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# Christian Advocate

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## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 5, 76.

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The premium for last quarter of 1875 was awarded Rev. W. C. Blair for 44 subscribers instead of 36, as published. He paid Dr. John for eight at Conference that were entered to cash subscriptions by mistake.

**REV. R. T. NABORS.**—We were agreeably surprised by a call, this week, from our old friend and associate in labor, now at work at Shearn Church, Houston. He was in fine spirits over the condition and prospects of his interesting charge. We see by our Houston exchanges that he has fine congregations. Bro. Nabors informs us that his prayer-meetings are largely attended, and his Sunday-school is prospering. We rejoice to hear this good word from an old friend. Washington Street, under the pastorate of Bro. Morris, is also in a prosperous condition. We hope to hear of a general revival in these charges this year.

## OUR TENNESSEE LETTER.

Tennessee Preachers in Texas and vice versa—Three Editors to one, and he Small—Another Voice for "No Compromise."

(Special Correspondence of the Advocate.)

Mr. Editor.—An occasional letter from the hills of Tennessee will scarcely be objectionable to some of your readers, as quite a number of the preachers and people of Texas once called Tennessee their home. Dr. Shaphard, who so recently reached your city, is a native of our State, and began his itinerant career in the Tennessee Conference.

W. C. Blair, who sent you the largest list of subscribers the past quarter, left us only two years ago. I was not surprised at his success in taking the prize; I know something of his vim. At our last conference we sent you B. H. Johnson, who was licensed by this charge, and is esteemed highly as an educated and Christian gentleman of fine literary attainments and superior preaching talent. Comanche is fortunate and will be pleased with such a modest, model man; but space and time would fail me to speak of H. A. Graves, W. C. Hainslip, and others greatly beloved by their brethren of the Tennessee Conference, well known to the writer; but with your people long enough to be appreciated for their true worth. Brother G. was as a father to me twenty years ago, during the first year of my itinerancy.

Dr. F. E. Wilks, who was many years in Texas, is very near to me. I was with some of his charge two days ago. They are troubled at the rumor of the Doctor returning to Texas this winter. His health has been feeble for some time. If he decides to leave the Spring Hill and Thompson station soon, the people will regret it much.

W. H. Hughes, who returned to us some years ago, is succeeding well in one of our prominent stations.

At our late conference session seven transfers were received, all formerly members of the Tennessee Conference. Two of the seven from Texas. Only three transferred.

Of course you have observed how your conferees, East and North, have been augmenting their editorial force of late. Three of the *Advocates* I received to-day have a *triumvirate* floating at their mast-heads.

St. Louis.—Drs. McAnally, Haygood and Rev. E. R. Hendrick.

Southern.—Drs. Kennedy, Haygood and Rev. J. W. Burke.

Richmond.—Revs. W. W. Bennett, J. J. Lafferty and A. W. Wilson.

The augmented editorial department of the papers, will certainly enlarge the circulation of the trio during the Centennial. Three strong spike teams. I find no difficulty in either the *St. Louis*, or *Southern*, thus far, in deciding the authorship of editorials; but there is some difficulty in discriminating definitely the editorial items of the *Richmond*. For instance, in the issue of the last week, in the same column headed,

THE CHURCHES,

we read: "There is a revival at Nicholson street in this city. Several have been converted. We worshipped there last Sunday, and preached to a serious congregation." Lower down we read: "We worshipped last Sabbath at the Union Station," etc. Now which one of the editorials we worshipped at Union station and which one at Nicholson street; this deponent is not able to determine nor declare that one or both did not worship at both churches.

Your paper of the 15th of Jan. reached me to day for the first time; and only one short name at the masthead! If I remember correctly he is small of stature and girth; and yet your editorial page is full. I have not read a page that pleased me more in a long time; I like pluck. Aggression upon vice should ever be the motto of every Methodist preacher and paper. Variety shows, gambling dens, wine rooms, and all that is dangerous and degrading should be denounced. 'Tis times all of our papers were giving loud and long notes of warning against the insidious plotting of pagans.

Whiskey is the chief sin and curse of our church and country now, I think. For years I have made rather a specialty of speaking and writing against that evil, and I think with good results.

## OUR MISSOURI LETTER.

Manipulators of the "Crooked" meeting; their reward—Whittle and Bliss Revivals—Personal.

(Special Correspondence of the Advocate.)

St. Louis, Jan. 29, 1876.

Until to-day the weather has been very mild, and by reason of incessant rains, most unpleasant. This morning the sun arose upon a clear and almost cloudless sky, and tried in vain to pierce the biting cold of the north wind brought in its train.

During the whisky ring trials, items of interest are very scarce in the Mound city, as they furnish enough to keep the public mind constantly on the *qui vive*.

The trial of Gen. John McDonald was of great interest, on account of his well known wealth and former official position as Supervisor of Internal Revenue. W. O. Avery's trial was, perhaps, of greater interest, because of the close proximity the *expose* was being brought to the administration; but this, in its turn, has been eclipsed by the trial now pending of William McKee, chief proprietor of the *Globe-Democrat* of this city. Until the ex-gaugers, ex-storekeepers, distillers, etc., etc., members of this most stupendous ring, had been frightened into turning State's evidence by the evident determination on the part of the prosecution to probe the matter to its very bottom, and also through distrust of each other, McKee's name had been above suspicion. He was a man of means ere the ring was formed, and his position socially was of the best, and there would seem to be no motive which might influence him to assist the ring in its unlawful acts and practices. He was closely verging upon the age when most men are made painfully aware that but few years are left in which to repent the sins of their past; and yet it would seem that his life of sin and crime had but commenced. During the trial, the court-room has been crowded to almost suffocation; and the seats have been filled an hour before the opening of court. The defendant is represented by Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana; Major W. J. Hatch, of Hannibal, Mo.; Judge John M. Krum, Chester H. Krum, and Judge Clover, of this place; and the government by Hon. James O. Broadhead, special counsel; District Attorney Dyer, and his assistants, Messrs. Pedrick and Bliss, and the Commissioner of Bankruptcy, Eaton—a fine array of talent on both sides. The prosecution have managed their case with great skill, and have been met with great tact and shrewdness by the defense. If McKee is found guilty, it will not be through any failure in his counsel; for a better defense could not have been made. It matters little what verdict the twelve men selected to try this case shall bring in, the public have already formed their; and it is, "guilty." Should the jury acquit him, of which there is no probability, there will still be a "damned spot" which will not "out" at his cry, for "it is the crime, not the scaffold, which constitutes the shame." The case will, without doubt, be given to the jury to night, and by to-morrow the verdict will be known. This case will be followed by that of the government against Constantine Maguire, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue in this district, who is under almost the same indictment as McKee, and will excite about the same interest in the public mind as the case of the latter, by reason of the similarity of their positions—Maguire being a man of wealth and of great social and political influence. The great fight, however, and for which both sides are holding their reserves, will be in Gen. Babcock's case, which is to follow Maguire's trial; and it is reasonable to expect the greatest legal contest ever fought in

## The Outlook.

NINE daily prayer-meetings are being held in London, England. A NEW Methodist Episcopal chapel is dedicated in Rome, Italy, on Christmas day. It is estimated that it will cost \$10,000 to alter the Hippodrome so as to hold Moody and Sankey's meetings in New York. AN eight days "mission" has been commenced by six Jesuit priests from Chicago in Bloomington, Illinois. MULTITUDES crowded the "inquiry meetings" in Philadelphia in connection with Moody and Sankey's meetings. BISHOP MARVIN has consented to write the life of Bishop Andrew, and wishes to collect letters written by him. THE San Francisco (Cal.) Ministerial Association has voted against advertising Sunday services in the Sunday papers. THE Hebrew *Leader* thinks the Jews have been strengthened by dispersion, and that they will not return to Palestine. At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Shanghai two young Chinamen were accepted as candidates to the ministry. THE Pennsylvania Bible Society is endeavoring to supply every family of the State with a Bible before the opening of the Centennial. DURING the fifty years of the history of the American Sunday School Union it has organized over 61,000 Sunday schools, furnished over 400,000 teachers, and instructed 2,651,000 children. HENRY VARLEY, the Evangelist who was reported dead, is said to be recovering. His disease, rheumatism of the heart, brought him very near the gates of death. ONE Congregational minister, as an evidence of the wisdom of their system, dates his "settlement" from 1827. Now, will somebody tell us how many have been "unsettled" or have been hunting a settlement since that date. A LAWYERS' prayer union has been established in London, England. We commend the movement to our legal friends on this side of the ocean. While there is life, there is hope. At a closing meeting, held by Moody and Sankey in Philadelphia, a collection, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars was taken up for the completion of the Young Men's Christian Association building of that city. It is thought that during Rev. E. P. Hammond's labors in Harrisburg and adjacent places, fifteen hundred persons were converted. About eight hundred were received in the different Evangelical churches of Harrisburg on the 24 ult. THE total appropriation of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Society for the present year, including the debt, is \$550,000. Of this, \$125,517 had been raised up to December 1st. This leaves \$425,473 to be raised in the following five months. THE native Presbytery of Ningpo, China, met October 15th. Fifteen ministers and ten ruling elders were in attendance. There were eleven churches and 508 members represented, and thirteen candidates for the ministry. THE King of Barmah invites more Christian teachers to come and work in his dominions, and offers his aid and protection. The kings of the earth shall become co-workers with the missionary. DR. Nathan Bishop and wife offer to give as their centennial offering \$20,000 to the Home Mission Society, on condition that the Baptists of New York will raise their annual contributions to the same society to \$40,000 during the present financial year. WE see it stated that four Roman Catholic Bishops in England have written to the Pope that they will resign their episcopates unless measures are taken to repress the Jesuits in their dioceses. ENGLISH Methodist papers announce that Mr. Boyce, the Senior Secretary of the British Wesleyan Missionary Society, proposes making his new residence in Sydney, New South Wales. He was formerly Superintendent of the Wesleyan Mission work in Australia and Polynesia.

## Good Words.

FROM Bro. M. D. Fly, Jan. 31: "I am trying to put the ADVOCATE in every family in my charge. God bless you in your noble work."

FROM Bro. J. Fred Cox, Hillsboro: "I am pressing the claims of the ADVOCATE, and the people are better pleased with it than ever before."

FROM Bro. R. N. Brown, Boston, Texas, Jan. 21: "I am doing all that I can for the ADVOCATE. You may look for a goodly number of subscribers from Boston Circuit this year."

FROM Bro. W. M. Robbins, Gainesville, Jan. 16: "I am astonished at the willingness with which my people subscribe for the ADVOCATE."

FROM Bro. D. M. Proctor, Paris, Jan. 26: "We are for the TEXAS ADVOCATE, and its editor and against 'wickedness in high places,' and gambling saloons especially. 'Lay on, McDuff!'"

FROM Bro. D. P. Haggard, Bonham, Jan. 20: "I am doing my best for the ADVOCATE, and I think I shall be able to send you a large list of subscribers this quarter. I have loved the ADVOCATE as one of my best friends ever since I made its acquaintance; and esteemed its editor as one of our best men and editors; but now I am proud that we have a TEXAS ADVOCATE and an I. G. John to be editor. Your course in reference to the gamblers and gambling houses is applauded by the good people of this country. Expect some more subscribers soon."

FROM Bro. L. F. Collins, Hamilton, Jan. 28: "I am doing the best I can for the ADVOCATE, and with some success. It is with difficulty that we get subscribers in this sparsely settled county. There is but one postoffice in my work. We like the paper. There was not a copy taken on the work when I came. I procured two subscribers. One of them says one single article is worth the subscription paid; now others want the paper. Times are hard, but if we had good mail facilities I could do a good work in the way of circulating the ADVOCATE."

FROM Bro. Wm. Price, Rivarado, Texas, Jan. 27: "The ADVOCATE is growing in popularity in the bounds of my circuit, and I intend to try and double the number of subscriptions I sent you last year. I believe every agent in the field can do likewise. You have agents enough in the five Texas Conferences to increase your subscription list, in a short time, to ten thousand. The ADVOCATE is a great moral power in the church, and its halloved influence ought to be felt by every Methodist in the State. Those who fail to subscribe for it are strangers to its edifying and sacred influence. As agents, we should earnestly labor for an extension of its circulation."

At a recent meeting of the Baptist clergy in New York city and vicinity, a resolution was adopted recinding a vote appointing Dr. Jeffrey to read a paper before it. His pronounced views in favor of open communion was the occasion of this act. Subsequently the resolution was reconsidered and the whole matter referred to a special committee. This puts open communion in trial. THE Germans are revising the text of Luther's Bible. The work was begun in 1873, and is carried on by a commission of learned men. It will be completed in about three years.

## BISHOP STEERE'S EXPEDITION FROM ZANZIBAR HAS BROKEN DOWN, AND THE BISHOP HAS GONE ON ALONE.

ONLY one Catholic paper to each 300,000 Catholics is published in the United States.

By resolution, the American Bible Society has refused to participate in the Centennial Exhibition, if kept open on the Sabbath. Right.

THE Methodist Episcopal Church has over one hundred and forty Christian women engaged in spreading gospel truth in India.

THE Presbytery of Santa Fe, New Mexico, calls for the establishment of a first class school to counteract the influence of Roman Catholic movements in education.

DURING the past year there were upwards of five thousand adult baptisms in India. The largest number were among the Southals and in Chota Nagpore.

The newly elected chief of the Cherokee Nation has recently been ordained a minister in the Baptist Church. Three of the former judges of the Creek Nation are Baptists, their Superintendent of Public Instruction is a Baptist minister, and their National Treasurer a Baptist.

REV. Dr. Rigg one of the fraternal delegates from the English Wesleyan Conference to the coming General Conference of the M. E. Church (North) proposes leaving England at an early day, in order to visit Canada and various sections of the United States before the meeting of the conference in Baltimore.

SIR Garnet Wolseley, who commanded the English forces in the Ashanti war, has been appointed Governor of Natal. He has received an address from one hundred and twenty native Christians respecting their grievances in having their causes decided by heathen magistrates, and their wish to have polygamy suppressed by law.

At the last stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society to promote the spread of the Scriptures in Japan, China, India and Siam, appropriations amounting to \$11,500 were made to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the American Board, the Missionary Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Japan agency.

