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Christian Advocate

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GALVESTON, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1877.

NUMBER 31

CHAS. H. LEE, Fayette county.
 J. J. M'BRIDE, Leon county.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 10, 1877.

(Communicated.)
MARQUEZ, Jan. 29.—The state of the church is about as good as could be expected at this season of the year. Our pastor, brother Turner, is doing all he can for the church and for our ADVOCATE. The election on Local Option in our precinct came off last Saturday, and the law was voted down by two to one. There are some localities in Texas that would vote down every law against criminals in the statutes and abolish entirely the criminal code. We must have laws unconditional to punish the guilty, and officers that will enforce them. I see in my paper that some Brother is tired of so much being said against popular vices. I say, stand firm; never compromise; God is with you; the prayers of all good people are with you; the church is with you. J. D. LEWIS.

(Communicated.)
OVERTON, Texas, Jan. 27.—I notice an article from you under the caption, "Shall we Spike our Guns?" in which you speak of your perplexity in trying to please all on the subject of popular vices. You close by asking your readers "What they say?" I for one say continue until the batteries of the secular press be silenced, and longer if necessary. Your articles on these things commend your paper to the favorable consideration of the good and virtuous. For these articles your paper is highly spoken of by good people of other denominations. I do not regard them as being local in application, and much less in influence. The Lord bless you in this this thing.

GEO. W. BERRY.
 Waco Female College.

The following correspondence explains itself:

WACO, Jan. 21, 1877.
 Rev. Sam. P. Wright, President Waco Female College, Waco, Texas:

DEAR SIR: As secretary pro tem. I have the honor to inform you that, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees held this afternoon, a resolution extending the term of your lease of the College property from five to ten years was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Hoping that this action may meet with your hearty approbation, and that the proposed prolongation of the relations at present sustained may prove conducive to the best interests of all concerned, I remain, very respectfully,
 J. W. DOWNS, Secretary.

D. R. GURLEY, President.

Maj. J. W. Downs, Secretary pro tem., &c., Examiner Office:

DEAR SIR: Your note informing me of the action of the Board of Trustees, by which they tender to me the College property for five years in addition to the present lease, is just received. Besides the gratification afforded by such a signal endorsement of the present administration, I am encouraged by this token of approbation to make certain expenditures, the propriety of which has been doubted. I allude to the necessity of having six or eight hundred dollars worth of apparatus, without which it is impossible to teach the physical sciences efficiently. This will be added to the otherwise very complete list of school furniture now in the college.

Thanking, through you, the trustees for this action so complimentary to me, I am yours truly,
 SAM P. WRIGHT, President.

College, Jan. 31, 1877.

We are pleased with the above, the more especially since an unfounded rumor was gaining credence to the effect that Mr. Wright intended resigning at the end of the present year.

We take occasion, in this connection, to announce that the spring term of the college will open Monday, the 5th proximo. Miss Emma Casedady, so well and so favorably known in musical circles, will be at the head of the music department, to announce which is to ensure success in that department.—*Examiner.*

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

(Communicated.)
A Notice, and in some sort a reply, to a Lecture by Rev. J. M. Savage, delivered as it appears before an Infidel Club in Boston and published in the American Israelite, Cincinnati, O., Dec. 29, 1876.

The paper containing the address referred to in the caption was sent to me by some one who give "A Methodist" as his name, who has marked the article and requested that I would answer through the ADVOCATE. Why this Methodist sent this request to me rather than to some of the more scholarly brethren, who could reply to the lecture of Mr. Savage so much more appropriately, I cannot tell, unless it be that this brother is some old acquaintance who knows how much I have suffered at some periods of my ministerial career on account of my great reverence for the Sabbath and my sacred observance of its requirements, and hence has concluded that I am, if not posted, at least enough interested to investigate the subject, and having done so, to respond to his request.

Fortunately the task is not a difficult one. The lecturer—evidently a man of clever talent—came on the stage, as he himself says, with only memoranda of quotations, (and took care to leave out all mention of volume and page,) so that we have only to deal with assertions, for the most part wholly unsubstantiated by proof.

The first false position of the lecturer to which I call attention, is his assumption that the Sabbath is a Jewish institution—that it was of Moses. His whole argument is based upon this assumption, although he has not stated it in form anywhere. With this position in his mind he undertakes to show an irreconcilable division and split between Peter and Paul. His language is, "The followers of Peter—those who adhered to the teachings of the Central Church in Jerusalem—held that all Christians, both converted Jews and Gentiles, were under obligations to keep the Mosaic law, ordinances and traditions. *** Paul took the ground distinctly that Christianity, while it might be spiritually the lineal descendant and successor of Judaism, was in fact no such difference between Peter and Paul as is here alleged, it is evident that the argument in which this allegation figures as a sort of foundation-stone, must be very greatly weakened with this taken out.

