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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1012.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEXAS STATE FAIR GROUNDS.
 Houston, Texas, May 15, 1873.
 John W. Wicks & Son, Galveston, Texas:

The award of committee, consisting of P. J. Holley, of Houston county; Charles Lewis, of Robertson county; Alfred Muckle, of Galveston; H. R. Hearne, of Robertson; Hugh McIntyre, of Brenham; and L. N. Halbert, of Burton, Washington county, on Gins, is:

We, the Committee on Gins, give the first premium to entry 31, the "NEW GULLETT LIGHT DRAFT GIN," entered by yourselves, for speed and sample, and consider the seed about equally cleaned by the three contesting gins.

JAMES F. DUMBLE, Secretary,
 A. M. and B. S. Association of Texas.
 may28 4t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The Session begins on the First of October, and continues till the Thursday before the 4th day of July ensuing.

The Institution is organized in separate schools on the eclectic system, embracing FULL COURSES OF INSTRUCTION in Literature and Science, and in the professions of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture.

THE EXPENSES of the student, (except such as enter the practical laboratories,) exclusive of the cost of text-books, clothing, and pocket money, are from \$256 to \$391, according to Schools selected; or, for those who economize by merging, these expenses are from \$266 to \$390. No charge for tuition to candidates for the ministry unable to meet the expense.

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CHAS. S. VENABLE,
 Chairman of the Faculty.
 may28 3t

DR. O. FISHER'S
CATECHISM ON INFANT BAPTISM.

This work was called for by the Texas Annual Conference, and fully indorsed and highly recommended by the Examining Committee appointed by the Conference for that purpose. The report of the committee says: "It is a complete Theological Compend, as well as an exhaustive exposition of Infant Baptism." So that when the reader has mastered the question of Baptism, he is well versed in all those Theological questions which are of the greatest importance; while the whole is beautifully adapted to the capacity of children and youth; so that the work will supply a deep want long felt in our juvenile literature. This work, in manuscript, is now at the Publishing House in Nashville, waiting for the means to publish it. It will make a 12mo. volume of about 230 pages, and will require \$600 to stereotype it, and print, and bind in cloth one thousand copies. The writer has not the money, and therefore appeals to the preachers and friends of the church in Texas to come to the help of the Lord at once with the necessary funds to meet the expense of publication. This is not requested as a donation, but as an advanced payment for the book, for every dollar so contributed shall be paid back in books at cost and freight. If only 1000 copies are published, each copy will cost 60 cents at the Publishing House. If 2000, the price will be reduced considerably. The Texas Conferences need at least 5000 copies now to meet the wants of their Sunday-schools. This will require \$1800, and would reduce the price of the book to the schools to 40 cents instead of 60. My desire is to put this book into the hands of our people at once. The need of it everywhere is imperative. Do not lose a moment in forwarding funds for this purpose. Send all moneys to the undersigned, at Austin, Texas, in bank checks, postoffice money order, or by express. Several may unite in sending their money. Write your names plainly, without flourishes of the pen. Give postoffice and county, so that the books may be forwarded without mistake.

O. FISHER.
 Austin, Texas, May 7, 1873.--my28U

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
 OF
WACO FEMALE COLLEGE.

Commencement Sermon--Sunday, June 15th, by W. R. D. STOCKTON.

The Examination will begin Monday, June 16, and continue Four Days.

On Tuesday evening the Primary Exhibition will be given, consisting of Music and Dialogues.

On Wednesday evening, the 18th, the Christian and Amosopic Societies will celebrate their Anniversary. Miss Mary E. Foster, of Belton; Miss Hattie Brown, of Grimes county and Miss Ida Abernathy, of Waco, will represent the former, and Miss Lizzie Long, of Belton, will deliver the Valedictory. Miss Anna M. Brooks, of Waco; Miss Georgia Beal, of Milam; and Miss Maggie R. Evans, of Hutchins, will represent the latter; and Miss Suddie L. Greer, of Navasota, will deliver the Valedictory.

W. L. Prather, Eq., of Waco, will deliver the Annual Address.

The Musical Festival, on Wednesday night, will close the exercises.

R. J. RICHEY,
 Secretary Faculty
 Waco, Texas, May 23, 1873.--my28 3t

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aug7 6m

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 Comanche, Comanche Co., Texas,
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TO THE PLANTERS OF TEXAS.

Office of Arrow Tie Agency,

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 1, 1872.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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A. P. LUFKIN, Supt. Southern Cotton Press Company's Presses' FACTORS' COMPRESS, MERCHANTS' NEW WHARF } Galveston.

Governor Lubbock also says:

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

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

I am yours, very truly,

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Jan 17 1y

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500 " 12-1 " "

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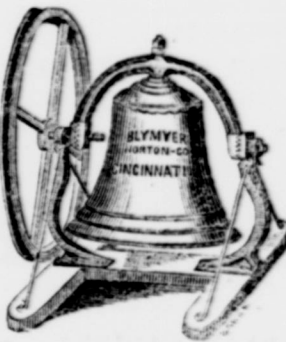
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Sept 4 1y

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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 economy, strength, durability and neatness. As to the question: What is the future of the AIR-LINE FENCE? Will it supersede all other rail fences? the answer has been, without exception: It will; or I see no reason why it will not. I can now, after testing it over sixteen months, recommend it to all planters, and now offer to the public the privilege of testing its merits by building or reconstructing their horse-lots free of charge. Instructions, viz.:

1. Plant a row of posts in a straight line one foot less distance than the length of rails used.
2. Lay the worm of the fence, placing the ends of the rails on the opposite side of the post, right and left, so as to give the fence the crook the post makes and no more; then lay on rails as any other fence until it is four rails high.
3. Take a stake or false post as high as the other, which should be five and a half or six feet above the ground; place it on top of the ground and in lock of the fence opposite the main post; pass the wire—No. 8—around false and main post and immediately above the fourth rail; bring the ends of the wire together, cross them, and with file cut and break the wire; then, with a pair of blacksmith tongs, pull the wire tight and twist it, so as to bring the two posts together at the top.
4. Prizes open the post at the top, insert the rails edgewise and drive them down with an axe; continue thus until the fence is as high as desired. Seven to eight rails make a fence five to five and half feet high. If desired, pass the wire around both posts, and under and over the top rail; fasten as before.
5. Where rails are scarce the fence can be made by leaving off two rails, and inserting one or more wire through the main post the whole length of the fence. This is done by boring holes through main post with brace and bit, and then inserting the wire, tighten and fasten the ends, and the fence is complete.

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JOHN H. STONE, Patentee.

P. S.—All persons are warned not to purchase the right of my Air-Line Patent Fence of any one but those who have a regular power of attorney from me, as all others will not be respected. Also, not to attempt an infringement on it, as I shall enforce the law against all such. J. H. S. March 31, 1873. may 22 1t

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Nov 10 1t

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Christian Advocate.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1873.

[WHOLE No. 1042.]

TENDER WORDS FOR WEARY MOTHERS.

BY MRS. ALBERT SMITH.

A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking lovingly
From underneath a thatch of tangled hair.
Perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing over much--
You almost are too tired to pray to-night.

But it is blessedness! A year ago
I did not see it as I do to-day--
We are so dull and thankless; and too slow
To catch the sunshine till it slips away.
And now it seems surpassing strange to me,
That, while I wore the badge of motherhood,
I did not kiss more oft and tenderly,
The little child that brought me only good.

And if some night when you sit down to rest,
You miss this elbow from your tired knee;
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This hissing tongue that chatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again;
If the white feet into their grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then!

I wonder so that mothers ever fret
At little children clinging to their gown;
Or that the foot-prints, when the days are wet,
Are ever black enough to make them frown.
If I could find a little muddy boot,
Or cap, or jacket, on my chamber floor;
If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot,
And hear it patter in my home once more;

If I could mend a broken cart to day,
To-morrow make a kite, to reach the sky--
There is no woman in God's world could say
She was more blissfully content than I.
But ah! the dainty pillow next my own
Is never ruffled by a shining head;
My singing birdling from its nest is flown;
The boy I used to kiss is dead!

Texas Resources.

Terrell, Kaufman County.

MR. EDITOR--I see that a portion of your esteemed paper is devoted to a description and history of our State and its numerous counties. This is right, and is perfectly compatible with the religious tone of your paper, and of considerable interest to the public at large. There are thousands desiring to know the character of the soil and climate of Texas and the advantages it affords to immigrants, and in no medium can this information be better communicated than through the columns of your widely circulated paper. I shall give you such items in this as I think will be of interest to your readers. The town of Terrell is situated in Kaufman county, Texas. It carries the name of Mr. Robert A. Terrell, a pioneer Methodist of this portion of Texas, where he has lived for many long years passed. The preachers who have traveled the circuits of Northern Texas will readily remember the community in which Terrell is situated. For a quarter of a century it has been famous for its religious devotions, and the Methodist Church has been bounteously supported by its people, and has flourished in their midst even like unto "a green bay tree." Some of the faithful servants of the Most High God have lived, labored and died, and have laid their bones down to rest within the very sight of where our town now stands. James T. P. Irvine, one of the earliest preachers of Texas, had his home within a few hundred yards of this place, and in the little graveyard near by he sleeps the last long sleep of death. The Texas and Pacific Railroad has wrought quite a change in our neighborhood. Instead

of the quiet, undisturbed community we once were, we find our place converted into an important railway town. Trade, traffic and business must take the place of quietude and retirement. The town of Terrell, although on the very threshold of its existence, is making great strides towards wealth, prosperity and greatness. Its importance as a railroad town is becoming every day more and more apparent. The natural advantages by which it is surrounded will add greatly to its attractions. It is situated on soil that cannot become disagreeably muddy. It is located where nature, with a prodigal hand, has kindly bestowed an abundance of both wood and water. The scenery is agreeable and picturesque, and health is no better anywhere under the shining sun. Backed up by as fine a body of farming lands as the State can afford, it is destined to become one of the most important towns in Northern Texas. Our county is in a flourishing condition. Peace and order reign throughout its borders. Churches and schools are in a flourishing condition. Crops of every kind doing well. The general and copious rain lately is worth thousands of dollars to Kaufman county. Farmers and business men generally in good spirits. The fruit of our county is all killed, except apples. The cars will run to Terrell in about two weeks.

Truly yours,

OCCASIONAL.

TERRELL, May 7, 1873.

Cherokee County.

MR. EDITOR--As I have not yet seen any representation of this county in the columns of the *Advocate*, I think it meet to give your readers a few items, which may be of interest to those seeking homes in Texas.

Cherokee county lies between the Neches on the west and the Angelina on the east. It was about seventy miles long, from northeast to northwest, until the new county of Dillard was cut off but a short time since.

Rusk, the county seat, compares favorably in the way of churches, Sunday-schools, the liberality, hospitality, morality and substantial religious character of its citizens with any other town of our acquaintance in the State.

We have almost every variety of soil and productions. Red, gray, sandy, black and bottom lands, producing, according to the manner of cultivation, about as much as the farmer can gather of corn, cotton, sugar-cane, small grain, potatoes, and garden vegetables of all kinds. Fruits--apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc.--grow well, and of which there are many flourishing orchards.

The International and Great Northern Railroads furnish transportation east, west and south, through their depot at Jacksonville.

The county abounds in iron ore, which only needs capital for development and profit. The facilities of transportation furnished by the railroads, insure the early development of those resources.

It may be a sufficient exponent of the religious character of the citizens to say that we have a church or preaching place in nearly every neighborhood in the county. Beside large Presbyterian and Baptist Churches in different places, we have something

over five hundred members of the Methodist Church on my circuit, which is only about one-third of the entire county. Our appointments are usually well attended, whether on week days or Sundays. There is a general moving up among the members of our church to the line of duty. Many are erecting and re-erecting the family altar. We have succeeded in organizing some six or eight Sunday-schools.

Although Cherokee county has as many natural resources, both mineral and agricultural, awaiting the presence of capital and labor as any other county in the State, lands may be had at from \$1 to \$10 per acre, according to their fertility and proximity to the towns.

Immigrants may find here a home where they can make a living and be satisfied--and that is the best country after all. Your, etc., E. P. R.

RUSK, May 6, 1873.

Texas State Fair.

We were unable to attend the Fair at Houston, but learn from the Houston and Galveston papers that it was a decided success. The large number of representative men present from every part of the State indicated the interest this industrial exhibition has awakened in the minds of our people. The display of stock was larger than any preceding year, and affords proof of the growing interest manifest by stock-raisers respecting its improvement. The swine attracted much attention, and we notice in the *News* special mention of the pets of our friend, Judge Munger, whose favorite "Emperor," twenty-one months old, weighing 660 pounds, and also his other favorite, "Queen Bess," and her interesting family. We have seen them in the pen, and are ready to rank them royal stock among hogs. The horned stock also made a good show. Some superior blooded stock was on exhibition. It is evident from the importations of Devon, Durham, Kerry, Jersey and Ayrshire stock which were shown at Houston, that Texas intends to provide, not only for her bread, but her butter.

There was a liberal display of agricultural implements, and machinery generally, adapted to the wants of the State.

Among the interesting incidents are the following, which we find reported in the *News*:

About one hundred and twenty-five of the old veterans met to-day in the dancing hall on the Fair ground and temporarily organized by the appointment of Judge Waller, President, and Moses Austin Bryan, Secretary. After enrollment of names, a constitution was adopted, providing for a permanent organization under the title of "Veteran Association." It provides for annual meetings of members, to be of three classes, namely:

First--Those who came to Texas during the days of colonization and performed duty, either in the military or civil departments, in the establish-

ment of the Republic of Texas. It embraces those who participated in the organization of the provisional government, and including those who served in the army to April 22, 1836.

Second--Those who served a tour of duty in the military or civil service up to January, 1837.

Third--Those who entered the service and performed duty before annexation.

The organization was completed by the election of Frank W. Johnson, the hero of Bexar, President; Capt. Wm. S. Russell, who commanded a company at Velasco in 1832, Vice-President; George Bringham, Recording Secretary; second Vice-President, Walter P. Lane.

G. M. Bryan delivered an interesting address, full of old patriotic data. The day was one that no old Texan will ever forget.

The re-union of the surviving members of Gen. J. W. Whitfield's brigade was held at the Fair grounds, and resolutions were passed that the memory of members of the Third, Sixth and Ninth regiments of Texas cavalry, and Whitfield's legion and Douglas' battery, who fell in the war, be not allowed to perish; that their mourning comrades, field and staff officers and privates, meet at such place as Generals H. P. Mabry, Walter P. Lane, L. S. Ross and Capt. J. P. Douglas may designate, to the end that the martyred dead may live, not in odium, but in honor.

Red River City is about three and a half miles north from Denison, and about one mile southeast of the railroad bridge over Red River. It is very nicely situated at the edge of a large prairie, very convenient to the timber, and also to water. We were there the day after the heavy rain, but did not find the place six feet, nor six inches under water, but as dry as Sherman after a heavy rain. We were agreeably surprised to find so many houses at Red River City--more than there were at Denison last September. Lots are going off rapidly. We saw seven sell in a few minutes while there, and two were purchased by Judge Wade, of Whitesboro, who expects in a few weeks to open a large dry goods and grocery establishment there.--*Sherman Patriot*.

The yield per acre on the sugar lands of Texas is often 3000 to 4000 pounds of sugar and fifty gallons of molasses to every 1000 pounds. Old lands yield from 1000 to 1200 pounds of sugar.

No portion of the United States, and very few places in the world, are comparable to Texas in the richness and variety of its soil, the salubrity of its climate, its diversified productions, and its varied mineral resources. The soil yields all of the cereals, in high perfection--cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar, potatoes of the different kinds, melons, and nearly all the fruits, the Northern portion proving an excellent field for the apple, pear, cherry, peach, etc., and every part adapted to the peach, the plum, and especially the grape. The minerals of Texas are abundant and beginning to attract attention, particularly her rich mines of iron and copper.--*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

Our Outlook.

METHODISM.

—The *Lutheran Observer* has the following respecting Methodism in the Fatherland:

Four sorts of Methodists are at work in Germany and Switzerland. The "Wesleyans" number 19 preachers, 1,895 full members, 6 churches, a mission institute in Weiblingen with 4 students and a semi-monthly paper, the *Methodisten Herald*, with 2,000 subscribers. The "Episcopal Methodists" have 56 preachers and 10 on trial, 14 salaried helpers; 6,250 full members, 1,727 on trial; 40 churches, mostly parsonages connected with them; a mission institute at Frankfort with 12 students, a book and printing establishment in Bremen, a weekly paper, the *Evangelist*, with 7,000 subscribers, and a child's paper, circulating widely. The "Evangelical Association," or "Albrights," has 30 preachers, 3,955 full members and 1,025 on trial, 6 churches with parsonages; a semi-monthly paper with 7,000 subscribers, and a monthly Sunday-school paper with 5,600 subscribers. The "United Brethren" commenced their work in Bavaria in 1870. They have two ministers and one chapel, and propose to increase the force from America. The *Apolegete*, furnishing these statistics, advocates a consolidation of these to missions. They would then have 130 ministers, 15,000 members, 53 churches and 16,000 subscribers to the one consolidated paper.

—In Sweden the Methodists are upon the increase. They gained 3,000 members in the last six years. (This is not a German item.)

EPISCOPAL.

—The English *Broad Churchman* fears "that there is absolutely no hope of building up a national, comprehensive established church in the present generation, and adds that Mr. Miall's proposal for disestablishment, however objectionable in the theory, is the inevitable outcome of our lamentable theological errors, stupid bigotry, and pernicious trafficking in the 'cure of souls.'" The Broad Churchmen have hitherto been staunch supporters of the Establishment, and this utterance is, therefore, noteworthy.

