. 26, 1873.

New Orleans and Nashville Christian Advocates please copy.

GARNER,—JAMES S. GARNER, a resident of Meansville, in the county of San Patricio, Texas, died November 25th, 1872, at Corpus Christi, where he had gone, a few days before his death, for medical attention.

Brother Garner was born in the State of Tennessee March 15, 1817, and in 1843 was married to Miss Matilda S. Metcalf, who still survives him. Brother Garner was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, about twenty-five years, and filled most of its offices as a layman with fidelity and energy. He loved the church, and the preachers were always welcome visitors to his hospitable home. Brother Garner's disease was erysipelas of the head and face. He was sick three months and suffered much, though not much of the time confined to his bed. I visited him, and at his request held quarterly conference in his room the Saturday before he died. I shall never forget the interest he manifested in all the affairs of the church. He said he was resigned to the divine will, and thought very probably he never should recover.

will, and thought very perceiver.

Brother Garner will be missed in the community, in the church, and, most of all, in that afflicted family circle. His end was peace. May God sanctify this affliction to the spritual blessing of the bereaved wife and six children, who are left to mourn his loss.

John W. Devillers.

MEANSVILLE, Feb. 19, 1873.

RECORD.—George W. Record, aged 61 years and 7 months, was born in Murry county, Tennessee, A. D., 1811, at which place he lived until 1846. From Murry county he moved to Marshall county, Tenn., and from there he moved to Ballas county, Texas, in 1854, where he lived about 19 years, surrounded by warm friends, and died in the bosom of his own family on the 10th day of February, A. D., 1873.

Brother Record embraced the religion of Jesus Christ in early life; joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, after which time he ever lived a consistent church member and devoted Christian. At Louisburg he manifested his zeal and devotion by sparing neither money, individual labor, nor encouragement for others until the much-decayed and wellnigh deserted house of God was remodeled and refitted, and the dispersed congregation was reassembled, fresh and anew, in the service of God, causing the desert to blossom as the rose, and the seed of despondency to bring forth eternal life. "By their truit ye shall know them."

But, notwithstanding the stream of sweet contentment that accompanies promptness in the performance of duty. Brother Record, like his fellow creatures, had his hours of sorrow, beath has often visited his house to pluck a budding rose. Six of his lovely children preceded him to the shores of eternal rest; but in the midst of these and other allletions, he was enabled, by Divine grace, to say, "Thy will be done."

done."

Brother Record died of pneumonia—was sick only a few days, and suffered severely, but maintained his reason to the last. He gave to his family and friends the most satisfactory evidence of his complete preparation for death. When informed that he would soon die, he called his family around him and bid each a long farewell, sending affectionate words to his brother and other relatives and friends who were far away, and sending, also, for a neighbor, with whom there had been some misunderstanding, which difficulty was adjusted, as in view of the bar of God.

When the tongue failed to obey the will and When the tongue failed to obey the will and articulate words to comfort his family, he manifested the presence of his Savior by lifting his hands and sweetly smilling whenever his future was interrogated. Thus he fell asleep in Jesus, leaving his wife and children and grandchildren and many friends to mourn their loss and rejoice at his gain.

May that abiding faith sustain those who weep and mourn which sustained our departed brother, is the prayer of the writer.

R. W. T.

#### MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET .- The large number of interior merchants in town has given quite an impetus to business during the week under review, and a large amount of it has been done. Prices of staples have changed somewhat since our last report. Bacon has advanced about 1/2c., also Coffee, which is quoted for prime 201/40 201/4e., and for choice 201/40/21e., in large lots, with a firm market Flour has declined a shade on the lower grades. Choice holds its own, as

Corroy.-The receipts for the week show a heavy decline, amounting to only 7704 bales. Prices for the better grades remain about these of last week, while lower grades have declined 4c. It is now generally conceded that the presenterop of this staple will reach 3,750,000 bales based upon receipts to date-and will possibly have a depressing effect on prices for the present. The market may be quoted dull at the following figures:

 Ordinary
 143/4@—

 Good Ordinary
 15/4@—

 Low Middling
 16/6@—

 Middling
 17/4@—

 Exports for the week, 12,700 bales. Stock on hand, 11,445 bales.

