

Christian Advocate

L. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 24, '76

Family Circle

The Newly-Married Praying Together

A wedding which I attended a few years ago has been lately recalled to me in a most pleasant way. I always enjoy mingling in scenes that are so joyous and usually so full of promise.

The couple were young, had known each other long, and there was as much certainty of their happiness as could well be looked for in a world where happiness is reached and held by so frail a tenure.

They were neither of them professors of religion, and this was the only thing that threw even the faintest shadow over their future. Two persons that love the Savior and love each other have a double pledge of comfort and joy in their married life.

I thought of that when I greeted Fred Alston and his bride. It happened that when I was giving them my congratulations, as they stood under the marriage bell made of flowers, I was the only one, at the moment, near them.

Just then some one came up and I retired. After their marriage they removed from the city, and I did not see them again for several years.

I happened to come to their house just at nightfall and took supper with them. A pleasant season it was. The house seemed cosy and home like, and the picture of wife and children, as we sat at the table, will not soon leave me.

As we rose from the table Fred said to me, "We usually have our family worship after tea. We are sometimes interrupted, but not usually; and we always take it for granted that our friends will be glad to join in what is, to us, a pleasant and a sacred service."

This was said, not in any apologetic way, but merely as a sort of introduction to a new topic of thought.

I was not aware of the fact that my young friends were Christian people till then, although the atmosphere of their home had suggested it.

We went from the table to their sitting-room. The father and mother took their places beside one another, their little boy rested his head on his mother's knee while the baby nestled in her arms.

After it was over I expressed my pleasure in being permitted to mingle in their family devotions.

"Do you know," said Fred, "that we are largely indebted to you for our family altar?"

"No," I replied, "yet it would be very precious to me could I think that I had any influence in bringing about one of the things which, to me, makes your home appear very beautiful."

"But you had. Do you remember what you said to us when, on our wedding-night, you congratulated us?"

"I think that I do. I told you to pray together, did I not?"

"Yes, you did. You said, 'Begin to-night to pray together, and you added, as you turned away, 'You will be glad, by-and-by, if you do.'"

full, and it did seem so appropriate that almost without thinking what we were doing, we knelt with arms round each other. I tried to pray, and Mary tried to pray, and we both wept together as we asked God's blessing, and thanked him.

"Yes," added his wife "we have always prayed together since. Our family worship followed naturally, and indeed, all our Christian life has grown out of it.

All this was said with radiant faces and glistening eyes, and mine grew dim too while I listened.

SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF THE BIBLE.—Prof. Toy, writing for the Sunday-school Times, concludes an excellent article upon the systematic study of the Bible with the following good advice:

1. Be honest and diligent in study. Spare no pains to find out the meaning of the Scripture, and be willing honestly to accept the meaning when it is found.

2. Make the Bible its own interpreter by careful comparison of different passages. Only, in making such comparisons, study the various passages with their contexts well.

3. No mere study of commentaries can give the freshness and realness of knowledge that is gotten by one's independent investigation.

Of course, commentaries are not to be undervalued. The teacher will find it to his interest to pay the higher price for the better exegetical work.

CHATting a few weeks ago on the piazza of the United States Hotel, at Saratoga, with a bright German gentleman, retired from business, he related the following little anecdote:

"Going down to New York the other night on the boat," said he, "I got chatting with a German acquaintance, and asked him what he was doing.

"Vell, he replied, 'shoot now I am doing nodings, but I have made arrangements to go into pizness.'"

"Glad to hear it. What are you going into?"

"Vell, I goes into partnership mit a man." "Do you put in much capital?"

"No; I doesn't put in no gabit." "Don't want to risk it, eh?"

"No; but I puts in de experience." "And he puts in the capital?"

"Yes, dot is it. We goes into pizness for three years; he put in de gabit, I put in de experience. At de end of three years I will have der gabit and he will have de experience!"

A MANUFACTURER of Springfield, Mass., proposes to give young men and boys an opportunity to learn a trade by fitting up a room with wood working machinery, benches, tools, etc., to be rented to those desiring to use them at a nominal charge of about \$1 a week, or \$50 a year, and to furnish a competent overseer.

A LONDON correspondent says that there is not a woman who enjoys more robust health than the Queen. Victoria is stout, with somewhat of redness in her hue and probably was never better in her life than at this moment.

Loving the Bible.

Twenty-seven years ago, in the congregation of my first charge, was a lady whose love for the Bible was something remarkable.

It was her custom to read the Bible from duty, and then turn to these uninspired volumes for the kindling of a higher devotion.

At length she came to feel grieved about it. She thought it a dishonor to God's word that any book should be as interesting to her as the Bible.

At length she could bear it no longer. So she took the case to God with strong crying.

The conversation made an indelible impression upon my mind. I remember it, after so long a time, with vivid interest.

Her mode of listening to a sermon was vastly encouraging to her pastor. Her sympathy with the entire work of the church was most marked and influential.

To ascend a staircase eighteen feet high requires thirty-six times the force that is required to walk eighteen feet on level ground, or three-hundred and twenty-four feet.

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TO the Ladies, Butterick's celebrated patterns are rapidly advancing to a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 24, '76

Correspondence.

Design of Christian Baptism.

Campbellite Proof-Texts Examined.

BY WM. PRICE.

The sinner is not only enabled by the "baptism of repentance" to believe, repent and pray evangelically, but also to die "unto sin." All Bible Christians have passed through the same ordeal of baptismal repentance. No man can embrace Christ with all his heart without "the baptism of repentance."

complete salvation, the Holy Spirit applies the efficacy of Christ's blood, which "cleanseth us from all sin." I am aware that some of John's disciples who met Paul at Ephesus had not heard of the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost; but we are not to infer from this fact that they were strangers to "the baptism of repentance."

expression of the people would be had. The charge was false in every particular; but if the meeting thought from the testimony that he was guilty, they should so express it and visit the punishment upon him alone, and not let the stigma rest either upon the community in which he lived or the church of which he was a humble worker.

tee to get all possible evidence, and not spare him, but look alone to the good of the church. At the close he briefly reviewed the evidence and showed how contradictory that for the prosecution had been, but was thankful, Christ had said: "Gates of hell shall not prevail." At the close of the examination of witnesses the aforesaid committee of citizens through their Secretary made a report approving the course pursued by the church court—when our Secretary demanded of them that they reduce their report to writing and their Secretary to sign it officially.

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ABC. Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the liver its primitive health and vigor.

First, I have proven that there is not one drop of water expressed, or implied, in the terms, "the baptism of repentance."

Mr. Editor.—As a member of the court whose business it was to investigate the infamous slander put in circulation by F. J. Gates and wife against Rev. W. G. Veal, I desire to give to your readers the following statements of facts in regard to the case from first to last:

At the close of the testimony, Capt. Veal briefly reviewed it, and stated that he trusted a free and voluntary expression of the people would be had. The charge was false in every particular; but if the meeting thought from the testimony that he was guilty, they should so express it and visit the punishment upon him alone.

1. They had already been published as slanderers and wished to avoid a repetition of the unpleasant ordeal. 2. They objected to the Secretary as he attended the former investigation and knew all the facts in the case.

4. They wanted the investigation put off to some time in the future. But finally late in the night of the second day a messenger came into the committee room and reported that the accusers would enter into the investigation upon the following conditions:

1. That they be allowed to select a committee of five citizens to sit with the church court during the examinations of witnesses to take down the testimony and see that the investigation was properly conducted. 2. That Veal's friends should not be present while the witnesses for the prosecution were being examined.

Yes, the verdict of not guilty was unanimous; we could not have acted differently, for the evidence was overwhelming to the effect that: 1st. The man was not guilty. 2nd. Under the circumstances, he could not have been guilty. 3rd. The place and time forbid it; place, an open passenger depot room, with large windows on three sides, no blinds or shutters; time, 8 o'clock A. M.; persons coming to meet the express train then due, and which arrived in less than half a minute after the accused reached the depot.

We, the undersigned, President and Secretary of the church court in the above case, after a careful examination of the foregoing article, do hereby certify that the statements therein set forth are true in every particular, without any exaggeration. ANDREW DAVIS, President Church Court of Investigation. JOHN C. S. BAIRD, Sec'y.

MARRIED. BLACK-BOYAN.—On the evening of the 14th, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Boyan, Mr. Thomas L. Black to Miss Emma J. Boyan, all of Schulenburg, Texas.

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John's baptism changed the external relation of the Jews. Discipleship was the legitimate consequence of his baptism. "The baptism of repentance" prepared them for remission; and this baptism is the first fruit of spiritual baptism. Pungent conviction, godly sorrow, and a reformation of soul, are its constituent elements. In this state the penitent soul is prepared to receive the baptismal fire of the Holy Ghost, by which alone all men must be morally qualified for heaven. It is the fire or purifying influence of God's Spirit, which must cleanse and purify fallen humanity. In this Divine process of

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 24, '76
A HOOK IN THE LEVIATHAN'S MOUTH.

Gamblers in Trouble.

Judge M. H. Bonner, of the Seventh Judicial District, opened court in Quitman, Wood county, on the 5th inst., and delivered one of those pungent, luminous, elaborate charges to the grand jury for which he is famous. He throttled crime in its more offensive forms and dragged it before them for their inspection, showing how it might be abated, and their sworn duty in relation to it. The effect was to make the law-breakers nervously apprehensive. But they gathered courage from the past, having dodged the sharp corners of the law by manipulating and menacing its ministers and muzzling witnesses. Heretofore they had been skillful in engineering through many a court, and why not through this? But the County Attorney, John Buckingham, Esq., was wide awake to the responsibilities of his office, and so managed as to bring before the grand jury one of the ringleaders of the gambling fraternity. He refused to testify on the plea that it would implicate himself. This was an old dodge, having been successfully tried before; but this tried line of escape failed in this instance. Attorney Buckingham had the witness brought before his Honor, Judge Bonner, who duly considered witness' plea. He gave him his choice: to testify, or pay a fine of one hundred dollars and then go to jail until he did testify. The effect of Judge Bonner's remedy was most salutary, as witness not only testified, but absolutely disgorged, telling not only the truth, but the whole truth. It was like the lifting of a floodgate and letting off the accumulated scum and filth of whole years. It is reported that there are about two hundred indictments found against the gamblers of Wood county. They are fluttering and floundering, cursing and denouncing it an outrage on society to thus plunge two hundred citizens of the good county of Wood into unnecessary expense and unprovoked vexations! The Judge is a tyrant! A hypocrite! sorry we voted for him! Buckingham is a scamp, manufacturing cases only for the money there is in them! and the witness has deserted his friends! gone back on us! The reader is at liberty to indulge his risibles. It is the Wood county joke of the season. The gambling halls of Mineola and Quitman are stirred—hot—seeth and hiss like a cage of enraged snakes. But where did these two hundred gamblers in Wood county come from? The number is amazing for a rural county far away from the centers of conglomeration vice and festering corruptions. Has the little storm set in motion by the ADVOCATE in the Island City—“where every prospect pleases and only man is vile”—caused the mother hive to swarm and go forth in search of more roomy and remunerative quarters? and have they settled on Mineola? Surely, the quiet county of Wood could not have been so prolific of this brood of human vipers. Where did they come from? Has the Galveston palatial hell disgorged, and closed its gilded gateways to ruin? or, are they less frequent? Will Mayor Fulton rise and explain? As it is in the line of his duty to keep a watchful eye on these dens of human hyenas, he may be able to give the information sought: Did any of these two hundred Mineola gamblers against which indictments have been found in Wood county go from Galveston? It may be that Mineola is a branch from the true vine. A few “ropers-in” may have been stationed at or frequented Mineola by way of enlarging the business and multiplying facilities tributary to headquarters.