—The Irish Episcopal Synod is now at work upon a revision of the Prayer-book. In the communion service it has been decided to alter the words "we eat and drink our own damnation" to "we eat and drink judgment to ourselves." These words have also been omitted: "We kindle God's wrath against us; we provoke him to plague us with divers diseases and sundry kinds of death." The prayer of consecration was under consideration at the last advices. This prayer is alleged to favor sacramentarianism and many of the Low Churchmen are determined to modify it.

—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, in Baltimore, was burned recently, nothing but the walls being left standing. Loss \$50,000.

—Three ladies of the Plymouth church, Minneapolis, Minn., have been elected deaconesses. The term of office is three years and the duties are to "look after the spiritual interests of the girls, young ladies and female members of the congregation."

—A "National Council" of the Church of England, to consist of representatives from the clergy and the laity, has been proposed. A large meeting at Birmingham the other day took strong ground in favor of the establishment of such a council.

—Mr. Salt's bill for improving the "facilities of worship" is again before Parliament, in a modified form. It provides for the erection of chapels and the licensing by the bishop of clergy-

men to occupy them within the bounds of existing parishes. There must be twenty-five petitioners for such a chapel, and none can be permitted in a parish of less than ten thousand inhabitants. The measure is designed, partly, to supply the wants of parishioners of Low Church proclivities who live in High Church parishes, and *vice versa*. When the services of the parish church are intolerable to a respectable minority they are thus permitted, under the sanction of their bishop, to provide themselves with a service that answers their need.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Presbyterian ministers of Philadelphia are having a warm discussion over the Christian amendment, continued for several successive Mondays. Dr. Dixon, Dr. Davidson, and others have spoken against the amendment, and Mr. Stephenson, of the *Statesman*, has made an elaborate argument in its favor. Others have spoken on the same side.

—The Presbyterians have 100 German ministers, 140 congregations, and 2 theological seminaries in this country. The first congregation was organized in 1846.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society was held Wednesday, May 7th. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports exhibit a gratifying progress in the work of the Society. Nine hundred and fifty-one missionaries have been employed in thirty different States and Territories, congregations and missionary stations being supplied. Eighty-nine churches have been organized, thirty-four of which have become self-supporting; 5725 additions to the membership of the churches of the Society have been made. The receipts of the Society were \$267,691.42; expenditures, \$278,830.24, leaving \$23,530.22 due to missionaries for labor performed.

—The Aurora Congregational Association recently declined to license as a preacher, Mr. M. R. Peck, because he is a Free Mason and refused to withdraw from that fraternity. Mr. Peck declared that he had taken three degrees in the Masonic order, and could see no harm as far as he had gone.

—The English National Union for Improving the Education of Women has offered seven scholarships of \$125, tenable for one year, for competition throughout the United Kingdom—the competitors to be young women over sixteen years of age.

—The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have jointly made arrangements with the authors of the *Revised Version of the Scriptures* to purchase the copyright of their work, and to print and publish the same, and all the expenses connected with the publication will be borne by the two Universities in equal shares.

BAPTIST.

—There are about 20,000 Baptists in the State of New Hampshire, which contains a population of only 300,000. About half of these are Free Baptists and half close communion.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

—The Swedenborgians have only one church in New York, but their influence is extensive. The Rev. Chauncey Giles has been very active in the dissemination of Swedenborgian views in the pulpit and with the pen. He travels considerably to preach in other cities. Besides this spiritualistic congregation there are four others calling themselves "progressive spiritualists." Mrs. Helen Bringham speaks for one of these in Apollo Hall.

CATHOLIC.

—Archbishop Manning, in appealing to the Catholic clergy to use all their influence for religious education at the next general election, says that no Catholics can take degrees in England "without exposure to the pestilential infidelity of Oxford or London University, where ethics and metaphysics are taught in such a way that young Catholics, though they may see the falsity of the conclusions, are perplexed and confused, and cannot find answers."

—The *Evangelical Christendom* reports the spreading of Protestantism in France attended with deep interest, and a large number of conversions. Village after village has been awakened, and the great want now is teachers.

—The suspension of a large number of Ultramontane parish priests in Switzerland has caused a difficulty in the way of their parishioners who wished to marry. This has been met by the introduction of civil marriage as a provisional institution into the districts concerned.

—Rev. Dr. M. A. Corrigan was consecrated bishop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Newark, in the cathedral of that city, on Sunday. Archbishop McCloskey was consecrator. There were present Archbishop Bayley and fifteen bishops, including Bishop Wood, of this diocese, besides "a host" of priests and seminarians. The sermon was preached by Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester.

—The *Catholic Review* represents that the mission founded for the conversion of the Southern negroes to Roman Catholicism is in a growing and healthy condition. "At present there are six American students at the College of St. Joseph, at Mill Hill, Middlesex, England, making the preparatory studies for this mission, besides five Englishmen, six Irishmen, three Germans, two Hollanders, and one Belgian. The Americans are: Jno. H. Green, Washington, D. C.; Dennis Hurley, Baltimore, Ind.; Theophilus Meyer, Syracuse, N. Y.; Jno. R. Slatery, New York city; Michael M. Walsh, Boston; Edward Delaney, Pennsylvania. Like all other priests, these young men bind themselves to chastity and obedience to their ecclesiastical superiors; but they add another obligation, which binds them for life to the negro mission, where they will be 'the fathers and the servants of the blacks.'"

—The English *Catholic Register* says: "In England the work of conversion has continued during the past year with steady and not very slow steps. To name, or even indicate individuals, who have been received during the past twelve months, would be foreign to our purpose. This much we may say (and say with truth, the fact being known to many Catholics in London,) that the number of converts in London alone has been upward of two thousand during the past year, and has during the last few weeks increased very much. Many, as we are informed, have joined us who are all but Catholics, and who have little need of instruction before they make up their minds to take the final, the long-deferred, but the all-needed step. From every Ritualistic congregation in London there is a continual stream of converts drifting towards us, and the number would be increased had we priests sufficient to look after those who are hesitating as to this future step in the right direction. In various parts of the country different Anglican clergymen have been received into the church, to the number of some ten or a dozen, and at least as many ladies connected with the various Anglican Sisterhoods have followed in the same direction. Out of every twenty Anglicans who joined the Catholic Church, not less than seventeen have been prepared for

the step by the teaching they have heard from Ritualistic pulpits, and by the practices they have got accustomed to in Ritualistic churches. * * * Not only laymen, but Anglican clergymen, have been seen devoutly hearing mass at Catholic churches, rather than go to their own places of worship, where what they considered heresy was taught.

JEWISH.

—The fidelity of the Jew to the faith of his fathers was perhaps never more strikingly demonstrated than by the last report of the society for their conversion, in Philadelphia. Its local missionary states that, during the past year he made 334 visits, officiated on 264 occasions, preached 76 times, distributed 22,000 pages of tracts at a large expense, and yet he cannot rejoice in the conversion of a single Israelite to Christianity.

—Vienna has upward of 100,000 Jews. The Jews increase in Germany and especially in Austria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A citizen of South Carolina has established a school for gratuitously educating the destitute orphans of Confederate soldiers. An agricultural and mechanical department is to be connected with the school, and the feminine pupils are to be taught needle work.

—From Russia there come accounts of sad and bitter persecution of evangelical missionaries. It is said by the Baptist papers that eleven of the most gifted brethren have been in prison almost a year, at Kier, on the Dnieper. The Russian government might send these servants of Christ in chains to Vienna, as an indication of the civilization which Russia has reached.

—A church at Mellonville, Fla., is providing an ample and fragrant home for its pastor. It has held a fair, raised \$250, and bought a farm of ten acres for him. His Sunday-school children are raising money to plant a grove of 560 orange trees on the grounds, which at twelve years of age yield hundreds of oranges each; and these at twenty dollars per thousand will bring in a comfortable income for the pastor's family after his death.

—The Lowell Young Women's Christian Association in Lowell has opened a home for young women, in which temporary lodgings are provided for girls coming to the city during the day, and in which the children of mothers who are obliged to labor away from home will be received and cared for during the day. A similar society is doing a similar work in Portland.

—The missionary institute of Basel is in a flourishing condition and is actively at work in sending the gospel to the heathen. Two missionaries from Basel, laboring in Turkey, have recently been sent to Persia and especially Ispahan, in answer to a call from that city. They propose to establish an orphan asylum there.

—The school committee in Tiverton, Rhode Island, which last year was composed of women, has this year gone back on the old plan of electing men.

—There are one hundred and nine American missionaries in Turkey, Persia, Palestine and Egypt.

—The exploring party sent out by the London *Daily Telegraph* to Assyria report the discovery of eighty new inscriptions, including histories of the Assyrian kings. Many of them have definite dates. Among the inscriptions is a collection of proverbs in two languages.

—Rev. Drs. Eadie and Calderwood, delegates from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, to the General Assembly in this country, have arrived in New York.

Fort Worth.

MR. EDITOR—As I well know you are deeply interested in all matter pertaining to religion and the ministry, I will give you a brief sketch of the Fort Worth quarterly meetings which embraced the first Sabbath and Saturday before in May. As you already know, through conference appointments, the station was supplied by Rev. J. W. B. Allen, transfer.

Well, in company with Rev. T. W. Hines, presiding elder, we left Waxahachie Friday morning about 9 o'clock, and, after a fatiguing day's travel, reached Fort Worth, some time after dark, the same day. On Saturday morning Brother H., not feeling at all well, did not go out, or in quest of preacher in charge, until the hour for service arrived, at which time myself and two other ladies accompanied him to the hall, as we have no church-house in that place, and, to the utter astonishment of all, found the door locked, and none, seemingly, interested in the appointment which our noble, God-loving and self-sacrificing elder was trying to meet. Truly, his was a sacrifice; his family quite sick; also a fine pair of horses—his only dependence for traveling, in keeping with his heavy work—gone, having strayed some ten days previous. Friends upbraided him for not remaining at home; stern necessity, seemingly, demanded that he should. In contrast stood love to God and fidelity to the work committed to his hands by the eternal God, and he triumphed. He forgot not his Master's promise: "Every one that hath forsaken houses, or brethren, or sisters, or father, or mother, or wife, or children, or lands, for my name's sake, shall receive an hundredfold, and shall inherit everlasting life." God bless the noble, self-denying itinerants; truly, they are the crown jewel of mankind!

He rang the bell, and ere long a few members, perhaps a dozen, came to the hall. We then and there learned that the preacher in charge had notified the people that the elder was not expected, and they would dispense with services. We had an appropriate and impressive sermon from the 1st Psalms. While this zealous man of God stood up in bold earnestness for his Master, none could fail to see that his heart was crushed, even to bleeding, within him. He loves the church, and has laid his all, even his life, upon its altar. At the close of the services, an appointment was made to meet the quarterly conference at 2:30 o'clock p. m., at which time they would decide as to further appointments. They were using the Masonic Hall, and it was their regular night to meet, so we were driven to the necessity of going to the Fort Worth Hotel, as a room had been fitted up at that house for a school-room, for services on Saturday night.

Our quarterly meeting chanced to fall upon the day usually occupied by the Cumberland Presbyterians. They were solicited to meet the conference that the services of the morrow might be satisfactorily arranged. Presbyterians persistently claimed the day; thereupon the conference decided to bring the meeting to a close after the services of the night. They also appointed Brother Allen to preach; but just at the time for opening service, Brother Gaskill, of the Fort Worth circuit, providentially arrived; was introduced to Brother A.; requested to preach, which he did as few others could have done. His text was from Acts xxviii., 22d: "For as concerning this sect, we know that everywhere it is spoken against." Nothing could have been more appropriate. Had he been cognizant of all facts connected with the proceedings of the day, and ordered his discourse to meet them, it could not have been more in place or more successful. Yet not an unkind

word or harsh sentence fell from his lips. After he sat down, the elder, in conclusion, told the congregation that, of a necessity, they were compelled to close the services at that time, as the morrow belonged, by right, to the Presbyterians, and they would not relinquish it. He further stated, "that it had invariably been his custom, when presbytery, association, or any other business meeting came in collision with his regular appointments, to give way to them, and had so instructed all within his work, and a like courtesy had ever been extended to him, save by one denomination, which had invariably pursued the same course they were then adhering to." Some of us forgot for the moment "what Spirit we were of, and were for facing down all obstacles; but after a moment's reflection, saw that the better course had been pursued, and could but feel that an impression for good had been made, which would be as "bread cast upon the waters."

Sunday, as we were denied all rights and privileges, as well as the most beneficial parts of the meeting, love-feast and communion, we attended Brother Gaskill's appointment, some seven miles from town. Brother Hines preached to an interested congregation from the 137th Psalm. He handled it with more ease and power than any one I had ever heard before. I feel assured that the guiding hand of the Almighty was upon him in all he did and said.

But ere we left for the country, on Sunday morning, it was decided that we should have preaching again at the hotel that night, and the administration of the Lord's Supper. The announcement was accordingly made at the close of the 11 o'clock services with the Presbyterians. They then called in their appointment for night, and persisted in giving ours out, to be "held at the hall." Brother H. again preached to a large and attentive congregation from Matthew v., 16. I believe it was the best sermon I ever heard him preach. It was deep, effectual, coming from the heart, consequently reaching the hearts of many who had long been folding their hands, and trusting to Providence solely to do their work and keep their "lights burning" without an effort on their part.

The communion was an occasion of deep solemnity, and, I think, one of lasting benefit to the church. Thus closed the second attempt for a quarterly meeting at Fort Worth station.

I can but believe that good will be the result of our failure in holding the regular services; for surely the Methodists will redouble their energies, and, ere long, be enabled to worship God "under their own vine and fig tree." The ladies are making arrangements to have a fair, for the purpose of raising means for aiding in erecting a church. God grant that it, and all other efforts of a right character put forth, may meet their most sanguine expectations; for surely they are a needy people at that place.

VICTORIA.

WAXAHACHIE, May 14, 1873.

From Texas to Missouri.

MR. EDITOR—It will be of some interest to my friends in Texas to hear from me, and some of the items below may be of interest to your readers.

In company with my family, I left Columbus, Texas, April 28th, for my native land, and reached this place on the third of May, having traveled in all, by railroad and by private conveyance, one thousand one hundred and two and a half miles, and at a cost of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and eighty-six and two-thirds cents.

My health is about as usual. The health in this section of the country is very good at present.

The wheat crop promises very fair

here now. The farmers have sowed their oats, and are now preparing to plant corn. The past winter has been a very long and severe one, and the spring so far has been quite a wet one. Farmers are not very sanguine of success the present season, though not so much discouraged as they were in Texas when I left there.

This country has improved a great deal since I left here, nearly thirteen years ago. I found myself a stranger at home; even my dear old mother did not know me, and so far I have met very few of the associates of my boyhood that I could have recognized. Nearly all things seem to have changed. Time is placing his mark upon us all. Well might Alexander Stephens have said, "Times change, and men often change with them; but principles never."

As regards religion and church interests, I have not yet made much observation. I met Brother W. E. Dockery in Chillicothe, who is the presiding elder on St. Charles district. He is in fine hopes of the future of the church on his work, and gave me a good report of the district, in the way of new churches, etc. He said: "Our church has nearly as much church property on the district as it needs." He was the preacher in charge of the first circuit I ever traveled, and is one of the greatest workers in the Missouri Conference. I have also met Brother J. W. Cunyngnam, of the Chillicothe station, and Brother Gregory, of the Chillicothe circuit. The latter is reported as a "worker."

We have a pretty good Sabbath-school in this community, and a weekly prayer-meeting which promises to do good. Good-bye,

R. M. LEATON.

Bedford, Livingston Co., Mo., May 7, 1873.

The Church.

Doubtless there are several reasons which moved God our Father to institute the church.

First—He knew that a coalescence of feeling, purpose, aim and effort would exist in every renewed soul; then, to join them together as one body would but be to follow the channel in which their happy spirits all flowed.

Second—Satan must be vanquished by God through man as an instrument—a co-laborer—and the race of men delivered from his thralldom. But it takes no little force to do this. Yet the united and combined effort of every one of God's followers in one grand phalanx promises success, which could not be looked for in any other way.

Third—It is the privilege and duty of the church thus established, as a "city on a hill," to employ every agency and influence it possesses, such as mental endowments, personal grace or influence, conversation and persuasion, strict and upright example, and last, but by no means least, every dollar of money it controls, toward the moral progress of the gospel and the redemption of the world.

Now, the man who professes conversion to God, and yet stands aloof from the church, is guilty of inconsistency, and, worse still, dares to disobey the very God who ordained the way of life and by whose precious grace his soul is cleansed, if cleansed at all; for God hath said to him: "Come out from among them (the ungodly) and be ye separate." "So he who offends in one point is guilty of all." Fearful words these! But they are God's. In addition to this, this man must curb and check and literally smother up those pure, sweet congenial feelings and impulses which divine grace sends thrilling through every avenue of his soul. Finally, the awful thought must haunt him that, while God sends out his disciples and servants to shed a rich halo of light and glory on the benighted world,

he has narrowly covered his up under a bushel! And then, when the saints of God at the last day are permitted to recount joyfully their glorious achievements and victories in the Master's cause, this man—if indeed he may hear and see this recital at all—will be dumb and ashamed. O, blessed Lord! let us labor for thee. G.

WAXAHACHIE, May 15, 1873.

Indians.

SAN ANTONIO, May 22.—The following exciting news has just been received:

Indians have been deprecatory on the Rio Grande frontier, as is well known to all, for years, pursuit being barred by the dividing line between Texas and Mexico. During the past moon their raids have been bolder and more numerous. Their outrages have been carried to such an extent that Gen. MacKenzie determined at any cost to, once for all, end it. He accordingly, on Saturday, the 17th inst., with six hundred men of the Fourth Cavalry, crossed the Rio Grande, made a forced march of eighty miles, attacked the Kickapoos at their camp, near Santa Rosa, Mexico, killed nineteen, captured forty women and children, a lot of horses, etc., and safely recrossed the Rio Grande. He was fired on by Mexicans in recrossing the river. The border is in a blaze of excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—To Gen. Sherman: Davis reports a fight with Indians on the 10th inst. The Indians were whipped and ran away. Mounted troops sent in pursuit have not been heard of since the 14th inst.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Major-General Commanding.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Dispatches state that the Modocs are going toward the Pitt river country.