But perhaps the most serious error of the lecturer is, his assumption that the Sabbath is of the law, and consequently took the fate of Moses' institutes. Having placed the Sabbath on the same footing as the legal observances of the old dispensation, he proceeds to dispense with its observance. He, to do this, asserts, by necessary implication, that the remark of Paul, (Col. 2, 16, 17,) "Let no man therefore judge you any more in meat, or in drink, or in respect of any [a] holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath days," abrogates the observance of the Sabbath day. And he adds that this view has "never been met or explained away." It seems to me he should have said that this difficulty—as seen by him—had never been met or explained away to the entire satisfaction of his mind; otherwise his statement is untrue. Dr. Adam Clarke, after having shown that the Sabbath days, as here classed, have reference to "particular Sabbaths" set apart as more holy than others, and consequently to be observed with special rites and services, observes, "besides, it is not clear that the Apostle refers at all to the Sabbath in this, whether Jewish or Christian; his sabbaton, of Sabbaths or weeks, most probably refers to their feasts of weeks."

The lecturer proceeds: "So that, if Paul's word anywhere means anything"—let the reader attentively consider this expression—"so that, if Paul's word anywhere means anything, if his authority is to be taken as of binding force on any point whatever, then Paul is to be regarded as authoritatively and distinctly abrogating the Sabbath, and declaring that it is no longer binding on the Christian Church." I have quoted

largely, that my readers may see what sort of stuff infidel argument is made of, and that they may the better understand what I may have to say with respect thereto.

1. And first of all the Sabbath is not a Jewish institution. It is older than Moses, and older than Abraham. In the 2d ch. of Genesis it is said, "And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it; because that in it he had rested from all His works which God created and made." And in Exodus xx: 8-11: "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy, * * for in six days God made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day and hallowed it." Here we have the institution of the Sabbath and the reason of it, i. e. "because that in it he rested, &c." And the reason why he requires men to remember the Sabbath, for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

We suggest that, as there has not been, and in the nature of things can never be, any change in the reason for the observance of the Sabbath, there cannot be assigned a reason why the observance should cease! It is a monument of the creative wisdom, power and goodness of God. 2. By it God declares to each succeeding generation that he not only made the world and man, but that he accomplished the work in six days, and rested on the seventh. It will not be profitable for me to pursue this argument; the books contain such arguments—read them. But because it suits us, it is here suggested that the cosmogony of Moses has had no more impregnable defence than this same institution. And it has not yet done serving the church and world with excellent weapons of defence against the attacks of the modern scientists, et al. As to the argument that the Sabbath being part and parcel of the Levitical institutes, when Christ nailed them to his cross, this also was nailed to the cross, and is hence no longer binding, we have seen how it fails. It is certain that, if we should even not go back to Genesis, the fact that the fourth commandment is of the decalogue, would be sufficient for all the purposes of this article. For there is not the least intimation in the New Testament that any part of the decalogue was set aside in the teachings of Christ or his apostles, or that the time would ever come up in the history of the race when "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," will not be as binding upon the children of men as "Thou shalt not steal" is. It is part of the moral code of this mundane part of the universe at least, and older than the decalogue in the chronological order of their announcement.

How the lecturer dashes right along, regardless of consequences! He says, "if Paul's word anywhere means anything, then Paul is to be regarded as authoritatively and distinctly abrogating the Sabbath." I can understand on the contrary how Paul might be good authority for a rule of faith or practice and yet not quite high enough to release men from the commandments written by the finger of God on the two tables. It does not follow as a matter of course that, because a religious teacher may expound the law that he can therefore disannul the law.

I will here give the ways in which a positive institution may be disannulled, in arrangement of Dr. Adam Clarke: 1. By the natural law of necessity. 2. By a particular law which is higher. 3. By the law of charity or mercy. 4. By authority and dispensation of the law-giver.

It is useless to say that the Sabbath law has not been repealed by "necessity," or by "particular law," as nothing of this kind is pretended. The law of charity and of mercy may suspend the Sabbath law wherever their claim is justly presented; our Saviour showed this to his enemies in his day on earth. And it now only remains to notice that

the authority of the law-giver has never intervened to abrogate the Sabbath; and it will be time enough for this when some enemy shall make his allegation to that effect in due form. Paul does not pretend to do this, as every rational man acquainted with his writings full well knows; and the circumstance that he has used some words incidentally which sound like he might possibly allude to the Sabbath, does not intimate that he even purposed to interfere with the proper observance of the Sabbath.