But Galveston is not the only place where these foul birds do congregate, and from which they migrate. Mineola is a railroad town; and, like a promontory projecting into a stream, it is often loaded with drifts: infested with pick-pockets,

blacklegs, lewd women, epidemics and infectious diseases, which contaminate and degrade both soul and body; in all constituting an ulcer on society. Good people in such a case are the sufferers, and the law should be brought to their relief. Gambling, like small pox, is contagious; it is so of vice generally, but of this monstrosity in the long black catalogue of crimes it is alarmingly so. One sinner of this brood destroyeth much good. They, like black birds, go in flocks, and only file off when business runs low. They will fight for their honor, yet live by stealing. Gambling involves the same principle as stealing, in morals. There is as much true honor in professional stealing as there is in professional gambling, under the light of morals. (See text books in Moral Philosophy.) The laws of Texas are as pronounced against the one as the other. Why then cannot the evil be abated? It can—it will be when the officers of the law feel the force of moral obligation, and regard as sacred the binding force of the oath of office with which they are intrusted.

The seventh judicial district is fortunate in having a judge who would not only grace the Supreme bench, but whose moral integrity is above suspicion.

With Judge Bonner on the bench and Attorney Buckingham as County Attorney in Galveston, there would be no want of law, jurisdiction, nor witnesses to abate the gambling nuisance. The dens would be vacated, the gilded gateways closed, and the foul birds would fly like partridges from the swoop of an eagle. All honor to good officers of law.

We clip the subjoined from the Waco Reporter:

A Baptist minister, by name Thos. H. Compere, who stops at Mr. Calho, is out in a letter to a Hill county Campbellite, by name Tennison, in which he says: “I am not a Baptist sledge, to smash things at one blow; but I am a little Baptist preacher, who uses a certain two-edged sword that will trim off Campbellite fungus reformation to the root; and I carry a little Jerusalem sledge for the healing of the same. Tell him to come endorsed by his church, and I will by mine, and let us arrange propositions, etc., and it he wills it, I will accommodate him in Peoria or somewhere else. Tell him to come with keen, well-polished steel, for I never could stand to be sawed to death.”

Could not our friends be induced to wait till fall. It is hot weather now for such serious business. If they will fight, however, we want it understood we are on the side of the little man. We sincerely hope, in maintaining the superior right of his church to its water privileges, that he will not abandon its position respecting the baptism of the Holy Spirit. Right there his antagonist will seek to catch him on the hip. Should the Campbellite assert that the Holy Spirit is still poured out on the true believer, and is not confined to the day of miracles, the Baptist preacher yields the argument to afusionists, who claim that baptism by water is the type or sign of the baptism of the Holy Spirit, we hope his solicitude about “much water” will not allow him to give up this central truth that the “Spirit witnesseth with our spirit.” We venture this caution; for, as the case looks to us as an outsider, his antagonist has the advantage in position. The fact that the baptism of the spirit is always represented in the Bible under the idea of pouring, sprinkling or descending is well calculated to give those who accept water baptism as its sign a strong bias in favor of a corresponding mode or form in its administration. Our doughty little brother must sharpen his two-edged sword for keen work at this point, or his antagonist may “saw” him at a very tender place. We don't want to hear that he was “sawed.”

If the papers tell the truth, we have some skillful financiers among cabinet officers. One of the highest offices in the government pays a salary of \$8,000 per annum. The present incumbent has held it since 1872, and was then a poor man. He gave testimony recently in a case involving his own integrity, which revealed the fact that his bank account now shows a balance in his favor amounting to \$467,546 83. The amount of economy which enabled him to save nearly a half million of dollars out of \$32,000, presents an example which merits the attention of every honest man.

ROMANISM ALIAS PAPACY.

Its Dogmatism and Intolerance.

We resume the portraiture of the representative men of Romanism—cycloped *Holy Catholic Church*. The limning the horrible picture of these infallibles, as daguerreotypes by the historic pen, will fill the pure mind with disgust unutterable at the impious presumption that dares, in the light of its own history, to assume the monstrous misnomer of *Holy Catholic* in association with a church whose representative men have been the vilest, most bigoted and cruel monsters that ever cursed humanity, as will fully appear in these papers. “Stephen VII,” the next infallible in the order of succession of the apostles of Romanism, but not of Christ, “driven on by a pitiless rage,” exhumed the dead body of Formosus; and, “horrible to relate, has it brought into the synod assembled to degrade him. Then this frightful body covered with the pontifical habits is interrogated in the midst of scandalous and infuriate clamor, ‘why hast thou, being Bishop of Portus, usurped through ambition the universal See of Rome?’ Then the Pope, pushed on by an execrable barbarity, orders his three fingers and head to be cut off and his dead body to be cast into the Tiber.” “Sergius next invades the pontifical chair” as successor of the apostles of the devil. “He leads publicly a life soiled with debaucheries with the famous countess, Marozia. Their son becomes Pope under the name of John XII, and surpasses them by his monstrous crimes. Cardinals and Bishops accused him of incest with his mother; of violating the *holy* virgins; of adultery, homicide, profanity and blasphemy.”

“Benedict IX is raised to the Holy See at twelve years of age, by the intrigues and gold of the Count of Tuxanella. He immediately surrenders himself to excesses of depravity, and the most shameless debaucheries.” After having been driven from Rome by a people worn out by his outrages, and fearing the most disastrous results to himself from the universal execration in which he was held, by an infamous simony he sells the Holy See and consecrates John XX, and retires to his father's palace and surrenders himself to the most infamous pleasures. The last of power again causes him to aspire to dominion, and we have the shameless farce enacted before high heaven of three popes occupying the chair of St. Peter, and trafficking and farming out the revenues of *Mother Infallible Church*. “A bold, avaricious and dissolute priest purchases from these three Popes—an execrable triumvirate—their infamous titles to the Papacy, and succeeds them under the name of Gregory VI.”

“Hildebrand, the monk of Cluny, the poisoner of Popes, the most deceitful of priests, usurps the Pontifical See under the name of Gregory VII.” This wily diplomat of unbounded ambition, is said to have been the master spirit of his age. “He launches his anathemas against kings; excites public wars; fills Germany and Italy with disorder, carnage and murder.”

“Innocent III, a crafty, sacrilegious Pope, established the monstrous tribunal of the inquisition. He preached a crusade against the Albigenses and sent forth Saint Dominick with power to persecute with fire, sword, and unheard of tortments, the unfortunate Waldenses. The frightful Dominick, with Christ in one hand and a torch in the other, creates the carnage; and sixty thousand dead bodies were buried under the ruins of the city of Beziers, which was reduced to ashes.” Devastation and death marked the track of this demon *Saint*, the plant tool of a Roman *Catholic Innocent*—a characteristic representative of that wonderful power of sin: the Roman Church. Drunk with the blood of the saints of the true church, slaughtered by these butchers because they worshiped God according to the dictates of their consciences, and refused to defile their souls by the abominable idolatry of obeying the behests of the monsters of Romanism, the exponents of the vilest imposition

ever concocted by the emissaries of the devil. We close this paper by entering upon the reign of a Pope who, by the admission of all historians, is the most dreadful of all men who have affrighted the world. A depravity hitherto unknown; a cruelty more than barbarous; an insatiable cupidity, an unbridled ambition. Such were the horrid qualities of Roderick Borgia, chosen Pope by the title of Alexander VI. His passions were so unbridled that, having become enamored of a widow who had two daughters, not content with the mother, he bent the daughters to his desires. Placing one of them in a convent, he continued his incest with the most beautiful. She bore him five children, one of whom was the famous Cesar Borgia, who would have surpassed the crimes of his father, if the devil himself could have equaled them. * * * He delivered himself up to the most monstrous incest; and, horrible to relate, the two brothers, Francis and Cesar, mingled their infamous pleasures with their father in the embraces of their sister Lucretia * * * The immoderate ambition of the Pope knew no bounds. All laws, human and Divine, were trampled under foot. * * * His insatiable avarice invented the most sacrilegious means of enriching itself: He sold the sacred charges, the altars, even Christ himself; and then took them back to sell again.” Such a monster only Popery could produce; and he too is one of its infallibles.

MAJOR PENN IN THE BAPTIST HERALD.

The *Baptist Herald* of the 15th contains Maj. Penn's promised reply to what he styles the unprovoked attack of Mr. Yeater. He gives an account of his movements, beginning July, 1875, in Tyler, in all of which he appears as a Baptist evangelist. He copies a notice of his labors at Navasota from the *Herald*, which says, among other things: “He” (Maj. P.) “does not consider it a duty as yet to hold union meetings, or to preach for other denominations to build up or to strengthen error.” All this does not prove that he may not have been more liberal at Anderson. The question is, what did he do there? We will give him the benefit of his own statement:

At Navasota, Anderson and Waco, I commenced the services in precisely the same language, and I say precisely because it is written in a blank book, and I read from this book. The following is the introduction, as read by me at each of the above named places:

“I have been invited by a resolution, adopted by your church in conference, to conduct a series of meetings for you.”

I then proceeded to ask the members of the church present a number of questions, all of which are also written, requiring those who could answer in the affirmative to stand up, a few of which are as follows:

“Have you attended all the services of your church as punctually as you could have done?”

“Have you attended your Sabbath-school and labored for its success, in prayers and contributions, as much as you could have done?”

“Have you prayed as often and as earnestly for your pastor as you could have done?”

“Have you done what you could in supporting your pastor in temporal things, in contributing of your means to support your pastor and his family?”

All that may have been said to the church which had invited him there, but does not prove that he did not afterwards enlarge his appeals and include Christians of the other denominations. They knew he belonged to some church; but that proves nothing. Moody is a Congregationalist; Varley a Baptist; but their meetings are un denominational. The questions are not: was it a union meeting? or, did they know he was a Baptist? No one has questioned these facts. But did Maj. Penn invite the co-operation of all the Christians of Anderson? Did members from the other denominations respond? Was their co-operation accepted? and did he at a subsequent period of the meeting deliver a sectarian address? The fourth item is not in dispute. Maj. Penn, in this letter, and his Ander-

son friends admit it. The other three items involve the question at issue between him and Mr. Yeater.