Trails show that the Modocs and Pitt River Indians have been in constant communication.

It is believed that the Pitts are with Capt. Jack now.

The Piutes are also out of their country.

Twenty-five Piutes were recently seen in Surprise Valley, but suddenly disappeared.

It is reported that much ammunition has been sold to the Pitts.

The Pitt Indians have held several councils, and their attitude is threatening. Old shave heads tell them they must fight or go to the reservation.

FAIRCHILD'S RANCHE, May 20.—A courier intercepted by Gen. Davis enroute from the lava beds to Brenner's, whereupon the Warm Spring Indians and scouts were recalled and the programme changed. Davis has established his headquarters at Fairchild's, twenty-three miles northwest of the lava beds. The soldiers scaled a ridge twenty-five feet high, in face of the Modocs, and drove them away. Capt. Hasbrooks did not lose a man. Captured squaws report operations of the last two months as reported. Shock Nasty Frank, Shock Nasty Jake, Shock Nasty Bill, Steamboat Frank and Ellen's Man Hooker, Jim's Father, Boston Mick and several Modocs were killed and many wounded. Curly Headed Jack is seriously wounded. Little John is unable to move rapidly, which delayed the Modocs. At this stage the Warm Spring Indians captured some squaws, who refused to speak.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA, May 22. Settlers from Spruce Mountain, Nevada, report that Indian affairs have about reached a crisis. Hideously painted warriors have been stealing lead from the furnaces, buying ammunition, and having war dances. Settlers have been notified to leave. The impression here is that a general Indian outbreak is being planned.

Correspondence.

The Remedy.

MR. EDITOR—The ventilation of brethren upon the statutes of the church upon the subjects of dram-selling, dancing, circus-going, etc., will, I hope, eventuate in good. I do not propose in this paper to discuss the law in such case *made and provided*, but to ask "Is it practicable to enforce the law of our church?—not the possibility, but the feasibility of its enforcement. Are not a large number of our members in favor of tolerating the dance, and of attending theatres and circuses? As to selling and using liquors, I have little to say, wishing to take for granted that so bad a vice is utterly to be avoided. But every passing circus, traveling theatrical troupe, and every public ball finds Southern Methodism will represented at their festivals and visits.

Not long since, in looking over the local columns of an inland newspaper, I was mortified to find two distinct paragraphs in juxtaposition: one was a notice of a splendid ball given on a previous evening, at which Mr. — was floor manager, and the other was a complimentary puff of the Methodist Sunday-school, of which the same Mr. — was secretary. At another time a Sunday-school picnic was arranged to come off a certain day, but before its arrival a circus came and advertised to show the same day, and forthwith the picnic time was changed to give the children a chance to go to the show. A few days since I overheard in a store-room the inquiry made by an official member of a station, addressed to a gentleman who had only a few days before joined the church: "How did you like the performance last night?" "Oh, very well; the dancing was splendid."

A very prominent minister of our conference, not long since, read the General Rules, and in commenting on "taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ," brought up dancing, and gave it as his pastoral decision that there was no harm in children dancing; but he thought that when they grew up to mature life a prudential course was to put it away on the ground that "when I became a man I put away childish things." The young ladies of the church have been quoting him as authority to their watchful mothers ever since; and I was surprised to hear a young lawyer, not a member of any church, state as the reason of his preference of the Methodist minister over his Baptist neighbor that the "Methodist did not care if the youngsters danced, but the Baptist was down on it." It is also a fact that very many Methodist parents, who will not dance themselves, have their children taught to dance.

Now, Mr. Editor and brethren, when rich and poor, official and lay, pastors and flock, all go or encourage, or at least do not oppose dancing, theatre and circus-going, of what use is the remedy? The pastor is popular, the people like it, and very many join the church converted and unconverted, and the statistics tell the tale. Who will interfere? No law that is offensive to the public choice can be enforced. In this case where is the remedy? AGENT.

The Lord Reigneth.

MR. EDITOR—Knowing that it is ever a satisfaction to the truly devoted follower of Christ to hear of the wonderful blessings that attend his word, in opening the eyes of the blind, un-stopping the ears of the deaf, and bringing those that are afar off nigh unto God, and having to-day a few hours' leisure, I thought it might interest some of your numerous readers for me to relate the conversion of one

long blinded by Roman error and superstition, as it has been a source of great joy to your unworthy writer. About the 6th or 7th inst. I was traveling in the upper part of Gonzales county, and, being thirsty, I halted at noon by a spring, known as the Willow Springs, to quench my thirst and rest my ponies. The dense forest with its thick foliage, the rich carpeting of grass and flowers around the spring, the clear and beautiful water as it rippled off, all form a lovely retreat for one to rest an hour and meditate on the goodness of God. I had taken a little repast and a cooling drink from the spring, and had thanked a kind Providence for such blessings in the wilderness, when my attention was called to a person who came riding up to me. He was a Mexican, I suppose about forty years of age, a pleasant countenance, and of an intelligent appearance. I spoke to him in his native tongue. He dismounted, expressed a satisfaction, yet a little surprise, at meeting with one to converse in his language. Upon inquiring, I learned that he had been living in a few miles of the spring for five or six years, and could speak a little broken English. I soon began to interrogate him about his religious views, and learned that it was a subject in which he felt a deep interest—one, too, that troubled his mind very much, from the fact, as he expressed himself, that he was in a foreign land deprived of the privilege of going to mass; that no priest had he seen for years to assure him or his wife of their claim to happiness in the world to come, and he felt that he was a sinner, and a reconciliation was necessary with his God. At this time I remembered that I had my Spanish Bible in my valise. I turned to the third chapter of the Gospel of St. John and read to him the Savior's conversation with Nicodemus, explained to him as best I could the nature of the new birth, and that this blessed salvation was free for all that would believe in the Lord Jesus, and the ears of our Heavenly Father are ever open unto the cries of his creatures that come to him by faith, pleading the merits of his son, our only Savior, and that he was as ready to hear and accept him in the wilderness as in a church building, and this precious book being given us as a lamp to guide us in the way of eternal life, we had no need of pope, bishop or priest to intercede for us; it was Jesus, only Jesus, that we needed. He listened with great interest, and while the tears ran down his cheeks, he burst forth in praises to God, exclaiming in Spanish: "I have found it; I have found it!" I asked what he had found; he thanked God that he had found the way of salvation, and that, too, without priest or money. He continued to exclaim, "I am happy; I am happy!" I told him if he would call at my house in Leesburg in six days, I would be at home and would give him a Spanish Testament. He came at the appointed time, and was still rejoicing in the hope of glory. I gave him the Testament; he kissed it, and left rejoicing that he had the words of life. The Lord be praised for his wonderful works to the children of men.

"The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but can not tell whence it cometh and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the spirit."

Yours in Christ,
JAS. H. TUCKER.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me space in your columns, as I have never asked it before, that the readers of the ADVOCATE may see what is going on in this still corner of the Lord's vineyard. The work I am on lies from the mouth of the Brazos river eastward up Oyster creek to the old Tap Railroad; thence east to Chocolate bayou, about midway from the mouth of the

Brazos to Houston, and about the same distance to Hyland station, on the Houston and Galveston Railroad. This makes four years that I have been on this work, three years of which time I have been the supply for the work. When I came here there was no organized society, and but a few colored members. We have now five organized societies, and the same number of Sabbath-schools, all in a flourishing condition, with a membership in the church of nearly one hundred. We have two churches, three church lots—one of one acre, one of four, and one of one hundred yards. We have bright prospects for a good harvest in the church this year. Pray the Lord to send more laborers to the harvest. The Sabbath-school interest is growing. On the 4th Sunday in April the two schools met on Chocolate—that being the day of my appointment—for a review for the three past weeks. The performance was very satisfactory. The small class was called first, then the second, then the Bible-class. It was hard to decide which class was the best; in fact, I have never heard anything that surpassed them. I think the arrangement a good one, and if all the schools would adopt it, their prospects would improve. The parents went with their children, providing a lunch. After the 11 o'clock services, they spread their cloth under the spreading red-oaks, then all were called to come forward and partake of the abundant supply. It was a pleasant scene, spreading a feeling of Christian and neighborly friendship among all. It seemed to be one family. I thank God that my course was directed to that field, and that I have found people who take such an interest in religious movements, and aid so cheerfully in building up the church and putting down the stronghold of Satan.

P. E. NICHOLSON.

VELASCO, TEXAS, May 7, 1873.

Notes of Travel—No. 2.

After spending one night and day in your beautiful Island City, I took passage on board the Thomas for Bryant's Landing, on the Brazos. We had a pleasant run of twenty-four hours, touching at Velasco, and was set ashore at 11 o'clock P. M. at the house of J. P. Bryan. Here we were hospitably entertained until the next day, when a relative of mine (Mrs. Emma Bryan) came with her carriage and conveyed us to her father-in-law, Mr. W. J. Bryan, a nephew of Stephen S. Austin, (so well and favorably known in the early history of Texas,) whose beautiful homestead is called *Durazno*, anglicized would be "Wild Peach." Here Mr. Bryan settled in 1841. It is certainly one of the most pleasant and beautiful places I have seen in all Texas; and you are aware, Mr. Editor, I have seen not a few, for the last twenty-three years of my itinerant life, between the Sabine and the Rio Grande rivers. You will allow me to give a brief description of this place: It is situated two miles west of the Brazos river, five miles east of the San Bernard, and five miles north of the Gulf of Mexico. Here is enjoyed at all times a healthful sea breeze, unbroken by forest or hill, with a most delightful picturesque view of the San Bernard and Brazos timbers stretching around, forming a semicircle. *Durazno* is in the midst of a beautiful grove of majestic live oaks; the front yard is decorated with ornamental cedars, with a variety of choice and rare shrubbery and flowers, with beautiful walks laid off according to the cultivated taste of Mrs. Bryan, who departed this life in September last, in the triumphs of faith. For many years she had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. She left her beautiful earthly home, as we trust, for brighter mansions in the skies.

May her surviving friends prepare to meet her again. After all, we can well afford to exchange the best of earthly homes and friends for the city of God and the society of glorified spirits.

Mr. B. has a rich tract of land, consisting of 9600 acres, with 400 acres in a high state of cultivation. He has the best prospects for a sugar and corn crop I have seen this spring, notwithstanding the casualties of early and late frosts. Since his first planting I saw corn in tassel; the corn is growing rapidly, and at present promises a fine yield. I was informed that the crop for an average season is two hogsheads of sugar and forty bushels of corn per acre. When the drouth prevails, it is seldom less than one hogshead of sugar and thirty bushels of corn. He has one and a half miles hedged in with the Osage orange, being kept well pruned, and foreign growth excluded. It makes a fence which secures his crop from the ravages of stock.

I learned further, that this is a very healthy location; no doctor bills were paid last year, although there are sixty or seventy blacks on the place. This lower county has the reputation of being very sickly, which has kept away immigration. It is usually represented as a "perfect graveyard." I am of the opinion that this is a mistake. The appearance of the resident citizens does not indicate it; facts do not justify this reputation. Whenever the mouth of the Brazos is opened, (which will doubtless be done before long,) there will be no better facilities for shipping on the Gulf of Mexico; accessible thereto will be a fine harbor for large-class vessels. This whole coast and adjacent country demands that there should be a flourishing commercial city at the mouth of the Brazos. A navy yard could be established, abundantly supplied with live-oak timber from the Brazos and San Bernard rivers and Oyster creek for a century to come. Sweet oranges are grown here, together with almost every variety of garden vegetables.

Should any one suppose I have given an over-wrought picture, let them come and see for themselves. In my next I will speak of the morals of the people, and a Sabbath I spent at Cedar Lake church. D. M.

A German settler in Ohio, found guilty of selling liquor contrary to law, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the county jail for thirty days, protested as follows: "Chail! Go to chail! Me go to chail! But I can't go! Dere's my piziness—my pakery. Who pakes my bread when I been gone?" Then, casting his eyes about the court appealingly, they fell upon the good-natured face of jolly Chris Ellwaner, a fellow-countryman, who had no "piziness," and forthwith a brilliant idea struck him. Turning to the judge, he said, in sober earnest: "Dere's Chris Ellwaner! He's got nodings to do. Send him!"

GOSSIP.—Much of the unhappiness of social life is caused by gossip indulged in at tea-tables, "sewing-circles," and other gatherings where tongues are developed more than hearts and brains; and newspapers have much to say in denunciations of the contemptible business. But, mean as this is, newspaper gossip is still worse, especially when it enters the family circle, and, pandering to sensation-lovers, blazons private matters to the world.

An investigating youth of fourteen from the country recently took a look up a coal shute at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Just then he received a three-ton anthracite shower-bath. He was considerably taken aback and got his good clothes dusty, but come out alive, and asked the manipulators of the slide if they wanted to make a "fuel" of him.

General Miscellany.

The Polaris Expedition.

The well appointed government expedition to the Arctic regions under the command of Captain Charles F. Hall, has ended in disastrous failure; the leader has been dead more than a year and a half, a remnant of the party has succeeded in reaching a point where there is communication with the rest of the world, after almost incredible peril and suffering, and there is too much reason to fear that the Polaris and all left on board after the accidental break-up of the party, have shared the fate of many a previous expedition to the inhospitable polar regions. Such is the sad tale told by a portion of the crew who were separated from the Polaris, and after floating two hundred days on a cake of ice were rescued by the steamer *Tigress*, on April 30th, and conveyed to Bay Roberts, New Foundland. There were thirteen men, one woman, an Esquimaux, four children, the youngest only eight months old. The death of Capt. Hall is thus narrated by the rescued men: On the 8th of October, 1871, in latitude 81 38, longitude 61 41, Capt. Hall died of apoplexy, and was buried on shore, where they erected a wooden cross to mark his grave. He had recently returned from a northern sledge expedition, in which he had attained the latitude of 82 16. He seemed in his usual health, and had called the crew into the cabin to encourage them with hopes of future rewards and stimulate them to renewed exertion when he was suddenly struck down and expired, to the great grief of those around, to whom he had endeared himself by his kindness and devotion. The rescued men were employed in landing provisions on the ice, because it was feared the Polaris would be destroyed. During the landing the ice broke up, the men were separated from the vessel, and when they last saw the Polaris she was under steam and canvass making for a harbor on the east side of Northumberland Island. She had no boats left of the six which she brought with her from the port of New York. Two were lost in a northern expedition, two were landed on the ice with Captain Tyson's party, one was burned as firewood to make water for the crew, and the other is on board the *Tigress*. The Polaris was in command of Capt. Buddington, who had thirteen of the crew along with him, and a plentiful stock of provisions. She was making a good deal of water, but she was not more leaky than when he was on board all the previous fall and winter. Her bow was somewhat damaged, and it is the opinion of the survivors they will be unable to get clear until July, and even then, if the ship is unseaworthy, they will have to make new boats to escape.

Dresden Porcelain.

The celebrated porcelain of Saxony bears the name of, though it is not made in, Dresden, but at the town of Meissen on the Elbe, fifteen miles below the capital. Not to go there is a palpable neglect of the tourist's obligation. The porcelain manufactory is in the Old Castle, once the residence of the Saxon princes. It is an imposing edifice, and, from its lofty position on the bank of the river, looks remarkably picturesque at a distance, and not much less so on close inspection. Its appearance is assisted by the Cathedral hard by, a handsome Gothic structure with a graceful open-work spire.

The earth from which the porcelain is made is obtained from Aue, an insignificant village twelve miles from Zwickau. The process of preparing and baking the clay is slow, difficult, and complicated. The mixture, or

biscuit, is composed principally of kaolin and ground feldspar. The materials are reduced to very fine powder, and stirred together with water in cisterns, the surplus water being pressed out through linen bags, separated by filtration or other methods. When the biscuit is of the consistency of dough, it is thoroughly worked over by beating, kneading, and treading, and is then put away moist for a year or more to undergo the moulding process, which increases its plasticity. The better kinds of porcelain are formed in moulds of gypsum, and the nicest skill and care are needed to fashion the vessels, as well as in the glazing and baking. A good deal of the ware is unavoidably spoiled, such precise handling does it require; but the artisans employed in its manufacture have had years of training and experience, and have inherited their trade, as is the case with the Brussels lace-makers and Amsterdam diamond-cutters. It is said that the excellence of porcelain depends on locality and atmosphere; that numerous efforts to manufacture the Dresden china elsewhere, with exactly the same material and the same workmen, have failed again and again. There was always something lacking—something almost indefinable, but still something. Whether it is that the artisans are accustomed to a certain routine and subject to subtle influences of surrounding, which they cannot change without detriment to the product of their hands, is an open question; but that skilled labor not infrequently follows the same mysterious law governing the removal of plants has been shown by repeated experiments. The manufacture of porcelain has been for generations the most profitable industry of the neighborhood of Dresden, and is likely to continue so for generations to come.—*Harper's Magazine*.

The Age of Cities.

This is plainly an age in which cities flourish over other communities, and the more marked exemplifications of this peculiarity cannot be studied too carefully. A recent official report on London for the year 1872, as exhibiting the condition of the representative city of the nineteenth century and of the world, contains some facts of universal interest. A leading problem there is just the same with that which has to be dealt with by Boston and every large and growing city, namely, seeing that the suburbs will grow so that they practically form a part of the city community, what shall be done with them municipally? They have partly solved it in London by subjecting the whole district, city and suburban, to a uniform police jurisdiction, but still within this are three different municipal governments; that is, a small population on 668 acres in the centre has the old Lord Mayor's government; three and a quarter millions of people on 78,208 acres are living under what is known as the "Local Management Act;" while outside 618,654 people spread over 866,077 acres are covered by the Metropolitan Police administration. The whole region comprises a circle of about fifteen miles in diameter.