THE Boston *Watchman*, the leading Baptist paper in the North, on the accession to the Baptist Church of a Congregational minister, says: "Who'll be the next to follow Jesus? Who are the rest of the Congregational ministers following? The *Watchman* is extreme in its exclusiveness or, if it truly represents the Baptist Church, discovers no little bigotry in that direction."

Two Congregational churches, organized last July, in Red-willow county, Nebraska, are still without pastors, and write piteously asking "if they are too far out to be worth saving." We cannot speak from personal observation respecting these two churches, but judging from the movements of some of the churches, they do not work much toward the frontier. They leave that sort of work for others. When towns are built, then they are ready for a call.

THE *Christian Union* says Mr. Beecher's committee refused to unite in the mutual council called by request of Mrs. Moulton. The Plymouth church committee wished that no local church should be called to the council, and Mr. Van Cott, Mrs. Moulton's attorney, having raised an objection to four churches named by the committee, the latter offered to withdraw them if he would withdraw the two objectionable ones on his side. The Plymouth committee claimed, therefore, they had nothing to do with breaking up the mutual council.

THE *Chinese Recorder* says that in China there are now 436 missionaries established at 41 important points. One missionary has been in the field 38 years, and another 31, and another 30. There are one hundred Protestant missionaries at work in seven stations in Japan. Of these, 44 are ordained ministers; 4 are physicians, and 52 are women. In Siam there are four stations, and 24 missionaries. Of the 436 missionaries in China, 32 are from Germany, 194 from Great Britain and 210 from the United States. In Japan, 24 of the missionaries are from Great Britain and 76 from the United States. All the Protestant missionaries in Siam are from the United States.

Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB 5, '76 The Family Circle.

In His Image.

"But how can I," said Miss Josephine to me, impatiently, "love what has no form, nor place, and of the existence of which I have no tangible evidence, unless it is in nature?"

Josephine was engaged in reading "Mill on Liberty," and I had been criticizing the book after my manner.

"Miss Josephine," I answered, "if your lot were cast in some place where you would have very limited means of serving yourself even with the necessities of life, and in that condition you should become the recipient of attention reaching the emotions as well as supplying the things most agreeable to you, showing sympathy with you even and soothing your life, tending to make it pleasant and happy, and though you had no knowledge of the source of these attentions only that they came and blessed you, what would be your feelings, your sentiments toward them?"

"Would you believe the attentions came from a real being, one that had intelligence, was sympathetic and merciful, one capable of loving you and of exercising self-denial for you, your comfort and happiness? Would not your heart," I said, "go out in love and affection to meet these kindnesses? Would you not think and speak of them with deep feeling and attachment? Would you not be willing to give service in return to the extent of your power? Would you not love them?"

"Yes," she said, "I replied, 'How?' said she, as if interested, and closing the book, she looked me full in the face."

"In His Laws," I answered, "Take the chiefest of them, those heard in the thunder of Sinai—the four commandments of the first table, and see how they fit into your own nature. Why are laws of your own being outspoken and engraven on stone for your open recognition and acceptance? To deny them will be to deny something of yourself. You know them. 'Thou shalt have no other gods before me.' 'Thou shalt make no graven image and bow down to it, for I am a jealous God.' 'Thou shalt not take my name in vain.' 'Thou shalt remember the Sabbath day, and keep it holy.'"

"Well," said Josephine, inquiringly, "See," I continued, "how these laws answer to yourself. Does the groom seek the love of his bride; will he see her have another before him; will he see her set up idols in her affections and serve them; is he not jealous of her love; will his ear be quick at her voice calling him, and will he hear her calling his name without love; will he have her time given only to himself; and the bride, will she suffer another before herself in the affections of her groom; will she allow him idols to displace her; is she not jealous of his love; will she hear him slighting her name; will she not have the honors sacred to herself and him?"

"Oh yes," said Josephine, "in that?" "But God created man in His own image," I interrupted. A look of deeper intelligence came into the young lady's face as if some profounder thought had displaced the flippant impressions that brought on our conversation.—Lutetia.

Nellie and her Father's Promise.

Nellie Parsons, an American girl, went to school in the country. It was about a mile from her home. It was too far for her to walk in the winter. Her father always sent her to school in the morning in a carriage or sleigh, and brought her home at night in the same way.

One afternoon he stopped at the school house; and calling Nellie out, he said: "I am going along the road several miles, and may not return till after school is out. But wait for me till I come; I will be here before dark."

"When school was out, the children wrapped themselves in their cloaks and wraps, and set out for home. "Are you not going?" asked one of the last that left the school-room, as she saw Nellie take her seat by the stove.

"Father told me to wait for him," said Nellie. "Are you not afraid to stay here alone?" "What is there to be afraid of? It is pleasant and warm here."

"I should be afraid to stay here alone," said the girl; "it will be dark pretty soon." "Father said he would be here before dark."

"What will you do if he does not come?" "Father will come for me; he said he would."

Nellie was left alone. Time seemed to move very slowly; the sun went down, and it began to look gloomy. She went to the door and looked out for her father. He was not in sight, although from the door of the school-house you could see nearly a mile along the road. Presently a man came along with a yoke of oxen and a sleigh. He was a neighbor of theirs.

"What are you doing here?" he asked of Nellie, when he saw her standing in the door. "I am waiting for father," was her answer. "It will soon be dark," he said; "you had better get on my sleigh and go as far as my house. It would not be pleasant for you to stay here all night."

"Father will be sure to come for me," said Nellie; "he told me to wait for him until he came."

It was nearly dark, not quite, when her father drove up to the door. He had driven faster than he had expected and he had left some of his business unfinished in order to keep his promise and get back to his child before dark.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 5, '76.

Correspondence.

Design of Christian Baptism.

Faith of the Campbellite Church.

BY WM. PRICE.

Elder Lewis L. Pinkerton, in his comment on Mat., 28, 29, says:

In this institution (baptism) whose very form sets forth a burial and resurrection, the sinner puts on the Lord Jesus, and through his name obtains the remission of sins. (Living Pulpit, p. 126.)

Mr. Pinkerton says: "In this institution, (baptism) \* \* \*, the sinner 'puts on the Lord Jesus.'" What does he mean by this statement?

1. He teaches that this "institution" is immersion. This fact is demonstrated by his terms—which refer to the modelation of baptism. "Whose very form," he says, "sets forth a burial and resurrection." With the elders, nothing is baptism which does not signify a burial and resurrection. Remarkable to say, but nevertheless true, there is no more analogy between immersion for baptism and the burial and resurrection of Christ, than there is between light and darkness; but on this point it seems impossible to convert them from this fanatical idea. No man has ever been able to show that there is any similarity in the partial dipping of a subject and Christ's burial and resurrection. Regardless of the origin of immersion for baptism, and its fanatical accompaniments, immersionists hold to it with death-like tenacity. The elders teach that penitents must be buried with Christ by immersion "in order to pardon" or die in a condemned state.

2. He teaches that immersion is a literal physical act by which "the sinner puts on the Lord Jesus."

3. He teaches that the "sinner" is pardoned in the dipping process; and, thereby, in the very act "puts on the Lord Jesus." But what is implied in these significant terms?

Does Mr. Pinkerton teach that a man is spiritually regenerated when he "puts on the Lord Jesus?" Not at all—provided he subscribes to Campbellism, in its fashionable dress. I mean that some of the elders of the so-called Christian church have abandoned Alexander Campbell's doctrine, (which teaches that God, in some way, has transferred the efficacy of His Son's blood to water), and now contend that a man's heart is changed by "hearing the word;" and in this way and by this means he is prepared for baptismal remission. They deny spiritual regeneration—as orthodox divines understand it.

I have shown, beyond a doubt, from the most reliable expositors of Campbellite faith, that a change of heart—with the elders—and a change of mind are identically the same; and, when once effected by hearing the word, they (who hear and are willing to obey) are only prepared for baptismal remission. By putting on "the Lord Jesus," (the testimony of the elders being respected), I understand Mr. Pinkerton to teach that after the sinner has heard the word, believed it, reformed his life, he is a proper subject to "put on the Lord Jesus." If a man puts on Christ, ("in baptism"), he must do so in a particular sense. There are but three senses in which it can be truthfully said that a sinner "puts on Christ": First—Spiritually. Second—Literally. Third—Figuratively. If Campbellite converts are not born of the spirit, in the act of immersion, their change is not spiritual.

Christ says: "That which is born of the spirit is spirit." In opposition to this plain doctrine of spiritual regeneration, it will be denied that the elders teach that a man's heart is changed by the spirit and written word or by them inseparably joined; and is thus prepared to put on Christ in the water. The sinner does not put on Christ when his heart is changed. A change of heart, viewing the subject in the light of Campbellism, only prepares the sinner for regeneration or immersion. It cannot be proven that Campbellites put on Christ in a spiritual sense. The elders teach no such thing. Hence, I conclude that Mr. Pinkerton does not intend to teach spiritual regeneration by the terms which he uses. With regard to the second sense, I deny that any one can put on Christ literally. Christ ascended to heaven in his bodily form—therefore it is impossible for one person to put on another. This is a self-evident fact. I will admit that a man may put on Christ in a figurative sense. Those who follow the example of Christ, and obey his commandments, have put on Christ in a figurative sense. But Mr. Pinkerton affirms that the sinner "put on Christ" in baptism. If this be true, in a figurative sense, there is no reality in the work; it is only figurative. The elders unanimously teach that

every penitent believer is pardoned in the act of immersion. Mr. P. is orthodox in his faith in this particular. The reader can readily see what he means by the term which he uses. When a sinner is pardoned in the water he "puts on Christ"—not before? If "the sinner puts on Christ" in immersion, he certainly finds Him in the water. If he finds Him in the water, and puts Him on while he is buried in the "liquid grave," he is at the moment prepared for heaven.

When a sinner puts on Christ, in immersion, does he realize a divine or moral change of his nature? Campbellite, do not believe that any man's nature is changed by the spirit of God in the act of immersion. All the moral or divine change which the elders believe in, takes place before immersion. The change of heart, as they understand it, is only a pre-requisite "in order to pardon." On the hypothesis, that sins are remitted in the act of immersion, and the sinner thus "puts on Christ," is he prepared for heaven? On Campbellite principles he is, but in a Bible sense he is not. No man is morally qualified for heaven who has not been "born of the Spirit." Where a man's sins are remitted he is legally entitled to the blessing of regeneration. God pardons and regenerates the sinner at the moment he believes. Christian experience beautifully harmonizes with HEAVEN'S inspired WORD on the subject. If the elders were to prove by Christ and His apostles that the sins of penitent believers are remitted in the "overt act" of immersion, and then fail to prove that they are regenerated at the same time, their system would be false. Any system of religion which denies the direct personal agency of the Holy Spirit, in conviction, conversion, and sanctification, is not of God. Mr. Campbell, framed (out of bad material) his system of Baptismal Remission, which teaches that a penitent believer can "put on Christ" in the water.

The last question of importance implied in Mr. Pinkerton's evidence I will now attempt to analyze. It is as follows: By what means or agency does the sinner "put on Christ?" Is the work done by the Holy Spirit, the blood of Christ, the water, or the preacher? If the work is done at all, it must be done at some time, in some way, and by an agent. The Holy Spirit is not at work in the Campbellite theory. This being an undeniable fact, I, therefore, infer, that the sinner does not "put on Christ by His aid." As no one can apply the efficacy of Christ's blood—but the Holy Spirit; and as the elders exclude Him from the work of salvation, except His miraculous gifts, and the inspiration of the scriptures. I, therefore, conclude, from the evidence of the elders, that he has left the sinner to work out his own salvation in the water. I further conclude, if Mr. Campbell is right in saying that God "has now given the efficacy of blood to water," there is, at least, a possibility of a sinner putting on Christ, "in baptism." It is a remarkable fact, that Mr. Campbell never tried to prove his position. But if God has not transferred the efficacy of His Son's blood to water, as Mr. Campbell teaches, His disciples are deceived, for no man can put on Christ without being washed in the "blood of the Lamb." When a sinner puts on Christ in a gospel sense, he is morally qualified for heaven; and as Mr. Pinkerton asserts that this work is done in the water, I, therefore, pronounce Him my eleventh witness, whose testimony forms another pillar of strength—in support of my position, viz: That Mr. Campbell and his disciples teach that a moral fitness for heaven is obtainable, exclusively in the overt act of immersion.

SAN MARCOS, JAN. 31. Mr. Editor.—I promised when I saw you at Conference, to send you a good list of subscribers this year, and with the help of providence, I expect to comply with that promise. The readers of the ADVOCATE in this section—and more especially myself—are pleased with the manner in which you have handled the gambling institutions of Galveston, and their various champions. It is something marvelous to us that such an organ as the News can lend itself to such institutions, and yet claim the respect and patronage of any class of citizens, who have the good of the country as represented in individuals at heart. Yet, unfortunately, there are a few even in the church—I am glad to say but few, that I have yet talked with—who will patronize a newspaper claiming to be a guardian of the liberties and interests of the people, and at the same time arraying itself with the public prosecutors, and endeavoring to protect and legalize their crimes. Perhaps the profits of defending the gambling-hells of your city may enable the News to bear the loss of a large country subscription; but I certainly believe that a persistent continuance in the course which it has usually pursued in reference to such questions as the one under consideration, will ultimately result in material damage, if not disaster. I hope its proprietors will see this as I, and so many of the country people do; and come out boldly and unflinchingly in opposition to those dead-falls-of-the-pit, you have been so manfully belaboring of late. I say—we say—every man says who loves his country more than self—

on; give it to them; denounce their sins; and save their souls, and we, your agents, will see to it that the ADVOCATE is so scattered that its light shall be diffused over the entire State. And let me ask you while you are paying particular attention to the holder forum of vice, to also give the preparatory vice-schools a passing notice; such as county fairs, or industrial and agricultural associations, as they are falsely so called. They are really snares of the devil, to catch the unwary and worldly minded church member, and to lead his children into the "way which takes hold on hell." They, as generally considered, should be ended, gambling and horse-racing associations. We have thus far had only spring weather during the winter, and will perhaps have our winter weather in the spring. But our infinitely wise and loving Father controls; let him do as seemeth good unto Him, and let us submit gladly to His will.—J. O. B. DENTON.