Inasmuch as this matter is in hand, I propose to show in another article how Christians came to observe the first day of the week rather than the Jewish Sabbath, and also to discuss other matters of great interest in connection with this subject.

Unity of the Human Race.

An article appears in a Texas paper of the 1st inst., which appears to be editorial, in which the following remarks are found: "The old idea of the negro and the white man descending from one common parentage is an exploded humbug." And again: "The unity of the human race is a pack of stuff and nonsense."

I am fully aware that by the man who could recklessly use such language as is here quoted, argument and reason would be but slightly regarded, and to enter upon a process of proofs, vindicating the Bible doctrine of the unity of the human race, would be as fruitless of good results as that of casting pearls before swine. And yet a paper, largely circulated in our families, disseminating the foul teachings of infidelity, is calculated to poison the minds of our children, and it may not be amiss, for their sake, to call attention to the subject, and submit a few brief reasons why we should accept the Bible doctrine on this subject in preference to the silly pratings of infidelity.

In the first place, we remark that the Bible, with its sacred doctrines and influence, forms the basis not only of our government and social life, but it is the only true basis upon which enlightened civilization rests in all the world. Ours is emphatically a Christian country, and all our institutions—civil, social, and religious—fully recognize the existence and authority of God, and the revelation of His will as revealed in the Bible. Indeed, in the language of Daniel Webster, we may say that the New Testament is the common law of our country. He who seeks to discredit or discard the teachings of the Word of God is an enemy to the spirit and genius of our government, and should be so regarded by every true American citizen.

If the doctrine of the unity of the human race is all "a pack of stuff and nonsense," then the Bible is false, and we are plunged into the dark abyss of unenlightened reason—no check is left us to restrain the ungodly passions of men, no divinely appointed standard of human conduct is left us; but, like the wild beasts of the field, we should become a roaring race of savages. These and many other fearful consequences are involved in discarding the Bible and its divine author.

But is it true or false that "God made of one blood all the nations of men to dwell upon the face of the whole earth?" Have we any good and valid reason, founded in nature or revelation, to call in question the truth of this declaration? We shall see.

The first objection urged against the doctrine is founded in nature, the anatomical differences found between the white man and the negro. "Forty-two distinct differences" are mentioned. This is false! There is not a bone, muscle, tendon, vessel or organ about the white man that is not found in the negro. The differences commonly enumerated may be found to exist in different men of either race. A like unity in the anatomy of no distinct races can be found in nature. It is granted that in the peculiar forms and relations of some of the parts there is a slight difference where extreme cases are compared, but

everything essential to one is found in the other.

The second objection is urged against the color of the negro, with other slight peculiarities, making him to differ from the white man. The truth is, the Bible gives the only true light we have on this subject. Most of the wisecracks who would teach us on this subject go back to the creation of the world to find the origin of the negro! He cannot be found there—did not take his rise there. The first account we have of him is in the family of Noah, 1658 years after the creation. The anti-deluvians were a race of men that lived to a great age; some lived to be nearly 1000 years old, and were all of one color and constitution. But when they became very wicked and corrupt, "it repented the Lord that he had made him thus—to live so long—and he determined to change his constitution, and shorten his days, better to suit his condition, after the fall." This is not, as generally quoted, "it repented God," the Creator, but "it repented the Lord," the law-giver or ruler, that he had not better suited him to the change in the condition of the world, as it was after the flood.

Then the negro first comes to light in the family of Noah, who had three sons, Shem, Ham and Japheth. These three sons differed in color and physical constitution, suiting them for the different countries they were to inhabit, and the superior or inferior relations they were to sustain to each other as races, in the subsequent history of the world. Ham was black, as his name implies, and was to inhabit Africa, called then the land of Ham, which has been the home of the negro from that time to this. Japheth was white, or fair, as his name implies, and was to occupy Northern Asia and Europe, and from whom the white races have descended. He was to have dominion over the other two races, being superior in intellect and energy. Shem likely retained the original Adamic color—red earth—as Adam's name implies, and was to occupy Asia, and be the founder of the religions of the world.

From these three sons of Noah, all differing in their genius and characters, each suited for the climate and countries to be occupied by them, sprang the different races of the same human family. I now assert that no part of the human race can be found on earth but that its origin can be distinctly traced to one of these three departments of the family of Noah, thus clearly establishing the fact of the unity of the human family.

One other fact should be mentioned in this connection, bearing on this subject, which is unanswerable. The mission of Christ on earth was to redeem and save all that "died in Adam"—none others. Now if Christ in the Gospel recognizes the children of Ham, as those who descended from Adam—"died in Adam"—and offered the terms of salvation to them as well as to the sons of Shem and Japheth, then Christ and his apostles fully settle the question of the unity of the human family.