It is now demanded that the whole shall be brought under one municipal organization, in order to control the increasing necessities and difficulties of sewerage, water, lighting, street-laying, building, etc. The expedient of joint boards, such as we have suggested to meet the exigencies of water supply in our own and the adjacent cities, does not appear to have been considered. Whatever plan may ultimately be adopted, this vast population substantially constitutes one city, the greatest that the world ever saw. It undoubtedly comprises at this moment more than four millions of souls. Neither Babylon, Thebes nor Rome reached such a magnitude, nor began

to concentrate such wealth of products or such powerful and far-reaching resources. And yet the number of people on an area of given extent in such a city will surprise those who have not considered that subject. The average density of the population of London for 1872—by which we mean the whole district of fifteen miles radius—was but nine persons to the acre. Exclusive of the outer ring—the third municipal division mentioned above—the population is 42 to the acre. In some districts it rises to over 400 to the acre; but 150 to the acre is considered the limit of healthy, convenient population of the denser city districts, and it is that to which population gravitates, inasmuch as in the districts where it is exceeded, the numbers gradually fall off by the operation of natural causes. If this limit of 150 to the acre were reached on its whole area, London would contain a population of over 11,000,000. In twenty of the larger cities of England, population averages 29 to the acre. It is gratifying to see that the enormous aggregation of human beings in such a city as London is by no means necessarily unfavorable to health. The general rate of mortality, instead of increasing, has clearly decreased since definite tables have been kept. London contrasts well, also, with the other cities of England—her rate of mortality being 21.4 per 1000, while that of the twenty next largest cities is 24.3, and that of the fifty next large town districts is 23.8 per 1000. If, therefore, even with the present defective regulations, the public health does not appear to suffer by the growth, even the extreme growth of cities, we may infer that other apprehended evils can also be effectually guarded against by suitable foresight and care.

A Perilous Voyage.

In about two weeks, says the *San Diego Union*, an attempt will be made from this bay to navigate the Pacific Ocean which has not been surpassed by any of the daring feats accomplished on the waters of the Atlantic. It is nothing more nor less than a voyage from here to the coast of Japan in one of the smallest sailing crafts afloat on the waters of our bay.

The sloop *Dolphin*, by which this perilous voyage is to be made, is in fact a mere cockle-shell, measuring only thirty feet in length from stem to stern, ten feet beam, and three feet three inches depth of hold. She is built sharp at both ends, and is capable of carrying about eight tons.

The *Dolphin*, is not much longer than an ordinary sized whale-boat, only instead of being open she has been decked over. There are two hatchways in the deck; one, the main hatchway, being in the centre of the deck, the other over what is intended to represent the cabin.

The cabin is simply three bunks built in a triangle, the bunks forming the sides of the vessel and joining at the feet; the bunk forming the base of the triangle extending from side to side. Above the latter there is still another bunk, between which and the beams of the deck there is scarcely room for a man's body. A man-hole in the deck immediately astern of the after hatchway has been provided for the helmsman. The deck is flush with the gunwale.

The *Dolphin* was built in San Francisco, and is commanded by Capt. Davis. In her voyage to Japan she will be manned by four men, including her commander. She will be supplied with water and provisions to serve six months, the supply of the former amounting to 300 gallons. Her cargo will consist of two tons of coarse salt, implements for hunting the otter and curing the skins, and provisions for the cruise.

This hazardous voyage is undertaken

by these hardy and daring men for the purpose of hunting the sea otter, the skin of which is very valuable on account of the excellence of the fur. The sea otter is exceedingly plenty off the coast of Japan, and the adventurers expect to succeed in securing a full cargo of skins. With fair wind and weather Capt. Davis expects to make the passage in six weeks' time, as the *Dolphin* is a fine sailer, being regarded as one of the fastest vessels, large or small, on the Pacific coast. He has every confidence in making a safe and quick voyage. The little vessel he regards as being safer than a larger one. She is certainly as staunch as a vessel well can be, and has been thoroughly overhauled for the present voyage. A few months ago she was engaged in cruising around the wreck of the *Sacramento*, off *Sacramento Reef*. Before sailing for Japan she will run down to *Ensenadas*, and from thence to the *Coronada Islands* and back, with a party of officials and others interested in the recent purchase of the islands. The fate and fortune of the *Dolphin* will be carefully watched.

Spanish Americans.

A correspondent of the *New York Evangelist* writes the following in regard to some traits of character of this class of people:

Once, riding slowly along among the Andes of South America, almost overpowered by the very silence of nature, I began to converse with the *peon* or servant who, on foot, drove the pack-mule which bore the two trunks slung across his back. After receiving various pithy replies to several questions, I asked the number of his brothers and sisters. "*Senoor*," said the poor fellow in the broad Spanish of those regions "we are fourteen; seven alive up there in heaven and seven dead down here on earth." The thought was worthy of the grand scenery by which we were surrounded.

In going to the *diligence* office in the City of Mexico to purchase tickets for the North, I asked a very ordinary looking man in regard to the roads. "Well, sir," said he, "they are such as nature has given us; there is the engineer," pointing up to the sun, "that oversees and drains them." From the middle and lower classes of Spanish Americans, as well as from the higher, one often hears expressed ideas, such as the above, at once original and beautiful. In fact, they are an idealistic people. If the enthusiasm which they possess, and the lofty schemes which they map out, were guided by the plain, practical common sense of the Anglo-Saxon, the result might be more satisfactory.

A writer in *Science Gossip* for April gives an account of the singular hardihood of the bat. "Having caught a bat in my bedroom, and being anxious to preserve it without injury, I got some spirits of wine and put it in a glass for about two hours, until I thought it was dead; I afterward wrapped it up in a handkerchief and put in a box in a drawer. Being called away from home the next day, and having remained away for three weeks, when I came back I went to the drawer, expecting to find the animal decayed, when, on opening the handkerchief, out flew the bat, as well as when I first caught it." The phenomenon needs to be explained.

Major Malan, grandson of Rev. Dr. Caesar Malan of Geneva, is to leave England next August for South Africa, where he intends to labor as a Christian missionary, in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, amongst the Caffres. He has left the army for this purpose; and in a recent communication, he says that before entering on his missionary work, he will learn the language of the natives at Mbulu.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAY 28, 1873.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—We had the pleasure of a call from J. Wallace Ainger, of Charleston, S. C., the General Southern Agent of the *Eclectic Magazine*, who is visiting our State in the interest of the excellent journal to which he is attached. Those who wish a monthly supply of the choicest literature of our day will find their call met in the *Eclectic*.

WE LEARN that it is the purpose of our old friend, Capt. J. H. Collett, to retire from the charge of the Washington Hotel, Galveston—a post he has filled, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his guests, for several years—and contemplates engaging in the commission business in our city. The name and style of the firm has not yet been announced, but we are assured the business associations which Capt. Collett will form will ensure confidence, and, we doubt not, command liberal patronage from his numerous friends throughout the State.

WE call attention to the advertisement of John W. Wicks & Son of the three pieces of machinery specified—the Brooks Wrought Iron Press, the Deering Horse Engine, or Gin-house Running Gear, and the New Gullett Light Draft Gin. It is only necessary to try them to find that they are equal, if not superior, to any in the market. We speak more from what others say than from our own experience. But, as the agents sell them under full guarantee, and each piece of machinery always taking the premium at all State Fairs where exhibited, it must be so; and as they are all Southern patents and manufactured in the South, we ask our friends to give them a trial, under the guarantee there can be no risk.

AN APPEAL.—Dr. J. C. Rogan, of San Saba, called in last week, and interested us very much by his report of the condition and prospects of our church in that region. We have a band, small, but devoted to the church, at that out-post. With and without a pastor, they keep up the organization of the church, and endeavor to extend its influence. At present, they are supplied by the ministerial and pastoral labors of Brother King, and the prospects are brightening. They are endeavoring to build a church, and will need help. Will not the church aid them? Let parents think about it. Your children now gather with you into the sanctuary, but in a few years they will scatter, and some may find a home on our frontier. The feeble church now growing up along its border may be their only refuge from the temptations that will beset their steps. Let us build up that church. A few dollars invested in a house of worship may bring back a rich return.

Would it not be a wise movement were the church to organize at once a Church Extension Society, and render aid to these struggling churches?

SCIENTIFIC INFIDELITY.

We are no enemy of legitimate science; we would that we, that all, were scientific. No one truth has anything to fear from any other truth. God's word and works will always be found, when rightly understood, to harmonize. Antagonisms are only apparent—not real; are, indeed, but the misty exhalations of our ignorance, which, like morning shadows, will fly before the brightening day. But we are opposed to all the manifest atheistic attempts to get rid of God, whether through physics or metaphysics. Under the vague and indefinite generalities of "nature" and "law," some scientists seem to be laboring to fritter away and dissipate the personality of God. But what is "Nature" but a word that comprehends all the works of God—the universe. When we see the bad use that is made of this word, how the cause is lost in the effect, we can but regret the metonymical expression that puts the great act for the greater Actor. And what is "law," to which so much is attributed, but the will of a superior Power—the method through which God works his countless wonders?

It is interesting to witness the vain attempts of scientists, with audacious but feeble wings, essaying to fly from God, and all that they do is but in effect to say, with the Psalmist: "Whither shall I go from thy Spirit?" or "Whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold thou art there; if I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me, and thy right hand shall hold me."

Man, says the scientist, is an evolution—a development from the monkey. Admitting this, (which we by no means do,) what then? Where did the monkey come from? From some lower type of animated life? What then? The chain cannot be infinite. Where did it begin? Who made the first link? As these first creatures had no experience, no teachers, no parents, whence came those *unerring instincts* which taught them to choose the food best suited to their subsistence, and the skill how and where to find it? God is the only solution of the problem of his works. So, after our longest and most learned excursion, we have returned to the point from which we set out, and from which the scientist has sought in vain to escape. Again and again have different classes of sceptics, as they have suggested some new objection to revelation, or supposed they had made some new antiquarian or scientific discovery at war with the Bible, cried: "Eureka"—I have found it; but as often it has been found that they have leaped before they looked, and instead of grasping the stars, had but fastened in the mud.

THE ministrations of Father Hyacinthe, in Geneva, are attracting large audiences, and his preaching is producing a profound impression on the public mind.

AMONG the recent ritualistic improvements is that of censing the coffin, and placing a light at the head and the feet.

OUR VISITORS.

The visit of the Congressional and other guests to our city last week was not only one of unusual pleasure to all the parties, but will yield results of vital importance to the whole country. The visitors embraced 4 Senators, 77 Representatives 1 clerk of the House, 16 ladies, 22 representatives of leading journals in the North, besides committees from St. Louis, New Orleans and Dallas. The reception at the Opera House was a brilliant affair. The house was decorated in elegant and appropriate style, and the large assembly, crowding every seat, attested the cordial spirit with which the distinguished guests were welcomed to our city.

While the visit of these representative men will bring our chief seaport and the whole State, with its vast material resources, before the country at large, the reception they met and the evidences of thrift, enterprise and refinement they encountered all along their route, will enable them to form more accurate conclusions respecting the real spirit and character of our people than they have been able to obtain from the representations they have found in the press. The eloquent response made by Judge Orth, of Indiana, to the address of welcome by Gen. Waul, gives utterance to the impression made upon the minds of the entire delegation. We give his concluding remarks:

It seems to me that we have been traveling through Texas, for two or three days, everywhere finding happy homes, and something new. At every station we find some former friend, and we have asked them how do these Texans treat you? Do they receive you as American citizens? "Yes," they have said—and I proudly take the answer to my prairie home—"they receive us with open arms; we do enjoy peace and quiet." Come up and see us; the trouble has been that we have not visited enough; that we have not looked into each other's eyes, and in the eyes of each other's wives and daughters. Northward we cannot extend, southward we will extend until our flag shall kiss the tropics and other God-given missions of the American Republic be accomplished. Gentlemen and ladies, I once more heartily thank you for this magnificent reception.

THE more we think about it, the more clearly we are convinced that the church does not appreciate the sacrifices made by the ministry in preaching the gospel. But few of the laity are satisfied with their business if it yields them a bare support. They are anxious to make some provisions for their families. Sickness may prostrate them, or death take them away, and what then will become of that wife and those helpless children? They are toiling and laying up money to buy a home, and a competency where shelter and support for their loved ones can be secured in case the husband and father shall die. This is natural. How does the preacher feel about it? "I have been preaching," said an able and successful preacher the other day, "for over thirty years, and have not laid up a dollar for my family. I have never received more from any church I have ever served than a bare support." Many do not receive a sup-

port, and gradually their private resources are exhausted in the endeavor to obey the command: "Go preach." But when there is no support given, and yet the preacher works on, with the consciousness, "If I die there is no provision for my family," he gives a proof of his devotion to the gospel and his trust in God that should command the confidence and affection of the church. Were it not for the conviction that God has called them to this work, love for wife and children would impel them to choose other callings.

We now and then encounter that kind of small wit which expends itself in sneers at the mercenary spirit of the ministry. If the preacher urges his claim, they see proof of eagerness for the loaves and the fishes. Such insinuations are thoughtless or cruel. Could these men go to the homes of these same preachers, and note the efforts made to keep in the work amid the pains and penalties of an inadequate support, they would learn that a heroism of which but few are capable is being displayed every day by these faithful men and their devoted wives.

We are glad there is a better world than this, and that the preacher, while surrendering earthly hopes, can know that he is the heir to a better inheritance.

AT the late investigation into the operations of the Erie Railroad, Jay Gould testified as follows:

"As agent of his railroad he had spent a good deal to secure the election of favorable men. Several thousands of dollars were sent to Orange and Sullivan counties to carry the elections for the Republicans." He had contributed some money in nearly every senatorial district. He sent whatever amount he was told was necessary. In his own words, "he thought it better to do it in this way than afterward. It had better results." He put the money where it would do the most good. "In March, 1872, seven hundred thousand dollars were," he said, "expended for legal services or something." The magnitude of the scale on which this system is carried on is portentous. "Investments profitable to the company" are not confined to this State. He said he had four States to take care of, namely, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and delicate questions in all of them to be looked after."

It is well understood that corporations have no consciences, and such testimony will confirm the impression. As the land is fast passing under the control of these mammoth institutions, the people had better look into the matter ere their subjugation is completed. Our boasted institutions are fast becoming a mockery when legislative honors are made a matter of bargain and sale, and when those who buy their votes boldly proclaim the disgraceful deed.

A BILL has just passed the Italian Senate which decrees that Christians of all denominations shall be eligible to election to any of the vacant chairs in the Universities. The Vatican has heretofore held this under the control of the church; and a protest to this bold innovation from the Pope is expected. Such a condition of affairs in Rome reminds one of the description given by John Bunyan of the Pope in his cave.

THE Mission Board has assessed the five Texas conferences \$20,500. Our State is honored by this action. In proportion to membership, this is fully up to the demands they have made upon any other conference in the connection. The Board is well posted respecting our financial as well as our religious status. It knows we have fine lands and that our people are prospering, and it has declared by this assessment that the church expects Texas to keep step with the rest of the church. We are glad that our State stands so fair in the estimation of the church at large. For instance, the Texas Conference, with 6213 members, is assessed \$5000, or about eighty cents per member, while the Tennessee Conference, with 39,131, is assessed \$15,000, or not quite forty cents per member. This is precisely as it should be. We are glad to find that the Board ranks Texas Methodism one hundred per cent. above that of Tennessee. We hope Dr. McFerrin will take note of the fact, and publish it all over his State. Eighty cents per member is little enough. It ought to be one dollar. We would consider it a poor compliment to our people had the Board rated our liberality at only forty cents per member. We have no doubt but our worthy secretary felt bad when he had to consent that his own conference should rank so low among its sister conferences in this important work. We can fancy how he will stir up Tennessee Methodism for its delinquencies, as he tells them Texas, which but a little while back was a frontier work, is leading Tennessee, with its book-house, its university, its bishops, and the Missionary Secretary in the bargain, in the great work of supporting the missionary cause.

Texas will meet the assessment. Only a few years ago our field was missionary ground. We are indebted to Old Tennessee and the adjoining conferences not only for the means they sent us to aid our feeble churches, but for the men with whom they strengthened our ranks. Let us pay the debt. Last year we raised more per member for the support of missions than any of the older conferences, and we expect to hold our position on this roll of honor.

ALMOST every week we receive a letter from some brother in the interior containing an order for books, and usually we are requested to send them without delay. We have no books, and our only course is to forward the order to New Orleans or Nashville. We would very cheerfully perform this work, though it is a tax on our time, were it not that our friends would save delay and incur less risk by sending their orders direct to New Orleans or Nashville. Address your letters to Rev. R. J. Harp, 112 Camp street, New Orleans, and they will meet prompt attention.

A DAUGHTER of Nathaniel Hawthorn has opened in London a home for orphans, which is attracting much sympathy and support from the community. The world is full of orphans, and such ministering spirits are one of the wants of the race.

The Board of Missions.

The Board of Missions held its meeting in the Mission Room at the Publishing House, May 8-10. The Bishops were in attendance a good part of the time. The business coming before the Board was never discharged in a more thorough and satisfactory manner. The Board took an advanced position, and is determined, by God's blessing, to maintain it. The movement in Mexico, so auspiciously begun by Bishop Keener, has given a great impulse to the cause. He has thrown his whole soul into the enterprise, and is determined to make special efforts to procure the means necessary to carry forward the undertaking. By reference to our Missionary Department, it will be seen that this new departure finds favor in the eyes of the people, who are rallying to the support of the Mission. On Saturday night the Bishop delivered an interesting address on Mexico at McKendree church, at the close of which some five hundred dollars was contributed towards the undertaking. We hope that everywhere special contributions will be made for this interest, so that when the Bishop in January next repeats his visit to Mexico he may carry cheering and encouraging accounts of sympathy and support to our brethren who have been and who may be assigned to that important field. Our readers will be much interested in the Secretary's report of the proceedings of the Board.