COUSINA STATIONS, Mr. Editor.—I recently visited the city of Corsica and spent a few days with the people, mixing with the members of our church, and on Sabbath I attended the house of God, where our people worship. It was on the third Sabbath of this month, and was a rainy day; but I was delighted to see a crowded house of attentive listeners. The old and the young in crowds were there. The Pastor, Bro. M. D. Fly, preached as one of the best sermons I have ever heard, and gave me to believe all agree that appointment is divine. It will be remembered by those who attended Conference, that a parsonage house of three rooms had been commenced, before conference. After conference the official members of the Station agreed that if Bro. T. W. Hines, the P. E., would move to their town, that in addition to the Parsonage with three rooms, they would add three additional rooms of good size to the same building, and give it as a home for the year. It was accepted by him, and they have fully met their obligation. The preacher in charge and the presiding elder are both now nicely domiciled in the nicest parsonage I have seen in the State of Texas.

Bro. Fly's rooms are furnished by the church, with every article—in the parlor, bed room and kitchen—necessary to keep house with, while the parsonage is well supplied with the substantial and dainties. The ladies, also, gave both of the preachers and their families a very fine supper on their arrival in the parsonage. What preachers would not feel at home among such a people? I am glad to say there is a mutual good feeling and appreciation with preachers and people at Corsica. May God bless and prosper them.—G. R. BRYCE.

BROWNWOOD, MISS., JAN. 14. Mr. Editor.—I can tell you but little about the spiritual condition of the Mission; I have been unable to make a single round on my work since conference, owing to the affliction of my family. I found my wife sick when I got home; she has not been able to sit up one hour since December 1st. I am hopeful to-day, though her recovery is yet uncertain. I have not done much for the ADVOCATE. Yet I am sure if I could have got out from home I could have sent you a long list of subscribers. Have done all I could at home; intend to do more for the ADVOCATE this year than I have ever done. I am glad to say to you that the ADVOCATE is in high repute here, owing to the uncompromising war it wages against the popular vices of the day. Hope you will not slacken; may God help and bless you in the great work. I send you a few names (seven) for the ADVOCATE. God bless the ADVOCATE.—H. J. MEQUARY.

GRAPEVINE, TEXAS, JAN. 17. Mr. Editor.—I have great hopes of accomplishing good on Grapevine Mission; the good Lord has greatly blessed us at our point with a gracious revival. I am making my headquarters at the town of Grapevine, where I have a large number of Masonic, and a university training school, under the supervision of Rev. W. P. Wilson, of the North Texas Conference. The second term of this institution commenced 31st January, 1876. Any itinerant minister, sending one paying student, will receive half-freight for one of his books, or sending two paying students gets full freight for his. Board can be had in good families for \$10 per month, including all but washing. Locality healthy and soil very good.—W. R. MANNING.

GILMER, Mr. Editor.—Signs of a revival are beginning to appear on the Gilmer circuit. At our regular monthly appointment on last night we had one conversion and twelve or fifteen penitents.—H. B. SWAFFORD.

Selections.

The Eruption in Iceland.

We have been favored with the following translation from the paper Nordstjerna, published at Akureyri, in the north of Iceland: "On the evening of the 4th inst. an intense glare was observed in the sky all about the eastern horizon, and when seen from Laxardal it appeared to proceed from a more southerly locality than before. A few therefor joined in an excursion to the scene. This time the eruption had found a new outlet in a south-easterly direction from Burfell a good deal more than half way to the east between it and the Jokuls. When they had got as far as Hvamntell, they heard heavy riddings in the mountain, but the weather being stormy they thought this might be only the din of gusts of wind traveling through the hills. Approaching Burfell they perceived that the din increased so as at times to give them the impression of many enormous waterfalls tumbling over the precipices. At certain intervals these tumblers rolled away, and then began again with increased vigor. Having passed Burfell to the westward, they were surprised all of a sudden to hear a din at all, but it soon made itself heard again as they approached the place of the eruption. The fire rose up from three lava craters, in a line from south to north, which it had piled up around itself on a perfectly level piece of ground. At a distance of 50 to 80 fathoms to the west from the craters a large fissure had formed itself as the fire broke out, and the land had sunk in to the depth of about three fathoms. Into the hollow thus formed the lava had poured at first, but now it flowed in a south-westerly direction from the two southern craters. The northernmost craters had the appearance of being oblong about 300 fathoms in length, and from this crater the molten red-hot lava was thrown

about 200 or 300 feet into the air in one compact column. The top of this column then assumed a pumated appearance, and the lava fell down in small particles, like drops from a jet of water, which, as they became separated from the column, grew gradually darker and split into many pieces, bursting into lesser and lesser fragments as they cooled; yet when they fell on the edge of the crater they were still in such a molten state that they were still splashed about like water dashed against a solid substance. As a matter of course no flames were observed, but the glare proceeded from these columns and the cooling lava in the craters. The columns rose up at various points with in the largest crater; but most frequently towards the ends, and at times the explorers could count twenty to thirty of them. No real smoke accompanied the eruption, but a bluish steam which expanded and whitened in color as it rose to a greater distance from the crater, and such seemed to be the power of this blue jet of steam that it rose straight into the air for many hundreds of fathoms in despite of a heavy wind blowing. The din to which reference was made before apparently proceeded from the boiling action inside the crater, which in power and force exceeded any noise produced by waterfalls. In the midst of this din there were heard now and then loud cracks, exceeding any report of cannon, and these reports were followed immediately by a blue steam column shooting up into the air. This is about the sixth eruption which has occurred at this place, and the present volcanic action began. With intermissions of from ten to twelve days the eruptions are gaining steadily in intensity. The din mentioned before could be heard clearly from the Myvatnsvett—that is to say, it is audible at a distance of about twenty English miles.

THE SUBURBS OF CONSTANTINOPLE. —Of the suburbs of Constantinople on five are frequently mentioned—viz., Pera, Galata, Tophana, Kasim Pasha, and Scutari, all but the last named or near the European shores, opposite Stambul, between the Golden Horn and the Bosphorus. Pera was, until the fire of 1870, the principal seat of the Christian higher classes and of the foreign ministers, and contained churches for the principal Christian denominations, several theaters and concert-rooms, four hospitals (English, French, Italian and German), three post-offices (Austrian, French, Greek), French, German, Greek and Armenian schools, and a new French college. Gas was introduced in 1858, and telegraphic communication with London completed in the same year. Galata, built by the Genoese, is still inclosed by the old Genoese wall and moat, about eight thousand feet in circumference. In the center of the town stands an old round tower, originally intended as a work of defense, but now used as a water-clock. It is one hundred and forty feet in height, and from its top the finest view of Constantinople and its vicinity can be obtained. Galata is the principal commercial suburb of Constantinople. It is incessantly thronged by a busy crowd of merchants, clerks, carriers, seamen, etc. Tophana derives its importance from the large government foundries, the cannon made at which are equal to the best European manufactures. The red and gilt Turkish clay pipes are also manufactured there on an extensive scale. Kasim Pasha contains the great arsenal and navy-yard. Scutari is situated on the opposite Asiatic coast, on the site of the ancient Chryseopolis. A large business in silk and cotton goods, leather, etc., is carried on there. It contains a great number of khans and warehouses, also a Turkish post-office, an imperial palace, and the barracks of the Imperial Guard.—Appleton's American Cyclopaedia, revised edition, article "Constantinople."

A FEW WORDS TO FEMALE AND DELICATE WOMEN. By R. V. Pierce, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Prescription."

Knowing that you are subject to a great amount of suffering, that delicacy on your part has a strong tendency to increase it, and that the longer it is neglected the more you have to endure and the more difficult of cure your case becomes, I, as a physician, who am daily consulted by scores of your sex, desire to say to you, that I am constantly meeting with those who have been treated for their ailments for months without being benefited in the least, until they have become perfectly discouraged and have almost made up their mind never to take another dose of medicine, or to be tormented by any further treatment. They had rather die and have their sufferings ended than to live and suffer as they have. They say they are worn out by suffering, and are only made worse by treatment. Of anything more discouraging, we certainly cannot conceive, and were there no more successful mode of treating such difficulties than that the principles which I teach are the best, and that the vitality of the forces of the system, when the indications di late a treatment directly the reverse of the one adopted for them, their cases would be deplorable indeed. But, lady sufferers, there is a better and far more successful plan of treatment for you; one more in harmony with the laws and requirements of your system. A harsh, irritating caustic treatment and strong medicines will never cure you. If you would use rational means, such as a common sense should dictate to every intelligent lady, take such medicines as embody the very best invigorating tonics and nerves, compounded with special reference to your delicate system. Such a happy combination you will find in my Favorite Prescription, which has received the highest praise from thousands of your sex. Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet or ascend a flight of stairs; that continual drain that is sapping from your system all your former elasticity, and driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces that renders you irritable and fretful—may all be overcome and subdued by a persevering use of that marvelous remedy. Irregularities and obstructions to the proper working of your system are relieved by this mild and safe means, while periodical pains, the existence of which is a sure indication of serious disease that should not be neglected, readily yield to it, and if its use be kept up for a reasonable length of time, the special causes of these pains is permanently removed. Further light on these subjects may be obtained from "The

People's Common Sense Medical Advice," in which I have devoted a large space to the consideration of all forms of diseases peculiar to your sex. This work will be sent post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$1.50. My Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists.

\$250!

THOS. GOGGAN & BRO. are selling elegant new 7 Oct. Rosewood PIANOS for \$250. CHURCH ORGANS from \$100 upwards. Send for circulars to THOS. GOGGAN & BRO., Galveston, TEXAS.

B. HABINE & Co., popular merchant tailors, doing business at 120 Postoffice street, Galveston, are filling the orders of their numerous patrons with that neatness and dispatch for which they have established an enviable reputation. Gents' suits made to order of the finest material at prices which defy competition. Dyeing and scouring neatly done. oct30-6m

MESSRS. J. E. LANDER & Co., late of Jasper, Jasper county, Texas, have purchased the well known and elegantly stocked drug store, lately presided over by T. E. Gilbert, known as the Girardin House Drug Store, corner of Market and 24th streets. These gentlemen will be sure to maintain the reliability and good standing this store has enjoyed during past years. The pharmacy is supplied with one of the largest and most complete stocks of drugs, patent medicines, imported perfumery, soaps, toilet articles, etc., to be found in the city. The well known prescription clerk, Mr. J. S. McElwee, is retained by the present firm; this gentleman is always on hand to attend to the wants of patrons.

VISITORS to the city will see one of the most varied assortments of jewelry and watches to be found in the State, by calling at the establishment of L. Rouvant, No. 113 Market street, next door to the News office. Mr. Rouvant, being a practical watchmaker, warrants every watch sold (or repaired) by him to be as represented.

WINTER FASHIONS. Our lady readers should immediately avail themselves of this favorable opportunity for procuring the celebrated Butterick's fashions for the winter of 1875-76. By addressing Ira Godfrey, Jr., 153 Market street, Galveston, you will receive by return mail an illustrated catalogue containing hundreds of the latest patterns, comprising every kind of garment worn by ladies, misses, girls, little children and infants. We commend this little book to our lady friends, as it will prove both invaluable and instructive. Every dressmaker, and all those who prefer making their own garments, should immediately apply to Mr. G. for one of these books.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND. A CONSCIENTIOUS CHRISTIAN—Who's death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, accident led to a discovery whereby Dr. H. James cured his only child with a preparation of *Cocculus Indicus*. He now gives this receipt free on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. There is not a single symptom of consumption that it does not dissipate—Night Sweats, Irritation of the Nerves, Bilious Expectoration, Sharp Pains in the Lungs, Nausea at the Stomach, Irritation of the Bowels, and Wasting of the Muscles. Address: Cramb & Co., 1032 Race street, Philadelphia, Pa., giving the name of this paper.

ATTENTION.—Mr. Reizo Grimes, proprietor of the well known music establishment in Houston, (branch house of Louis Grimes & Co., New Orleans), has constantly on hand a select stock of music, pianos, organs, etc., which he is selling at popular prices. The name of Grimes is familiar to nearly every household in Texas. He is agent for the Steinway, Knabe and other pianos of celebrated make. Write to him and get his descriptive catalogue. oct23-cov6m

The jewelry emporium of Messrs. M. W. Shaw & Bro. is thronged with patrons from morning till night. This popular jewelry establishment is on the Northwest corner of Market and Tremont streets. A full corps of intelligent and accommodating gentlemen are constantly on hand to attend to the wants of those visiting this house. The proprietors have just received new additions to the stock of their silver ware department. Their watch and jewelry department are completely stocked with the latest and more desirable goods in this line. Repairing of watches, clocks and jewelry are the special features of this house, as this department is in charge of workmen of many years experience in the most prominent watch manufacturing in Europe.

PLANTERS AND DEALERS will consult their interest by calling on or addressing H. Scherffins, Houston, Texas, before laying in supplies of agricultural implements or plantation machinery. He is agent for the celebrated Avery Plow; also keeps on hand cultivators, reapers, mowers, and all machinery of the latest and most approved patterns; and gives terms to patrons that are unequalled for liberality. nov6-6m

The elegant jewelry emporium of T. E. Thompson, Esq., is on the corner of Tremont and Market streets, Galveston. The stocks that are always found in this establishment consists of every class and variety of the most choice goods in this line of merchandise. Mr. Thompson's taste and fine judgment is always displayed in the selection of the richest, most elegant and beautiful styles and patterns of watches, jewelry and silver ware. oct23-6m

MISCELLANEOUS. BUCKLE UP! BY DR. NIDBY. Improved Buckle for Cuts and Bruises. Prepared by Dr. Nidby, 107 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia. Buckle for Cuts and Bruises. Prepared by Dr. Nidby, 107 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia. Buckle for Cuts and Bruises. Prepared by Dr. Nidby, 107 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

ROSEWOOD PIANOS. THOS. GOGGAN & BRO. are selling elegant new 7 Oct. Rosewood PIANOS for \$250. CHURCH ORGANS from \$100 upwards. Send for circulars to THOS. GOGGAN & BRO., Galveston, TEXAS.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES. Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description. "DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS. The best Patterns made. Send for Circulars. Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. AGENTS WANTED. "C" NEW YORK.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel, Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md. 7,000 NOT IN USE! Simple, Strong, Durable, and of every description. Also, all kinds of Mill Machinery, Steam Engines, and all kinds of Iron and Steel Work. Address: JAS. LEFFEL, 111 N. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.