It is not only declared in prophecy that "Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God" for salvation, but it is a fact of recorded history that in the apostolic times the gospel extended far into Africa, and many large churches were organized among the native sons of Ham. And in this country and elsewhere they have the gospel preached to them as to others of the sons of Adam.

While infidels and all other small-minded people may vex and fret themselves over such questions, those of better sense and purer hearts will find no difficulty in understanding the pure word of God, and be greatly profited thereby.
 B. T. K.
 Houston, Feb. 2, 1877.

(Communicated.)
CLINTON, TEX., Feb. 2.—I am confined to my bed with sciatic rheumatism, and have been for a week. My pain is very great, and the doctor talks very discouragingly—thinks I may be in bed a long time. I am writing propped up in a chair.
 J. W. D' VILBISS.

"Shall We Spike Our Guns?"

(Communicated.)
 THE ADVOCATE of the 27th inst., containing an editorial under the significant question that heads this communication, was received yesterday. The subject concerning which this question is asked is indeed one of general interest; and as you have asked your readers what course you should pursue, whether you should "spike your guns" or not, I write giving only my private opinion.

We cannot expect one line of attack to suit the various tastes of the numerous readers of our beloved ADVOCATE. Hence the request of some of your patrons that you should no longer turn your long range and accurate guns towards the grandest agencies of robbery and other iniquities, equally as great, viz: gambling and selling ardent spirits. You are right in not considering these evils "local affairs of Galveston." They indeed exist in almost every neighborhood in the State. In some sections they not merely exist but they stalk about unchallenged and unrebuked in this nineteenth century of the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. Our ADVOCATE visits weekly, perhaps, the largest number of families of any other weekly paper in the State, and hence the necessity of dealing fairly with the great evils of selling and drinking intoxicating liquors. At this time when the entire State is excited on the question of "Local Option," it is peculiarly proper for the paper of the greatest moral and religious influence in our great State to bring the evils of cross-road doggeries and palatial saloons and their consequences upon the life, property and morals of the country squarely before the people.

"Shall we spike our guns?" No, never! Let the ADVOCATE give no uncertain sound in this great question, especially at this critical moment. There is no question in practical morals of greater moment at this time in our State than that of "Local Option." Let the ADVOCATE continue in the front of the battle, and let every preacher and Christian—let every lover of peace and morality and prosperity sustain the ADVOCATE in this struggle in his or her local sphere. After the different counties of the State have voted on "Local Option," then may the ADVOCATE have a short respite from this war on the popular vices of the day, renew her strength and come forth as occasion or the interests of humanity may demand.

The people complain of heavy taxes, of want of money, of hard times, of the decline of morality, of boys running wild on the streets, and their disobedience to parents; of their daughters marrying badly, etc., etc. These complaints will be made until they cease to pay enormous prices for whisky and tobacco, articles taxed greatly above every other commodity, the former especially evil. Whisky takes our money from our pockets; takes bread and clothing from ourselves and families; drives peace and morality and plenty from our homes, and places in their stead strife, with every sort of immorality and want. Whisky gives us young men of no means and less character as husbands for our daughters. It dethrones reason and reduces him who was made "a little lower than the angels, and was crowned with glory and honor," to the level of a beast. It is high time the Church and the lovers of peace and morality should speak and act on this question. Let every one who is entitled vote for prohibition, and rid Texas of this great curse.

J. S. CLOWER.
 Winchester, Jan. 30.

We commend to the traveling public the Washington Hotel. This house has ample and sufficient accommodations, every room being magnificently furnished and supplied with all the modern improvements. The bill of fare embraces all the substantial and delicacies in their season. Mr. John Summers is the proprietor. His efforts to please are untiring.

Refer to advertisement of the New York Methodist, on our fifth page.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB 10, 1877.

(Communicated.)

Letter from Bishop Doggett.

An exigency has occurred in the condition of the Publishing House which imperatively demands the immediate and united effort of the entire Church. That exigency has been explicitly set forth in the Address of the Bishops, recently published in all our papers, together with the causes which led to it, and the measures deemed necessary for relief. It is needless to enter here into a rehearsal of the misfortunes which have superinduced the apprehended calamity; suffice it to say, that they have been thoroughly investigated, and are due to no want of fidelity on the part of the Agent, but mainly to disasters entailed by the late war; to, perhaps, a too indulgent system of credit; to a calamitous fire; and to a course of unforeseen events precipitated by the great monetary collapse which has prostrated many long established houses of business throughout the country, and to the pressure and blight of which many others are still yielding.