The Missionary Board held its annual meeting in its new room in the Southern Methodist Publishing House, commencing Thursday morning, May 8. In addition to the resident members, we were favored with the presence of the Rev. Drs. N. H. Lee, J. Hamilton, W. M. Rush, W. G. E. Cunyngnam, and all the Bishops, except Bishop Early. The meeting was continued from day to day till Saturday evening, when the Board finally adjourned. There was much business transacted, and all with the utmost harmony and good feeling. One spirit—aggressive—permeated the whole Board, and every member seemed to feel that the time had come for an advanced movement in our missionary work. New missions were projected and old fields enlarged; and all this stimulated by what is regarded as a spirit of increased liberality among the members and friends of our church, as well as an increase in their ability to meet the wants of the connection. Hence, on the first day it was resolved, "That it is the sense of this Board that it needs one hundred thousand dollars for its work the ensuing year, and that we will proceed to raise that amount." This involves the collection of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, inasmuch as 60 per cent. is under the control of the Annual Conference Boards, and may be used if needed for Domestic Missions. In accordance with this resolution, the amount was distributed among the various Annual Conferences, and each conference is expected to raise what is assessed. The following are assessments:

Baltimore Conference, \$12,000; Virginia, \$15,000; West Virginia, \$2,000; North Carolina, \$15,000; South Carolina, \$9,000; North Georgia, \$14,000; South Georgia, \$11,500; Florida, \$10,000; Alabama, \$13,000; North Alabama, \$10,000; Louisiana, \$7,000; Mississippi, \$8,000; North Mississippi, \$10,000; Memphis, \$13,300; Tennessee, \$15,000; Holston, \$8,000; Louisville, \$13,000; Kentucky, \$11,500; St. Louis, \$6,000; West St. Louis, \$7,000; Missouri, \$8,000; Western, \$1,000; Little Rock, \$6,400; White River, \$3,500; Arkansas, \$3,000; Indian Mission, \$1,000; Texas, \$5,000; Trinity, \$5,000; East Texas, \$4,000; West Texas, \$2,500; Northwest Texas, \$4,000; Columbia, \$800; Pacific,

\$2,500; Los Angeles, \$800; Illinois, \$1,200.

This surely is not impossible, nor the sum unreasonable, for a membership of more than six hundred thousand. Fifty cents each will more than meet this urgent demand of the church.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

China, from June 1, 1873, to June 1, 1874.	\$7,000
Contingent.....	3,000
Mexico.....	21,000
Key West, a Mission among the Cubans.	500
German Work: in Virginia and Maryland	2,000
Louisiana.....	1,000
For German Sunday-school Paper, New Orleans.....	200
For German Tune-book.....	150
German Work in Texas.....	3,000
Indian Mission Conference.....	12,000
Columbia Conference.....	2,500
Pacific.....	5,000
Los Angeles.....	5,000
Western Conference:	
Montana.....	\$2,600
Colorado.....	2,000
Kansas.....	4,000
Western Virginia.....	500
Florida.....	2,000
Illinois.....	1,600
Incidentals.....	4,000
Total.....	\$79,050

This does not quite reach the \$100,000 provided for in the first resolution; but there are other mission-doors open which will be entered just so soon as the Board can be assured that the means will be contributed for the support of those who will engage in the Master's work.

PREMIUM ESSAY.

The Board resolved to offer a premium of \$100 for the best essay setting forth the principles, facts, and obligations of the church on missions; the work to contain not more than 48 pages 12mo. The premium to be paid by the Treasurer of this Board. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer, were appointed a committee to supervise the publication and circulation of said work. Bishops Keener and McTyeire, and Dr. Summers, were appointed a committee of adjudication to determine the merits of the manuscripts submitted. The manuscripts are to be forwarded to Dr. Summers, at the Southern Methodist Publishing House, by the first of October next.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to memorialize the General Conference at its next session on behalf of this Board, praying for such changes in our missionary system as shall require all collections for missions to be paid to the Treasurer of the Parent Board, and giving all authority in the matter of appropriations, both for the domestic and foreign fields, to the Parent Board.

Resolved, That the Bishops be, and hereby are, requested to issue an earnest address upon the subject of missions, laying before the church the increased appropriations made by the Board, the pressing necessity of meeting their appropriations, and urging upon the church the solemn duty of sustaining this advanced movement of the Board.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, no moneys contributed by our congregations directly to the support of their pastors is to be reported as missionary money, notwithstanding the appointment may be called a mission.

Resolved, That this Board recommend the formation of Women's Foreign Missionary Societies by the ladies of the church throughout our bounds, under the direction of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Measures were adopted to organize Missionary Societies in the Sunday-schools of the church. The Board recommended the adoption of the following Constitution of a Sunday-school Missionary Society:

1. We, profoundly impressed with the duty of sending the gospel throughout the world, and of systematic giv-

ing in order to accomplish this end, do hereby organize this Sunday-school into a Missionary Society—our collections to be made monthly. The dues from each child to be five cents per month, and from members of Bible-classes, officers, and teachers, ten cents.

2. The regular officers of the Sunday-school shall control the business of the Society—the only officer to be added being a Missionary Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to collect the dues and pay them out on the order of the Superintendent of the school.

A writer in the Halifax *Provincial Wesleyan* asks what John Wesley would think of the honors heaped upon Methodist preachers in the United States. He says that while Methodist preachers in England never get into official or political life in civil affairs, it is otherwise in the United States. And he refers to Bishop Harris, who is going to Japan to establish a mission and to make the tour of the world, and to Dr. Newman, appointed Inspector-General of United States Consulate by President Grant. — *Northwestern Christian Advocate.*

John Wesley would doubtless say, as he beheld Bishop Harris on his missionary work: "The world is our parish;" but to the "Inspector-General of Consulates," and the swarm of ministerial adventurers who have wormed themselves into positions of honor and profit, he would address the rebuke: "What doest thou here?"

METHODISM IS SPREADING AMONG THE NATIONS. It ranks among the leaders of evangelical labor. There are now in Australia four Wesleyan conferences, numbering 361 ministers, and having 2948 church-buildings, or other preaching places. The local preachers number 3261; class-leaders, 5821; members, 66,286. The average attendance on public worship is put down at 318,856. Their Sunday-school scholars are reported at 112,378. We note not only the rapid extension of Methodism in these new lands, but also the fact that the class-meeting is not a relic of the past; while the Sunday-school holds a prominent place among their enterprises.

THE boy who stole and hid in his coat-pocket a music-box which had only partially completed a tune, which was checked by some slight defect in the machinery, felt himself an injured person when his motions started the tune again, so that before the music was ended the thief was caught. Were there some sort of a musical attachment which each dishonest act would put in motion, what a concourse of sweet sounds would come out of the secrets of many lives! Hidden things would be revealed, and man, seen by his fellow-man as God sees him, would blush with shame over each sad revelation.

THE Board of Missions has appropriated \$21,000 for the support of our missions in Mexico. The church will indorse this action. The prompt action of Bishop Keener during his late visit to that field has met the approval of our entire people, and the liberal appropriation will, no doubt, be met by equally liberal contributions. The coming district conferences should give prominence to this movement. Our church must move forward into the mission field, or we will retrograde at home.

The Sunday-School.

From Columbus.

MR. EDITOR—You will remember that there was no report of Sunday-schools from this place made to our last Annual Conference. This was not because there was no Sunday-school here, but because it was of that character of schools called "Union."

Early in this year, our good people of this place, with their very successful Sunday-school superintendent, Dr. E. P. Whitfield, at their head, determined to dissolve their connection with the union school, and organize a Methodist Sunday-school. Pursuant to this determination, on the first Sunday in February last, this school, under its new regime, was organized as follows, viz: Bro. E. P. Whitfield, superintendent; A. J. Fuels, assistant superintendent; J. R. Flemming, secretary; C. D. Barnett, assistant secretary; Dr. C. O. Weller, treasurer; J. Paul, librarian; and R. L. Young, leader of the choir and teacher. These officers, with the assistance of eight competent teachers, have already raised the school to interesting proportions. This young school has expended for its use one hundred and forty dollars, has three hundred volumes in library, and numbers seventy-five scholars.

Our church interest is moving on slowly, but we think permanently and healthfully. Our new church edifice, at Osage, is nearly finished. It is large and well built. As soon as we can occupy it, we expect to organize a Sunday-school in it "of our own faith and order." In order that our people may be furnished with our own orthodox literature in Sunday-schools, I have sent to Brother Harp for one dozen catalogues of our publication, which shall be distributed among our people, and from which orders may be selected suited to the demand in quality and quantity. I think, if our preachers would all pursue this course, our holy religion and pure orthodoxy would rapidly take the place of the ungodly isms and floating trash of these times. Don't you think so? Let us try it.

Columbus and Osage are very important fields for gospel enterprise; congregations are large and well-behaved, intelligent and peaceful. There are those to be found here who have not bowed the knee to *Baal*; they live as seeing Him who is invisible. We have had some additions to the church, but our time of refreshing is not yet.

Yours truly,

U. C. SPENCER.

COLUMBUS, May 13, 1873.

The Meteorology of Sunday-Schools.

Sunday-schools are little worlds. They have, amongst their palpable and substantial make-up, invisible climates and atmospheres of influence. They have a meteorology and climatology. They are proper spheres for spiritual thermometers and barometers. We are not raising the question of ventilation and literal temperature. Many school-rooms have been cess-pools in which bodies and souls have been drowned in de-vitalized air.

It requires more than seed, and soil, and sun, and hoe to raise corn. In Cuba, these will not profit, nor in Kamschatka. The climate must suit. You sometimes see a school teachered, and apparatused, and blackboarded, and booked and papered; yet it is wooden, unfused—carpentered together, rather than vitalized into growth. Anything genuine can be counterfeited and mimicked. You may make a Christmas tree of iron and green paper.

I believe any fair, impartial series of experiments will show that a Sabbath-school does not depend, for its thrift, upon weather or outside conditions—upon drumming and running to and fro. It is expected that a school will dwindle

as the mercury shrinks. Why? Because children are delicate or ill-clothed? No. Because teachers expect it, demand it. The atmosphere of teacher influence has gone below the zero of interest and faith. And how can the roses of Sharon in God's garden bloom under the chill of Judean indifference. Ordinary boys and girls are little stoves crammed with carbon, in a furious combustion and at white heat. Can children safely attend Sabbath-school with the thermometer marked fifteen degrees below or one hundred degrees above? No. These are the exceptional Sabbaths of your life-time. Any point between them however. Their attendance will depend upon the isothermal line which the teachers make inside—upon their distance from the equator of Calvary and their height above the sea-level of indifference. Most children can be warmed in winter by a crackling lesson glowing with heart-embers; and what so cooling in August as to be fanned by the breath of a gushing hymn, blowing straight from the water of life.

I bounced, unexpected, into a school on the Sunday before Christmas—mercury twelve to fifteen degrees below zero. Amazement! They offered me no chair. None vacant. No room for one in the three broad apartments. Three classes taught from the pulpit—one on each side and one in front. Infant class so packed, that a row of boys' heads, on the back seat against the wall, looked like a row of cannon balls in a navy yard; all bright, fairly clad, jolly. Not so many coughs, and sneezes, and yawns as you could pick up along the progress of an average sermon. I could stand still any where in the room and touch twenty. To be sure it was just before Christmas. I expected some one to suggest that. Selfish? No, divine. It is the divinest thing in a man that he desires to get something and be something. That is the bait with which the Lord fishes for us all. The teachers were hot, children glowing, and the school fused, and the Master, as a refiner of silver, was seeing his image duplicated, and was stamping his coin—and that, too, under a fainting mercury.

The inside, not the outside thermometer, regulates the school attendance. Rather, the attendance is usually a meter of the power of the central magnetism.—*Nat. S. S. Teacher.*

READING THE BIBLE.—Familiarity with the Holy Scriptures is one of the prime needs of the Sabbath-school teacher. This, as the French have it, "goes without saying." Hence the value of the following suggestion from the *Christian at Work*:

A writer complains that Christians, as a general thing, read the Bible so scantily, instancing a church officer who for years together limited himself to a chapter a day. He is right. This is a small measure for one who would thrive in the divine life. Paul says: "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly;" and surely this means something more than a mere fragmentary portion. He who would be a lively, growing Christian, must accustom himself to read and enjoy large portions of the Scripture; for this purpose redeeming time from business, recreation and sleep. On the Lord's day especially, should he give holy time without stint to the Holy Bible. The more a pious soul reads intelligently, the deeper it sees into what it reads.

EVIL COUNCILORS.—Louis XIV. gave early signs of a very despotic character. Several of his courtiers were one day entertaining the young monarch in public with an account of the polity of the Turkish government, assuring him that the Sultan had nothing to do but say the word, whatever it was, whether to take off a great

man's head or to strip him of his estate or employment, and there was a crowd of servants called mutes who executed his commands without reply.

"Why," said the youthful monarch, "this is, indeed, to be a king." The old Count de Grammont, who was present, heard with indignation these vile corrupters of youth, and with honest zeal and loyalty immediately stepped forward and said, "Sire, but of these same Sultans, whose authority is represented as so enviable, I have known three strangled by their own mutes within my memory." The Duke of Montausier was so pleased with this noble freedom that he forced himself through the crowd of courtiers, and openly thanked Grammont for his bold and zealous admonition.

Atmosphere of the School.

The other day I stood on the bluff of St. Paul and took a view of God's earth under a meteorological phenomenon which the demoralized thermometer registered at twenty-one degrees below zero. Such a threat the mercury made of leaving altogether. The rising sun broke full and silver white. Not a fleck touched the immense concave which arched deep and far away. Not a breeze. The atmosphere seemed frozen to death. The smoke plowed a strait perpendicular through this invisible frost sea, like the growth of an advancing glacier. The sun broidered its folds, and shot brilliant needles from its prism-bow, transfixing it; and kindled corruscating light-flames on the diamond-fretted trees till you could almost hear the glory rattle. A man dodged here and there, diving out of one door into another. You wonder whether a soul could be so brilliantly clad, and yet no warmer. So transparent was the atmosphere that it magnified—so still that God shut all mouths to feed the eyes. I wished for some scientific fool who didn't believe in air because he couldn't see it, just to explain to me how his nose could become so white and his ears so puffy.

A few months ago I stood in Havana harbor, Cuba,—noon—mercury had gone up until it seemed as though the sun were preparing it for its ascension. A golden yellow sky—an atmosphere that waved in the billows of ascending heat—an eye-brow was a burden. A fair blow from a sun-beam would fell you as if from a bludgeon.

Are these two atmospheres substantially alike? No scientist can analyze their differences. One strains up the physical and mental machinery nigh unto breaking. The other relaxes it nigh unto disorganizing. The atmosphere of each place conditions the inhabitants—their customs and life. Just so controlling is the atmosphere of a Sabbath-school. It regulates the crop, as to what sort and how much. Let it be neither polar nor tropical, but that temperate heat of interest, intelligent preparation, and affection which will stimulate, but not freeze; will warm, but not enervate.

The climate and atmosphere depend, after all, upon our inclination toward and distance from the sun. The meteorology of a Sabbath-school is conditioned upon just its nearness to Christ and its ability to grasp his central life.—*Nat. S. S. Teacher.*

How Parents may Help.

A writer for the *Kalamazoo Herald and Torchlight* recommends to Christian parents the plan of making the Sabbath-school lesson a subject of daily study during the week, and speaks of a mother who has adopted that system. The fact and the comments are well worth the attention of parents. He says:

After carefully reading the lesson every Sabbath with her children, she goes over it every day until the end of

the week, when it is affirmed they have a pretty good understanding of it; their Sabbath-school teacher remarked to me that she never presumed to go to that class unprepared. Parents, if we wish good teachers for our children, we must assist them by studying the lesson ourselves. If we wish young Timothy's, we must teach the children from their youth. To many, who have been in the habit of reading the Bible through by course at devotions, it may be an effort to break away from the old routine; but place the lesson paper in the Bible for a mark and the work is half done, and after pursuing this method for a month you would not go back to the old way; and you will also be surprised to see how much your interest in the lessons has increased.

WE MUST PRAY.—A successful teacher in a prominent German Sunday-school directs our attention to the value of prayer, and suggests that teachers' meetings "afford opportunity for united prayer which, alas, is too much neglected. Too little prayer is offered in behalf of the class and the school. It is not enough that we study the lesson, that we are able to explain it to the scholars, that we confer as to the best means and method of conducting the school. *We must pray.* We teachers are dependent upon God. We may, it is true, plant and water, but the blessing must come from above—from God. And the promise given to them: 'If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven,' applies to Sunday-school teachers and Sunday-school meetings when they pray in concert for the class and the school, and the results cannot be otherwise than blessed to the whole school and the individual scholar. Awakenings and conversions will take place."

THE WORK TO BE DONE.—Dr. Egleston, speaking of class instruction, said the trouble frequently was that teachers sometimes tried to extract from the lesson *all* the truth; but, he added: Consider what we have to do. We cannot teach the whole Scripture in four or in five years. In the three-quarters of an hour which is given you each week, set out the truth with all the force and power you have. You are not to get out all the truth, for that is impossible. "Search the truth which is most important to the class you have in hand; after, little truths will come in, and thus, in the few years that you may have control of a class, a great many truths may be inculcated in the minds of your pupils. If you get one good point lodged in the heart each Sunday, remember you have done the work of a Sunday-school teacher for one Sunday as well as human infirmities will let you do it.

THE PRIZE POLICY.—I would not touch the much-discussed prize policy only to say, that if a little candy in a bag, shimmered over with an orange and ballasted by a sandwich, will abolish the weather and crowd the classes, then keep a Christmas about a month ahead of the school, the year around. God gives prizes. The fault of the prize business is that teachers seldom distribute them impartially. They play favoritism. Each hand is filled according to its size and reach. A stick of candy tells the urchin that it is a good thing to serve God. He may come to understand how candy is sweeter to give away than to eat. And then he has learned of Jesus his infinite lesson.