We have already seen that the letter of the Anderson Baptist Church fails to deny the distinct statements of Mr. Yeater. Maj. Penn pursues the same line. He tells us what he did at other points and what he said to the Baptists, but is silent respecting those appeals Mr. Y. says he addressed to all the Christians of Anderson in language which led the members of other denominations (and we presume they had ordinary intelligence) to suppose that they were included. Maj. Penn also tells us that on the “first Sunday morning, which was his second day in Anderson, he offered a prize to the one bringing the greatest number of new scholars to the Baptist Sabbath-school on the next Sabbath,” which is simply no evidence at all respecting what he may have said to the Christian people at Anderson on other occasions. He also states that, by request of the pastor, on Monday night, the fourth day of the meeting, he extended an “invitation to join the church.” That is as much proof respecting the point at issue as the other.

We do not desire to do Maj. Penn injustice, but must say that this persistent circling all around matters of fact, without meeting them by at least a square denial, must, until we have further evidence from his side of the question, be considered as an admission of the substantial correctness of Mr. Yeater's statements.

We might rest the matter here, but Maj. Penn uses, near the close of his article, the following language:

I have no word of comment for those who endorse his (Mr. Yeater's) letter so boldly and yet withhold their names from the public. I now ask that their names be published, that the honest Christian people of Anderson and, perhaps, Navasota, may know something about their neighbors and visitors.

In answer to that demand, which, by-the-way, is not very courteously expressed, we have received the following letter, which speaks for itself:

ANDERSON, TEXAS, JUNE 16, 1876.
REV. L. G. JOHN, EDITOR CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE:

I see, from Mr. Penn's article in the *Texas Baptist Herald*, that he wishes our names. You are authorized to publish mine. As I said before, I now say, I did not believe any good could be accomplished by a controversy between Christians of the different denominations who saw through different glasses; but I reiterate over my own signature that Mr. Penn did invite the co-operation of all Christians in his meeting, and I call upon Ben. Goodrich, Esq., to produce the written lists of names taken down by him and others at Maj. Penn's request at the organization of the meeting. You can publish all or a part of this letter, as you may see fit. Yours very truly,

W. W. MEACHUM.
To the above name we may add those of Bros. Cawthon and F. Brigrance, as well known and as reliable gentlemen as the town of Anderson can produce. Others can be given if required.

With Mr. Meachum, we deprecate a controversy between different denominations. It was to prevent this and to avoid exciting unpleasant feelings among neighbors and friends that, even when the Baptist Church at Anderson published its statement, we rested the matter on the evidence that letter offered and still withheld these names. This challenge of Major Penn, couched as it is in offensive language, has left us no other course. He and his friends have failed even to deny the specific statements of Mr. Yeater's letter, while in answer to the demand of Major P., we have now given the names of gentlemen who, in point of reliability, are the peers of Major Penn, or any who may champion his cause.

Maj. Penn renews his complaint against the *ADVOCATE* for admitting Mr. Yeater's article. That is simply assuming that he does not consider himself or his methods of work legitimate subjects of criticism. Other people may place a different estimate upon his importance. When that article was first sent to us, it was declined, unless the name of the author was appended. It was

returned to us with the author's name affixed, and was published on his responsibility. This was according to a well established principle in journalism. Had Maj. Penn confined his comments to that article and its author, we should have permitted himself and Mr. Yeater to fight their own battles. But when Maj. Penn saw fit to lug the *ADVOCATE* into the affair and assail the editor by name as a party to a base slander, he forced us to speak in our own vindication. With what effect we leave our readers to judge.

We are reluctant to antagonize any man who claims that he is trying to lead sinners to repentance, but when such an one assumes that his superior sanctity allows no comment on his course, we shall exercise our own judgment in the matter, and if he takes undue liberties with our name, we shall hold him responsible for his presumption. In the *Baptist Herald* and in the column adjoining that one in which the letter of the Baptist Church at Anderson appeared, we read a communication over an assumed signature, containing a very stringent criticism of some utterances and acts of a certain Methodist preacher. We do not agree with the writer of that article by any means, either respecting what he said about the preacher or the doctrine named, but we claim to have more common sense than to fly into a passion because another man does not endorse our doctrines or approve our methods, and pronounce his strictures an unprovoked attack, and say some very hard things about Bro. Link for admitting such an article into his paper. Other men have rights and we respect them. We are not convinced that Baptist preachers or that a member of the Baptist Church, even though “in 1873 and 1874” “he was President of the Baptist Sabbath-School Convention of this State, and to that extent endorsed by the Baptists of Texas,” as Maj. Penn claims to have been, have rights or immunities in this direction that do not belong to other men. Maj. Penn, for aught we know, may be made out of very superior clay; but we presume he is only a man, and shall deal with him as such until better informed.

The Major says it is clear, to his mind, that the editor of the *ADVOCATE* was “exultant over the fact that up to the date of his article my friends in Anderson had not rushed to my relief.” We simply stated a matter of fact, and from this significant silence we drew the natural inference that Mr. Yeater's statements were correct. Since then his dilatory friends have spoken, but not to his relief. Like himself, they overlook the real questions at issue, and undertake to prove what no one disputes.

Maj. Penn, with characteristic modesty, demands that we “proceed to publish this (his) article entire, that the facts may be known;” and bases the demand on the assumption that we had thrown our columns open to him. We said that had Maj. Penn or his friends seen proper to reply to Mr. Yeater, we should have accorded every courtesy extended that gentleman. And so we should have done. Instead of pursuing that course, however, which was manifestly the proper one, he saw fit to assail, not only the management of this paper, but the Christian character and truthfulness of the editor by name. By that act he forfeited his claim to those courtesies we would have most cheerfully accorded him. Had Major Penn claimed the use of our columns at that time and found them closed against him, there would have been justice in his complaints; but when he charged us with a dishonorable act, he forced us into the controversy. He must take the consequence of his own act. Had the response to our letters to Anderson, calling for the facts, from gentlemen of unquestioned reliability, cleared Major Penn from the imputations of Mr. Yeater's letter, our sense of right would have demanded the acknowledgment. Our readers have the net result of our endeavors to ascertain the truth, and if it has failed to add to Major Penn's self-complacency, he may charge it up to the account of his own folly.

Christian Advocate

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For the largest number of subscribers sent during the quarter by any one person we will give a fine jeweled watch in a solid silver hunting case.

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NOTICE. The members of West District conference who intend bringing their wives with them, please notify me forthwith...

Camp-meeting. There will be a camp-meeting held by myself and Bro. A. C. Allen, at Bro. Sorey's school-house...

Camp-meeting. We expect, if nothing prevents, to hold a camp-meeting at Rock Island, six miles below the old town of Washington...

Camp-meeting. The District Conference will be held at Portland, commencing at 9 o'clock Wednesday, July 6, 1876.

Camp-meeting. The District Conference for Jefferson District will convene at Gilmer, Upshur county, Texas, July 29, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments

AUSTIN DIST.—THIRD ROUND. District Conference and camp-meeting at Cedar Creek Church, July 13 to 17.

WAXAHACHE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Wesley Sta., June 24, 25. Lancaster Cir., at Travis, July 1, 2.

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Birch Creek Mills, at Birch Creek, July 1, 2. Burton Cir., at Spring Hill, July 15, 16.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Bryan Cir., at Cedar Creek Camp-ground, July 1, 2. Madisonville Cir., at Elwood Church, July 8, 9.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Mansfield Cir., July 2. Clouston Cir., July 7. Alvarado Cir., July 14.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Sulphur Springs, June 24, 25. White Oak, at Mount Carmel, July 1, 2.

WINDSOR DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Windsor Cir., at Windsor, July 29, 30. Pilsburg Cir., at Pilsburg, Aug 5, 6.

GHOSHINGTOWN DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Goshington, June 24, 25. Bolton, July 1, 2. Liberty Hill, at Florence, July 8, 9.

GAINSVILLE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Denton Cir., July 1, 2. Denton Cir., July 15, 16. Denton Cir., July 22, 23.

COPIES CHRISTI DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Collied Creek, June 24, 25. Roseport Cir., at Roseport, July 1, 2.

COMANCHE DIST.—THIRD ROUND. San Sabal Cir., at Big Valley, June 24, 25. Brownwood Mills, at Brownwood, July 1, 2.

BEAR MOUNT DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Newton Cir., at Barville, June 24. Denton Cir., at Denton, July 1, 2.

CORNSHANA DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Mexia, at Cedar Island, June 24, 25. Preston, at Blossing Grove, July 1, 2.

JEFFERSON DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Searles Lake Cir., June 24, 25. Atlanta Cir., July 1, 2. Coffeyville Cir., July 8, 9.

At the Republican Convention which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, last week, at the seventh ballot Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was nominated for the Presidency...

Waco Dist.—Third Round

Waco Dist.—Third Round. Waco City Mission, at Evergreen, July 15, 16. Sully Creek Mission, Camp-ground, July 21.

MAINSALL DIST.—THIRD ROUND. Review Cir., June 24, 25. Eiland Fields Cir., July 8, 9.

NOTICE. The District Conference of Weatherford District, Northwest Texas Conference, will convene Wednesday, July 5, 1876.

The Mt. Vernon Camp-meeting will be held this year at the "Red Springs," two miles east of the church, commencing July 13, 1876.

The Waxahachie District Conference will convene at Embs, on the 30th day of July, 1876.

The Sunday-School Convention for Waxahachie District, Northwest Texas Conference, will convene in connection with the District Conference...

PROGRAMME. 1. Religious instruction of the children of the church. 2. The relation of parents to the Sunday-school...

Cedar Bayou Camp-meeting. The camp-meeting at Cedar Bayou, Day Mission, commencing July 24, 25, is now prepared to take care of yourselves...

NOTICE. The District Conference for Columbus District Texas Conference will convene at the Methodist Church, in Columbus, on Thursday, July 27, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Camp-meeting—Fairfield Circuit. There will be a Camp-meeting at Mt. Zion Church, six miles east of Denton, commencing Friday morning, July 29.

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—THIRD ROUND. The Chappell Hill District Conference will convene at Henstead, Aug. 16, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Camp-meeting. Providence permitting, a camp-meeting will be held near Elliott's Ferry, on the Colorado River, Matagorda county, commencing Friday, August 4, 1876.

Camp-meeting. The committee on camp-ground arrangements, after carefully considering the differences between Sulphur Springs and Alto Springs...

McNEEL—HILL—At Camilla, by Rev. E. A. Stocking, July 24, 1876, Mr. T. McNEEL and Miss SALLIE E. HILL.

At the Republican Convention which met in Cincinnati, Ohio, last week, at the seventh ballot Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was nominated for the Presidency...

Incredulity.

How potent is this trait of the human mind. The Bible refers to it and says: "Were an angel to come down from heaven, he would not believe."

This is particularly applicable to the virtues of many truly valuable remedial agents, however strong they may be indorsed.

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Toothache proceeds from acute inflammation of the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with Johnson's Anodyne Elixir, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the Elixir to the point of the tooth on cotton.

An exploring expedition left England a few days ago to ascertain the possibility of letting the water of the Atlantic into the Desert of Sahara, and thus changing a desert into a navigable inland sea.

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SUNDAY, JULY 9. 10 A. M.—Baccalaureate's sermon, by Rev. I. G. JAGG, D.D., of Galveston.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JUNE 24, '76

Correspondence.