Dr. Redford has made a faithful and energetic effort to promote the objects and sustain the reputation of the Publishing House, and was, until within the last two years, eminently successful, and fondly cherished the hope of reporting to the next General Conference, what he conceived to be the achievement of his life—the entire extinction of the debt, and the complete operation of the establishment in all its branches. But for the obstacles already recited, there is reason to believe that his expectations would have been realized. And, to evince his integrity, as well as his energy, he has risked his entire private fortune in order to support the credit of the House. Errors, no doubt, have been committed, but they have been only such as are incident to the best and the bravest of men.

The history of untoward events is not, however, the question before the Church. It is the grave question of affording relief to a great Connexional institution, involving, in a high degree, the prosperity and the honor of Southern Methodism. To criticize the policy of such an institution, in itself, or that of its location, or even that of its management, would, in the present crisis, accomplish no useful purpose whatever, but only complicate and aggravate an existing evil, already sufficiently appalling. Complaints in such an emergency are not only ungenerous, but they are hurtful, and ought to be merged into the higher and nobler considerations of a possible remedy.

Notwithstanding the peril of the Publishing House, it may be saved. It can be saved; and there are strong grounds for believing that it will be saved. Those who appreciate its value will not allow it to be lost. Its loss would be an incalculable calamity and an indelible reproach to the whole Connection. We must have a perennial fountain of denominational literature at any cost; and it will be vastly cheaper to reinstate the present means of producing it, than to adopt any other adequate to our wants. The cause of God and of the Church requires the rehabilitation of the present House. We can not afford its suspension for a day, without a fatal check to some part of our grand system of evangelization. It is, in the present age, essential to the permanence and progress of our beloved Methodism. Our standard and periodical literature must keep pace with the advancement of Christianity and the growth of the country.

Let us, therefore, commit to silence, if not to oblivion, our troublesome objections, and in the unity of a common cause, dear to us all, rally to the rescue of our Publishing House; assured that a Church of more than seven hundred thousand members and two millions of adherents, is fully equal to the emergency; and that the plan proposed, when accomplished, will place it on a more solid foundation than it has ever occupied. Let the details of the plan be scrupulously observed, and the wisest of its friends will avouch its success.

An indispensable part of the plan, to meet a necessity preliminary to the whole, is the taking up of public collections, in behalf of the Publishing House, in all our congregations throughout the length and breadth of Southern Methodism, during the month of February, and promptly remitting the same to the Agent at Nashville. In discharging this duty, let earnest appeals be made to every congregation for large and small contributions, omitting of no opportunity, and accepting of any amount which may be given. With a proper appreciation of the occasion and a faithful performance of the duties which it imposes, I am persuaded that the result will be creditable to

the Church, and that the experience gained by past vicissitudes will be crowned by a permanently-established and a more extensively useful publishing institution.

RICHMOND, Jan. 1877.

(Communicated.)

Collection for the Publishing House

The address of the Bishops—setting forth the imperiled condition of the Publishing House, and proposing a plan for its relief—has been forwarded to every traveling preacher in the Church of whose post-office we are advised. The plan provides for a collection to be taken, during the month of February, in every congregation, thus giving to each member and friend of the Church an opportunity to aid in this extremity. The many letters we are receiving from brethren, both in the ministry and laity, indicate the deep interest felt in behalf of the Publishing House, and the purpose on the part of the Church to render the help that is so much needed. In many instances the official boards—fully awake to the importance of active co-operation—have, in advance of the preachers, ordered the collection to be taken as early a day as practicable. Everywhere the Church seems to be aroused, and plans are being formed by which an amount sufficient to secure this Institution against future embarrassment shall be raised. We are all interested in the success of the collection, and the thousands of Southern Methodists will deem it a privilege to aid in extricating the Publishing House from the peril that surrounds it. We most earnestly request the preachers everywhere to begin at once, and to forward the amounts they collect immediately.

A. H. REDFORD, agent. Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1877.

LITTLE KINDNESSES.—A little boy had a hard lesson given him at school and his teacher asked him if he thought he could learn it. The boy thought when his eye glanced over the hard words and strange figures that it would be too difficult for him, and at first hung down his head at the teacher's questions. But, after a moment's consideration, he looked brightly up, and said:

"I think I can do it, sir, if you will allow my sister to help me."
"Oh, certainly, my dear. If your sister will assist you, she may."
"Oh, yes, sir, she is always so glad to help me."

That is right, sister, help your little brother, and when you are doing so, you are binding a tie round his heart that may save him in many an hour of dark temptation.

"I don't know how to do this sum, but brother will show me," says another one.

"Sister, I've dropped a stitch in my knitting; I tried to pick it up, but it has run down, and I can't stop it."