\$15 Watch. Warranted to run for one year. Price \$15. Address: JAS. LEFFEL, 111 N. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.

SEA MOAN. THE BEST in the World, gives Universal Relief. Wonderful economy in its use. Address: JAS. LEFFEL, 111 N. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.

TREES. Four Million Trees. Address: JAS. LEFFEL, 111 N. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.

Newspaper ADVERTISING. NINETY-NINTH EDITION. Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 100 according to the census of 1870, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of 600 newspapers, with their respective owners, publishers, and prices. Address: JAS. LEFFEL, 111 N. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.

POCKET INHALER. CARBOLATE OF IODINE. Inhalant. A sure cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Address: JAS. LEFFEL, 111 N. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.

SWAIN'S CELEBRATED PANACEA. This long attracted the notice of the most eminent physicians by its great efficacy in curing that very distressing and incurable disease where the patients have been almost destroyed by SCROFULA, etc. Address: JAS. LEFFEL, 111 N. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.

SWAIN'S LABORATORY. 113 S. Seventh St., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Descriptive pamphlets furnished gratis on application. Address: JAS. LEFFEL, 111 N. 2nd St., Baltimore, Md.

## Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 5, '76

## SECULAR VS. RELIGIOUS PRESS.

It is refreshing from our standpoint to witness the expression of the supercilious contempt of the secular press because of its arraignment before the bar of public opinion, by the ADVOCATE, for stolid indifference, not to say culpable defection, in the fulfillment of its mission as conservators of public morals. In their blind conceit, they lose sight of the great fact that the religious press is the exponent of the moral sense of the masses—the yeomanry of the country—the substratum of society—and voices the potentiality of that mighty power that, in its expression, gives law, not only to senates, but all subordinate authority—journalistic and official. "Vox populi vox Dei," in thunder-tones will anathematize the faithless public journals and officials who, recreant to their trust, pander to the corrupting influences that demoralize society. This wonderful power that controls the destiny of nations is reciprocally reacted upon by the media of its expression. That is: the religious press, the expression of the moral force that upheaves kingdoms and moulds dynasties, reciprocally develops and intensifies the moral sense of the people; and woe be to the contemptible power that ignores and antagonizes this overwhelming influence in its intense action. What means the muttering thunder that rolls in reverberating intonation: "Down with official corruption in high places?" In its widening sweep for the purification of the Augean stalls, corrupt public men and the public journals that bolster them up will go down before the consuming wrath of the public indignation. Does the widespread endorsement of our "militant" ADVOCATE mean nothing to those hostile forces against which it is arrayed? The moral power which it represents will be felt in the repression of their influence for evil. It will not give currency, by patronization, to the enemy it has warmed into life. It will seek in the secular press an ally instead of a foe. It will not be caricatured in its religious sentiment by the creature of its patronage. The supercilious snarl of its enemy will be changed into a "horribly ghastly grin." If there is anything more contemptible than this superciliousness of the secular press, it is the impotent threat that is held, in *terrorem*, over our ADVOCATE in its denunciations of official infidelity. Surely, the inflated pigmies of place, clothed with a little brief authority, have no adequate conceptions of the "stuff men are made of." Thankful for the endorsement of such men as Dr. Haygood, in his pungent, terse, antithetical style; and that of many other good men and true; and invoking the powerful pens of Bishops Keener, Marvin, Pierce and others, in their flowing and polished periods, in this great struggle, inaugurated by our ADVOCATE with the prince of the power of the air and his satellites, we will go forward, straight to the mark, in spite of wicked men and devils.

UNDER the heading, "Jefferson Davis must not be arrested," the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, of Chicago, indulges in sentiments which go beyond the utterances of the *Inter-Ocean* of that same city, in point of intense bitterness toward the Southern people. The mantle of Bishop Haven has fallen on the shoulders of this Northern Methodist editor, who never permits an opportunity to pass to discover his antipathy to the Southern people. So long as these men represent the Northern Methodist Church, fraternity will be at discount.

NOW READY.—"Tract on Baptism"—by J. Ditzler, D.D. No. 1, Symbolic Baptism. We have received the above from L. D. Dameron, publisher, 417 N Sixth street, St. Louis. Price (by mail) fifty cents per dozen.

WE want address of Rev. W. G. Nelms.

## A WONDERFUL PEOPLE.

We see it stated that by the absence of the Jews from the London Stock Exchange on the Great Day of Atonement in October the proceedings were seriously affected. In one city in Europe the Stock Exchange was closed that day. Many persons on that day remarked the influence their absence from their usual places of business exerted over the commercial and financial movements of Galveston. The same influence was felt at all points of the commercial world in Europe and America. These facts indicate the important part this wonderful people are exerting over the affairs of the world at the present day. They are unlike all other races. Scattered among the nations, they remain separate and distinct. The blood of no royal house in the East is as pure and unmixed as that of the Hebrew merchant we meet every day; while the oldest house in Europe is a modern institution when its ancestry is compared with the descendants of Abraham. The laws which obliterate the traces of nationality or race from other people who wander from the land of their nativity and build themselves homes in other lands make no impression on the Israelites.

True to his race, he is a Hebrew wherever you may find him. Generations pass across the page of history; revolutions change systems and governments; wars desolate nations; the flames of persecution are kindled; but the Jew survives change, and strife, and persecution. To-day they wield a mightier influence over the history of the nations than at any period since the days of Solomon. They are in the councils of Kings, in senatorial and judicial halls, in the army, in the walks of literature, and in the chairs of venerable institutions of learning. They are the bankers of kings and the financial support of nations. Emperors seek their favor when they prepare for war; and questions involving the peace of great powers are discussed within their banking houses before the will of kings and their counselors are announced.

They are preserved for a purpose. To-day many of them are turning their thoughts toward the land of their fathers; and, after reading the pages of the ancient prophets, pray for the day when the songs of the sons and of the daughters of Israel shall be heard in the streets of Jerusalem, while the smoke of their sacrifices shall once more ascend from the altars of their ancient temple. Many Christians share this belief, and look forward to the return of Israel to their ancient home. Others who interpret these prophecies respecting the spiritual restoration of Israel look forward to the hour when the veil is lifted from their eyes and they shall see in the Nazarene the fulfillment of those prophecies which have so long been hid from their eyes. Fulfillment will be the interpreter of those words of the ancient seers in which the destiny of this extraordinary race was portrayed.

Possibly both events will take place, and their acceptance of the Messiah may be followed by their restoration to their land. When that day comes, what a mighty force of missionaries will move in one grand army toward the day of the world's redemption. With a faith such as sustained their leaders in the heroic days of their history; with a zeal which honors God with an entire consecration of effort, and living in every land and speaking every tongue, they may become once more the acknowledged leaders in the church of God, and the heart's desire and prayer of the great apostle will find in their final history a glorious answer and fulfillment.

THE Hippodrome choir for the Moody and Sankey meetings now numbers nearly a thousand. Most of the members are skilled vocalists. They are brought together for frequent practicing.—*Exchange*.

This reminds one of the ancient days, when Chrysostom, the honey lipped preacher of righteousness, said the responses of his multitudinous congregation rolled back upon him like the waves of the sea.

## SPIRITUALISM AS A RELIGION.

The Galveston CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, treating "Spiritualism as a Religion," does "not at present intend to deal with it as a science;" but after some religious views, which do not seem to us very strong or well sustained, it adds: "It is dangerous enough on week days to investigate the maudlin claims of this pretended science."

Yes, dangerous to antiquated error. All scientific investigations are. But why in a religious article admit that the "maudlin claims of a pretended science" are dangerous? Is it because the claims are fulfilled, or the science a sham?—*Civilian*.

We are at some loss to know whether or not the writer of the above is seeking to make "a point" because of our use of the word "maudlin" out of its strictly dictionary meaning of "silly by drink;" nor do we care much, for right certain it is that all who are familiar with the use of words know that a great proportion of the talk about this pretended science is as silly as any maudlin words that it is possible for a drunken man to utter. All "scientific investigations are dangerous to antiquated error," but we have yet to learn that any investigations, conducted under conditions which science does not recognize, are or can be considered as scientific.

The objection we made was to spiritualism as a religion; and it is chiefly because of its claim to be a religion that we oppose its gatherings on a Sunday night. There are few of its neophytes who know what its religious claims are; but they soon learn, to their eternal sorrow, that it makes war on all that they have considered holy, and dethrones the most exalted sentiments of a God-given faith. We have for some years diligently read the productions which emit from the spiritualistic pens of the press.

Perhaps the editor of the *Civilian* may remember a certain Mrs. Wilcoxson, a medium who gave trance lectures in various parts of Texas some years since, and wrote quite a pretty letter to *Flake's Bulletin*. We believe she still does a thriving business in Boston. That lady, in her lectures, said that our blessed Lord—and one must shudder at the impious statement—was but a first-class medium highly endowed, like many of the present day; and we have heard from many that this is a common article in the faith of Spiritualists. If this is taught at Library Hall, it is surely no place for Christians either on Sunday or any other night of the week.

Again, the Massachusetts Spiritualists solemnly voted as follows: "WHEREAS, Man's natural demands are God's only commands; therefore, Resolved, That as Spiritualists we reject all external authority as a rule of life in our various relations with our fellow-beings; and acknowledge allegiance only to our internal emotions, or to the God that speaks in the individual soul, as our only infallible rule of faith and practice."

This is not Bible doctrine; and, if not rank infidelity, it is surely first cousin to it.

Perhaps our cotemporary may remember a jaunty little lady, Miss C. Fannie Alley, with blonde ringlets and pantaloons, that once made a tour of Texas under the escort of Mr. Paul Bremond of Houston. If he does not remember her rhapsodies, we do. She was a little guarded while sojourning in Texas. She said a great many very silly things, but not many impious ones; but when she set her number-two gaiters on her native heath of New York, she was very startling for a little woman. There she denounced the Bible, ridiculed the characters of Moses, of David, and of other Biblical heroes; and in the course of her sacrilegious harangue, compared the Bible with the *Police Gazette*; saying that if all the Bibles in the world were gathered in a bonfire and burned that the progress of ideas and morality would flourish more than ever.

With an internal emotion for a God, and a healing medium for a Redeemer, and a *Police Gazette* for a Bible, we do not believe that the church of the new religion is any place for Methodists.

Spiritualism differs from the religion of the Bible in this: That the Bible commences by making man acquainted, to some degree, with the nature of God, and then teaches us something of our own future—while spiritualism concerns itself almost exclusively with the future state of man. That is to say: the mediums, and

the spirits which they allege speak through them, acknowledge that they can throw no light on any problem of theology. But how stands it on their chosen theme? what are the character of their revelations—when they profess to make any? What are the ideals they present us of heaven; (for we may parenthetically remark that Spiritualists acknowledge no hell? It was a saying of Theodore Parker that the Spiritualists has done at least one good thing: "They had knocked the bottom out of hell.") When we remember that the good Book describes the awful pit as bottomless, the achievement must have been one of no little difficulty.) But to return: what are their ideals of heaven? they give a testimony of sweet similes; they give assurances of felicity; but we have no insight, nor do they profess to give any of the nature of that happiness. Closely wrapped up with all our hopes of immortality is the noble faith that there will be vouchsafed to us in the future life some greater knowledge of those divine truths, for which the soul of man hungers than we possess on earth; that all doubt will be left behind with the ceremonies of the grave. But Spiritualists tell us that all this is grave error; that such hopes are delusive; that, like the golden crown; they are metaphors; and, like angelic harps, a figure of speech.

The Spiritualist is content with an ideal heaven in which he shall be forever in as much doubt, and in as much error, as he is in this present world. No such future can have any attraction for an intelligent Christian.

So far as Spiritualism has revealed to us the employments of the beatified, they are that of humbly waiting until some Miss Fox or Miss Talbot has occasion to exhibit them at four bits a sight. Just fancy, for one moment, the soul of Shakespeare, or of George Washington, or of Benjamin Franklin, dancing attendance on the summons of such creatures as are a majority of the mediums who advertise their powers! Fancy old Sam Houston's glorious spirit, which in life spoke out its sentiments with manly emphasis, fumbling among the legs of a table or scratching at the door like a pet terrier, with a half-witted woman for interpreter; and that is just what this "new religion" invites us to believe. If we were dealing with Spiritualism as a science, we should have something to say about the famous Doctor Slade that "once produced a spiritually-written-upon-slate, which was long on exhibition at the office of our cotemporary; and which is at the foundation of all Galveston Spiritualism!"

## CHRISTIAN DREAD OF DEATH.

The view of death which prevails among modern Christians differs widely from that held in primitive times. Then the convert to the new faith went to the arena, or the stake, or the executioner's block, joyfully as to the door of paradise; but now, even the most peaceful passing away from earth has a terror which appals the bravest church member. In a religious gathering the mere mention of death casts a chill over the company, and to speak of it on ordinary occasions is esteemed an offense against good breeding. So far from being conquered by religion, it is the conqueror of religion, and has become more than ever the great bugbear of human existence.

The above paragraph, and much more of the same sort, appears in the Sunday edition of the *New York Sun*. The effort is of course directed in that not praiseworthy direction that so many journalists pursue of proving that Christianity is a failure. Were these the days of martyrdom there would be as many willing victims as when Diocletian lighted the fagots; as many fair maidens would enter the arena, as when the limbs of fair Cecilia were torn from her person in the Roman amphitheatre. Death is no more a potential bugbear than he was of old. The King of Terrors has no more darts in his quiver than in our grandfather's days. The blessed Spirit gives its grace in the day of need, and not before. When the Christian is called to enter the dark valley, we have the assurance of Holy Writ that he shall have dying grace; and he does not need it before he has occasion for its consolation and support.