Christ comes with a blessing in each hand; forgiveness in one and holiness in the other; and never gives either to any who will not take both.

It would tire the hands of an angel to write down all the pardons that God bestows upon true penitent believers.

Boys and Girls.

Fortune Can Lie in a Peg.

Now I am going to tell you a story about fortune. We all know what fortune is. Some see it year in and year out; others only in certain years, or on a certain day; yes, there are those who see it never more than once in a lifetime, yet see it at some time we do all.

Now, I need not tell what every one knows, that God sends the little babe and places it in a mother's lap—it may be in the palace, and in the home of comfort; or, too, on the open meadow, where the cold wind blows. Yet, surely every one does not know what is nevertheless certain, that God at the same time with the babe, brings too a gift of fortune for it, but this is not placed openly and directly by its side. It is put somewhere in the world where it is least thought of being found, yet never fails of being so; this is the beauty of it. It may be put in an apple; and so it was for a learned man named Newton; the apple dropped, and there he found his fortune. If you have never heard the story about this, ask some one who knows it. I have another one to tell, and this is a story of a pear.

There was a poor man, one who was born in poverty, had grown up in poverty, and so had married. His work was in turning, particularly umbrella handles and rings, but he barely managed to live from hand to mouth.

"I shall never find fortune," said he. This is a true story, and I could name the county and town where lived this man, but this is unnecessary. The red, sour berries of the mountain-ash grew as a rich ornament around his house and garden. Among them stood a pear-tree, but it bore not a single pear; yet his fortune was put in this pear-tree, hid in the invisible pears. One night arose such a violent wind that the large stage-coach was taken up by it and thrown aside like a rag, so it was nothing remarkable that a big branch was broken from the pear-tree. This branch was taken into the workshop where the man, just for amusement, turned from it a big pear, then another big one, then one of less size, and then some very small ones.

"The tree, after all, had to bear pears for once," said the man, as he gave them to his children to play with.

Among the necessities of life most surely in a moist climate belongs an umbrella. This man had for his whole family but one such; if the wind blew too hard, umbrella turned inside out; yes, it even broke a couple of times; but the man immediately put it in repair again. Yet most vexing it was, that the button, which ought to fasten it when it was down, all too often snapped off, or the ring, that was placed around it, broke. One day the button came off, and as the man was seeking for it upon the floor, he got hold of one of the tiniest of the wooden pears—one of those he had given the children to play with.

"The button isn't to be found," said the man, "but this little thing will probably do as well." So he bored a hole in it, drew a string through, and found that the little pear fitted well in the broken ring. It was really the very best fastener the umbrella had ever had.

The next year as the man was sending his umbrella handles to the city, where he was in the habit of delivering them, he sent also a couple of the little wooden pears, fitted to a half ring, asking that they might be tried. So they got to America, where it was soon perceived that the little pear held far better than any button, and now the merchant demanded that all umbrellas afterward sent should be fastened with little pears. Well, now there was something to do! Pears in thousands! Wooden pears upon all

umbrellas! The man had to exert himself. He turned and turned, and the whole pear tree went into little wooden pears! It brought cents, it brought dollars!

"My fortune was put in this pear tree," said he. And now he got a big workshop with journeymen and apprentices, was always in good spirits, and said: "Fortune can lie in a peg."

The Driver Ants.

Rev. J. G. Wood, in his fascinating book, *Strange Dwellings*, describes the habits of the terrible driver ants of Western Africa, so named because no animal can withstand them. Even the agile monkey they have been known to destroy. When they enter a pig-sty, they soon kill the inmates, who have no chance to escape, and whose tough hides are no protection against the enormous jaws and dreadful teeth of the driver ant. As for fowls, they make short work of killing them, murdering a whole hen-roostful in a single night, and afterward digging out the feathers and devouring the birds. All reptiles, and even snakes, are their victims. They commence upon a snake by biting its eyes, so that it writhes helplessly on one spot, instead of gliding away. They march in armies, curiously arrayed, preferring nights or cloudy days; or, if the sun shines hotly, constructing arches over their path, of dirt agglutinated with a fluid excreted from their mouths. This dread of the sun's rays, reported by Dr. Savage, seems strangely inconsistent with the statement of Dr. Livingstone, that heat has very little effect upon them. He says he put the bulb of a thermometer three inches under the soil in the sun at mid-day, and found the temperature to be 132° to 134°. Beetles placed on the surface ran about a few seconds and expired; but this boiling heat only augmented the activity of the ants. (Perhaps Livingstone here refers to another species, though Mr. Wood quotes the passage in his description of the driver ants.) They have no vestige of external eyes, nor does the microscope detect in them any visual organs whatever. The horny head-covering is, however, translucent, and they may recognize through that at least the difference between light and darkness. Fire, which will frighten almost any creature, has no terrors for the driver ant, which will dash at glowing coal, fix its jaws in the burning mass, and straightway shrivel up in the heat. They do not willingly enter water; but when they need to cross a river on a march, they bridge it with festoons of their own bodies.

Kindness Never Lost.

Haydn, the celebrated musician and composer, had, like many other great men, many obstacles to encounter before his talents were thoroughly appreciated. He was poor and entirely dependent on his musical abilities for a livelihood.

He had been engaged at the Cathedral in Vienna, but his voice failing him on one occasion, the person who had hired him was so incensed at his not being able to perform his part, that, without any mercy, he turned him into the street at seven o'clock on a cold November evening thinly dressed, and without a kreutzer in his pocket. He had no means to procure a night's lodging, and, hungry and cold, he was forced to spend the night in the street.

The next morning a poor but kind-hearted musician named Spangler discovered him, and though he himself was lodged with his family in a single room on the fifth story, he took poor Haydn to it, and told him until better times came he should share in whatever he had.

Haydn gratefully accepted Spangler's hospitality, and set himself to hunt

another position. He composed some operas, which brought him under Prince Esterhazy's notice, who at once placed him at the head of his private chapel at Vienna.

At this time he composed his celebrated symphony, called "Haydn's Departure," in which composition one instrument is made to stop after the other, and each musician, as he finishes his part, puts out his light, rolls up his music, and retires from the stage.

It was now that Haydn had it in his power to recompense Spangler for his former kindness, and he did it by appointing him first tenor in Prince Esterhazy's chapel, by which the once poor musician was enabled to live the rest of his life in ease and comfort.—*Young Folks' News.*

Playing Restaurant.

"Sidney, I am tired of this," said little Harry Hunter, as he threw down his bat and ball. "What else shall we play?"

"I know," said Sidney; "let's play keeping restaurant. I'll be the bar-keeper, and you make believe you are coming in to get a drink. I'll fix this board on these bricks for the place the man stands behind when he pours out the drinks; I'll put these old bottles on it, and these blocks for cigar boxes, as we see them fixed in the windows. There now, that's right; but I bet you can't do your part, Harry; you're too little."

"Can't I?—'deed I can, though—elegant," said Harry, gleefully; "'cause I saw pa do it, and he ought to know how."

"I'd like to know where you saw pa taking a drink, Harry? I don't believe it," said Sidney.

"But I did see him," said Harry stoutly. "I went walkin' with him yesterday, and when we got by the place at the corner where the windows are fixed like our bar here, only ever so much nicer—well, pa told me to wait a minute, 'cause he wanted to see a man in there, and when he opened the door I saw such pretty things—big glasses and pictures, and shiny fixin's, and lots of other things, so I pushed the door open a wee little mite, and peeped in."

"Well," said Sidney, who was much interested, "what did pa do?"

"I can't show you without a tumbler," was Harry's reply; "but I'll find one," and he scampered into the kitchen, and was back in a twinkling, with a cracked glass he found on the table. "There! now I'll show you," and he placed the glass on the make-believe bar.

He went off a short distance and returned with his hands in his pockets, walking with a comical strut, in imitation of his father's long strides. "Brandy," said he, elevating his childish voice.

Sidney turned around, and pretended to pour something in the glass, which he gave to Harry, and he could hardly keep from laughing as the mimic toper turned his head back, as if draining out the last drop of the supposed contents, and smacked his lips, wiped them with his tiny handkerchief, and, placing on the bar a piece of paper as a substitute for a stamp, strutted away.

Sidney could hold out no longer, but burst into a roar of laughter, upsetting in his merriment the whole establishment, and sending blocks, boards, bricks and tumblers all in one confused pile at his feet.

"Now, Harry, did pa really look that way? I didn't know he ever drank any liquor. Ma says it's wrong," said Sidney, as soon as he could get his face straight.

"Yes, he did do just that way I showed you, and when I'm a man I'll do so too. When he started to come out, I ran out on the pavement, and I heard a man say, 'If Hunter goes on

in this way, he'll be in danger soon.' What did he mean, Sidney?"

Before Sidney could reply, the dinner-bell rung, and the hungry little fellows rushed into the house.

Seated at the window overlooking the play-ground, the father of these children had seen and heard, through the half-closed blinds, all that had transpired. Words are powerless to express the feeling that agitated his breast. The childish lesson, so unconsciously taught, was not lost, for never again did he drink a glass of liquor; the little ones had cured him by "playing at keeping a restaurant." *The Little Sower.*

St. Jo has a man with legs so bow-legged that he has his pants cut by a circular saw.

Do you look to the Khan of Tartary for the milk of human kindness, or the cream of Tartar?

An Irish editor says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

Our school-boy remarks that when his teacher undertakes to show him what is what, he only finds out which is switch.

To take down the gridiron from the nail where it is hanging with the left hand, is a sign that there will be a broil in the kitchen.

Problem to be worked in worsted: If ten knots represent a stiff breeze, how heavy a blow does a lady receive when she buys a pound of "double zephyr?"

An enamored Philadelphian has been convicted of petty larceny for abstracting his adored one's *carte de visite* from her photograph album, the judge deciding that to steal a "carte" was as bad as to steal a horse.

PUZZLES, ETC.

I.
Among the many candidates for fame, I think some little notice I may claim: Not for myself but for a humble pair: Who to all ranks and ages useful are: Twin brothers, and so fast united these, Not more so are, in fact, the Siamese; In every house, however large, they're seen; Nay, in the very chamber of the Queen; The slaves of fashion—not a dress is made But owes its chief attraction to their aid; Themselves uncover'd, or in costly guise, Fit to attract the notice of all eyes; A robe of scarlet, trimm'd with shining gold, Or burnish'd silver, brilliant to behold; But these are only worn on gala-days Or when repose the busy finger stays If all are busy, none so brisk as they Let who will follow, they must lead the way; No firm, how high their credit stands, Has half the articles pass through their hands That come between these two; yet, spite of this, Some things they are most apt to do amiss; The nearest friends they very oft divide, Who else had oft continued side by side; The firmest ties unloose, and from the root Sever without remove the infant shoot; But stop, perhaps too prolix I become, And have ere this the patience tried of some, Who peevishly exclaim, "Why, here's a rout Respecting what's so easily found out!"

II.
I am a word of 14 letters; my 6, 12, 14 is a species of monkey; my 12, 6, 7, 8 is the motion of the heart; my 1, 2, 11 is the cry of a dove; my 3, 6, 8, 9, 11, 10 is a great number of people; my 8, 11, 14 is a part of the foot; my 6, 7, 8 is a small insect; my 1, 6, 12 is a covering for the head; my 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14 is a loop of iron; my 6, 13, 14 is a liquor; my 12, 13, 14, 5 is an excuse; and my whole is a celebrated city in Europe.

III.
My first, with one small vowel's aid, will bid you come to me; My next, in time of war or strife, well fortified should be; My third, perchance, by this you are my riddle to explain; If not, pray make yourself my whole, and try it once again.

IV.
Part of a foot with judgment transpose, And the answer you'll find just under your nose.

Answers to Puzzles in No. 1038.
As we thus far have received no answers for the puzzles of No. 1038, we will come to the aid of our young readers. They are as follows:
I—CREAM, REAM, MARE, RACE, CARE, ACRE, MACE.
II—THE TWELVE CAESARS.
III—YOU, YEW, EWE, or the letter U.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE.

MAY 19.—House.—Bills passed: A substitute for the bill granting land to aid the construction of the International Railroad. It grants twenty sections of land for each completed mile, or which shall be completed. The road must go by San Marcos and New Braunfels to San Antonio. A bill to organize Clay county; to amend the act regulating divorce and alimony; it makes it difficult for non-residents to obtain divorces; a bill prescribing the time of holding district courts in Rockwell and Kaufman counties; a bill to pay sheriffs for transporting persons to the penitentiary in certain cases, which covers the expenses of guard; appropriating \$20,000 to pay the contingent expenses of the first session of the Thirteenth Legislature.

MAY 20.—Senate.—Bills passed: To authorize the lessees of the penitentiary to delay the payment of a certain sum due the State until the expiration of their lease. A bill of the same character is in the House; a bill changing the first section of the act incorporating Travis County Agricultural, Mechanical and Blood Stock Association; bill to establish, organize and define the powers of the Criminal District Court for the cities of Dallas, McKinney and Sherman. Discussing a joint resolution on constitutional amendments, the Senate struck out the limitation of debt to \$1,000,000, leaving no proviso. The special committee reported the school teachers' appropriation bill. The bill was read. It appropriates the same amount, but requires the distribution to be according to the scholastic census. There are other alterations to meet the Governor's views.

MAY 20.—House.—Bills passed: A bill to provide for the registration of voters of Denison city, preparatory to the municipal election; a bill amending section twelve of an act regulating the proceedings in justices and county courts. Heretofore the law prohibited appeal to the Supreme Court, in cases where the appeal was to a district from a justice court; this act does away with prohibitions; a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Bordenville. This is Gail Borden's place, on the G., H. and S. A. R. R., in Colorado county; a bill to prohibit the sale of oil, or other products of coal for illumination purposes, which will ignite at less than one hundred and fifty degrees. The fire test declared a misdemeanor, with a penalty of not less than one hundred, or more than two hundred dollars, and gives a civil remedy for damages. This is one of the most valuable laws for the protection of life and property introduced at this session, and was presented by Rimes, of Falls county; a bill appropriating three hundred dollars for postage for DeGress' bureau. Mr. Winkler introduced a bill amending a former act passed this session, to incorporate the city of Corsicana, which was passed unanimously. The omnibus land bill reported yesterday, after an hour's discussion, was passed by a vote of 52 to 15. The bill making the treasury warrants bear interest at 10 per cent. from their presentation, passed.

MAY 21.—Senate.—Bills passed: Providing for the registration of voters of Denison preparatory to the city election; authorizing an election in Waller county; substitute for bill incorporating the Sherman, Wichita and Panhandle Railroad Company; incorporating the Sabine and Central Santa Fe Railroad Company; giving land aid to the Buffalo Bayou ship channel. The report of the conference committee on merging the Waco and Northwestern Railroad was adopted. The Senate bill for the reserve of the right of way across the Panhandle to all roads incorporated and to be incorporated by the State, was

passed. The Governor vetoed the bill allowing compensation to sheriffs for guards, on the ground that judges had no authority to authorize more guards than were necessary. An act to amend 435 of the criminal code passed.

House.—The act reserving the right of way for any railroad or railroads, incorporated by the laws of this State, across the Panhandle reservation to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and which gives one hundred feet on each side, passed. Pendegrast's bill, to prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Mount Calm Masonic Institute, Limestone county, passed. Mr. Anderson, of McLennan county, called up the Governor's veto of the act amending the charter of Waco. The Governor considers the section giving the town power to take stock in railroads as unconstitutional. The veto was not sustained. Vote, 61 to 9. Mr. Wood called up the act to amend the act to incorporate the Texas Timber and Prairie Railroad Company. It introduces restrictions, requires twenty-five miles of the road to be completed by January 1875, and twenty-five miles yearly thereafter, and grants the usual donation. Bill passed by a vote of 67 to 2. The special committee on the bill to allow the city of Austin to subscribe for stock in the Gas and Water-works Company, made some amendments, providing for an election by the citizens, etc. Bill passed. Mr. Winkler called up the bill to incorporate the San Marcos, Guadalupe and Galveston Canal Company, and several new incorporators added, viz: John N. Camp and A. H. Castill, of Galveston, and M. S. Munson and Joseph Bates, of Brazoria. The route was changed through Green Lake, Powder Horn and Matagorda Bay. Also the Sabine United States Coastwise Canal amendment, whose charter runs fifty years, was passed by a vote of 54 yeas to 8 nays. Gillette called up the joint resolution in relation to the records of Liberty, Hill and Montague counties. Passed. Smith, Kemble and Ireland, Committee on Chambers, called up the bill for the relief of G. W. Patterson & Son, paying them \$105 for clothing furnished the penitentiary on an audited account. Passed, 62 to 1.

MAY 22.—House.—Bills passed: A bill supplemental to and amendatory of an act defining jurisdiction of justices courts. It applies to ancillary writs, as attachments, etc.; permits any justice in a county to issue them, unless there is one in the precinct where the suit is brought; to provide for the preservation of furniture, etc., in the capitol buildings; it make the custodian a salaried officer, and defines his duty; to provide for the recording of appeal and writ of error bonds, and to give them the force and effect of judgment liens; it provides that either appeal or writ of error bonds must be recorded, in order to create a lien against the property of securities; to amend the 22d section of the act re-districting the judicial districts of the State, and adds Waller county to the Fort Bend district. Mr. Cunningham called up the bill to incorporate the Greenville, Bonham and Oakland Railroad, reported by a special committee, with the usual restrictions and donations; passed by a vote of 52 to 13. Mr. Venters called up Senate bill No. 30, an act to incorporate the Sherman, Wichita and Pan Handle Railroad. It contains the usual grant and restrictions. It runs northwesterly, through Gainesville and Whitesboro, to intersect the line of the Atlantic and Pacific road; passed by 61 to 7.