The little girl's face is flushed, and she watches her sister with a nervous anxiety while she replaces the naughty stitch.

"Oh, I am so glad," she says, as she receives it again from the hands of her sister, all nicely arranged. "You are a good girl, Mary."

"Bring it to me sooner the next time, and then it won't get so bad," said the gentle voice of Mary.

The little one bounds away with a light heart to finish her task. If Mary had not helped her she would have lost her walk in the garden. Surely it is better to do as Mary did than to say, "Oh, go away—don't trouble me!" or to scold the little one all the time you are performing the trifling favor.

Little kindnesses cost nothing and beget much.

(Communicated.)

WHAT SHALL WE DO?—What shall we do? Shall we call off our forces from the field; spike our batteries, or continue the fight? What say our readers?—*Advocate*, of Jan. 27.

Our Answer: If the "dagger's" point needs repair, have it tempered so that it will go through both flint and steel; double the charges; pray that they may go forth through all the land, burning and blazing with the fires of the Holy Ghost, till every sink of iniquity has been cleansed, or till God shall call you from "labor to rest." So will we pray.

We are doing our very best for local option. D. P. CULLEN. Crockett, Jan. 29, 1877.

An explosion of five tons of powder, Jan. 17, near Troy, N. Y., demolished three buildings of the Schaghticoke Powder Mills. The shock was felt for twenty miles around. A large quantity of powder was on hand for the Prussian Government.

MARRIED.

EDMONSON—HALE.—At the residence of the bride's father, near Dresden, Texas, Jan. 19, 1877, by the Rev. J. J. Davis, Mr. A. Edmonson and Mrs. Fannie Hale.

A Little Errand for God.

Helen stood on the doorstep with a very tiny basket in her hand, when her father drove up and said: "I'm glad you are all ready to go out, dear; I came to take you to Mr. Lee's park to see the new deer."

"O, thankyou, papa, but I can't go just this time. The deer will keep; and we can go to-morrow. I've got a very particular errand to do now," said the little girl.

"What is it, dear?" asked her father.

"O, it's to carry *this* somewhere;" and she held up the small basket.

Her father smiled, and asked, "Who is the errand for, dear?"

"For my own self, papa; but—O no; I guess not. It's a little errand for God, papa."

"Well, I will not hinder you, my little dear," said the good father, tenderly. "Can I help you any?"

"No, sir; I was going to carry my big orange, that I saved from dessert, to old Peter."

"Is old Peter sick?"

"No, I hope not; but he never has anything nice; and he's so good and thankful. Big folks give him only cold meat and broken bread; and I thought an orange would look so beautiful, and make him so happy! Don't you think poor, well folks ought to be comforted sometimes as well as poor sick folks, papa?"

"Yes, my dear; and I think we often forget them till sickness or starvation comes. You are right; this is a little errand for God. Get into the buggy, and I will drive you to old Peter's, and wait till you have done the errand; and then show you the deer. Have you a pin, Helen?"

"Yes, papa; here is one."
"Well, here is a two dollar bill for you to fix on the skin of the orange. That will pay old Peter's rent for two weeks; and perhaps this will be a little errand for God, too," said the gentleman.

Little Helen, who had taught a wise man a lesson, looked very happy as her small fingers fixed the fresh bill on to the orange.

TRUST.—A good woman was visiting among the poor in London one cold winter's day. She was trying to open the door of a third story room in a wretched-looking house, when she heard a little voice inside say, "Pull the string up high—pull the string up high." She looked up and saw a string. She pulled it, when it lifted the latch, and the door opened into a room where she found two little half-naked children, all alone. They looked cold and hungry.

"Do you take care of yourselves, little ones?" said the good woman.

"No, ma'am; God takes care of us," replied the elder of the children.

"You have no fire on this cold day. Are you not very cold?"

"O when we are very cold we creep under the quilt, and I put my arms round Tommy and Tommy puts his arms round me, and then we say, 'Now I lay me'—and then we get warm," said the little girl.

"And what do you have to eat, pray?" asked the visitor.

"When granny comes home she brings us something. Granny says we are God's sparrows, and he has enough for us; and so we say, 'Our Father' and 'daily bread' every day. God is our Father."

Tears came into the eyes of this good woman. She had sometimes felt afraid that she might be left to starve; but these little "sparrows," perched alone in that upper room, taught her a sweet lesson of trust in the power of God, which she felt that she should not soon forget.—*Rev. Dr. Hall.*

THE SECRET.—"Mother," said a girl of ten years of age, "I want to know the secret of your going away alone every night and morning."

"Why, my dear?"

"Because it must be to see some one you love very much."

"And what leads you to think so?"

"Because I have always noticed that when you come back you appear to be more happy than usual."