## THE PLEASURES OF WEALTH.

While all men are engaged in the pursuit of wealth, few pause to inquire what amount of pleasure it can bestow. Astor is reported to have said that the first thousand he saved cost him more labor than all the millions he afterward acquired. He might have said, with even more truth, that the first hundred he earned gave him more pleasure than all he subsequently obtained, and that the last dollar he earned gave him the least satisfaction of any. When wealth first raises its possessor above want; when it first supplies him with food, shelter and clothing; it has conferred the greatest pleasure it is capable of imparting; and though he may afterward acquire millions, none of them will give him a pleasure like that he experienced when he first found himself superior to actual want. After a man has attained the satisfaction of actual independence; when his home and that of those dependent upon him is secured and their proper support guaranteed, the pleasure of wealth is so much weakened that it is almost exhausted; and all subsequent acquisitions are but little more than that vanity which the wise man ascribed to them. The palace gives its owner no more pleasure than the cottage. The feast of the rich only adds to the pleasures of hospitality the pains of indigestion. Even in the laudable pursuits of good things, it is doubtful if the pleasure is worth the exertion. In the acquisition of a library, a moderate number of volumes collected at small cost will supply all the literary food that the greatest book-glutton can enjoy. All the costly wonders of the conservatory give no more pleasure than the cheap beauty of a dairy.

The acquisition of wealth gives but little pleasure, yet it brings with it so many temptations, dangers and pains that we may well pray to be delivered from it.

Let us look at sin in high places; let us look for a moment at the pain which comes with great wealth. Is it not a fact which many can verify that hundreds of wealthy men spend their nights in dissipation that the poor are exempt from? Is it not known that many fair wives of fortune, whose lot is the envy of all, carry beneath the velvet bodice hearts of sorrow? They are not ignorant of the dissipations that keep their wealthy partners from fireside and home. They are not ignorant, if the world pretends to be, that the business which detains the husband from his wife's side is transacted in a gambling hell or brothel. How much better would be poverty than the aching heart the abandoned wife suffers.

The young sons of wealth, who are the envy of their poorer friends, are, in too many cases, the curse of their fathers and mothers. Neglected in childhood for the pursuit of business, they often grow up without principle and become a prey to every vice. Money they will have, and they spend it on the devotees of vice: the gambler and the wanton obtain it. The mother, with throbbing temples, walks her richly furnished chamber, sighing for the son that is spending his substance in shameful sin. This is not a fancy picture. If you would see its reality, walk Market street, Bath Avenue and Broadway, from three o'clock until the sun is up. You will see the sons of wealth, and in many cases the fathers also, emerge with aching heads and bloodshot eyes from the haunts of sin. There are young men in this city now—men who are known to all who take the trouble to observe—that will as certainly become thieves and defaulter as that they continue to be entrusted with the money of others. And yet we are told that these haunts of vice, some of which it is a shame to speak, must not be suppressed; that the officers of the law are to be excused from enforcing the law! No matter what may be the dereliction of the secular press the voice of the ADVOCATE shall be for war against vice. Others may do as they please; but we shall not cease to demand that the law shall be executed.

## LOOK AT HOME.

The papers note the fact that in one of the cotton mills of Lawrence, Massachusetts, "an interest is manifested in the welfare of its employees. In the machinery department there are included a library, reading room, and a relief society, from which the sick or disabled operatives draw two dollars a week each." From the manner in which the item is reported, one would infer that such a movement is a new thing among the great manufacturing establishments of New England. They appear far more concerned to hold their gripe on the pay-rolls of these employees and to guard against strikes for higher wages.

If this be the real state of affairs, we commend these heathenish establishments to the special regard of the *Zion Herald*, the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, and other papers who, whenever their eyes are turned toward Dixie, see nothing that is good coming out of this modern Nazareth. The Southern people built churches for the colored people and supported a larger force of missionaries among them than the entire Protestant church of the North, at that time, was sending to the missionary field. After the war the Northern Methodist Church rushed in, laid hold on this church property, gathered the thousands of colored Methodists into their fold, persuading them that the people who had built their churches, and the preachers who had pointed them to their Savior, were their bitter foes, and then paraded all these numbers before the Christian world as the fruit of their missionary zeal and liberality.

How are affairs at home with these philanthropists? Have the operatives in these great manufactories the privilege of the gospel? Are there any poor in their streets? They often speak of the lawlessness of the South. Are there no thieves; nor murderers; nor gamblers; nor dealers in crooked whisky; nor fallen women blighting the moral atmosphere and calling for their missionary labors at home?

"The fitness of things" is not apparent in the career of the Prince of Wales. He never had a character his good mother, the Queen, had reason to be proud of, and his present tour through the East is washing out what little respectability attached to his name. This trip was a grand opportunity. As the representative of one of the leading powers of Europe, he was in the midst of those Oriental tribes, also as the representative of Western and Christian civilization. He is disgracing his constituency at every stage of his journey. His low instincts soil the regal robe he wears. Games, which were being lost in the advance of knowledge in that Eastern land, are renewed on his approach; and instead of declining the brutal and licentious exhibitions, he meets them with a keen appreciation which shows very clearly that these semi-civilized nations understand thoroughly the moral aptitudes of the coming King of Great Britain. Elephant fights—more bloody and brutal than the bull fights of Spain; and the performances of nude dancing girls—which would meet prompt arrests from a London policeman—please the Prince as immensely as they disgust all right-thinking people.

THIRTEEN persons, in a town of Illinois, determined after earnest prayer to make a united effort to arouse the community respecting its spiritual needs. The place was laid off in districts, the company divided into visiting bands and they went out conversing with every one they met on the subject of personal religion. Every house was visited, and when permitted, prayer was offered up for God's blessing on that home. Their labors resulted in a general awakening on the subject of religion, and the conversion of over one hundred souls. Such movements require sound judgment in their management. Zeal is not always a good thing; without knowledge, it works blunderingly. Those who go out need the wisdom of serpents and the harmlessness of doves.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 5, '76.

EVANS & CO., TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.

Our stock of TEAS is complete, embracing every grade and quality.

We make a reduced price of 5c. per lb. to consumers purchasing in quantities of 100 lbs. and upward on all TEAS under 5c. per lb. and 10c. per lb. on all TEAS at 5c. and upward.

Country Consumers can have TEA shipped by express or boat C. O. D. in any desired quantity FREE OF FREIGHT, or they can pay the FREIGHT on delivery, and we will allow the discounts named.

We offer great inducements to GROCERS or families clubbing together to order large quantities; and in such instances, on application, we will furnish special price list. For terms and samples, address

EVANS & CO., 54 & 65 MARKET ST., GALVESTON, TEXAS.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS: FIRST QUARTER OF 1876.—For the highest number of subscribers—A Wilson sewing machine, price \$25.

SECOND HIGHEST NUMBER.—A set of Clarke's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, six volumes, royal, 8 octavo sheets, price \$4.

AGENTS sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."

We desire to send the Advocate to every preacher in Texas, but we expect all who do not forward us five subscribers, to pay \$1.25 as subscription.

In preparing articles for publication, write on both sides of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the wastebasket.

We keep open accounts with agents only. Subscription orders from others must, in every instance, be accompanied by the cash.

Articles refused publication, will, in no instance, be returned to writers.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

The date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription. Renew at least two weeks in advance to prevent losing a number.

Patrons desiring to make contracts for advertising, should write for rates.

Private letters to the editor should be marked "Personal."

Business letters and communications should be addressed to

The Christian Advocate, Drawer No. 4, Galveston, Texas.

Premiums.—Prepayment for subscribers sent required before any premium will be forwarded; as we have to pay cash for premiums, this rule is "inflexible."

Unanswered Letters.

Jan. 28.—T. G. Woods, T. M. Smith, M. A. Black, C. H. Ellis (no back numbers), W. A. Moore, F. M. Stovall, F. A. Patrick, C. W. Thomas, A. D. Gaskill.

Jan. 29.—W. G. Johnson, Jno. Carter, R. M. Wiley, G. W. Swafford.

Jan. 31.—W. K. Duff, S. K. Stovall, J. M. Pugh (no back numbers), D. P. Cullen, R. N. Brown, L. F. Palmer, T. W. Glass, W. G. Carlton, W. G. Veal, A. A. Killough, Jno. F. Neal, W. J. Joyce, W. M. Robbins, Jas. D. Shaw.

Feb. 1.—J. W. Vest.

Feb. 2.—J. Kennedy, J. F. Denton, G. S. Sandel, T. J. Easterling, J. M. Langston, L. F. Collins, G. R. Bryce.

Feb. 3.—H. M. Booth, M. H. Neely, R. C. Armstrong, Sam'l Morris, J. M. Langston, T. H. B. Anderson, H. J. McQuary, W. F. Graves, J. R. Barden, V. H. Shelton, J. H. Miller, E. G. Banks.

A Recent Invention.

About nine years ago, the problem of constructing a practical Writing Machine was taken up by several ingenious inventors and mechanics.

During the time required to perfect such an invention, upwards of fifty machines were constructed, and some of them, even in that early stage of development, proved to be of so great practical utility that they were eagerly sought after by persons who learned to depend upon them in the labor of writing, notwithstanding the seemingly extraordinary prices which were demanded—some of them bringing \$250, and even more.

Within the past few months, however, a machine has been constructed simple, durable, and much more economical, combining the best results of long experience in its use.

In size and appearance the TYPE-WRITER resembles the family sewing machine. Writing is done by simply touching keys, which are arranged in four rows of eleven each, and are operated by any finger of either hand.

On each key is printed the letter or character it represents. Its simplicity is such that any one who can spell can write upon it. It is equally adapted to any thickness of paper, and will write on the commonest wrapping paper as well as the finest letter.

It is instantly adjustable to any desired spacing between lines; receives ink from a moving ribbon twelve yards in length, so prepared that it can be used for months without being reinked. It is adapted to the use of Clergymen, Editors, Copyists, Lawyers, Merchants, and all who have large correspondence or other writing.

The Crown Prince Frederick William, of Germany, has given up his proposed visit to the Centennial Exposition owing chiefly to the condition of the Emperor's health.

The British Admiralty are making arrangements with Mr. Allen Young to communicate with the entrance of Smith Sound next summer, to find, if possible, some trace of the absent explorers.

Another Yankee Methodist of the Bishop Haven's order, having nominated Ben Butler for President, the Watchman of Boston complains that the Methodists of that region are monopolizing the nominating business.

Passing Events.

CORN is being used for fuel in Nebraska.

DRIED PEACHES are being shipped eastward by the ton from Utah.

The Ohio river is being stocked with salmon from the Pacific coast.

THERE is a grandmother in Oregon who is only thirty-two years old.

DURING the last ten years 849,836 emigrants left Ireland.

Mr. Chisum, of California, owns 80,000 head of cattle.

THERE are 8,977 blind women and 11,333 blind men in the United States.

FIVE persons in one family were poisoned by drinking soup made in a copper kettle.

SIX British frigates now in the East Indies will soon leave for the Mediterranean and Suez Canal.

A TELEGRAPH through Siberia from St. Petersburg to China is the talk in Russia just now.

THE educational institutions of the United States conferred 8859 degrees last year.

The old frigate Macedonian will be placed on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial.

THE aggregate municipal indebtedness in the United States is about \$800,000,000.

GEN. BEACREGARD through Senator Gordon, has applied to Congress for amnesty.

ARKANSAS, to a large extent, has been flooded with rains. Trains, at places, delayed twenty-four hours.

By the failure of the Trageder works, in Richmond, Virginia, 500 men have been thrown out of employment.

MASSACHUSETTS expended five thousand dollars in the funeral obsequies of the late Vice-President Wilson.

The impossibility of making a tunnel under the streets of Dover has not been established after fifteen experimental soundings.

HARI-KARI has been abolished in Japan. Now let America abandon the habit of suicide by whisky, either straight or crooked.

THE Minnesota Legislature has passed a resolution approving the proposed transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

ANOTHER rush is being made for the Black Hills. One of the invaders is taking with him a saw mill.

AN attack was made, January 19th, by the Apache Indians on Camp Apache, but they were driven off without severe loss to the whites.

THE city debt of New Orleans is \$21,000,000, which it is now proposed to compromise at six cents on the dollar.

IN 1875 the arrests for intoxication in Philadelphia showed an increase of 2,200 over the arrests for the same office the year previous.

BALTIMORE is giving free concerts to the poor. Music best appreciated by this class in cold weather is the rattle of frying pans.

FOLKS who are getting sick of the Centennial year have one consolation—it will be a long time before they see another.

THE cotton report for December of the Agricultural Bureau shows a crop of not less than 4,050,000, nor more than 4,150,000 bales.

THE Duke of Edinburgh is to take the command of an ironclad in the spring, and serve his time in the Mediterranean squadron.

IN upwards of 1000 parishes with in the province of Carterburg, England, there is neither beer house nor public house.

THE principalities of the Danube are preparing for war. Twenty-eight hundred insurgents attacked Mosten recently, but were badly defeated.

OWING to the warm weather the ice crop, on the Hudson river, is two weeks behind, and a force of 6,000 men are waiting for the work to begin.

IT is rumored that Queen Victoria's coming visit to Coburg is with the eye to the coming betrothment of her daughter, Beatrice, to a German prince.

LOUISE LATEAN, the peasant girl, who attracted pilgrims by the alleged miracle of stigmata, on her person, is said to be dying at Brussels.

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CONTINUED rains along the Ohio make a flood imminent.

THE Duke of Sutherland owns 1,175,403 acres of land in Scotland. It is such facts that make the poor desperate.

DON Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, has been invited to land at New Orleans on his coming visit to the United States.

A LETTER from Speaker Kerr, dated Jan. 25th, indicates that he will support the claims of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

At the late burglary of the Northampton National Bank it lost \$720,000 of securities. The bank offers \$25,000 for return of the property and conviction of the burglars.

THE Mississippi legislature has expunged from its record a resolution approving the conduct of Gen. Sheridan in New Orleans, at the time, he reported the presence of banditti.

THE great statue of Christopher Columbus, designed for the City of Mexico, has reached Vera Cruz. The pedestal is so large that it cannot pass through the railway tunnels and will be hauled over the mountains in ox carts.

ENGLISH newspapers complain that Spain is powerless to protect the shipping of other nations in Spanish waters against the Carlist guns, and yet keeps so many vessels on the coast of Cuba.