Senate.—The Senate reconsidered their action of yesterday in refusing to order all railroad charters to be printed with the general laws, by a vote of 16 to 11. The Governor's veto of the new school bill was not sustained. The bill was passed by a vote of 23 to

7, the following Republicans voting with Davis: Baker, Franks, Hall, Randle, Saylor and Tracy. The seven voting to sustain the Governor were Flanagan, Fountain, Gaines, Ruby, Rawson, Tendyck and Ford. The Senate refused to pass an act defining and regulating theft, making cow-skipping theft.

MAY 23.—Senate.—Bills and resolutions passed: The substitute for the bill appropriating \$20,000 to pay the sheriffs for guards, requires the Comptroller to settle for the number of guards which were originally allowed by the District Judge, and not paid for by the lessees of the penitentiary. Bill incorporating Dallas, Palestine and Southeast Texas Railroad Company; bill requiring the Treasurer to receive payment on all notes given for purchasing university lands sold, and requiring the Land Commissioner to issue patents for the land; bill providing for a special election in the city of Dallas; Bill incorporating the town of Honey Grove, in Fannin county; bill appropriating four hundred thousand dollars to pay school teachers to first of March, 1873; bill incorporating the town of Denton, Denton county; resolution inviting Senator J. W. Flanagan to address the members and the public; bill amending act incorporating Seguin; bill incorporating Corpus Christi Ship Canal; bill providing for a general election in the State. Senate concurrent resolution by Fountain: Whereas, reliable information has been received that Gen. McKenzie, of the United States Army, with the troops under his command, did, on the 19th of May, 1873, cross the Rio Grande, into the Republic of Mexico, and inflict summary punishment upon the band of Kickapoo Indians, who were harbored and fostered by the Mexican authorities, having for years past waged a predatory warfare, murdering our citizens, carrying their children into captivity and plundering their property, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Texas, the House concurring. That the grateful thanks of the people of our State, and particularly the citizens of our frontier, are due to Gen. McKenzie and the troops under his command for their prompt action and gallant conduct in inflicting well merited punishment upon these savages of our frontier.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to Gen. McKenzie and the officers and troops under his command.

This resolution was unanimously adopted and will be in the House.

Bills passed: To incorporate Willis, in Montgomery county; bill to incorporate the city of Corsicana; bill for the erection of an Agricultural and Mechanical College; bill permitting the lessees of the penitentiary to delay the annual payment until the end of the lease.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

LONDON, May 23.—The *Lancet* publishes a detailed account of the Pope's malady, which it says is worse than stated.

LONDON, May 23.—Madrid special to the *News* say there are differences between General Nouvatas, the Minister commanding the troops in Navarre, and his associates in the ministry, who are anxious for his recall to Madrid.

France.

LONDON, May 21.—The French cable broke 208 miles from Brest.

Switzerland.

GENEVA, May 23.—Pere Hyacinthe, a sermon, attacks confessional celibacy, and urges the election

of priests by the people, and the use of the Bible in the national language.

Spain.

MADRID, May 21.—A later dispatch says only sixteen volunteers were butchered at Lava Huja.

BARCELONA, May 23.—General Volarde has issued a proclamation, calling all males between 14 and 16 years old into the Republican columns, and threatening the infliction of heavy penalties upon all municipalities which shall thwart its operation.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—A special to the *Independent Belge*, says that the Pope had a severe attack, and danger of death from suffocation.

The Cardinals in Vatican are ready to provide for any emergency. Cardinal Partizi presides.

Cuba.

HAVANA, May 23.—The arrest of Price, the correspondent of the *Herald*, is confirmed. It is reported O'Kelley is to be tried by a court martial in Cuba.

Hayti.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 11.—Notre Dame Cathedral and other large buildings at Port au Prince were burned. The high and shifting wind caused a spread of the conflagration in several directions. Two hundred and fifty buildings were destroyed in four hours. Madam Corre, in whose house the fire originated, was burned with three children. Loss \$1,000,000.

Panama.

May 17.—Ex-President Correnso arrived in Panama on the 5th from Costa Rica; and the revolution, which slumbered since President Meira was banished, has broken out afresh. The evening following the arrival of Correnso, he convened a meeting, declaring the national troops, who were placed here for the protection of foreigners, as acting treasonably to the General Government, as well as the State, by interfering in the late revolt which deposed Meira, and expressed his intention of denouncing and compelling them to leave the State on the morrow. At 2:30 o'clock p. m., on the 7th, fighting with shell and small shot commenced on the plaza of San Jose, by the State troops advancing on the national forces. After a desperate fight of two hours the former were repulsed and a quartel of ninety captured. Both sides claim they attacked for safety. Fighting continued, with slight intermission, till 9 o'clock p. m., when Correnso signified his desire of a Consul's meeting to arrange some plan for peace; but they refused to interfere.

The U. S. flagship Pensacola, with Rear Admiral Steadman arrived in the bay during the afternoon, and foreigners are protected at the American Consulate. Fifty men from the U. S. steamers Pensacola and Tuscarora, and one hundred and fifty men from the ships guard the property of the Panama Railroad which has not yet been molested. At daybreak this morning firing was reopened and continued with slight intermission until one o'clock when a truce was agreed upon. Correnso and Arrago for the States, are to arrange terms of peace with Meira. There is a rumor afloat that a similar *coup d'etat* to the late one here has taken place in Bogota, and that President Muerillo and his Secretary were prisoners. This, however, needs confirmation.

The limit question with Hensenela, seems, for the present, to be in a state of abeyance, and Ordilla, of the national troops, Captains Urrea and Mendoza, of the national forces, were killed, and the Colonel and the Lieutenant Colonel wounded. It is impossible to give the number of killed and wounded at this time. Such of the residents who have not availed themselves of the men-of-war, have fled from the city and are in ambush.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

From May 17, 1873, to May 21, 1873.

Rev W L Kidd—1 subscriber and cash \$14 50; also \$2 afterwards—all specie.
Rev J M Binkley—1 subscriber and cash \$4 specie.
Rev S D Akin—2 subscribers, and \$6 specie.
Rev Chas Freeman—1 subscriber and cash \$2.
Rev R H H Barnett—Cash \$5 on account.
Rev H B Smith—Saunders, Gattings and Blocker, were the names of your subscribers, two of whom have paid.
J M Sandel—Notice received.
"EM S"—Communication handed editor.
Breedlove & Chadwick—Draft for \$17 50 on account of W B Royall & Son.
"Agent"—Communication received.
Rev E G Duval—1 subscriber and cash \$2 25 currency.
Rev J G Walker—Postoffice order \$4 40, and 2 subscribers.
"H W B"—We note remarks.
Rev J F W Toland—\$5 currency and obituary received. Will make allowance in next quarterly statement.
Rev Jas A King, San Saba—Cash \$17 85 specie, per Dr Regan.
Rev A M Box—1 subscriber and cash \$30 currency.
Rev J B Seay, New Salem—All correct now.
Rev J S Mathis—Your account balanced. Much obliged for kind promises.
Rev P W Graves—1 subscriber from Comanche.
Rev R H H Barnett—We will have use for your communication. Thank you.
J W Dibrell, Seguin—1 subscriber and postoffice order for \$9.
Albert Minet—Will write you.
Rev Thos Glasz—Will insert.
Rev J W B Allen—Changed E P Harris' address to Cleburne. Mrs M A Boog's paper continues to be sent.
Rev J M Beard—1 subscriber.
Mrs V H Neal—Thank you. Hope to hear from you often.
John Mathews, Caney—2 subscribers. Will send account.
Rev J W Mills—Will be inserted.
Obituary from committee of Marvin College received.
James Burke—Communication received.
Rev D Morgan—Will answer by mail.
Rev G S Sandel—1 subscriber. The \$11 have been acknowledged.
Rev P C Archer—1 subscriber.
Rev T C Spence—1 subscriber. We do not remember having received your letter; nor have we any subscribers charged to you since April 31.
George Mechelen—Paper sent.
Rev M D Fly—Cash \$2 25 and 1 subscriber.
Rev Geo W Graves—2 subscribers. We comply with your request. We have not received the money you speak of.
Rev D Morse—Cash \$4 currency and 1 subscriber.
Rev J B Tullis—1 subscriber and cash \$2 gold.
Rev M A Black—Communication regarding Sunday-school convention.
Rev W E Weaver—1 subscriber. We have been looking for your address. Will send the list.
Communication from "K."
J D Dewberry, Houston—Will send in single wrapper in future.
Rev W L Kistler—3 subscribers.
Rev B D Dashiell—Communication received.
C Bishops, Waxahatchie—You can send as you propose, or by postoffice order.
Waco Female College—Commencement exercises received.
Rev H B McDaniel—Marriage notice received and inserted.
Edwin John—Communication received.
F E B Stevenson—We continue your subscription. Arrange as you say.
Rev W W Caulder—Will write you.
"Vox Pueri"—The answers will be given. Most of yours—perhaps all—are correct.
Texas Military Institute, Austin—Much obliged.
International and Great Northern Railroad—Time Table received.
Rev E F Boone—1 subscriber and cash \$2 coin.
Rev G W Graves list of quarterly appointments received.
University of Virginia—Advertisement inserted. Check to pay.
Rev A A Killough—1 subscriber. T J Wheat's address changed to Foreville.
Rev Mr Creery—Cash \$2 25 to renew subscription.
A Compton, Cistern—Renews through Quin & Hill.
J Rosenfield—\$2 coin to renew subscription.
Griffin and Hoffman—We note your remarks.
G R Davis, McDade—\$2 50 currency to renew subscription, which pays for 57 copies. Is McDade your postoffice?
Rev O A Fisher—1 subscriber.
Rev J C C Black—1 subscriber and marriage notices.
Rev John F Cook—1 subscriber.
Rev G W Swafford—Communication received.
Rev P W Archer, Houston—1 subscriber and cash \$2 15.
Rev W R D Stockton—Notices will receive attention.

Rev J Matthews—Received on account of stock \$50. Much obliged. Will see the other matter attended to.
Rev John S Davis—1 subscriber. We have taken a note of what you say regarding this subscription.
Rev J F Neal—1 subscriber and cash \$6. We make the allowance.
Miss Emma Erwin—The subscription commences at No. 1033. Look to answers to puzzles next week.
Wm Jones, postmaster, Dallas—Notice received. Thank you.
Rev O Fisher—Will answer yours by mail.
Rev N A Duckett—2 subscribers and cash \$4 currency. Notice received.
Rev Chas Freeman—1 subscriber from Long Bottom.

Belton District. THIRD ROUND.

Belton sta., May 31, June 1.
Protracted meeting at Salado, June 3, 8.
Gatesville sta., June 21, 22.
Leon cir., (camp-meeting,) at Big Elm, June 28, 29.
Lampasas cir., at Lampasas, (camp-meeting,) July 5, 6.
Georgetown cir., at Jenks' branch camp ground, near Bagdad, July 19, 20.
Sugar Loaf mtg., at Pleasant Hill camp-ground, July 26, 27.
Davilla and Salado, at Jones' camp-ground, August 2, 3.
Gatesville cir., at Jones' mills (camp-meeting) August 16, 17.
Valley Mills cir., at Evergreen, (camp-meeting,) August 23, 24.
The district conference will be held at Jones' camp-ground, two and a half miles below the town of Salado, commencing on Thursday, before the first Sunday in August, at 9 o'clock A. M. Will the pastors be prepared with full statistical reports? and official brethren come up with wakeful minds and prayerful hearts to help on the glorious work? Be prompt, brethren.
W. R. D. STOCKTON, P. E.

Waxahatchie District. THIRD ROUND.

Red Oak cir., Sardis, May 31 and June 1.
Chatfield cir., Prairie Point, June 7, 8.
Hutchins mis., Siloam, June 14, 15.
Milford cir., Houston creek, June 21, 22.
Waxahatchie cir., Bethel, June 28, 29—5th Sabbath, in conjunction with the district conference.
Hillsboro cir., Hillsboro, July 5, 6.
Peoria cir., Wesley Chapel, July 12, 13.
Waxahatchie sta., July 19, 20—in conjunction with the Sunday-school convention.
Lancaster cir., Parks' Chapel, Aug. 9, 10.
Permit me to urge our brethren of this district to faithfulness in attendance at the district conference. I mean more particularly the brethren of the several churches, who may, can or must camp. Brethren, please now, for my sake, don't say that little, ugly, out-of-the-place word—"can't." Say can and will. Let all the preachers bring the matter before their congregations, and urge—if need be—a large attendance. Do not be afraid to trust the Lord with the care of your farm and house for a few days, especially so as you are "about your Master's business."

GEO. W. GRAVES, P. E.

Austin District. THIRD ROUND.

Navidad cir., at Live Oak, May 31, June 1.
Columbus and Osage, at Columbus, June 7, 8.
Winchester cir., at Winchester, during the district conference.
Lagrange sta., June 28, 29.
Red Rock, at Lentz branch, July 5, 6.
Buckner's creek mis., at Cistern, July 12 13.
Bastrop sta., July 19, 20.
Manhac cir., at Manhac, August 2, 3.
Austin sta., and City mis., August 9, 10.
Austin cir. at Elgin, August 16, 17.
The district conference for Austin district, Texas Conference, will meet at Winchester on Thursday, June 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Baptist church. The preachers will please all attend, and bring with them full statistics of their several churches. I hope every one will be present, and that the delegates and local preachers will also be with us.
The third quarterly conference for Winchester circuit will be held during the continuance of the district conference. C. J. LANE, P. E.

Stephensville District. THIRD ROUND.

Poloxy, at Pleasant Grove, June 7, 8.
Stephensville, at Davidson, June 14, 15.
Palo Pinto, at Fort Griffin, June 21, 22.
Comanche, at Comanche, June 28, 29.
Camp Colorado, at Brown Wood July 5, 6.
San Saba, at San Saba, July 12, 13.
Rockville and Fort Mason, at Walnut creek, July 19, 20.
W. MONK.

San Antonio District. SECOND ROUND.

Mederia cir., at Newton's church, May 31, and June 1.
Uvalde cir., at Frio City, June 7, 8.
Kerrville, at Mannings, June 14, 15.
Cibolo cir., at Midway, June 28, 29.
The district conference will meet at Midway at the time of the quarterly meeting for Cibolo circuit. The brethren will please come with their reports in full. B. HARRIS, P. E.

Beaumont District. THIRD ROUND.

Newton cir., at Burkville, 2d Sabbath in June.
Jasper cir., at Allen's school-house, 3d Sabbath in June.
Woodville and Village Creek cir., at Wolf Creek, 4th Sabbath in June.
Liberty sta., at Liberty, 1st Sabbath in July.
Wallsville cir., at Shiloh, 2d Sabbath in July.
Beaumont and Orange, at Beaumont, 4th Sabbath in July, at which time and place the district meeting will convene, the meeting organizing on Friday before.
F. M. STOVALL, P. E.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—LAWRENCE.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. T. W. Glass, on May 11, 1873, Mr. W. M. MITCHELL to Miss MARGARET L. LAWRENCE—all of Lavaca county, Texas.

OWEN—WHITE.—On May 7, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, Jackson county, Texas, by Rev. John C. C. Black, Dr. A. OWEN to Miss AUGUSTA H. WHITE.

WARD—WILLIAMS.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Lavaca county, Texas, on May 14, 1873, by Rev. John C. C. Black, Mr. SAMUEL H. WARD to Miss RUTH WILLIAMS.

JONES—RYAN.—On the 19th of May, 1873, at Eagle Lake, by Rev. B. H. McDaniel, Dr. B. C. JONES to Miss MARY RYAN—all of Eagle Lake.

HARBERT—FRAZAR.—On the 30th of April, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. M. Frazar, by Rev. B. H. McDaniel, J. C. HARBERT to Miss DONNA FRAZAR—all of Colorado county.

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.]

A Happier Morrow.

The following touching lines are extracted from a letter addressed the bereaved parents by an old friend on the death of their little child. They were not written for publication, but as they point to that comfort the sorrowing heart yearns for, we give them to our readers, hoping when their hearts are sad they will be able to look forward to that "happier morning":

The hopes of this life, when successes have crowned them,
New cares and anxieties gather around them;
The joys of this life, in their highest fruition,
But teach us the folly of earthly ambition;
The loves of this life, how briefly they cherish,
Asunder to rend our hearts as they perish.
Oh, Father in Heaven! almighty in power,
Thou canst not have made us the sport of an hour;
From the sleep of oblivion thou wouldst not have torn us;
In the battle of life thou wouldst not have thrown us,
If there were not a brighter, a happier morrow
To atone for this dark day of sadness and sorrow.

DENISON.—Died, in Bryan, Texas, April 23, 1873, of whooping cough and bronchitis, GIFFIE PERRY, infant daughter of F. L. and H. G. Denison.

"Go to thy rest, my child,
Go to thy dreamless bed,
Gentle and undefiled,
With blessings on thy head

Fold her, oh Father, in thine arms,
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of love between
Our human hearts and thee."

WALLACE.—Mrs. MATILDA WALLACE, wife of Mr. E. A. Wallace, was born in the State of Georgia, in the year 1797; when quite young made a profession of religion and united with the M. E. Church, and died, in DeWitt county, Texas, April 9, 1873.

Sister Wallace was a child of great affliction; for many years she was as helpless as an infant. She endured her afflictions with that Christian patience and fortitude worthy of imitation. Indeed, her faith and hope were full of immortality and eternal life. She died as she had lived—being happy in God. She has left an aged companion and numerous friends and relatives to mourn her loss.
J. W. COOLEY.

MOORE.—Mrs. HARRIETT JANE MOORE was born in Itawamba county, Mississippi, Jan. 10, 1850; immigrated to Texas in 1857; was married to James H. Moore Nov. 22, 1868.