"Well, suppose I do go to see a friend I love very much, and that, after seeing him and conversing with him, I am more happy than before, why should you wish to know anything about it?"

"Because I wish to do as you do that I may be happy also."

"Well, my child, when I leave you in the morning and in the evening it is to commune with my Savior; I go to pray to him—I ask him for his grace to make me happy and holy; I ask him to assist me in all the duties of the day, and especially to keep me from committing any sin against him; and, above all, I ask him to have mercy on you and save you from the influences of those who sin against him."

"If that is the secret," said the child, "then I must go with you."

"THAT 'AMEN' AND THIT DOWN.—Unfortunately for the Sunday-schools, there are a number of middle-aged gentlemen who, thinking themselves endowed by nature with oratorical ability, visit Sunday-schools to display their speech-making qualities. These gentlemen are very properly termed Sunday-school bores, for they bore the children, bore the superintendent, bore the teachers, and bore every person with whom they are thrown in contact.

One of these gentry had a round of four or five schools which he visited regularly, and as regularly bored, ending his orations invariably with "Amen!"

Visiting one of the schools during his regular rounds he made his appearance at the superintendent's desk, who, feeling greatly annoyed, yet out of courtesy, asked him if he desired to say a few words to the school.

"Wa'al, yes, I'll say just a word or two!" and straightening himself up, with one hand on the corner of the desk, and the other feeling for pins at the bottom of his vest, he began: "Wa'al, chil'un, yer superintendent wants me to speak to yer!" And feeling vigorously for pins. "Neow, what shall I say, what shall I talk about?"

A bright little fellow, about four years of age, sitting in the front seat, who evidently had heard the orator before, jumped to his feet and lisped out loud enough to be heard all over the school-room:

"That 'Amen' and thit down!" The speaker collapsed.

THE POLITE BOY.—The other day we were riding in a crowded carriage. At one of the stations an old gentleman entered, and was looking around for a seat, when a lad ten or twelve years of age rose up and said:

"Take my seat, sir." The offer was accepted, and the infirm old man sat down.

"Why did you give me your seat?" he inquired of the boy.

"Because you are old, sir, and I am a boy," was the quick reply.

The passengers were very much pleased and gratified. For my part, I wanted to seize hold of the little fellow and press him to my bosom. It was a respect for old age, which is always praiseworthy.

A telegram from Cheyenne, Jan. 18, states that news had come from Chugwater Station, fifty miles north of that city, that a party of Indians made a raid on the ranches near there lately, and drove off fifty horses. The ranchmen followed the Indians for several miles, but the latter succeeded in getting away with the stock.

The laborers on the New York boulevards now receive eighty cents a day, and get work about four days in the week. When a man has to support a wife on \$3.20 a week, he is apt to suppose that something ought to be settled sometime by somebody somehow.

Mr. Clay, a grandson of Henry Clay, has as an heirloom—a letter by Daniel Boone. The spelling is very original, this being a specimen: "I hope you Will Write me By the Bearer, Mr. goe. how you Com on With my Horse—I Hear the Indians have Killed Sum pepel near Limestone."

The present theatrical season in New York is said to be the worst known since the war. All managers resort to "papering" to fill their houses. One invited the whole medical profession, and had 1200 physicians to witness his performance. Another evening 1800 dentists were present on free tickets. The treasurer said it gave him the toothache to look at the house.

We hardly need call attention to the conspicuous advertisement of \$15 American Watches, by C. P. Barns & Bro., Jewelers, of Louisville, Ky. We only do this to assure our readers that these gentlemen are entirely responsible, and what they offer will be found to be exactly as represented. There is one of the oldest houses in that city, having been established nearly twenty years, and sustains a reputation for honesty and fair dealing unsurpassed in the country.—*Ad.*

M. W. SHAW & BRO.
The elegant Jewelry Emporium of Messrs. M. W. Shaw & Bro. is on the north-west corner of Tremont and Market streets Galveston. The stocks that are always found in this establishment consist of every class and variety of the most choice goods in this line. These gentlemen have been actively engaged in the jewelry business in this city for thirty years. They exhibit superior taste and fine judgment, in the selection of their stocks of rich and elegant styles and pattern of watches, jewelry and silver ware. They certainly deserve the attention and patronage of the public. His firm are the State agents for the celebrated Waltham watches, a watch well known for its fine finish, durability and cheapness. This watch can be bought as low as \$16.50, and is guaranteed to be a perfect and reliable time piece, and suitable for farmers, railroad men and travelers. This watch differs from the higher priced time-piece only in point of finish, thickness of case and the jewels which adorn the works. Chronometers rated by transit.