THE Italia, a semi official, Roman newspaper says the Vatican has charged certain German prelates to report the conditions under which the Prussian bishops shall be allowed to submit to the Falk laws.

THE address of congratulation presented by the Cardinals to the Pope on Christmas day contained nothing very marked except their denunciations of Belial (Victor Emanuel) and Nero (William I.)

QUITE an excitement in Boston followed the absconding of Gen. Ed Winslow, a prominent citizen, under charges of wholesale forgeries, committed by him in connection with the management of the Boston Post Company.

TWENTY-THREE emigrants were sent to Liberia last year by the American Colonization Society. Several thousand have presented their applications for passage, but means to transport them are not at the command of the society.

IMMENSE deposits of coal have been discovered in Japan, the beds in large districts being of an average thickness above the water line of thirty feet. The fields below the water line are still more extensive, and the whole will produce thousands of millions of tons of coal.

GERMANY is not comfortable, says the London News, over the fact that France is collecting a fleet in the Mediterranean, and accumulating munitions of war at Nancy. France is evidently biding her time.

ENGLAND is waking up respecting the extent of the liquor traffic and its attendant evils. Great meetings are being held by John Morley and Mr. Jenkins. The London Times recognizes the fact that the liquor traffic must become an element in British politics in future.

THEODORE TILTON declared in a late lecture that the funeral car containing the remains of the late Vice-President was well freighted with wines and other liquors, which were liberally guzzled by gentlemen in attendance; and now these gentlemen come out in a card, pronounce the charge a lie, and call on Theodore to take it all back.

IT now comes to light that the petition containing the names of 22,000 Mormon women was fraudulently obtained. Many of them have made affidavits that their names were signed under the impression in some cases that it was a petition in regard to railroad fares, and in others they were told that Utah should be admitted as a State.

THE Monitor Amphitrite, was burned at Pennsboro, N. J., to obtain the iron, copper, and other metal used in her hull. Forty barrels of coal-oil were used in reducing the woodwork to ashes, and thirty-five tons of copper, and one hundred and ten tons of iron have been taken from the wreck. The vessel originally cost \$180,000.

ON the 17th ult., a party of twenty-three troops, while out on a buffalo hunt, were attacked by 200 Apache Indians. The troops, being armed with carbines, fought gallantly and killed twenty-three Indians and lost one man killed and three wounded. A detachment of troops from Santa Fe are on the hunt of the Indians.

WITHIN the past five years the Baptists have built more houses of worship and organized more churches in Baltimore than during the preceding twenty years. They have fourteen churches in the city limits—ten for whites and four for colored persons, and all supplied with working pastors.

1776 AND 1876!

What changes have taken place in that period? In none have they been more radical than in the treatment of diseases. In the olden time, nature prostrated with pain and suffering, was attacked with the lancet, calomel, blisters, starvation and thirst. All this was done with honest intentions and with terrible results. It is a pleasing fact that the enlightened public of the present day have discarded such medication. The disorders that sap the powers of life are now expelled by remedial agents, that brace up the vital strength, while running its course. The qualities are found in an eminent degree in Dr. TOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS. They have become celebrated over a wide extent of the globe as the safest and gentlest remedial agent ever offered to suffering humanity, and it is not the result of newspaper puffing, but by the great merit of the medicine itself.

Those enterprising dry goods men, Messrs. A. & S. Levy, proprietors of the popular resort, No. 121, Market street, have determined to see all their goods (left over from last year) sold out within two months to enable them to make room for the large and varied stock of new goods arriving by every steamer. These gentlemen are offering their beautiful assortment of dry goods, fancy goods, notions, carpets, matting, oil-cloths, window shades, etc., at cost. They are offering special inducements to strangers.

It will be cheering news to many of our gentlemen readers to hear that the Island City can justly boast of a second Moody in the person of Mr. J. B. George, the well known dealer in men's furnishing goods, 65 Market street. Mr. George is fully conversant with the wants of patrons in the shirt line. He is manufacturing all the various styles of shirts, and is thus enabled to guarantee perfect satisfaction. We have examined the various styles of shirts made by Mr. George, and cheerfully pronounce them equal to shirts manufactured in any Eastern or Northern city. Shirts made by Mr. George are elegant in cut and finish, and manufactured of the finest material. We take pleasure in stating that Mr. G. keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of all the latest novelties in men's furnishing goods. Orders from the interior promptly and carefully filled, and forwarded by express to any portion of the State.

TO THE DISTRICT STWARDS OF Huntsville District: In consequence of rain, the meeting called at Anderson, was a failure. You are requested to meet at Huntsville, Feb. 12th, at two o'clock, p. m. A full attendance is very desirable. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

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PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Kikapoo, at Saleno, Feb. 5, 6. Rusk and Jacksonville, at Rusk, Feb. 12, 13. Athens, at Athens, Feb. 19, 20. Trinity, Feb. 26, 27. Cherokee, at Atol, March 4, 5. Palestine, at Fields Chapel, March 11, 12. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Springtown, at Springtown, Feb. 12, 13. Cartersville, at Cartersville, Feb. 19, 20. Weatherford, at Weatherford, Feb. 26, 27. Weatherford, at Weatherford, Feb. 26, 27. Cleburn, at Cleburn, March 4, 5. Grandbury and Acton, at Acton, March 11, 12. Addo Grove, at Addo, March 11, 12. W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA!

HOME OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. The most successful LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of its age in the world! Departments established, and the Company authorized to work throughout the United States. Funds invested in each department.

DIRECTORS OF TEXAS DEPARTMENT: A. C. Crawford, E. S. Jenison, Leon Blum, A. M. Shannon, L. Cannon, J. P. Kidder, J. S. Griffin, G. Opperman, James Sorley, Chas. E. Richards, E. T. Austin.

LEON BLUM, President. A. C. CRAWFORD, Vice-President. A. M. SHANNON, Secretary and Manager. OFFICE: 120 STRAND, GALVESTON. 257 GOOD AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE.

BEAUMONT DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Beaumont, at Beaumont, Feb. 5. Orange, at Orange, Feb. 12. Liberty, at Liberty, Feb. 19. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

MARSHALL DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Marshall, at Marshall, Feb. 5, 6. Halvile, at Halvile, Feb. 12, 13. Harrison, at Harrison, Feb. 19, 20. Elysian Fields, at Elysian Fields, Feb. 26, 27. Larisa, at Larisa, March 4, 5. R. S. FINLEY, P. E.

WACO DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Mount Vernon, at Waco, Feb. 5, 6. Calvert and Beattie, at Calvert, Feb. 12, 13. Owensville, at Owensville, Feb. 19, 20. Wheelock, at Wheelock, Feb. 26, 27. The District Stewards will meet at Beaumont on Friday, Jan. 7. W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

SHERMAN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Dexter, at Dexter, Feb. 6. Pilot Point, at Pilot Point, Feb. 13. Galveston, at Galveston, Feb. 20, 21. J. W. CHALK, P. E.

COMANCHE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. San Saba, at San Saba, Feb. 5, 6. Brownsville, at Brownsville, Feb. 12, 13. P. W. GARVIS, P. E.

WAXAHACHE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Wesley, at Wesley, Feb. 5, 6. Wheeler, at Wheeler, Feb. 12, 13. Waxahatche, at Waxahatche, Feb. 19, 20. Peoria, at Peoria, Feb. 26, 27. Hillsboro and Ash Creek, at Hillsboro, March 4, 5. A. DAVIS, P. E.

PAIRS DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND. Ladonia, at Mt. Carmel, Feb. 6. Honey Grove, at Lone's Academy, Feb. 13. J. C. SMITH, P. E.

JEFFERSON DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Gilmer, at Gilmer, Feb. 12, 13. Longview, at Longview, Feb. 19, 20. W. H. MOSS, P. E.

GAINESVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Henrietta, at Henrietta, Feb. 6. Maryville, at Maryville, Feb. 13. W. H. MOSS, P. E.

STEPHENSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Graham, at Graham, Feb. 5, 6. Jacksboro, at Jacksboro, Feb. 12, 13. Black Springs, at Bethesda, Feb. 19, 20. J. P. MURPHY, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Winnsboro, at Winnsboro, Feb. 5, 6. Mineola, at Mineola, Feb. 12, 13. T. E. SHERWOOD, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Brenham, at Brenham, Feb. 5, 6. Burton, at Burton, Feb. 12, 13. San Felipe, at San Felipe, Feb. 19, 20. Travis, at Travis, Feb. 26, 27. Chappell Hill, at Chappell Hill, March 4, 5. The District Stewards will please meet me at Brenham on the 24th of February, 1876. Their names are Geo. Fletcher, J. C. Morris, J. G. Edman, J. D. Gillings, J. C. Morris, J. C. Murray, Wm. Phillips, J. E. Stevens, II, L. Rankin and J. M. Nicholson. T. B. BUCKINGHAM, P. E.

CORNSICA DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Red Land, at Jewett, Feb. 6. Gilmer, at Gilmer, Feb. 13. Fairfield, at Fairfield, Feb. 20. Palestine, at Palestine, Feb. 27. T. W. HINES, P. E.

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GEORGETOWN DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Salado, March 11, 12. Belton, March 18, 19. Leon, at Wesson's Chapel, March 25, 26. Gatesville, at Perry, April 1, 2. Sugarloaf, April 8, 9. Liberty Hill, April 15, 16. Georgetown, at Macedonia, April 22, 23. Rockdale, May 6, 7. Matagorda, at Caney, March 4, 5. Richmond and Eagle Lake, at Richmond, March 11, 12. A. L. P. GREEN, P. E.

COLUMBUS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Columbus and Osage, at Columbus, Feb. 5, 6. Navadad, at Live Oak, Feb. 12, 13. Lagrange, at Ft. Worth, Feb. 19, 20. Oso, at Ft. Worth, Feb. 26, 27. Matagorda, at Caney, March 4, 5. Richmond and Eagle Lake, at Richmond, March 11, 12. A. L. P. GREEN, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Kikapoo, at Saleno, Feb. 5, 6. Rusk and Jacksonville, at Rusk, Feb. 12, 13. Athens, at Athens, Feb. 19, 20. Trinity, Feb. 26, 27. Cherokee, at Atol, March 4, 5. Palestine, at Fields Chapel, March 11, 12. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Springtown, at Springtown, Feb. 12, 13. Cartersville, at Cartersville, Feb. 19, 20. Weatherford, at Weatherford, Feb. 26, 27. Weatherford, at Weatherford, Feb. 26, 27. Cleburn, at Cleburn, March 4, 5. Grandbury and Acton, at Acton, March 11, 12. Addo Grove, at Addo, March 11, 12. W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 5, 1876.

Correspondence.

The Centennial Year.

BY B. T. KAVANAUGH.

Number II.

It is but too common, among many professors of religion, to look upon the cause of Christianity, as represented by the church at large in this our day, with fearful forebodings, doubts and dismay.

While I am not disposed to look upon every change that takes place in the plans and forms of advancing the interests of church as "improvements," yet I am inclined to believe that vast improvements have been made in the work and operations of the church within the century now about to close.

At the close of the last war with England, the condition and prospects of the church were rather gloomy. There had been a few local Bible societies formed for the dissemination of the Word of God.

In the manual we have the following: "Secular pursuits are not incompatible with that amount of ministerial service which is required of them."

If we look abroad into foreign countries, we shall find still greater efforts made in the same direction to supply the whole world with the Word of God, that every man may possess it, and read it in the language in which he was born.

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ever been more zealous and active before? We leave those to answer who can place a proper estimate of employing the best means to attain the best ends, under the guidance and supervision of the great Head of the Church.

If there is life and spirit enough in the Protestant churches in the United States to accomplish so much within the limit of about sixty years, we must readily conclude that they are in a vigorous and healthy condition within themselves, and have been alike active in other Christian labors.

Other church enterprises will be noted in my next.

Ought Local Preachers to be Paid?

A short time since a local preacher was offered a certain sum to secure his services at an appointment within the bounds of a circuit in charge of a regular pastor.

In the manual we have the following: "Secular pursuits are not incompatible with that amount of ministerial service which is required of them."

Mr. Editor—I am pleased to see your manly and fearless attack on the "gambling hells." You have entered into a war of no small magnitude. Your opponents name is legion.

in violating their covenant engagement? The truth is, the local preachers of highest character and greatest usefulness to the church, seeing no reason why they should not, have cheerfully contributed to the support of the itinerant, and urged the people to faithfulness in sustaining their pastor, instead of forestalling the collection of his well earned, scanty support by unwarrantable interference in obedience to the greed of gain.

CLINTON CIRCUIT.—Mr. Editor.—My first quarterly meeting is just over, and I desire to give you a synopsis of its proceedings, and an outline of the condition of the church, and the workings of the same here.

W. F. EASTERLING

The Gamblers.

Mr. Editor—I am pleased to see your manly and fearless attack on the "gambling hells." You have entered into a war of no small magnitude.

You have attacked the strong hold of the enemy and the most deadly foe to man. It acts on society and domestic associations as an eating cancer does on the human system.

Mr. Editor.—Grant me space in your most excellent paper to say a few things relative to the above mentioned subject. When we view the long list of duties that constitute the work of an itinerant preacher, we must admit that fireside preaching is not the minutest of those duties.

Editor, I don't believe there are any people so well drilled that fire side preaching is not a benefit to them. Brethren of the ministry, let us make pastors, in every sense of the word, when we do anything to impede the itinerant system, we then strike Methodism a detrimental blow.—J. D. WHITEHEAD.

AN eloquent lawyer of Chicago not long ago sought to enforce his appeal to a high-minded jury by a sentiment from Scripture.

A LADY in Halifax, having occasion to visit a milliner's shop, had her attention attracted by a beautiful and very expensive French bonnet, and inquired the price.

W. W. LANG, President, W. F. JONES, Treasurer, WM. WARREN, Secy. and Financial Agent, G. A. KELLY, General Superintendent.

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London and New York. DR. J. B. KELLY

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DR. J. B. KELLY'S treatment consists in the unscrupulous rejection of all those deleterious mineral drugs, which, while they momentarily remove the symptoms, poison the blood and permanently fix the diseases in the constitution, which from the sole panacea of that unscrupulous horde of empirical charlatans who fleece their victims, and who, for their selfish gain, will shatter constitutions and underrate existence, and the prospects of an untimely and early grave.