Northern General Conference.

A Review of the Proceedings as per Daily Advocate of May 12th to 23d.

Mr. Editor—We come now to face squarely the issues of fraternity. In our first number we showed the animus of the General Conference on this important subject. In our second we traced the anti-Southern sentiments and movements which marked the development of this subject. We shall show in this that our opinions are beginning to be verified. However, we may be suffered to digress a little upon foreign fraternity, and personal notices first as to personals. In the columns of the Advocate, negro preachers and lay delegates are spoken of as "elegant and accomplished gentlemen!" As "wise, safe and prudent business men and counselors." They are very particular with the feelings of these sensitive ebony colored gentry. Our Texas delegate, Gabriel Todd, is spoken of as "having removed with his father" from Georgia. He is also said to be residing at Houston, Texas, and is an employee of a R. R. Company. Our Louisiana negro is also commended highly: "Mr. Bell was three years and a half in the employ of the United States and city governments, and proved an efficient officer." This negro is one of the worst and most prominent Radical leaders in the State of Louisiana. He held position at one time in the famous Metropolitan police which was made up of janitorians and vagabonds from every nation. At the time this negro was such an efficient officer, a reign of terror and blood filled Louisiana with violence and ruin. This, though, was the proof of his efficiency. To be loyal to the old flag, to hate the Southern whites and "seesh niggers"—as Bishops Miles and Lane are called—and to sing "Old John Brown" in Sunday-school, is enough to "make the Ethioip white." This Mr. Bell is one of the judges to sit on the fraternity case. It reveals to us the fact that the Northern Church has by no means given up the idea of social equality for the South. The first step to this is the possession of the Southern Church. The second step is the heavy transfer of the hostile elements from the Northern Conference. The last step is equality. May such consequences be averted is our prayer. A great number of fraternal messengers were received. The most noted were Drs. Rigg and Pope of the Wesleyan Conference; Bishop Carman of the Canada; Bishop Cummins of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and Dr. Patton of the Presbyterian Church. The speeches were all excellent, especially those of Bishops Carman and Cummins. It provokes a smile to see some of these people whose fathers had only scorn and frowns for Wesley and his co-workers now coming around and seeking a token of recognition from their successors. "The fathers have eaten of sour grapes, but the children's teeth are not on edge."

The General Conference had its feathers clipped a little in its intercourse with the African General Conference, in session at Atlanta, Georgia. Two messengers, the scholarly Dr. Shearman, possessing all the "conceited" inquisitiveness of the genuine Yankee, and Dr. Tate, a simon-pure negro, went down there from Baltimore. With an audacity and an enterprise that out-Herod's Herod himself, they proposed for them to come back to the Northern "old mother church." That their "room was in order as they left it, only waiting their return." Audacious! Impudent!! Unscrupulous!!! The truth was ably set forth by Bishop Campbell, who repelled the insinuation of Dr. Shearman, that they were "a secession." They "went out" because it was better they should live as good neighbors, than at war under the same roof. Well done for the Africans! The truth is they were driven out by the reckless interference of the Northern Church, which violated their rights, and they attempted to overrule, and because it could not do that, to ruin them. Verily "the old mother" is a bad governess; and now that we, her children, are emancipated, let us remain so. Nothing equals the "conceit" of these Northern brethren; not even "the persistent conceit," as Dr. Whedon would say, "of our Southern brethren." To stand up and say squarely that the Africans "succeeded," that the South "succeeded," that no "plan of separation" (so-called), was ever passed, calls for an amount of audacity and self-stultification that can only be found in a general conference of the truly loyal "fighting parsons." However, we know that satan occasionally came with the Son of God to

appear before the High and Holy One of Israel; and we know too that history repeats itself every now and then. The crowning feature of fraternity was the reception of the messengers of the M. E. Church, South, on the 12th day of May. Dr. J. A. Duncan, the Apollon of Southern Methodism, was escorted to the Bishops' platform and introduced by the Rev. Dr. Foss, of New York. Closely following this was the introduction of Dr. L. C. Garland, by Rev. J. P. Newman, of Baltimore. Dr. Duncan's address was decisive. It fell like thunder-peals from clear skies, and echoed like the roar of tempests among the mountain gorges. Fraternity gushed from his lips in honeyed periods, and flowed like molten metal into the frigid moulds of the intellects which he addressed. It rang along the lines like a clarion, and was heard above the roar of battle and the clangor of arms, giving those immaculate Methodists a warning—not to be mistaken—against a thirst for power and influence and sectarian aggrandizement. Under the power of this address, even Agrippa himself was "almost persuaded" to deal more charitably towards the South. So profound was the impression made by this noble champion of Southern fraternity that he was appointed to preach at Mt. Vernon Place Church on Sunday, May 14th. The most refined and brilliant congregation ever assembled in Baltimore filled the vast building to overflowing. Even Bishop Simpson, the Massillon of the Northern Church, became enraptured auditor. Such productions as Dr. Duncan come only from a congenial soil and climate—that of Southern Methodism—the virgin soil of the Christian Church. Here only the great vine dresser beholds his vines abiding in him. North of this they are engrafted into the State and are bringing forth the bitter berries of political fanaticism and sectional hatred. So much for formal fraternity. How goes the case of formal fraternity? That fraternity which costs? In answer to this we may reply in justification of our belief that the North does not mean well toward us, a hostile commission was appointed to treat with the Southern Commission. In this the mind of the General Conference fully stood forth to view, stripped of all its cant about fraternity. The Board of Bishops had its consultation and accepted what we suspect the cut and dried fruit of Ames' and Simpson's minds. Simpson is the Napoleon and Ames the Talleyrand of the Northern Church, and it is useless for any good men like James, Foster and Andrews to oppose them. This astute commission consists of Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, of New York, a good man, an accomplished pastor and preacher, but wholly unable to effect anything in the way of a compromise. The next name is that of Clinton B. Fiske, one of the worst enemies our church and people ever had. No West India bloodhound ever possessed a purer scent for the track of a runaway slave than did Gen. Fiske for the track of "Ku-Klux." We have read reports of his to Congress, in one of which he arraigned the whole Legislature of Kentucky for false dealings and "reports. He was so conscious, however, of evil doing on his own part that he must needs caution Congress that this false (?) legislation would say "Gen. Fiske is a great and unqualified liar." This is the second choice of the Bishops. We will only hint that one who could oppress, rather than sympathize, with us in time of need, is not exactly the man to treat for peace on the principles of equity. Hon. E. L. Faucher, L.L.D., was one of the lawyers in the "property case," so famous in the courts of the United States, and, of course, is able to show that the Southern basis of fraternity—"the plan of separation" (so called) "may be set aside." It seems to us that to prevent the case being prejudged, this great judge should have been excused on the ground that he had once sat upon the case.

When Judges Faucher and Clifton meet, then, as "Greek meeteth Greek," will come the tug of war rather than the hug of peace. The other two commissioners are the most unfortunate selection that could have been made, unless we except Brig. Gen. Parson Moody and Col. Strychnine Ives. J. P. Newman, D. D., is one of the worst men in the Northern Church. He is a man in sympathy and passion; an angel in superior knowledge and towering intellect; but a fallen angel in his hatred of the South, in his love of war and glory, and in his insatiable ambition. Under the silken glove of the wily diplomat, he conceals the iron hand of hostile intention, and the unrelaxing grip of oppression and domination. This erudite, astute gentleman stands convicted before the bar of public opinion of preclusion and fraud while in the high position of Grand Reviewer of Consulates abroad. Yet, he is the most suitable

man "for the work" this commission is entrusted with. He has been in the South; was the great leader in the "Return Southward" (see Dr. Fuller's book); kept all the stolen churches swept and garnished until seven other spirits, even such as himself, should enter in and bring about "the last state," which state was worse than the first. He stood in the breach and met hilt to hilt, Keener, Walker, Parker, Harp and others, when they endeavored to regain our churches in New Orleans and elsewhere. To send him on this commission is like sending a mailed warrior—yea, Lucifer himself—on an embassy of peace. What shall we say more of the fifth member, E. Q. Fuller, D. D., the Harry Hot-spur of the legions "Returning Southward." He is a man of talent, but of bitter passion and unrelenting antagonism to the church, South. He and Dr. N. E. Colleigh were the ablest and most bitter partizans in the South—the thorns in the flesh of Georgia, Tennessee, and Holston. His latest honor is that of historian of the events of 1844-48-68. Instead, however, of being the great illuminator of those events, he has become the great deceiver in regard to them. Instead of burning his party hate upon the altar, and bidding it in a cloud of sweet incense, he has kindled strife and thrown sulphur and brimstone upon the flames. Dr. Meyers, the peer of any man of such order of mind as Fowler, Hunt, James, and Foster; but, like David, he will have to say in agony of spirit after the Conference is over: "These sons of Zemiah are too strong for me." A Solomon will have to arise in the Northern Church, who will dare even to drag these men from their hold on the horns of the altar. He must cast them out of the temple and place wise, conservative men in the lead of sentiment, and upon peace commissions ere we can say, "Let us have peace." Until then, we may say, "The time of figs is not yet."

"A New Departure."

Rev. Oscar M. Addison's "Third Paper," Advocate May 29, 1876.

I had supposed that my last replies to Bro. A. were sufficient and satisfactory, but it seems they were not, and hence his third paper. Of course, I must reply, though I do not conceive that he has answered any one of my propositions or arguments.

1. He repeats his belief that the gospel prescribes "no definite manner in which baptism shall be administered or received; but leaves it, on the contrary, as well as many other matters, to the individual conscience." Now, the utter falsehood of the above opinion, I have demonstrated again and again from the New Testament. The words pouring and sprinkling are repeatedly used in expressing the act of baptizing; and immersion, never! Now, I humbly ask Bro. A.: Is pouring a "definite word?" Is sprinkling a "definite word?" If not, what word is definite? I deny that the Scriptures anywhere leave the choice of mode to the candidate. Let him produce the passage if he can.