Hipes-Remain at last week's figures, while the market is more buoyant. Choice drv. 18c. . grubby and second-class, 14c., and upwards, as

Wood .- Without receipts or sales sufficient to make regular prices, the following figures are nominal: For choice fine, 16@28c.; coarse, 20@23c.; burry and dirty, 5@8c, off the

Money-Is easier, while rates are unchanged. Gold, 114%.

WHOLESALE PRICES (			ENT	r.
Corrected Week	ıy.			
Quotations in Currency, unless to		d is	spec	ifie
Bagging—P yard— Kentucky and St. Louis	-	14	one @- @-	15 1734 18
Domestic, in rolls.  Methuen, in rolls.  Bullding Material— Finishing Lime.  Rockland Lime.  Cement.	3	17	@-	18
Hair	0	50 00 10	@ 0	30
COPPES—To the gold— Ordinary	=	201/	minal	203/4
Havana		n	one	
Java. Cotton Ties-Arrew, gold Flour-W bbl-Fine Superfine		TOO	mina	
do Double	7 8	75	@-8	25
do Choice	11	50 50	@10 @12 @13	00
do 10x12	4	50	@ 4 @ 4 @ 5	75
Corn, Texas. do Western.	-	98 1	⊕- lone ⊕ 1	75
W . np. or		n	one	
lron, it ton, idg. gold Country Bar, it is English, it is Slab Iron.	=	- 26	@- @-	19
Boiler	_	5	@-	9
Castings, American	_	9		7
Castings, American Iron Axles LEAD, © 100 hs—Fig. Bar, © B.	_	101	200- 0-	11 16
NAILS, P B-American-		10/	200	21.73
Six Penny	-	61	20- 40- 0-	=
Wrought, Germando American	=	121	4@— 2@—	15
Four Penny. Six Penny. Eight Penny. Ten to Sixty Penny. Wrought, German. do American. Spikes, boat, \$\pi\$ 100 lbs. Steel, \$\pi\$ lb—German. Cast.	10	00 18	@12	00 20
Plough	-	-	<b>@</b> -	121/2
Green, City Slaughter Wet Salted Dry Salted Dry; Flint, in lot Mexican, stretched	=	10 143 163	@-	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 15 17
HAY-# 100 hs-Northern Western LUMBER-# M ft, from yard			ione	
	-	-	@ 2	50
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu	22		@26 @35	00
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu	22		@26	00 00 50 00
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu	22		@26 @35 @42 @43 @40 @35	00 00 50 00 00
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu.  do do Pensacola Flooring, do Ceiling do Flooring, Calcasieu. Ceiling, do Weatherboards, dressed. Pensacola Cypress Shingles, Cypress do Juniper.	22 28 40 35 36 30 32 35 40 5	00 00 00 00 50 00 00 00	@26 @35 @42 @43 @40 @35	00 00 50 00 00 00 
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu.  do do Pensacola Flooring, do Ceiling do Flooring, Calcasieu. Ceiling, do Weatherboards, dressed. Pensacola Cypress Shingles, Cypress do Juniper.	22 28 40 35 36 30 32 35 40 5	00 00 00 00 50 00 00 00	@26 @35 @42 @43 @40 @35 @— @60 @ 7	00 00 50 00 00 00 00 
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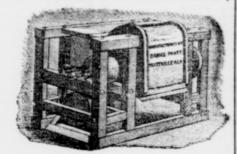
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This fence is stock-proof, and cannot be pulled down. It is a great saving of rails and land, having this advantage over the twelve rail stake and rider fence, that it saves 168 panels and 3571 rails to the mile, the main post and false post included. 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 nomy, strength, durability and neatnesss. 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 horselots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.

2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.

3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground ; place it on top 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 brin the two posts together at the

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. may22 tf

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We subjoin the following suggestions:

COTTON.—1st. Use none but the best quality of heavy bagging and ties, and USE PLENTY OF IT.

of heavy bagging and ties, and UNE PLENTY OF IT.

2d. Ship your Cotton in good order, and erase from Bill of Lading the words "usual exceptions" and we will require its delivery to us in same condition.

3d. Mark each bale carefully, with full name on edge, and initials on end, to lessen danger of substitution for light or inferior bales.

4th. Make your bales weigh at least 500, as it costs no more to get a heavy bale to market than a light one.