A Cure Guaranteed in all Cases. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 6 P. M.

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AN eloquent lawyer of Chicago not long ago sought to enforce his appeal to a high-minded jury by a sentiment from Scripture. He did not know much Scripture, but he felt tolerably safe in touching upon the Commandments; so his speech was something in this wise: "On that dreadful day when the tables of stone were handed down to Moses from on High, amidst the thunders of Sinai, emblazoned on them in letters of fire was the dreadful injunction: "Lead us not into temptation." Strange to say, not more than one person in the court-room seemed to notice the inaccuracy. Judge, jury, and spectators, were as solemn as mutes; and to this day the eloquent lawyer does not know the difference between the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount.

A LADY in Halifax, having occasion to visit a milliner's shop, had her attention attracted by a beautiful and very expensive French bonnet, and inquired the price. She was told it was sold. "Oh, I had no idea of buying such an expensive bonnet," said the lady; upon which the milliner said, "It is a joint-stock bonnet—that is, it belongs to three factory girls, who wear it by turns on Sunday."

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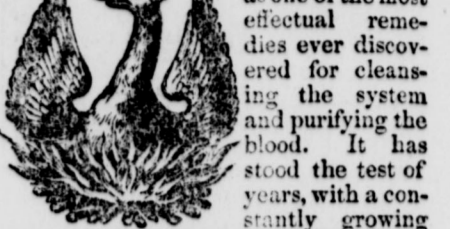
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 5, 1876. The Sunday-School.

THE Archbishops of Canterbury and York sign the certificates of those Sunday-school teachers in the Church of England who passed the first-class test examinations in the competitive trials of 1875.

THE eighth biennial conference of the Friends Sunday-school Association of North America, was recently held in Philadelphia. The statistics show 2,895 officers and teachers, 32,844 pupils enrolled, with an average attendance of 19,768 upon the First-day-school.

No stronger lift could be given the Sunday-school cause than it would be were all Christian mothers imbued with the spirit of one who said as follows: "I am a missionary in my nursery. Six pair of little eyes are daily watching my looks; and I wish my children never to see in me that which they may not imitate."

THERE are 30 Sunday-schools in Stockholm, containing 18,000 pupils. The largest schools are the Methodist, 800 pupils, and the Baptist, 500 pupils. A Sunday-school Union was this year established in Sweden. The revival, under Moody and Sankey, had powerfully affected Sweden also; their hymns had been translated into Swedish.

THE value of prompt visitation to the home of an absent pupil is forcibly illustrated by a case recently occurring in Brooklyn. A boy persuaded his mother to permit his absence, as he said, "only for one Sunday." He had not missed a session for many months before. The day after his absence he asked his mother: "Has my teacher been here to-day?" Unfortunately, the teacher had not been. The next day the inquiry; and the same answer had been given. Another day or two passed with the same experience; and then the boy said: "I think I am not missed up there. I guess they can get along without me." He fell into bad company and was lost to the school, and perhaps may be lost forever.

House and Farm.

HEALTH MAXIMS. THE best three medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence, and repose.

WHATEVER promotes a comfortable and harmless state of mind promotes health.

MEX consume too much food and too little pure air; they take too much medicine and too little exercise.

PATENT medicines are temporary in their effects; they alleviate or smother instead of eradicating disease.

EVERY man owes it to society to become rich; for the poor man's advice is never heeded, let it be ever so valuable.

VERY many diseases are laid at the door of "the weather." It is the want of weather which brings multitudes in our larger cities to an untimely grave.

In small quantities, and occasionally, many things may be eaten with advantage, which, if eaten continuously for weeks and months, or in inordinate amounts, would occasion serious results.

PERSONS may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitutions. By moderate and daily exercise men may become strong in limb and in muscle.

PADS and supporters are all pernicious, and worse than useless, because they teach the system to rely on them, and can not support one part of the body without causing an unnatural strain on some other part, and to that extent tend to disease that part.

STOCK.—As pastures begin to fail, commence at once feeding stock. Keep them fat if you wish to winter them easily and economically. Animals kept fat all the time will eat less in the long run. Have hogs fat and ready for the knife when the first "hog-killing spell" in November comes. The meat will cure better than if killed later, and the corn crib will be decidedly the gainer thereby.

OREGON has a new cereal which looks like wheat, rye, and barley, and isn't either of them, and the leading agriculturalists of the State are puzzling themselves about it. Its history is strange. About four years ago a farmer living in Tillamook county, Oregon, killed a wild goose, in whose craw he found a peculiar looking grain. He planted it; it multiplied wonderfully, and he subsequently raised forty bushels on half an acre of land. Its growth is peculiar, from seven to ten stalks springing from one root. The kernel is very thin and compact, of a bright straw color and extremely hard.

Omnibus.

NECESSITY often draws forth talent which had before lain dormant. HYPOCRISY is a homage rendered by vice to virtue.

A TRUE weight serves the cause of justice. It has ever been, and always will be, lawful to censure vice.

WHEN we give way to passion, we do everything amiss. ENVIOUS men always view with an evil eye the prosperity of others.

INSTRUCTION inculcated by precept is tedious; by example, is quick.

MOST of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.

BE what you are; this is the step toward becoming better than you are.

To be a man's own fool is bad enough; but the vain man is everybody's.

PATIENCE is even more rarely manifested in the intellect than it is in the temper.

SOME persons, instead of making a religion for their God, are content to make a god of their religion.

THE ideal of beauty is simplicity and repose, and thence it follows that no youth can be a master.

HAVE the courage to acknowledge your ignorance rather than seek knowledge under false pretences.

THE power of giving supreme attention to one thing is the principal qualification of the greatest men.

HE who is false to present duty breaks a loom, and will see the defect when the weaving of a lifetime is unrolled.

THE keenest abuse of our enemies will not hurt us so much in the estimation of the discerning as the injudicious praise of our friends.

Waste Basket.

"SHE stoops to Conquer," was written before the days of pin-back skirts.

BUT few men can handle a hot lamp chimney and say there is no place like home, at the same time.

If anything will impress the human mind with awe, it is the expression of the man's face who has just been aroused from snoring in church.

A COUNTRYMAN in a basement saloon on Park Row, a few days ago, poured out half a tumbler full of Worcestershire sauce, but the first mouthful quite satisfied his curiosity in regard to the new beverage so freely provided in New York.

ONE of Mark Twain's funny stories is that of a Scripture panorama, the proprietor of which engaged a pianist to play appropriate music. The musician, when the picture of the "Prodigal Son" was passing, struck up "When Johnny Comes Marching Home!" which excited the indignation of the moral lecturer.

A GENTLEMAN, while making a speech, inadvertently stepped forward and off the platform. In response to the peals of laughter that greeted his unlucky fall, he claimed that any speaker had a right to "come down to the level of his audience."

"It will certainly shorten your life, Harry, if you continue to smoke so much." "I don't know that," replied the gentleman. "There's my father, who smokes every blessed day, and now he's seventy years of age." "Well," was the reply, "if he hadn't smoked he might have been eighty."

"PA, are you in favor of the Bible in public schools?" asked a West Side youngster at the breakfast table the other morning. "Why, of course, I am," replied the father, pleased that such an important subject should engage the attention of his youthful offspring. "What makes you ask such a question, my son?" "O, nothing," rejoined the young hopeful, "only I thought maybe you wasn't, as you never have had one at home."

LORD Clare, who was much opposed to Curran, one day brought a Newfoundland dog on the bench, and during Curran's speech turned aside and caressed the animal. Curran stopped. "Go on, Mr. Curran," said Lord Clare. "Oh! I beg a thousand pardons," was the rejoinder. "I thought your lordship was in consultation."

No MAN can tell another's feelings. A stalwart Irish laborer was one day begging from a gentleman, who requested a medical man present to examine the said laborer. The laborer had enforced his plea with, "Yer honor, I can't work." "I can find nothing the matter with you to prevent your working, my man," said the doctor. "Ah, that's true for ye," replied Pat; "but then your honor can't tell how lazy I feel."

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Bills must be paid at the time of entrance, or payment must be so secured that the arrangement is equivalent to money.

Visits and correspondence are limited strictly to such persons as are designated in a written request from parent or guardian; and all such requests must be accompanied by a receipt of refusal, if his judgment does not approve. This regulation applies to each young lady connected with the College.

Each pupil is expected to attend such Sunday-school and church service on Sunday forenoon as the parent or guardian may choose.

We earnestly commend the College to the fostering care, the confidence, and patronage of all who have daughters or wards to educate.

REV. J. MATTHEWS, President Board Trustees.

V. L. WILLIAMS, M. D., Secretary Board of Trustees

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Students should enter at the beginning of the session, in order to make an even start in all the classes.

Capt. Thomas Smith is the financial agent of the University. All college fees must be paid over to him, and his certificate obtained, before a student can be enrolled upon the register of the University.

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CAPT. J. W. McNEELY, A. M., J. H. STONE, President Board Trustees.

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Manufacture a superior quality of BELL'S Patent Family Bells and Complete Bells. Illustrated Catalogue sent free, mail only.

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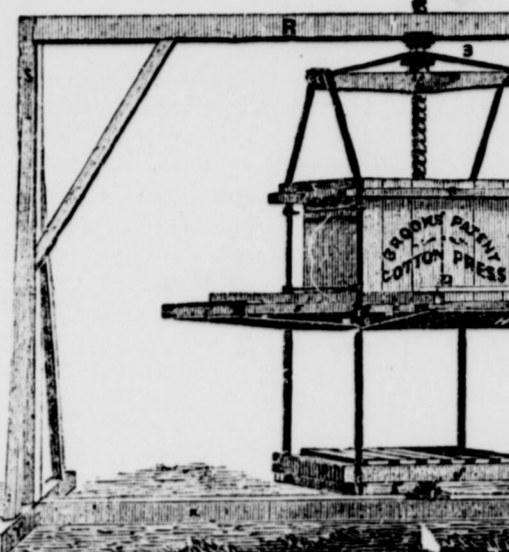
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IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



We now make only the largest size—ten foot Every press warranted up to 500 Bales.

PRICE—For 10 foot, Set Irons complete, Currency, \$2400 00.

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We have sold over FIVE HUNDRED of the BROOKS' PRESSES in the State of Texas, and if there is a single man dissatisfied we are not aware of it, and would like to know.

COLEMAN'S Corn and Wheat Mills, "MAID OF THE SOUTH" made in the South.

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JULIUS MEYER,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

71 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA. 71

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 5 '76

An Article of True Merit—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

FROM Bro. J. F. Denton, Oakland, Colorado county, Jan. 25: "I am still working for the Advocate, and herewith send you four new subscribers, and will send you paper in every Methodist family on my circuit if possible before the close of the year. I most heartily endorse your course in dealing with wickedness in high places, and I believe the time has fully come for the great army of Southern Methodism to make an advance movement and push the battle to the gates of the enemy. God speed the day when Methodists shall have the moral courage to take a decided stand and denounce wickedness in every form, without fear, favor or partiality; in the church and out of it. I would like to hear from you on the subject of church members attending dancing parties, as this seems to be one of the most popular vices of the day; at least on my circuit, and I am determined, by the assisting grace of God, to drive it out of the church where I am in charge, and wish our book of discipline was more explicit on that particular point, as I have no doubt but hundreds of our young people are annually led away from the path of duty and into the broad road that leads to eternal ruin by this seductive influence of Satan. It seems to me that the great want of our church to-day is more perfect consecration to both the will and work of our blessed master, and less care for the good opinions of men. While God is for us, who can be against us that we need fear to meet. Those ruffians begin to show their teeth it seems under the smart of your terrible lash. But fear not, my good brother; God will take care of us under all circumstances, if we do our duty faithfully. I would I could share the danger with you, if danger there be. But those threats were only a sort of defensive armor to ward off your strokes that have been falling with such telling effect upon them."

Burnett's Cocaine (four sizes), prepared from the purest and best materials—unrivalled in richness and delicacy of perfume.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 29, 1868. MESSRS. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO. Gentlemen:—While traveling abroad last year, we took your Cologne with us, and after testing several of the best "German" kind found none of them equalled yours. I know of many friends as emphatic in its favor as I am.

Very truly yours, J. E. KINGSELY.

TYPE-WRITER.—In this age, when correspondence is in so many cases heavier than can be done without great expense and loss of time by the ordinary method, any labor-saver in this direction should be accorded every attention and encouragement. In another column will be found a full description of the type-writer, comprehending many features to recommend it to the public. As we have personally examined the machine, we endorse it as being all that is claimed for it. Read the description carefully.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to card of the Life Association of America which will be found in another column. This safe, strong and reliable company has been doing business in Texas for more than six years, and in that time has issued thousands of policies. In the list of Texas policy-holders will be found the names of prudent thinking men, in all parts of the State. The company has in that time paid losses in Texas to the amount of near four hundred thousand dollars; and paid every time without litigation or delay. This fact, together with the features of home investment that the Association practices, makes it deservedly one of the most popular life companies in existence. Instead of the premiums being sent away to other States for investment, the most of it in this company is kept at home, and loaned (upon real estate security) to its policy-holders. The list of officers and directors on their card show that in Galveston they have their affairs in safe and competent hands. The gentlemen on this list are generally known throughout the State, and persons knowing them will have full faith and confidence in anything they connect themselves with, or endorse to their friends. We wish them a continuation of that success that has attended them thus far; for they truly deserve it.

WHISKY fraud indictments at Chicago are on the increase.

Texas Matters.

DALLAS is working to establish a cotton exchange.

BURGLARS have been busy in Brenham and Chappell Hill.

FARMERS in Erath are pasturing the wheat lands to prevent the wheat from jointing.

A MAN, in Live Oak county, sold the lard rendered from three mast fed hogs for \$46.

A TIDE of immigration is pouring into Hunt county, one of the richest regions in Northeast Texas.

ONE hundred and twenty-three immigrants reached McLennan co. from the same county in Georgia.

THE Presbyterians of Weatherford are building a church edifice which is fast reaching completion.