2. He says I, Dr. F., "merely affirmed, but made no argument." Are Bible proofs no arguments?

3. He complains of me for appealing to the Bible to settle his controversy against me for setting aside Methodist law. Does not the Methodist discipline continually refer both him and me to the Holy Scriptures as "the only and sufficient rule of our faith, practice and preaching?" Is it departing from Methodist law to appeal to the Bible? But he says: "The Bible has not much to say about 'Methodist preachers.'" Well! well! that is news. I thought it was talking to "Methodist preachers" all the time. I am sure it talks to me, if it does not to Bro. Addison. And the Bible tells me how to administer baptism. Christ baptizes both by pouring and sprinkling, and He has authorized no other mode. If He has, will Bro. Addison tell us when and where? Christ will continue his sprinkling and pouring to the end of the world, nor will He change His mode for all the weak consciences in the world. He says: "I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh!" "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and ye shall be clean." "So shall He sprinkle many nations. He sprinkles our hearts from an evil conscience." And he calls all these baptisms. Is there no definiteness in all these expressions? But he says: "Dr. Fisher's appeal there did not satisfactorily decide the disputed point." And if not, pray what will? If Christ calls pouring and sprinkling baptizing, and says not one word of immersion, does that authorize a Methodist preacher to immerse? Is it right to do anything and everything that Christ has not inhibited by name? This would lead to endless additions and confusion. It was under this apprehension, I suppose, that in the

dark ages—from 300 years ago to 1400—the church required her converts to be immersed stark naked, to taste salt, milk and honey! Remember, the church required it! Was it rebellion to throw off this abominable sham? Could not the church say, Christ has not forbidden it; therefore, it is right, and it is church law and must be obeyed. Yes, and to secure the practice, it was made State law as well. Does Bro. Addison want us to go back to those church laws? Yet he growls terribly because I want to get our church rid of the last remnant of this abomination. Again he says: "If the Bible condemns the Methodist Church in her practice of immersion, Dr. Fisher can easily produce the passage. He has failed to do so." Now, I humbly state that in the opinion of our bishops, editors and doctors of divinity, who have expressed themselves freely and publicly, I have demonstrated that affusion is the only scriptural mode of baptism! Bro. A. to the contrary notwithstanding! My sentiments in print have been before the Church for the past twenty-five years and more, and have received the unqualified approval of the highest church authorities. But Bro. Addison is wiser in his own conceit than seven men, (bishops) that can render a reason.

4. As I hinted before, he has cut off the earthly head of the Methodist Church, Mr. Wesley, and executed our boasted champion, Mr. Watson, that he may carry his point. He gravely tells us "they never were in our church!" What next, Bro. Addison?

Now, Mr. Wesley did receive ministerial orders in the Church of England, and acted under those orders until the day of his death. The Church of England enjoined immersion in all cases, except those of extreme debility. Mr. Wesley did for several years conform his ministrations of baptism to that Church law; but, later in life, finding no scripture authority for it, and taking the Word of God for his only and sufficient rule of both faith and practice, he did abandon the practice of immersion in baptism; and wrote: "There is no positive proof of immersion in the Bible, but very probable proof of the contrary." Bro. Addison tries to escape the force of his example to Methodist preachers by informing us that Mr. Wesley never belonged to our church. And adds: "If he had joined our church under the rule, he would no doubt have conformed to it." He did join a church and take ministerial orders that required him to immerse; and yet he did not blindly stick to it. After his eyes were opened by a careful study of the word of God, he left off immersion and taught his preachers so. Have I not walked in the same steps so far as the cases are parallel? May a Methodist preacher not learn his errors in belief and practice, and amend them?

5. But, to cut short the matter of controversy between Bro. A. and myself: The charge he has brought against me of inveighing against the doctrines and discipline of the M. E. Church, South, is utterly without foundation.

1. Immersion is not a doctrine of our church. We have no such article of religion; therefore, it is not inveighing against our doctrines to preach and write against the practice of immersion in baptism.

2. Immersion is not one of our Church rules of discipline; neither do the general rules, nor any special rule in the discipline require any of our preachers or members to receive immersion for baptism. Therefore it is not inveighing either against our doctrines or discipline to preach, write or print against immersion as a mode of baptism.

3. The rule against "inveighing against our doctrines and discipline" has no reference to immersion, nor was it ever intended to prevent a free expression of opinion on any part of our economy.

This rule (which has been in the church since 1792), was not meant to suppress free inquiry; it is aimed against licentiousness, and not against liberty. Our ministers and members of every class are entitled to the full liberty of speech and of the press, equally with any other citizens, subject to the restrictions and responsibilities imposed by the laws of the land, by the obligations of Christianity, and by the regulations under which we were voluntarily associated in the church. This rule is designed to guard the peace of the church against any mischievous, false brethren who might be disposed to avail themselves of their place in the bosom of the church to sow dissensions by inveighing against our doctrines or discipline in the sense of unchristian railing or violence. Any other construction of it we have never sanctioned. (Gen. Cont. 1828.) See Manual of Discipline, page 94. This official declaration fully authorizes all that I have said or done against immersion. Our church has not pretended that im-

mersion is required by the Bible. All that the church has done is "merely to suffer it for the sake of weak and tender consciences." The Church then was slowly rising out of the great abyss of the immersion heresy. Mr. Wesley and all our fathers had been involved in it, and it could not be expected that they should be able, all of them, to free themselves from it with a bound. Gradually the Sun of Righteousness was rising, light was steadily increasing, and in proportion they were throwing off the works of darkness and putting on the armor of light. Now we think the light is clear enough to dismiss this "tender conscience" compromise. It cannot damage the church in her faith or morals to dispense with it. It is not necessary to salvation or holiness. People can be just as religious and useful without immersion as with it. The preaching against it for fifty years past has not impaired the faith, piety, or lessened the membership of the church. It has caused one to leave the church, it has brought twenty in his place. I speak what I know. Many by this means have been converted from the idea of a "watery grave" to the baptism of the Holy Ghost, and have received and enjoyed it. God has graciously owned and blessed the work to the salvation of thousands. Can the same be said of immersion? Bro. Addison, bring up your converts by preaching and practicing immersion. Let us compare notes. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

In conclusion, though Christ and his Apostles have not expressly inhibited immersion, yet impliedly he has. He has positively forbidden the least addition to His Word or religion. "If any man add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues which are written in this book." All our standard writers, as with one mouth, declare that immersion is an addition. This I humbly think I have fully demonstrated in my published work on baptism. Our highest authorities, excepting Bro. Addison, say that my "arguments are unanswerable." Here then I stand. I dare not take on me the fearful responsibility of "adding to the Word of God," or, which is the same thing when properly understood, practicing the additions of others. If Bro. Addison is willing to take the risk of meeting "the plagues" written in the book," he can do so; but I must respectfully beg to be excused.

Bro. Addison writes as if I had assumed authority to rule the consciences of all the Methodist preachers! Now, that is all put on; he knows better. An opinion was asked in the ADVOCATE; I gave my opinion, as I conceived I had a right to do. And this all the front of my offending. I am not "disloyal to the church" as he charges me; and he knows it. Let him show a better record of "loyalty" to the church than I have done for more than half a century—if he can. I have not taught rebellion against the government of the church, and he knows it. Immersion is no part of our church government, and never was. It is a mere indulgence allowed in certain cases. It is not even recommended by the church. It is not "a violation of a solemn promise," not to immerse. No Methodist preacher was ever required by his church to make such a promise! It is not included in the rules which he promises to keep. It is no part of his ordination vow! It is not even mentioned or referred to in either. The ritual service does not say one word about it! It hangs there in the brackets without the least or remotest connection with either our articles of religion, general rules, or rules of a preacher. It would not make the least jar in all our economy to leave it out. This has been my advice for years, because I am satisfied that it is an interloper, and does us no good, but harm. And now, Bro. Addison, I want you to cease your criminations and to withdraw your charges. They are untrue, and you know it; they are unkind, and unbecoming a Methodist preacher, and a brother. (See I Tim., v. 1.) It is damaging to our work by weakening our forces and creating dissensions among ourselves. It gives our enemies advantages over us or against us, which otherwise they could not have.

Had you left out your criminal accusations and hard words, the investigation might have been profitably carried on. I do not regret that you have called me out on the questions involved, as it has given me occasion to speak out more fully than perhaps I should otherwise have done. There is no doubt we as a church have indulged immersion too long and too much. Many years ago our senior Bishop said to me with emphasis: "We have got to meet this thing;" and urged me repeatedly to go into the work. I have done it in the fear of God, with any assurances of the divine favor. May God help us to see eye to eye and all our people with us.

O. FISHER.

An Important Question Answered.

Mr. Editor—There is, we conceive, one question that should be asked of each and every Sabbath-school teacher, and its great importance properly considered by them. A few weeks ago, that question was asked of the eighteen teachers in our Sabbath-school in this city; and they, as requested, furnished each an answer in writing, which are here annexed. Question: "Why are you teaching a class in the Sabbath-school?"

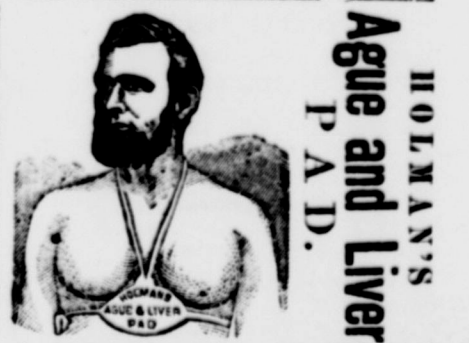
Answers: "I trust I am a teacher because I love God and His church, and because it is my duty to work in some capacity for Christ." "I feel a deep interest in the little immortal flowers which God has placed in His own great garden. They need to be cultivated by His own Word, for His law is the great schoolmaster to lead them to Christ." "I hope I may instill into the minds of my little charges some of the many good lessons I learn myself."

"My first reason for teaching is in response to the 'still small voice' that never misguides." "I am teaching that I may impart religious instruction; . . . and as a Christian teacher, I may be instrumental in leading some one to Christ the Lamb of God." "It is a duty I owe my God, the church, my neighbor, and myself." "Why I first taught I know not now, but am urged on by the hope that possibly some word of advice or encouragement may bring forth good fruit." "I teach as a duty, a privilege, and a pleasure; . . . to do others and myself good. . . . I trust that my example may be for the everlasting happiness of my class, who have a high estimate of the Christian character. . . . I hope they may feel their need of repentance and regeneration." "To assist in spreading God's blessed Word; to advance my own spiritual welfare. . . . to instruct the youthful minds entrusted to my care; . . . above all, to try to bring them to Christ." "To impress the scholars with the necessity of becoming Christians." "To accomplish good." "Because I love to teach; . . . trust it may result in the salvation of both myself and others." "To do something in the way of imparting to others the knowledge that will make them wise unto salvation; that I may be bettered myself." "It is my duty." "It is a duty requested by the Superintendent, and enjoined as a Christian obligation." "That the rising generation may have a knowledge of the truth, thereby advancing the great cause of our Savior."

"To help the children to understand what is for their good here and hereafter." "To do good and to get good." "My purpose is to lead my class to Christ, God being my helper." "Jesus is my guide; and when studying His precious Word, I have a desire to impart these holy truths to others, that they may be led to partake of the water of life everlasting." The Superintendent adds one word to this list of most excellent answers, and 'tis this: Amen.

SUPERINTENDENT
Marshal, Texas, M. E. C. S., Sabbath-school.

MEDICAL.



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It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony for the benefit I have received from Holman's Ague and Liver P.A.D. For over twenty years I have endured the horrors growing out of a torpid liver and dyspepsia, accompanied with violent headache, etc. Within a few weeks after using the P.A.D. all these long-endured ills left me and I am now robust. I have gained twenty-three pounds in 2 months, and feel fully restored to health for which I feel indebted to Holman's Invaluable P.A.D. CALVIN PERLLE, Of Thompson, Goodrich & Co., Hat House, Cincinnati.