5th. Use none but the most improved Gin Stands and Presses. These we will obtain from manufacturers for our patrons when desired.

6th. Send us marks and Gin weights of each bale when shipped, and if the Government weights here show a marked falling off, we will have each bale again carefully re-weighed in presence of a member of the firm.

HIDES.—lst. should be trimmed of horns, ears and other parts which easily taint.

2d. Salt Hides should be well salted, rolled up about 12 hours, then stretched and dried in the shade.

3d. Flint Hide should be well stretched in shade, and dried without salt, using ashes it necessary.

4th. Hide Poison-Four pounds Crude Arsenic.

th. Hide Poison-Four pounds Crude Arsenic, cight pounds \$\frac{1}{2}\$ sale \$\frac{1}{2}\$ wenty gallons water—the whole costing \$1, currency. Sprinkle hide thoroughly, or immerseif practicable. nov17-1y

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The merits of this valuable prepar-ation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessi-ty of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

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Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing in the highest terms the Phild Fairnet of Rouaddis.

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Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, say it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

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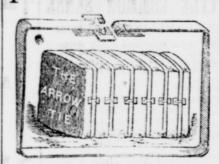
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Office of Arrow Tie Agency.

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 unnecssary; 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 Toxas—gentlemen well known to you all—showing the estimation in which the Tie is held by tabse who, from daily use, have the best oppor traity 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:

MANUFACTURING Co., Dec. 1, 1871. OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS

MANUPACTURING Co., Dec. 1, 1871. \( \)

MESSRS. C. W. HURLEY & CO., \( \)

General Agents for the Arrow Tie fer Texas: \( \)

General Agents for the Arrow Tie fer Texas: \( \)

General Agents for the Arrow Tie fer Texas: \( \)

General Agents for the Arrow Tie fer Texas: \( \)

General Agents for the Arrow Tie for Texas: \( \)

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The Arrow Tie, as a fastening for Cotton Bales. \( \)

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

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

Yours, truly,

A. P. LUFKIN, Supt.

Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses'
FACTORS' COMPRESS,
MERCHANTS' "
NEW WHARP "
Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

Office of the Planters' Press Co., 
Galveston, May 19, 1871. MESSES. C. W. HURLEY & CO., General Agents of the Arrow Tie, for State of Texas, Gal-

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 Carondolet Street, New Orleans.

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Express & Mail

Phelps, Dodge, Riverside,
Trinity, Lovelady, Crockett,
Grapeland, Palestine, Neches,
Jacksonville, Treupe, es, Jacksonville, Troupe, Overton, Kilgore, Longview, Shreveport, Jefferson, etc. Connecting at Palestine, Westward for Douglas, Oakwoods, Keechi, Jewett, Marquez, Lake, Englewood and HEARNE. Returning, this train makes close connection

9:30 A. M. train makes close connect with train for Galveston.

Accommodation | Huntsville and intermediate Stations.

Stations.

Leaves Huntsville at 7:00 A. M. for Houston and intermediate points.

Passengers from New Orleans and Galveston to Hearne, Longview, Marshall, Jefferson, Shreveport and Northeastern Texas change cars at

UNION DEPOT, HOUSTON. Stages connect at Crockett for Nacogdoches; at Palestine for Athens; at Jacksonville for Rusk; at Troupe for Tyler; at Overton for Henderson; at Jewett for Centreville; at Marshall for Jefferson; at Oakwoods for Butler and Fairfield.

For rates and further information, apply to H. M. HOXIE, Gen'l Sup't.

ALLEN McCOY, Gen'l Freight Agent. Houston, February 10, 1873.

GALVESTON,

HOUSTON AND HENDERSON,

-AND-

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.

Superintendent. HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

GEORGE B. NICHOLS,

CHANGE OF TIME. On and After Monday, Nov. 11, 1872,

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Express Leaves Houston DAILY

(Sundays excepted)

7:30 A. M.

Accommodation

Leaves Houston

DAILY

4:30 P. M.

Arriving at McKinney at 12:00 midnight; at Austin 4:50 r.m., and at Waco 6:30 r.m. same

at Waco 6:30 r.m. same day.

Returning leaves McKinney at 4 A. M.; Austin at 13.30 A. M., and Waco 9:15 A. M.; arriving at Houston at 9 r.