Sister Moore professed religion at a camp-meeting held at Cedar Island in July, 1867. She never united with any church, but, it is said, lived a faithful Christian until her death. She was sick for over five months, but in all this time she never faltered. A few hours before her death she called her friends to her bedside and exhorted them all to meet her in heaven, and gave a warm exhortation to unconverted friends to forsake their sins. Just before her death she set up in bed, clapped her hands and shouted glory to God! She leaves a husband and two little children, as well as father and mother and many friends, to mourn her loss, but they do not weep as those who have no hope, and can say, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."
CHARLES FREEMAN.

MARKET REPORT.

GENERAL MARKET.—The general market has been dull, with but few buyers in the city, and purchases confined chiefly to the staples. There has been but little change in prices, and quotations will correspond in the main with last week's review. The Coffee market has been firm without any advance in price. Meats, Flour and Sugar exhibit no change. Hides and Wool dull, with but little assurance from the Northern market of a speedy advance in price.
COTTON.—The market has been fluctuating in price, with a downward tendency, though the sales exceeded those of last week. Receipts have decreased, and exports have been lighter than the previous week. The market closes quiet at the following figures:

Low Ordinary..... 5 @10
Ordinary..... 11 @12
Good Ordinary..... 13 @13 1/2
Low Middling..... 13 1/2 @14
Middling..... 14 1/2 @14 1/2
The totals for the week are as follows: Receipts, 1872; sales, 5007 bales; exports, 925 bales, viz: to Liverpool, 925 bales.
GOLD.—The demand for gold was fair during the early part of the week, but lighter toward the close. The rates ranged at this market at 116 1/2 @116 3/4.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly.
Quotations in Currency, unless Gold is specified.
BAGGING—per yard—
Kentucky and St. Louis..... \$ none
India, in bales..... — 12 @—
Borneo, in bales..... — 17 @— 17 1/2
Domestic, in rolls..... — 17 @—
Methuen in rolls..... — 17 @—
BUILDING MATERIAL—
Finishing Lime..... 3 00 @ 3 25
Rockland Lime..... 2 75 @ 3 00
Cement..... 3 50 @ 3 75
Laths..... 6 00 @ 6 50
Hair..... — 10 @—
COFFEE—per lb, gold—
Ordinary..... nominal
Fair..... — 19 1/2 @— 19 1/2
Prime..... — 19 1/2 @— 20
Choice..... — 20 1/2 @—
Havana..... none
Java..... — 27 @— 30
COTTON TIES—Arrow, gold..... — 8 @—
FLOUR—per bbl—Fine..... — @—
Superfine..... 6 50 @ 6 75
Extra, Single..... 7 00 @ 7 25
do Double..... 7 25 @ 7 75
do Treble..... 8 25 @ 9 00
do Choice..... 10 00 @ 10 50
do Fancy..... 11 00 @ 12 00
GLASS—per box of 50 feet—
French, 8x10..... 4 40 @ 4 50
do 10x12..... 4 50 @ 4 75
do 12x18..... 5 00 @ 5 25
GRAIN—per bushel—Oats..... — 64 @— 72
Corn, Texas..... none
do Western..... — 90 @ 1 00
HARDWARE—
Iron, per ton, pkd..... gold none
Country Bar, per lb..... — 8 @— 8 1/2
English, per lb..... — 8 @— 8 1/2
Sheet Iron..... — 8 @— 9
Baler..... — 8 1/2 @— 11
Galvanized..... — 18 @— 20
Castings, American..... — 6 1/2 @— 7
Iron Axes..... — 9 @— 10
LEAD, per 100 lbs—Pig..... 8 00 @ 10 00
Bar, per lb..... — 10 1/2 @— 11
Sheet..... — 15 @— 16
Pipe..... — 16 1/2 @— 17 1/2
NAILS, per lb—American—
Four Penny..... — 6 1/2 @—
Six Penny..... — 6 1/2 @—
Eight Penny..... — 6 @—
Ten to Sixty Penny..... — 5 1/2 @—
Wrought, German..... — 12 1/2 @— 15
do American..... — 9 @— 10
Spikes, boat, per 100 lbs..... 10 00 @ 12 00
STEEL, per lb—German..... — 18 @— 20
Cast..... — 22 @— 28
Plough..... — @— 12 1/2
HIDES—per lb—
Green, City Slaughter..... — 7 @— 9
Wet Salted..... — 9 1/2 @— 10 1/2
Dry Salted..... — 13 @— 15
Dry Flint, in lot..... — 15 @— 15 1/2
Mexican, stretched..... none
HAY—per 100 lbs—Northern..... 2 00 @ 2 25
Western..... — 2 1/4 @— 2 1/2
LUMBER—per M ft, from yard
Yellow Pine, Calcasieu..... 22 00 @ 28 00
do do Pensacola..... 28 00 @ 35 00
Flooring, do..... 40 00 @ 42 50
Ceiling, do..... 35 00 @ 43 00
Flooring, Calcasieu..... 36 00 @ 40 00
Ceiling, do..... 30 00 @ 35 00
Weatherboards, dressed..... 32 50 @—
Pensacola..... 35 00 @—
Cypress..... 40 00 @ 60 00
Shingles, Cypress..... 5 00 @ 5 50
do Juniper..... 50 @ 7 00
MOLASSES—per gall—
Texas, bbls..... — 60 @— 65
do half bbls..... — 62 1/2 @— 65
Louisiana, bbls..... — 65 @— 70
do 1/2 & 3/4 bbls..... — 67 1/2 @— 72 1/2
Cuba..... none
Syrup..... — 75 @— 80
do Golden, choice bbls..... 1 00 @ 1 25
1/2 bbls.....
OILS, per gallon—
Coal, in bbls..... — 32 @— 35
do cases..... — 38 @— 40
Lard, Winter Strained..... 1 10 @—
Linsced, raw..... 1 14 @ 1 20
do boiled..... 1 20 @ 1 26
Neatsfoot..... 2 00 @ 2 10
PROVISIONS, per bbl—
Breakfast Bacon..... — 14 @— 15
Beef, Mess, bbls Western..... none
do do Texas..... none
do do 1/2 bbls do..... none
Pork, Mess, per bbl..... 19 50 @ 20 00
do Prime..... 18 50 @ 19 00
do Rump..... nominal
do Hams, canvassed..... — 16 @— 16 1/2
Clear Sides..... — 19 1/2 @— 11
Texas..... none
Clear Ribbed Sides..... — 10 1/2 @— 10 3/4
Ribbed Sides..... none
Shoulders..... — 9 1/2 @— 9 3/4
Lard, prime, in tierces..... — 10 1/2 @— 11
do in kegs..... — 12 1/2 @—
Butter, Irkin, Northern..... — 40 @— 45
do Western, new..... — 25 @— 30
do do old..... — @—
do Texas..... — 20 @— 25
Cheese, Western..... nominal
do Choice Northern..... nominal
do English Dairy..... nominal
Potatoes, per bbl Western..... 3 50 @ 4 00
do Northern..... nominal
Potatoes per bbl, Texas..... none
Onions..... none
Sauerkraut, per bbl..... 10 00 @ 12 00
do 1/2 bbl..... 6 50 @ 7 00
SUGAR, per lb—
Texas, Prime..... — 10 @— 11
do Ordinary to Fair..... — 9 @— 10
Havana, Yellow..... none
Louisiana, Fair..... — 9 @— 9 1/2
do Prime..... — 11 @— 11 1/2
do Choice..... — 11 1/2 @— 12
do Yellow clarified..... — 12 1/2 @— 12 1/2
do White do..... — 13 @— 13 1/2
B Coffee, white..... — 13 @— 13 1/2
A Coffee, white..... — 13 1/2 @— 13 1/2
Crushed..... — 14 @— 14 1/2
Loaf..... none
Pulverized..... — 14 @— 14 1/2
SALT, per sack—
Fine, in boxes, per dozen..... 1 50 @ 1 70
L'pool fine, 1st hands, gold..... none
do from store..... none
L'pool coarse, 1st hands..... 1 50 @ 1 65
do from store..... 1 75 @ 1 85
TALLOW, per lb—
City rendered..... — 7 @—
County..... — 8 @—
Steam..... none
WOOL, per lb—
Coarse, free of burrs..... — 18 @— 20
Medium..... — 20 @—
Fine..... nominal

Church Notices.

Waco District.

THIRD ROUND.

East Waco and Mt. Calm, 1st Sunday in June. Brazos, at Robertsonville, 2d Sunday in June. Marlin sta., 3d Sunday in June. Wheelock, at Gilmore chapel, 4th Sabbath in June. Calvert and Hearne sta., at Hearne, 5th Sunday in June. Groesbeck, at Lewisville, 2d Sunday in July. Bremond, at Sulphur Springs, 4th Sunday in July. Jena, at Powers' chapel, 1st Sunday in August. Waco sta., 2d Sunday in August. The Sunday-school Association for the Northwest Texas Conference will commence Wednesday before the third Sunday in July, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Waxahachie, as announced by the secretary of the association.

THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

The address of Rev. John Carpenter is changed from Springfield to Mexia, Limestone county, Texas.

West Texas Conference.

Mr. Editor—My address is changed from San Antonio to San Marcos, Hays county, Texas. Brethren and friends will please address me at that point. W. J. JOYCE, Sec'y West Texas Conference. SAN MARCOS, May 2, 1873.

Weatherford District.

THIRD ROUND.

Alvarado cir., at Pleasant Point, May 31, and June 1. Weatherford cir., at Wilburn's schoolhouse, June 7, 8. Cleburne cir., at Marysville, June 14, 15. Acton cir., at Acton, June 25. Granberry, at Lovely Valley, July 5, 6. Nolan's River cir., at George's Creek, July 12, 13. Fort Worth sta., July 25, 27. Fort Worth cir., at Johnson's station, Aug. 2, 3. The district conference will convene at Acton, Hood county, beginning at 8 o'clock A. M., June 26th. Ample provisions will be made for all the official members of the district and visiting ministers. T. W. HINES, P. E.

Springfield District.

THIRD ROUND.

Redland cir., at Leona, May 31, and June 1. Springfield cir., at Cotton Gin, June 7, 8. Corsicana sta., June 14, 15. Dresden cir., at Battle Creek, June 21, 22. Owensville cir., at Mt. Vernon, June 28, 29. Tehuacana cir., at Bush Hill, July 5, 6. Wadeville mis., at Alligator, July 12, 13. A. DAVIS, P. E.

Marshall District.

THIRD ROUND.

Hallville mis., at Hallville, 1st Sabbath in June. Marshall sta., (district conference), June 5, 6, 7 and 8. Elysian Fields, at Mt. Zion, 4th Sunday in June. Marshall cir., at Andrews chapel, 5th Sunday in June. Starrville cir., at Starrville, 1st Sabbath in July. Henderson and Bellview, at Mt. Moriah, 3d Sabbath in July. Knoxville cir., at Pearson's schoolhouse, 4th Sunday in July. The Marshall district conference will convene at Marshall on Thursday, June 5, 1873, at 9 o'clock, A. M. The ex-officio members and delegates elect will please remember the time, and be in their place at roll-call. A letter from Bishop Keener gives assurance of his presence and counsel. DANIEL MORSE, P. E.

Galveston District.

SECOND ROUND.

Spring mis., at Spring, June 1. Eagle Lake, June 7, 8. Spring Creek, at ———, June 14, 15. B. D. DASHIELL, P. E.

San Antonio District.

SECOND ROUND.

Mederia cir., at Newton's church, May 31, and June 1. Uvalde cir., at Frio City, June 7, 8. Kerrville, at Mannings, June 14, 15. Cibolo cir., at Midway, June 28, 29.

The district conference will meet at Midway at the time of the quarterly meeting for Cibolo circuit. The brethren will please come with their reports in full. B. HARRIS, P. E.

Victoria District.

SECOND ROUND.

Victoria and Lavaca, at Victoria, June 21. Texana, at Menefee camp-ground, June 28. District conference will be held at Sweet Home, July 4, at 9 o'clock. JAS. G. WALKER, P. E.

Huntsville District.

SECOND ROUND.

Caney mis., May 31 and June 1. Bryan cir., at Millican, June 7, 8. Huntsville sta., June 14, 15. Prairie Plains cir., June 21, 22.

DEAR BRETHREN—In consequence of the backwardness of the season, making the late working of the crops a necessity, I have been requested to change the time of meeting of the conference to a later date. I accordingly name Thursday, July 31st, as the time, extending over the first Sunday in August. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

Corpus Christi District.

SECOND ROUND.

Banquette, (a two days' meeting,) May 31, and June 1. Beeville cir., at Mrs. Myers, June 7, 8. St. Mary's cir., at St. Mary's, June 14, 15. Oakville cir., at Oakville, June 21, 22.

The district conference will begin at Oakville, on Friday, June 29, at 9 o'clock A. M. J. W. DEVILBISS, P. E.

Sherman District.

THIRD ROUND.

Bonham, cir., at Canaan, May 30, 31, and June 1. Pilot Grove cir., at Martin's schoolhouse, June 7, 8. Pilot Point cir., June 14, 15. Gainesville cir., June 21, 22. Decatur mis., June 28, 29. Montague mis., July 5, 6. J. W. FIELDS, P. E.

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JOHN SHEARN, President. W. J. HUTCHINS, Vice-President. January 1, 1873. jan1 ly

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after March 24, 1873, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Accommodation } Arriving at Red River City at 8:50 a. m. next day; at Austin 6:15 p. m. same day, and at Waco 7:45 p. m. same day. Leaves HOUSTON } Returning, leaves Red River City at 6:30 p. m. (Saturday excepted); Austin 9:10 a. m., and Waco at 8:00 a. m. (Sunday excepted) arriving at Houston at 6:30 p. m.

DAILY } Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted). Leaves HOUSTON } Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:00 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

(Sunday excepted) } 9:00 A. M. } Night Express, } Arriving at Red River City at 5:15 p. m., and at Austin at 9:00 a. m. next day (Sunday excepted). Leaves HOUSTON } Returning, leaves Red River City at 9:00 a. m., and Austin at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Houston at 6 a. m. next day.

DAILY } 9:00 P. M. } Saturday except'd, } Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars

Are attached to Accommodation Trains between Houston and Austin.

Passengers for Waco must take Accommodation Train leaving Houston at 9 A. M.

The above Trains make the following connections, viz :

At Hearne with International Railroad daily (Sundays excepted) North at 3:30 P. M. and 3:45 A. M.; South at 12:10 P. M. and 11:15 P. M.

At Waco, with daily stages to all points West. 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.

Fort Worth, daily at 7 A. M. Southwest, for Cleburne, every Monday at 7 A. M.

Northwest, for Denton and Gainesville, every Wednesday at 7 A. M.

At Sherman daily, for Bonham, Paris, Clarksville, and Jefferson, at 9 A. M.

West, to Pilot Point, Gainesville and Jacksboro, tri-weekly.

At Red River City, with Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, to all points, North, East and West.

At Ledbetter with daily stage for Lagrange. At McDade with daily stage for Bastrop.

At Austin with daily stage for San Marcos, New Braunfels, San Antonio and El Paso.

Through Tickets sold at Houston and Austin to all points North, East and West, via Red River City and New Orleans, and at Hempstead and Bryan to all points North, East and West, via New Orleans. Also via stage lines to San Antonio, Weatherford, Fort Worth, Bonham, Paris and Clarksville.

Through Bills Lading given from Stations on the line of this road to New Orleans.

For through rates of freight, apply to A. ANGUS, Northern Agent, Red River City, Texas, and H. L. RADAZ, Western Agent, San Antonio.

J. DURAND, General Supt. J. WALDO, Gen. Fr'ght & Ticket Ag't. jan22 tf

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

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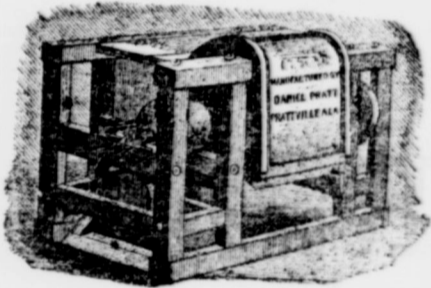
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Leave GALVESTON	7:45 A. M.	ACCOMMODATION, stopping at all Stations.
Leave GALVESTON	5:30 P. M.	Connecting with H. & Texas Central for St. Louis and points North.
Leave HOUSTON	6:45 A. M.	Taking passengers from H. & T. C. R. R., connecting at Harrisburg with G., H. & S. A. R. R. for Columbus.
Leaves HOUSTON	2:20 P. M.	Accommodation, connecting with G., H. & S. A. R. R. at Harrisburg.
Leaves HOUSTON	7:00 P. M.	Taking passengers from H. & T. Central, International, and Great Northern.
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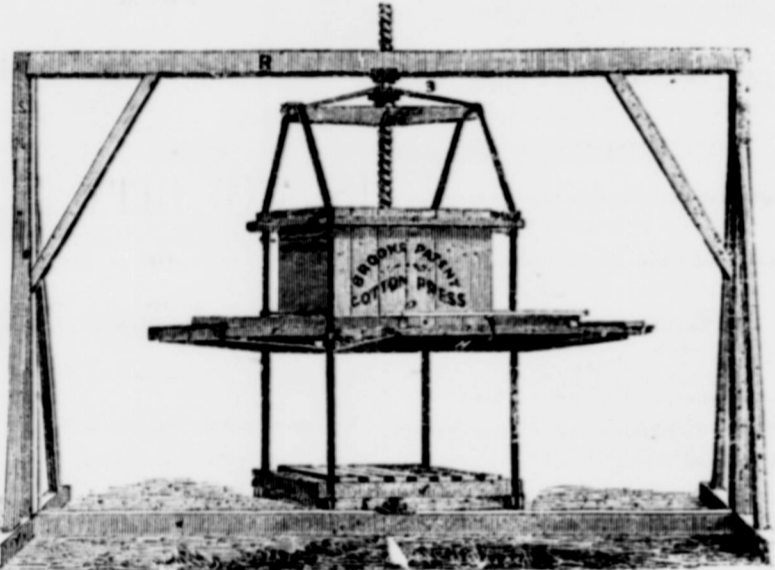
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