Price 25 and 50. Will send by mail when Druggists do not keep them. Send for book containing much valuable information about this wonderful curative. Dr. D. W. FAIRCCHILD, Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio. Or H. F. GEORGE, State Agent, Galveston, Texas, June 10-26/76. WANTED. All persons who have read my double-column advertisement in this paper, describing the Steam Washer, or my Patent Friend, to send for terms, 50/100 have been sold. J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa. June 3-7.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS JUNE 24, 76

Scientific.

In order to detect the presence of carbonate of lime in water, add lime water, which will precipitate carbonate of lime, giving the water under test a milky appearance.

An eminent French physician thinks that the decrease of dyspepsia and bilious affections in Paris is owing to the increased consumption of apples, which fruit, he maintains, is admirably prophylactic and tonic, as well as a very nourishing and easily digested article of food.

Among English scientific men the belief is gaining ground that hydrophobia may and sometimes does result from the bite of a perfectly healthy dog. Instances of this kind among dogs are cited, but thus far no case has been observed of a human being exhibiting the terrible disease except as the result of a bite from a rabid animal.

It has been found that the young of the blind beetles of Mammoth Cave are eyeless, as well as the adult. These, as well as a number of other forms, are figured and noticed by the editor of The American Naturalist.

A VERY good impression of any article of metal having a flat ornamented surface may be taken by wetting some note paper with the tongue and smoking it over a gas flame. The article is then pressed upon the smoked part, when, if the operations are carefully conducted, a clear impression will appear. This can be made permanently drawing the paper through milk and afterwards drying it.

Two soda lakes have been discovered in Wyoming Territory, one averaging two hundred acres and the other about three and a half acres. It is estimated that the largest lake would yield an evaporation of over four million dollars worth of soda, and the smaller lake already crystallized is supposed to contain another million dollars worth of soda. During the greater part of the year this lake is in a concrete mass of carbonate of soda crystals.

LARGE guns, which, when condemned, were formerly broken up by the tedious process of the hammer are now subjected to the force of explosion with the same result. A charge of dynamite is placed within the lower end of the bore, which is then filled with water. An explosion of the charge breaks the iron into small fragments, in which state it is ready for the smelting or repeating furnace.

House and Farm.

If you are buying carpets for durability, choose small figures.

To renovate velvet, wet a sponge in warm soap suds, squeeze it quite dry in a cloth, and wipe the velvet thoroughly; then pass the velvet over the edge of the flat iron, the wrong side next the iron.

GREASE on any kind of goods may be removed by rubbing magnesia on the spots, and then covered with brown paper, and applying a flat-iron. Repeat a few times, and the spot will be removed.

ONE teaspoonful of honey, one of powdered alum, one of flour, moistened with good vinegar, and poultice twice a day, is a cure for felons.

TWO teaspoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drank in half a tumbler of water, will often give relief to the sick headache when caused, as in most cases it is, by a superabundance of acid in the stomach.

TO TELL THE AGE OF A SHEEP.—A sheep's front teeth the first year are eight in number, appearing all of a size. Second year, the two middle ones are shed out and replaced by two much larger than the others. Third year, two very small ones appear—one on either side of the eight. At the end of the fourth, there are six large teeth. Fifth year, all the teeth begin to show wear—not till then.

It is a well known fact that clover has the singular property of being able to extract from the atmosphere, without the aid of manure or stimulants, nitrogen sufficient for its own proper growth and nourishment. The straw and roots of the clover contain a large amount of nitrogen and these, when ploughed down, are therefore as valuable to the next crop sown as a copious supply of guano.

A FARMER who has profited by experience writes this sensible paragraph: "In building a new barn, I would study to put in all the windows I could possibly get in, of course not making a greenhouse of it, but as may as most folks put into dwelling-houses. It is so much better doing the work in a light barn than in a dark one; cattle are more easily taken care of and are more quiet and better contented in a light place than in a dark one."

Ninth Annual Session

OF THE

TEXAS

Military Institute!

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Wednesday, September 6, 1876.

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MAJ. H. H. DISWIDDER, Professor Physics, Drawing, etc.

COL. F. W. JAMES, Commandant Cadets and Professor Military Engineering and Tactics.

MAJ. W. L. BRINGHURST, Ph. D., Professor Language, History and Literature.

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SOULE UNIVERSITY,

CHAPPELL HILL, TEXAS.

June 23 to 28, 1876.

Friday, June 23.

S. P. M.—Juvenile Entertainment.—Female College.

Sunday, June 25.

S. P. M.—Annual Love Feast.

S. P. M.—Commencement Sermon.

Rev. T. W. ROGERS, Chappell Hill.

S. P. M.—Children's Meeting.

Rev. I. G. JOHN, D.D., Galveston.

S. P. M.—Special Sermon.

Monday, June 26.

S. P. M.—Composition Reading.—Female College.

Tuesday, June 27.

S. P. M.—Prize Declaration.—Sole University

Wednesday, June 28.

S. P. M.—Baccalaureate Address.

Rev. W. SHAFARD, D. D., Galveston.

S. P. M.—Juvenile Exhibition.—Sole University

Thursday, June 29.

S. P. M.—Prize Declaration.—Sole University

Friday, June 30.

S. P. M.—Literary Address.

Hon. J. H. McLEARY, San Antonio.

S. P. M.—Musical Entertainment.—Female College.

Next Session Begins

SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

E. D. PITTS,

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They need to be cultivated by His own Word, for His law is the great schoolmaster to lead them to Christ? hydrophobia may and sometimes does result from the bite of a perfectly healthy dog. Instances of this

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ANNUAL

COMMENCEMENTS

OF

Chappell Hill Female College

AND

SOULE UNIVERSITY.

Chappell Hill, Texas.

JUNE 23-28, 1876.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

8 P. M.—Juvenile Entertainment—Female College.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25.

8:30 A. M.—Annual Love-feast.

10:30 A. M.—Commencement Sermon Rev. T. W. Rogers, Chappell Hill

3:30 P. M.—Children's Meeting Rev. I. G. John, D.D., Galveston

8 P. M.—Special Sermon

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

10 A. M.—Composition Reading—Female College.

11 A. M.—Annual Literary Address Rev. W. Shapard, D.D., Galveston

8 P. M.—Juvenile Exhibition—Soule University.

8 P. M.—Prize Declamation—Soule University.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

10 A. M.—Prize Declamation—Soule University.

11 A. M.—Literary Address Hon. J. H. McLeary, San Antonio

8 P. M.—Musical Entertainment—Female College.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

10 A. M.—Graduating Exercises.

11 A. M.—Baccalaureate Address Rev. E. D. Pitts

11:30 A. M.—DELIVERY OF DIPLOMAS.

3 P. M.—SOCIAL RE-UNION.

Once again we spread our banquet. You are cordially invited. Bring others with you.

NEXT SESSION BEGINS SEPTEMBER 4, 1876.

E. D. PITTS,
JNO. W. McNEELY.

CHAPPELL HILL, June 1, 1876.

Shaw & Haylock, Printers, Galveston.

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That conuers prejudice.
year are eight in number, appearing
all of a size. Second year, the two
middle ones are shed out and replac-

Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS, JUNE 24, '76

Secular Matters.

WE learn by a note from Bro. A. Davis, that he has missed two of his quarterly meetings in consequence of the extreme illness of his wife. Bro. Davis has our sympathy and prayers.

It is cheering these days when people think things are going to pieces to be assured that at the late Cincinnati Convention there was no death of men willing to serve their country for four years in the Presidential chair.

THE celebrity with which our Chief of Police enforced the law in the slender cases last week is encouraging. Let the laws be enforced when laws exist. The officer who neglects to do so forgets or violates his oath. We know nothing of the merits of this matter, as we have not read the publications of either party. All we say is, if there be a law in the matter, the sworn duty of the officer demands its enforcement. What about the city ordinances respecting gamblers? The Chief of Police has no right to discriminate against offenders. The laws are not tools which he may handle at will for personal or partisan purposes. Why are not "keno" boxes broken up, and the blazing lights of gambling palaces put out? This juggling with the law has been going on long enough. If we have no laws for the suppression of gambling houses, and houses of ill-repute let the people know it. You will not meet a man of ordinary intelligence in a day's travel along our streets who does not believe there are laws for the suppression of gambling. Are they mistaken? There is not a lawyer in our city who would stake his reputation on the opinion that no such law exists. Why are they not enforced? When will our city government hold the scales of justice with even hands? As citizens, we demand of our public servants a reply. Silence is a confession of guilt.

FOUND PARTY.—The ladies of St. James' Church gave a pound-party Wednesday night at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Indisposition prevented our attendance, but we are told it was a pleasant affair. The pastor's wife desires the editor to acknowledge gratefully the receipt of a basket full of packages, each of which was one pound in weight. She said she knew precisely what to do with each one. These kind remembrances, in the pleasure they afford, have a value that may not be measured by a material estimate.

THE Scientific Monthly is the title of a new periodical. It is an interesting and instructive Illustrated Magazine of Natural Science. Each number is handsomely illustrated by plates and wood cuts. The articles are all written by able Scientists, and by authorities on the subjects treated of, and while put in popular language are exact and thorough. Price, \$3 00 a year, in advance. Published at Toledo, Ohio. J. D. Sawyer, Galveston, agent.

A FIRST-CLASS Masonic work is elsewhere advertised.

THERE is a card in advertising columns that tells Texans where persons or letters can find Dr. Green'sville Dowell in Philadelphia.

THE programme of Commencement Exercises of the Southwestern University appears elsewhere.

The following is the statement of cotton shipped from Tyler, Smith county, from June 1st, 1875, to June 1st, 1876, Galveston, 9,827 bales; New Orleans, 2,247; New York, 243; Houston, 34; Shreveport, 224; total 13,662 bales.

Modern Women.—It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that the women of our times have degenerated in health and physique until they are literally a race of invalids—pale, nervous, feeble, and back-achy, with only here and there a few noble exceptions in the persons of the robust, buxom ladies characteristic of the sex in days gone by. By a very large experience, covering a period of years, and embracing the treatment of many thousands of cases of those ailments peculiar to women, Dr. Pierce of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y., has perfected, by the combination of certain vegetable extracts, a natural specific, which he does not extol as a cure-all, but one which admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most positive and reliable remedy for those weaknesses and complaints that afflict the women of the present day. This natural specific compound is called Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The following are among those diseases in which this wonderful medicine has worked cures as if by magic and with a certainty never before attained by any medicines: Weak back, nervous and general debility, falling and other displacements of internal organs, resulting from debility and lack of strength in natural supports, internal fever, congestion, inflammation and ulceration and very many other chronic diseases incident to women, not proper to mention here, in which, as well as in the cases that have been enumerated, the Favorite Prescription effects cures—the marvel of the world. It will not do harm in any state or condition of the system, and by adopting its use the invalid lady may avoid that severest of ordeals—the consulting of a family physician. Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.] The few days of warm weather, during the past week, have made those who are able to leave the hot, close city, look towards the mountains and the sea. Many permanent and temporary residents of Philadelphia are preparing to spend the summer at Atlantic City and Cape May. The Stockton house, the largest hotel on the Atlantic coast was opened at the latter place on Monday, the 14th inst., and the preparation at all places of summer resort indicate that the proprietors expect patronage in spite of the rivalry at Fairmont Park. The watering places will no doubt deplete the half filled hotels of Philadelphia. The temperature of a furnace, and exorbitant Philadelphia discomforts may be endured a day or two, for the desire to see the Exhibition is strong, and wide spread, but the feeling is weak and the spirit becomes disgusted with from two to ten dollars per day for a single room without board. This is the rate at the hotel Aubrey.