WHEAT in the upper Trinity counties is said to be better than this time last year.

THE Catholics have bought a lot in Sherman, and purpose to build a church edifice.

THE iron to complete the Trans-Continental from Brookston to Paris is fast arriving on the spot.

ONE hundred and twenty immigrants passed through Waco last week en route to Hamilton county.

AN effort is being made to form a society, composed of the pioneers of Collin county. We commend the suggestion to other older counties.

A WAGON load of wheat, sold in McKinney recently, measured thirty-two and a half bushels, but by weight it was thirty-eight bushels.

THE farmers of Freestone county are all going liberally into grain-planting and from present tokens will meet marked success.

IT is said that Limestone has now up the finest crop of wheat, rye, barley and oats seen in that county for years.

CORN can be had in Travis county at sixty-five cents per bushel. A large quantity of cotton in Austin still.

BUFFALO meat, killed near the head of Elia fork of the Brazos, in Young Territory, has been sold on the streets of Waco.

COTTON of the variety called "Golden Prolific" raised in Erath county, has yielded 518 pounds of lint to 1461 pounds of seed cotton.

THE Telegraph tells of ripe apples in Houston, January 28th, hanging on a tree. Those we saw about the same date in Galveston were in a fruit stall.

UP to the 20th of January, Sherman had shipped for this season 36,981 bales of cotton. If our cities on the coast are wise they will secure the trade of the Northeast of our State.

WILD flowers are making beautiful the prairies of Ellis county; mulberries are ripening on the trees; and in Kaufman county the people are eating green peas and strawberries.

THE Houston Age mentions a large number of immigrants, which passed through that place and up the Central to the Southern States.

HOGS fattened on the mast make glad the hearts of farmers in Hood county. The population of this county is increasing, and new farms are being opened and old ones enlarged in all directions.

PARTIES are paying special attention to the culture of broom corn. It does well all over Texas and properly managed can be made a paying crop. Why send North for brooms.

A MAN by the name of Brandon in Denton county buried \$1200 in a glass jar in his smoke house. A negro boy he had hired, digging with a knife in the ground, found the bottle, took it off, and when Brandon found out his loss only \$835 were recovered.

REV. Geo. Williamson, a Baptist minister, last week, at Carley's Mill, Limestone county, met a terrible accident. Passing near the main shaft his shawl was caught by it and he was jerked into the machinery, both thighs broken, the right one in two places, besides severe injuries on his head, back and chest.

THE Rockport Transcript gives an interesting account of the packery of Capt. W. S. Hall, of Fulton. The hides are prepared with care by an approved process. Each piece of beef is carefully inspected before being placed in the hands of the packers. It is placed in the barrel, covered with salt; after the cask is hooped, a hole is bored in the end, and a strong brine, which has been filtered through charcoal, is poured in until the barrel is filled, when it is closed and is ready for shipment. Another visit was made to the desiccating establishment of Mr. Johns, also to the mammoth establishment of Mr. W. H. Nash, and the new one of Mr. Merriam. All these enterprises are preparing the beef from the Texas prairies for the Northern and European markets.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Thursday Evening, February 3, 1876.

Cotton continues to come in, keeping the supply fully up to all the demand. The shipments from all points indicate that the yield of the past season will attain quite the full figures at which it has been fixed by those who control the market. The absence of regular dispatches during the week just ending occasioned some uneasiness among buyers, but with the re-establishment of communications, the market relapsed into a state of quietude with tendencies that are calculated to further depress prices. It is somewhat marvelous that the "spring rise" has not yet foreshadowed itself, but as it has established itself as a precedent in the experience of past years, it may be looked for in due time.

COFFEES.—In fair demand. Soda 54c. cream and ginger 10c. CASINO.—Hollow ware, etc., 5c; sad irons, 5c.

COFFEE-MILLS.—Per dozen, Parker's No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 70, \$7.50, with ten per cent. discount.

CHAIRS.—Frace, per pair, 64, 10, x3 00c; 64, 10, 2, 70c; 64, 10, 1, 85c; O. 12c 7/8.

Drugs.—Acid Citric \$1 2/3; acetic 10c; tartaric 60c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carboys 34c; C. P. 40c; Aloes cap. 20c; alcohol 82c; alum 3c; ammonia aqua 3F, 4c; ammonia spirits arom. 48c; arsenic common powdered 5c; Bisulph. sub. nitrate, \$2 00; Blue Vitrol 15c; Borax refined 20c. Canstic, lunar, pure \$1 05; Chloroform \$1 10; Copernic 3c; Calomel, English \$2 50; American 1 25; cod. 81 00; Cinnamon bark 35c/50c; Cream Tartar, pure, 48c/50c; glycerine 25c/40c; Chloral hydrate 25c/28c; Morphine, sulph. \$1 50; Logwood extract 15c; Gum assafetida 25c. Gum camphor 33c. Gum opium \$7 00; Hops (1873) 35c/40c; Quinine 82c/25.

Eggs.—Plentiful at 15c per doz. packed in patent boxes.

Flour.—Sales light with prices steady. Large supply. Double extra \$5 25; 5 50; Good Treble extra, \$5 75; Choice Treble extra \$7 00; 7 25; Choice Family extra \$7 75; 8 25.

Fruit.—Dried.—Raisins: layers per box \$3 50; 3 25; figs per lb 15c/20c; prunes, 10c/11c; currants, 2c; apples, per pound 8c/10c; apples per lb, 10c/13c; Dates 12c/15c; almonds, soft 22c/24c; shell, 25c/28c; hard shell 18c/20c; Filberts 15c; pecans 8c/10c; Brazil nuts 12c.

Fruit.—Fresh.—Lemons in fair supply. Sicily \$8 00; Apples, supply fair. Western, 26c/27c; Northern, nominal. Orleans, Louisiana per barrel \$6 00; 6 50; Sicily nominal Havana none in market.

Glass Goods.—Per dozen, in cases: Pickles per gallon, \$5 25; 5 50; half-gallon, \$3 00; 3 25; quarts \$2 65; 2 75; pint \$1 40; 1 50.

Haus.—Steady. No new. Choice balance sugar cured, 16c/17c; 21 quality, 13c/14c.

Hog.—Full supply; local demand Western, at 25c to 30c.

Hides.—Latest advices quiet. We quote, dry flint, selected 17c/18c; kips and calves 1/2 off; as they run, nominal wet salted, selected, 8c; as butcher's green, 8c; dry pickled are sold as dry flint with allowance for salt; glue stock 5c/6c.

Horses.—Aves per dozen: Collins Kentucky light \$11 25; medium \$11 50; heavy \$13 50.

Hoes.—Per dozen, planter A B No. 0, \$7; No. 1, \$7 50; No. 2, \$8; No. 3, \$8 50; No. 4, \$9; No. 5, \$9 50; No. 6, \$10; No. 7, \$10 50; No. 8, \$11; No. 9, \$11 50; No. 10, \$12.

Iron.—Per pound, common bar, 23c; hand, 6c/6c; hoop, 7c/7c; sheet, common, 7c; R. G., 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow slabs, 6c; nail rods, 10c; axles, 8c; horse-shoes, Burdies, \$6 50; 6 50; mule-shoes, 8c/9c.

Leather.—Latest Louisville and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 4c 7/8; do. second quality 4c; do. fair saddle skirting 4c; do. oak harness leather 4c; do. second grade do. 3c; do. black bridle do. 6c; do. fair bridle do. 7c/7c.

Lard.—Market quiet and firm. Tires, 14c; kegs, 10c.

Lumber.—The demand is light and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality, \$20; dressed weatherboards, \$25; 28, surfaced boards \$25; 28; ceiling, \$20; 25; flooring, \$25; 30; express lumber by the cargo, \$25; 30; ash, \$40; shingles, \$4 50; by small lots, \$3 50; 50 by cargo lots.

Lime, cement, etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime, \$2 25 per barrel; Alabama \$2 50; cement, \$2 25; 2 75; plaster, Paris, 4 00; 5 00; latas, \$4 4 50 per M.

Meat-Cutters.—Per dozen, Woodruff's, No. 100, \$15; No. 150, \$15.

Molasses.—Supply large; demand dull, selling 50c/60c; prime, 50c for choice per gallon, barrels; half barrels 5c. advance, and 10c. advance for kegs.

Nails.—Quotations are as follows: 10d to 60d, \$3 30; 8d, \$3 50; 6d, \$3 80; 4d, and 3d, \$4 50. Flooring, casing and boxing, 100 advance on above. Finishing, 100 advance.

Oils.—Linsed, raw, 80, boiled 86, Lard, No. 1, \$1 10; W. S. \$1 30; Proctor & Gamble's, \$1 30; Turpentine, 50c; Rosin, \$2 25.

Onions.—Limited supply; demand good and prices have an upward tendency. Western \$3 00; 3 50; barrel, Bermuda per box nominal.

Potatoes.—Stock fair; prices advancing; market active. Northern seed, 2 50; 4 50. Sweet potatoes 75c per bushel.

Peltries.—Deer skins 25c; goat skins 20c, per piece; sheep skins, full wool, 50 half-wool 25c; sheeps, ages 15c/20c; each; wolf skins 25c/75c, each; dressed deer skins, Indian-tanned, \$1 50; 1 75 per pound.

Poultry.—Receipts fair and prices weak. Chickens \$4 00; 4 50; 5 00; Turkeys, \$14 15; Ducks, \$3 75; 4 00; 4 25; Geese, \$6 00. Partridges \$1 00; per dozen.

Starch.—Dealers supply the demand at 5c/5 5c.

Salt.—Stock full; prices firm. Coarse from first hands by car load \$1 05; gold; fine \$1 55; 1 60, gold.

ordinary 24c/26c. Western and Kansas City, choice, nominal; Medium 24c/26c; Ordinary 20c; Texas 17c/20c.

Brooms.—\$2 50; 4 50 per dozen.

Candles.—Quiet but steady favorite brands 10c/17.

Candy.—Good demand; assorted stick 14c/15c; fancy 20c/25c; rock 25c/28c; cream 25c/28c; gum-drops 30c/35c; maple sugar 25c/30c.

Coffee.—Stock in importer's hands 11,700 bags. First hand quotations are firm at Fair 1 1/2, Good 1 3/4, Prime 2 1/2, Choice 2 1/2; c. Dealers are selling from store about 1c. advance on these figures for ordinary order lots.

Can Goods.—Per dozen cans: Peaches, 2 lb, \$2 00; 2 25; strawberries, 2 lb, \$2 50; 2 60; pine apples, 2 lb, \$2 00; 2 25; damsons 2 25; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1 55; 2 10; 1 lb full weight, \$1 04; 2 25; oysters 1 lb light weight, 85c; 2 lb, light weight, 1 70; 1 80; 2 lb, \$2 50; 2 50 tomatoes, 2 lb, \$1 25; 1 40.

Cheese.—Western cream 15c/15 1/2; English dairy 18c/20c.

Corn.—Full supply; prices easy 60c retail; 75c in car lots; for Texas in round lots; Western 70c a bu.

Corn Meal.—Weak and dull. Selling at \$3 65 in job lots.

Crackers.—In fair demand. Soda 54c. cream and ginger 10c.

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Sapp.—In full supply. Olive 7 1/2c. for large lots. German olive 7c; Ordinary, orders filled at 7c.

Sices.—Per dozen, iron, \$1 75; plated \$2 50; brass \$3 25.

Sugar.—Market steady for Louisiana and Texas, for which there is a fair demand. Fully fair 7c; prime 8c/4c; choice 8 1/2c; coffee C 2 1/2; coffee B 1 1/2c; coffee A 1 1/2c/1 1/2c; crushed and powdered 1 1/2c/1 1/2c; Demerara Choice 1 1/2c/1 1/2c.

Tobacco.—Supply ample and prices weak, with downward tendency. We quote: 12 inch, extra fine for Bs, 63c/80c; 11 inch, fine, 50c/75c; 11 inch, good, common, 47c/55c; twist, all grades, 60c/90c; smoking tobacco, 40c/60c; snuff, per dozen bottles, \$3 00; \$4 00; cigars, domestic, per thousand, \$15; \$60; cigars, imported, per thousand, \$25; 25c.

Ties.—Iron cotton baling ties 5c, per pound for Arrow and for Beard.

Tin.—In plates, per box, IX \$14 00; IC \$11 50; IC loaded, \$11 75; 10c 20c 7/8 lb.

Tallow.—Receipts light; prices steady, good to prime 6 1/2c; for small lots large lots in shipping order 7 1/2c; common 5 1/2c/6c.

Twine.—Cotton baling twine is in good supply; selling at 17c per pound.

Tubs.—Painted, 7 1/2 nest, 3 in \$2 25, 8 in \$3 25; white pine, 3 in \$2; 8 in \$4; cedar, 3 in \$3 75; 8 in \$6 50.

Vinegar.—Fair supply and steady at 28c/40c, 7 1/2 gallon for cider and white. White wine, imported, 50c/55c.

Woadware.—PAINTS Painted, two hoop, 7 dozen, \$2 00; three hoop \$2 10; 2 25. Will Buckets.—Per dozen, L. S., \$6 00; 4 7 00; extra 5 00; 11 00.

Wheat.—Nominal at \$1 46 for No. 2, and \$1 25 for No. 3, Red Winter.

WHEAT.—No. 2 Texas, nominal at \$1 35; 1 37 1/2 per bushel, by the car load, buyer paying elevator charges.

Wool.—Fall clip, 22c/25c, for Medium, fine eastern, light, and free of burrs.

Zinc.—Per pound.—Pig, none in market; sheet 12c. Solder 16c.

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The John Kitto Series—Six vols; Illustrated; Muslin; 12mo. Price \$9.

The Day-Spring Library—Ten vols; Muslin; Price \$3 00.

The Globe Library—Ten vols; Muslin; 18mo. Price \$7 50.

The Pilgrim's Library—Six vols; Muslin; 18mo. Price \$4 75.

The Dalrymple's Daughter Library—Ten vols; Muslin; 18mo. Price \$4 40.

The Village Library—Ten vols; Muslin; 18mo. Price \$4 40.

The Three Sisters Library—Ten vols; Muslin; 18mo. Price \$4 40.