M. same day.

Arriving at McKinney at 6:30 r. M. (except Sunday) and at Austin at 6 A. M. (except Monday) next day.

Returning leaves McKinney at 6:30 A. M. and Austin at 5:30 r. M. (except Sunday) arriving at Houston at 7:30 A. M. next day.

next day. ACCOMMODATION WILL NOT RUN FROM HEMP-STEAD TO M'KINNEY ON SATURDAY.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Are attached to Accommodation Trains be-tween Houston and Austin. Passengers for Waco must take Mail and Express Train leaving Houston at 7:30 A M. The above Trains make the following connec-

tions, viz:
At Hearne with International Kailroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 2 P. M. and 2:45 A. M.: South at 2 P. M. and 2:15 P. M.
At Waeo, with stages for Peoria, Woodberry, Covington, Cleburne, Acton, Granberry, Weatherford and Jacksboro, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays at 7 A. M. For Towash on Merician, Footout, Iredell, Duffo, Stephens ville on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 A. M.
At Mexia, with line of hacks for Fairfield and Butler, on Sundays and Wednesdays.
At Dallas, West, for Weatherford and Jacksboro, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M.

A. M.
East, for Tyler and Longview, Sundays, Wed-nesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M.
For Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M.

Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M. Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every

Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M.
At McKinney, North, with El Paso Stage Line. daily (Sundays excepted) for Sherman, Red River City and Terminus of the M., K. and T. R. R.
West, via Pilot Point, Denton, Whitesboro, Gainesville, Decatur and Jacksboro, daily at

Gainesville, Decatur and Jacksboro, daily at 6 A. M.
East, (tri-weckly), Fuosdays. Thursdays and Saturdays, for Greenville, Bonham, Paris, Clarksville and Jefferson at 6 A. M.
At Ledbetter, with daily stage for Lagrange. At MeDade, with daily stage for Fastrop. At Austin, with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.
Through Kates and Bills of Lading given from Stations on the line of this Road to New Orleans and New York, via Morgan's Line of Steamships, Galveston to New Orleans, and Merchants' Line Steamships, New Orleans to New York, Shippers furnishing their own Bills Lading.

Lading.
For Rates, apply to Station Agents, or Jas.
W. Mangum, Northern Agent, Sherman, and
H. L. Radez, Western Agent, San Antonio.
J. DURAND,

General Superintendent J. Waldo, General Freight and Ticket Ag't.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

Correct the Stomach.—It is a well ascertained physiological fact that the origin of most of the ills that afflict humanity is a deranged condition of the alimentary canal. The bowels become constipated and sluggish, and thence arises a train of painful and distressing maladies. As a preventive and cure, there is no remedy so safe and sure as DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

Avoid Consumption.—No enemy to the human race is more to be dreaded and is more incidious in its approaches than the too fatal destroyer of health and happiness of myriads—"Consumption in its ghastly form." The duty of all is to guard against its first advances. This may be done by the timely use of DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

As Locusts .- The Charter Oak Stoves are becoming such universal favorites, and are making their way into so many households, that it looks as if they were destined to cover the the face of lands as the locusts of Egypt. Unlike them, however, they are blessings instead of plagues, and we wish speed to the consumma-

Cure for Cough or Cold .- As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchia! Troches."

Stop those Chills that have been harrassing you so long, as they sometimes end in that fatal disease called by some the "Up Country Yellow Fever." They can be very easily stopped by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator. Do not delay; go at once to your druggist and get a package and be cured.

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SUPPRESSION OF URINE,

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by imparting tone to the parts, and securing that vigor and healthy action nature designed for them. BUCHU is known to have this effect—any physician will tell you so.

It claims to cure CONSTIPATION and IR-

REGULARITY OF THE BOWELS, BIL-IOUS DERANGEMENT, FEVERS, etc., etc.,

JOUS DERANGEMENT, FEVERS, etc., etc., by promoting first the digestive functions of the stomach, and secondly, a proper secretion and excretion of bile to stimulate and lubricate the bowels—the use for which nature designed it. DANDELION secures this result—any physician will tell you so.

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

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A medicine that acts directly on these excretory organs, in a healthful and non-irritant manner, will carry out this principle with mathematical certainty.

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