There is a steady but very slow increase in the daily attendance at the Exhibition. A large proportion of the visitors are from the country and surrounding towns. With wise provision they bring their satchels with them, and after they have filled the aching void above their shoulders with knowledge of the industries of the world, they sit down and fill the aching void below. Many visitors from the city also bring their luncheon with them; they have all heard of the charges of the Centennial restaurants.

The Turkish cafe was opened last week, and having read when a boy about the excellence of the coffee, I ordered a cup; it was brought, without sugar or cream, in a tiny vessel that did not hold more than three tablespoonsful, but it contained more of the exhilarating essence than is found in a quart of the coffee and bean concoction that they serve at hotels. I called for a margarine, and smoked under great difficulties. It was very hard to draw the smoke through the vase containing water, and I enjoyed temporary distinction; those who came to see the cafe evidently considered my attempt to smoke with that strange apparatus one of the sights, and between my efforts to appear perfectly accustomed to the exercise, and restrain laughter, I had pretty hard work. The charge for the coffee and the smoke was fifteen cents each. A Turkish girl gorgeously arrayed stands behind the counter, and waiters in Turkish costume bring you the pipes and coffee.

As a preface to a tour of the world nothing can be better than a visit to the Exposition. The exhibits do not pall; if the visitor were confined to only one exhibit he would find in the excellence and perfection of the industrial display subject for prolonged and interesting study. But the displays are almost innumerable and of infinite variety and contrast. In the main building the best industrial productions of the world are seen. In Machinery Hall the process of production may be seen, and when the senses are wearied with sight seeing, the visitor can find groves with underwood that suggest the primeval forest in which Wm. Penn bought an empire for a few beads and blankets.

Down in a little valley only a few rods from Machinery Hall and the Art Gallery, in a secluded place, there is a rude camp such as a hunter or miner would build of logs and thatch with brush in two hours; it is hung with trophies of the chase and trap; a restless unhappy little bear is chained to a tree in front of it, and a brook near by has been dammed to represent a lake on which ride two Indian canoes. This exhibit is not much in itself, but when taken in contrast with the displays of high civilization all around, the effect is greatly enhanced.

The Russian exhibit promises to be interesting and unique. They are adding to it daily, both in machinery hall and the main building. There is a certain sameness in the displays of the nations of Europe, as of France and England; but the Russian display will, I think, be characteristic, and present artistic and industrial features that are, in a certain sense, original; at least this was the impression made upon me from a hurried glance at the tables, clocks and fine pieces of beautiful green malachite, and from jet, bronzes, representing ancient Cossacks, and fur-cloak natives in sleighs; but it is too early yet to write of this exhibit, as it will be at least a week before the arrangement is complete.

The Austrian art display is exciting much interest among connoisseurs and artists, and it seems to be pretty generally conceded that one of the finest, as it is the largest, pictures on exhibition is in the Austrian collection. The subject is Venice, doing homage to Catherine Carnaro, the young ex-Queen of the Isle of Cyprus, who abdicated the throne upon the death of her husband, and made a free gift of her realm to the Venetian Republic. This picture was painted by John Makart, of Vienna, and contains forty life-size figures, admirably grouped and distributed, on the piazza of Saint Mark, where Catherine Carnaro sits, and receives with gracious, regal composure the floral offerings of the Venetian maidens, and the dignified homage of the Venetian statesmen.

The most prominent picture in the American collection is Rothermel's battle of Gettysburg. It is of immense size, occupying an entire side of the room in which it is exhibited; but the picture is not pleasing in effect. The despairing courage with which a handful of Confederate soldiers threw themselves against the entrenched position of superior forces are very powerfully depicted. But the question may be asked: Why all this canvas of horrors? *Cui bono*. The representation of human agony, of men dying from wounds and thirst, and covered with streaming gore is not the province of art. No pleasing or ennobling emotion is excited; only horror and aversion. There is a long stride in art between the aggregated horrors of this bloody damb and the picture in the Austrian department, appealing with calm, incessant power to the purest emotions. It has been arranged that the 4th of July ceremonies shall take place in the square behind independence hall, and upon Chestnut street in front. There is but little space in Philadelphia for a grand pageant. The streets are narrow, and it is impossible for more than a title of the population to witness the parade. Large cities on all occasions like this are always crowded with visitors who have come to see the show, but who never see it, all the available

points of observation having been occupied by the resident population hours before. There will be no field display of agricultural machinery, as has been customary at former exhibitions, the judges having decided that no more accurate estimate of the comparative efficiency of a machine can be obtained in this way than by simple examination of the plow or reaper as it stands in agricultural hall. They will, therefore, recommend such machines as seem to combine most improvements, without competitive trial.

Excursion parties are constantly arriving; drops in the bucket—every little helps; but only on the fourth of July will the attendance at the Exposition reach the figures that the more sanguine supposed a few weeks ago would be the daily average.

Among the laudable charities within the city limits may be mentioned: Barn Brae, located in Kellyville, Delaware county. This is a private hospital for mental diseases. A certificate of insanity, signed by two physicians, and acknowledged before a magistrate, is invariably required for the admission of a patient. Its Superintendent is Robert A. Given, M.D.

There are 50 hotels, 19 banks, 22 public buildings, 6 club houses, 9 commercial associations, 7 trust companies, 14 art associations, 49 banks, 3 saving funds institutions, 60 asylums, 20 libraries, 16 colleges, 27 newspapers, 26 theaters, and other places of amusement for those who tire of the sawdust of the show grounds.

Prominent among the places of interest outside of the canvass of the Centennial show are the following places in Philadelphia: Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed by the old 76 Rebels there assembled; Carpenter's Hall, where met the first Congress of the Rebel colonies; the old Swedish church, reared in 1700, now one hundred and seventy-six years old, and still a place where the lost and doomed sinner is reclaimed from eternal damnation if he will give up the world and save his own soul; the Girard College, supported by a donation of six millions of dollars from Stephen Girard; the Academy of National Sciences is a place of delight and general information; its Museum, perhaps unsurpassed; the Franklin Library, now 175 years old, is a place for the student; the Zoological Garden and the beautiful Mangle-Temple drive to the city. And after these come the far-reaching charities that give to Philadelphia the name of "the City of Homes."

While all own the homes in which they live, the city has provided homes for the widow, the orphan, the destitute, the sick—in short, the homeless. The hospitals are numerous and well located and well provided for the accommodations for which they are intended. The Jefferson Medical College, the medical school of one of the Southern M.D.'s, has a prominent location on 10th street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets. It contains a large and valuable Museum, to which additions are being constantly made, in order that the lectures may be fully illustrated. Ground has been purchased to the north and west of the present building for the erection of a hospital building. The work is in rapid progress, and is expected to be ready for the reception of patients early in the summer.

The Woman's Medical College is at the northwest corner of North College Avenue and Twenty-first street. It is solely for the education of women in medicine. It has a hospital attached, which affords clinical teaching for its students. It is reached by the Ridge Avenue R. W. cars.

The College of Physicians, whose building is at the northeast corner of Third and Locust streets, is an association of physicians for the advancement of medical science. This hall was built in 1863, is regarded as fire-proof, and contains a valuable pathological museum. The library embraces about 20,000 volumes. On its tables are found nearly all the medical journals of the world.

In this hall are held the meetings of Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Historical Society; the Pathological Society; and the Ophthalmological Society.

The Pennsylvania, the Episcopal, the Philadelphia, the Municipal, the German, the Jewish, the St. Joseph, the Presbyterian, Willis, Friends Hospitals are of much interest, especially to medical men, and more especially so is the State Hospital for Women and Infants at 17th Filbert (the first street above Market), incorporated 1873.

The object of the hospital, as set forth in its charter is "the care, nurture, and maintenance of destitute women, married or single, during childbirth, or whilst suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex; of children born of their bodies, either whilst in the care of the corporation or surrendered to it after birth; the providing for the temporal and spiritual welfare of such women and children either within or outside of the Institution, as well as the care and boarding of women and children for education."

Passing by 200 more hospitals we come to the Franklin Reformatory Home for Inebriates, 215 Locust street. The object of this Home is the thorough and permanent reformation of inebriates. There are alike combined in this institution church privileges and home comforts; all that can be effected by the best medical treatment, careful nursing and motherly affection, is here assured to fallen man; in fact, nothing is left undone that can be devised to rescue and permanently save the inebriate from destruction. This institution restores thousands of fathers to their wives and children. These are all places of much interest to the sight-seer.

THE BIG SHOW.

[Special Correspondence Advocate.] PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1876.

In the two letters which your correspondent forwarded to the ADVOCATE, his chief object was to impress upon your readers a general idea of the magnitude of the Exposition and its grandeur. Many gentlemen who have been at the Expositions of London, Paris, and Vienna, assert that those grand displays were none the less country fairs in comparison with this.

Your correspondent always enters and usually departs by an entrance that leads him through the west half of the main building. Yet, after eight visits, he finds in this single place whole collections, each of which is as large as the display of the entire Texas State Fair, and fifty times as valuable, that he had not before observed. He has utterly abandoned the idea of ever thoroughly studying the Exposition.

The display still lacks something of being complete. Spain has most of her goods in place, but her ornamental work is not all up.

France is placing some gigantic panes of glass; and Turkey is still far, very far, from having her magnificent collection in place.

It was somewhat amusing to see the Mussulman sitting cross-legged on the boxes waiting for funds and carpenters. Your correspondent is of opinion that nothing in the collection will exceed its beauty.

Some idea of the amount of work to be done in examining the Exposition will be conceived from the remark that there are nearly a hundred buildings, which I have not yet entered, and that I have been able to visit horizontal hall but once, and agricultural hall not at all. And yet, I have been as diligent a sight-seer as it is possible to be.

One of the most interesting relics in the Egyptian department is a portrait bust of King Rameses I, the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea. He was no beauty.

Philadelphia has run to brass buttons. Every second man you meet is in livery. At the Exposition, there are a thousand uniformed police; I know not how many uniformed firemen. The janitors wear one style of clothes, and the rolling-chair men another. Every man is known by his coat, except the boot-blacks, and they are distinguished by natty blue shirts and glazed caps.

In my first letter something was said about how dreadfully cheap it was to live here and see the show; but I ought to have added that one must learn to say "no." For, unless this accomplishment has been thoroughly acquired, at the end of the first week his pocket-book will look like the contribution plate of an anti-missionary church on a rainy Sunday, and he will require several Saratoga trunks to contain his collections of curiosities and souvenirs.

Never have I seen the usefulness of woman so well portrayed as at the Centennial gate. A man with a dollar bill must first go to a long line and wait a weary hour for a chance of getting two fifty cent notes; but if his wife is with him, he just stands on the curb, while she tucks her umbrella under her arm, adjusts her pin-a-back, and walks up to the bank counter, with a sublime confidence in the mission of her sex to overcome all obstacles.

It is feared that very many, who will see the vast multitude of those who come, will be disappointed. Anxious to see as much as they can, they fly from place to place, bewildered by the multitude of objects before them, they thoughtfully see and retain nothing.

In the main building itself, one may walk for a whole day without once doubling on his path. Save in a few localities, where there is some small object of popular interest, as at the log cabin, or at the restaurants, there are no crowds, although there may be forty thousand visitors inside the bounds.

One of the most complete (I am disposed to believe it the most complete) is that of Brazil. The display of cotton and coffee from that country is made in a temple formed of the fleecy staple, and it is of exceeding beauty. Dom Pedro is expected in a few days to begin the work of studying the Exposition, which he proposes to do like the working man that he is.

I am disposed to believe that there is more utility and less show here than there was at Vienna, where so many potentates congregated for fete and revelry. There are comparatively few distinctive foreign buildings. The Tunisian Cafe, the Japanese dwelling, the Morocco Bazar, the New England Log Cabin, and the establishment of the Turks, are all that can be called to mind. With reference to this, it may be as well to warn all Texans of a horrible mixture sold as coffee made in the Oriental style. If this is Oriental coffee, it is certainly a distance that lends enchantment to its flavor. The Turkish Ward Galveston market is nearer in comparison with it. There is very much fine music to be heard all over the grounds. Fine military bands play in several halls. Gilmore's Grand Orchestra gives daily concerts in a fairy ravine. There are organ concerts and piano recitals in several parts of the main building almost continually. Offenbach leads nightly as does also Theodore Thomas in different parts of the city. Since coming North, your correspondent has been in whirlwind of fine military and orchestral music; but has heard nothing which in beauty and delicacy equals that given by the Prussian military band at the Mai-Fest celebration in Galveston.

This is the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, and I must close to participate in its celebration by the Putnam Phalanx, a detachment of Centennial soldiers from Connecticut.

WE call attention to the advertisement of Dr. B. F. Rucker in our issue of today. Rucker's Southern Tonic is a remedy for chills and fevers, or ague of every type, especially when associated with enlarged spleen and liver, broken down constitutions and general debility. This valuable preparation has gone through the mill and, like gold, comes out purified. We recommend a trial of it to our friends who are suffering with diseases.

A report reached Denver the 14th that the Sioux Indians attacked Cants' ranch about eighty miles from the Platts country killing fifteen men and driving off the stock. Settlers in the vicinity have left their ranches and sought refuge in the settlements.

PASSING EVENTS.

Kentucky was admitted as a State 84 years ago.

Corn is cheaper in a portion of Georgia than at any time during the past ten years.

The expenses of the State prison, Concord, N. H., were \$15,821; its earnings, \$36,899. The thrifty Yankee will make money anywhere.

A meteoric stone recently fell in Northumberland, Mass. When found it was hot.

The court in Bridgewater, Conn., appointed a guardian for a woman, and she showed she could take care of herself by whipping him in the courtroom. The man concluded he was the one who needed a guardian before her fingers were out of his hair.

A vessel sailed from New Haven, June 1st, with arms and ammunition amounting in value to \$700,000 for the Turkish Government.

A hunter near Nashville lately shot a turkey, and going to pick it up found an old pair of saddle-bags containing \$36,000 in gold and bonds.

At Lebanon, Tennessee, a recent execution was witnessed by 10,000 people. Nice booths had been erected with refreshments at very reasonable rates, which caused the affair to go off very pleasantly. The beer and cake stands did a fine business, and the owners pronounced it the most successful hanging they ever attended. They want to get up another.

During a late storm at Lakesboro, Minnesota, a hail stone seven inches in diameter is said to have fallen, and a lump of ice, it is reported, killed a man.

A lady in Howard county, Wisconsin, was attacked by a small timber wolf when about two miles from home. She caught it by the throat and choked it to death, then shouldered and carried it home and laid it triumphantly at her husband's feet.

The telegrams say that the trustees of Vanderbilt have received another donation of \$300,000.

The Spanish army is being reduced. Work on the English Channel tunnel has been commenced.

The constitution of the Turkish Porte is preparing its most liberal that country has ever known.

All the insurgents in Cuba are not dead. They have recently defeated the Spanish troops at Los Cruces with a loss of 700 men.

The Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia escaped on the American whaler Catalpa.

The new treaty between Austria and Hungary guarantees peace until 1886.

The cotton spinners in Bolton, England, are running on short time, and the poor need bread.

The Mexican insurgents are going the way of the defeated. At Oaxaca, May 27, they lost 2600 killed and wounded.

The new Turkish Sultan offers amnesty to all insurgents who offer their submission.

We have the testimony of nineteen physicians of different nationalities that the death of Abdul Aziz was caused by the opening of veins and arteries of the left arm, and the veins of the right arm.

Danger of European war is considered over for the summer.

Russian men-of-war are assembling at Sebastopol.

Forty thousand chests of tea were burned June 16 at the wharf, London.

A silver cup has been awarded Capt. Gifford by the London Board of Trade for his kindness to the survivors of the emigrant ship Stratford.

Parlin linen manufacturers in Belfast have thrown out of employment over three thousand operators. It is now a hard fight against starvation with hundreds of families.

At a fire June 16th in a carpet manufactory at Ayr, England, twenty-four women were burned to death. It is said the overseer locked the door where the women work. He perished himself. The loss, \$2,000,000.

Conflicts have continued between the police and people in Ghent, Belgium.

The Bishop of Havana died at that place of yellow fever the 16th.

Blaine sent a telegram to Hays congratulating him on his nomination and pledging his support.

The nomination of Hayes appears to give general satisfaction to his party.

Official information reached Washington July 19th of the release of Winslow.

It is stated confidently in Washington that Bristow will resign the 1st of July.

Carl Shurz and Geo. William Curtis will sustain the Cincinnati nominations.

Crook's command on the Cheyenne has encountered no large bodies of Indians. A skirmish at 600 yards with a small band occurred, in which two men were wounded with spent balls.

Great preparations are made at Cadiz and Santander, Spain, for the embarkation of 3,000 troops for Cuba.

The latest advices from Mexico show that the government is meeting success at every point. A battle fought near Quintana, May 31st, restores peace to that State. The revolutionists are retiring in every direction having lost public sympathy.

The Grand Vizier in Constantinople has notified the Imperial Commissioners in Herzegovina and Bosnia that the reforms already granted for those provinces will be maintained in them entirely.

Prince Hassan son of the Khedive of Egypt has resigned his commission in the Prussian army. He returns to Egypt to take the position of Minister of War.

Oregon has gone Democratic. The Senate disapproves the reduction of salaries of members of Congress as passed by the House in the executive, legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

finer and imprisons persons who knowingly let buildings for the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks.

The charges against Speaker Kerr have been declared by the proper authorities baseless and malignant.

The New York Evening Journal says J. C. Ayers, the patent medicine man, has been sent to the New Jersey Insane Asylum.

More than 100,000 bushels of grain were engaged one day last week in the cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New York, by parties who were calculating on a war in Egypt, and a consequent rise in breadstuff. As the speak of war diminishes, the prospect of profit departs.

The damage done in Switzerland and the South of France by the floods has been very great.

Senator Anthony was re-elected to the Senate from Rhode Island by a vote 31 to 1 in the Senate, and 66 to 3 in the House. This is his fourth term.

Jefferson Davis reached Liverpool on the 10th.

The Indiana Grand Lodge of Masons has reinstated the clause in its regulations against Masons using or selling intoxicating liquors, and prohibiting subordinate lodges from receiving into membership any who use them.

Russia has dissuaded the Servian Government from going to war.

A great many ocean steamers are left at Liverpool.

The Mormons are thinking seriously of immigrating from Utah to New Mexico. The explanation given by Brigham to a newspaper reporter was that a revelation had been received stating that a deposit of salt would, in less than five years, cause Salt Lake to overflow the site of the present city.

A large corn crop in the State is considered a sure thing.

The machinery for the large oil mills at Bryan, is being put in place.

Wm. Scallion, an old citizen of Fayette county, suddenly lost his hearing. He could hear distinctly up to fifteen minutes of the time his power of hearing failed.

Wheat in Brown county is said to be turning out at the rate of from 20 to 20 bushels per acre.

The corn and cotton crop of Bastrop county is unusually promising.

The cotton worm which appeared in Brown county was soon dispersed by the use of the destroyer.

Oats have been contracted for in Sherman, Collin county, at 20 cts. per bushel.

Lumber has been ordered with which to build the Stephenville College.

The prospect of the corn crop in Go-liad county has never been better.

The cotton prospects make the farmers in Gonzales county jubilant.

Recently the Rev. Mr. Shirley married two couples and preached a sermon on the top of Conanche Peak.

Corn, cotton and vegetables flourish in Lampasas county.

The visitors at Lampasas Springs are from all parts of the State, many of whom are astonished to find that Texas could grow such springs.

New wheat, No. 3, has been selling in Waco at 70 cts.; oats have been sold at 22 cts. per bushel. The out crop of the county will average 60 bushels per acre, and the barley between 25 and 30 bushels.

The grain elevator at Corsicana is ready to receive wheat. The quality of wheat in that region is unusually good.

The wool business is quoted active in Corpus Christi.

Last week the pupils of the Blind Asylum, in Austin, gave a concert in the Representative Hall. They excited during the day much interest by the proficiency they displayed in the different departments of education.

The Gatesville *Star* estimates the corn crop of that county at 40 bushel per acre.

Grasshoppers were in Kaufman county on the 16th.

The Palestine *Advocate* says the crop prospects of Houston county are cheering beyond measure. Corn is considered made; cotton, potatoes and peas as promising as can be expected.

Capt. McNeilly was in San Antonio the 16th, and turned over to the Sheriff two prisoners. Capt. McNeilly is improving the morals of the Western border.

G. W. Brackenridge of San Antonio has contracted with L. W. Pierce, of the San Antonio Railroad, for its completion from Kingsbury to San Antonio.

The annual reunion of Hood's Texas Brigade is to be held in Bryan, to begin the 12th of July next.

The Burnet *Bulletin* boasts of the good order which prevails in that town. It attributes it to a good sheriff, backed by the best citizens in the county.

An immigration society has been organized in Fayette county.

Corn is too abundant in Hood county to find rapid sale.

Kinney county is filling up fast, and its farming facilities rewarding the planters with fine crops.

Large herds of cattle have passed through Kerr county for Fort Belknap and other points.

Refugio is a cattle region; but in addition the stockmen are raising their own bacon and other supplies at home.

The Hempstead *Messenger* says one farmer in that county offers to contract for the delivery of 1000 bushels of corn at forty cents per bushel.

A successful operation has been performed on the person of Judge Cook at Houston, relieving him from a bullet which he has carried since the battle of Bentonville, near the close of the war. The operation, owing to the use of anesthetics, was painless, and owing to the skill of the surgeons was a complete success.