Messrs. Shaw & Bro. purchase their large stock of silverware from the best manufacturers in European cities and

New York, which includes all the latest styles. Their display of mathematical and nautical instruments is superb, and will interest visitors to this establishment.

Our readers desiring clocks of any kind should write to this house for a catalogue and price list; they have on hand clocks made from marble, bronze and alabaster, all of the finest French manufacture. They have on hand a splendid line of Ithaca Calendar Clocks; also the celebrated Seth Thomas clock. The house of M. W. Shaw and Bro. is one of the most reliable Jewelry establishments in the South; those who have traded with them have always found them courteous, precise and upright.

TO THE LADIES.

Butterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing. Messrs. E. Butterick & Co. do not hesitate to warrant every pattern sold by them or their agents; and in war, ranting they mean to assert that by each pattern may be made a perfectly formed garment of the size and kind designated on its label. Our lady readers should forward their address to the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Butterick Agency, Galveston, Texas, who will forward by return mail an instructive and valuable catalogue, containing the latest styles in patterns, etc. Winter styles now ready.

N. H. RICKER, commission merchant for the sale of corn, oats, hay, bran, but, ter, apples, onions and potatoes. Consignments respectfully solicited. No. 14 Strand, between 24th and 25th streets, Galveston, Texas.

Appointments of Dr. Sears, Agent of Peabody Fund.

New Danmsfeld, Feb 6, ..
San Antonio, Feb 8, ..
Seagin, Feb 10, ..
Gonzales Feb 11, ..
Columbus, Feb 12, ..
Houston, Feb 14, ..
Galveston, Feb 16, ..
Huntsville, Feb 19, ..
Crockett, Feb 20, ..
Tyler, Feb 22, ..
Marshall, Feb 24, ..
Shreveport, Feb 26, ..
Jefferson, Feb 27, ..
Texasiana, Feb 29, ..

As Dr. Sears is one of the great representative men of our age, and wishes Texas to prepare the way for a large disbursement of the great fund he represents, it is to be expected that he will have everywhere a cordial reception and crowded houses. All editors, where he lectures, will please publish the appointments, and call special attention. REV. C. C. BRILSON.

To Presiding Elders.

Presiding elders who have not sent us the postoffice address of preaches in their several districts, will please do so at once. A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

No Credit.

The Book Committee have instructed the Book Agent to sell our books for cash only. This requirement is imperative. The agent has no choice. Brethren, therefore, who order books, must accompany their orders with the money. Orders cannot otherwise be filled. A. H. REDFORD, Agent.

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Do not lose this good chance, for such opportunities can't always be found.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 10, 1877.

Reminiscences of the Century—No. 2. (Communicated.)

BY LOVICK PIERCE, D. D.

"Brethren, beloved, be not deceived; God is not mocked."

Our mimicry of religion can not be imposed on God for religion. This is my postulate: that the comparative moral status of the Church is always going from bad to worse, where the percentage of disorderly members is constantly increasing, in proportion to the numerical increase of members.

But now comes the pinch: This official guardian of legal Methodism has rightly determined that he could not take these two persons, or either of them, into the Church, they having notified him that they would not govern themselves by our general rules in these two particulars.

He saw that to get them into the Church he must turn that much of its discipline out. This he would not do, as a straight act; and in this case he could not, and escape the censure of his annual conference.

But suppose these two persons had been dishonest enough to come into the Church to trample on these general rules at their own discretion, with common social reputation to justify him in their reception.

He would have received them as a triumph, and remaining pastor over them, would soon have seen that in these respects they were contemptuously disloyal to the general rules in any way that suited their own perverse inclination.

But back again to the case supposed: How supremely ridiculous in the eyes of a scrutinizing infidelity must the Methodist Church become when it is known that from the force of consistency we would be compelled to refuse admission into the Church to any one that would honestly tell us: "If I am received, I shall not regard the general rules obligatory on me in regard to anything I desire for my own gratification in dress or in popular amusements."

Dear brethren of the district, remember our ancient usages; let the Friday before each quarterly meeting be observed as a day of fasting and prayer that every occasion may be one of gracious visitation. This result cannot fail to follow a faithful use of the means of grace.

Equal parts of tin and copper form a white speculum metal as hard as steel.

reflects great credit on her self-respect, as also on her love of consistency; for while she had a good natural right while preparing her way for Church membership to take exceptions to any part of our time-honored manual of practical Methodism, she could have no natural or moral right to enter the Church with any rights reserved against any of its formulated rules and orders.

Each quarterly conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

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Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

AUSTIN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Giddings, at Giddings, second Saturday and Sunday in February.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Perdaines mis, at Willow, March 3, 4.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Crockett and Augusta, Feb 10, 11.

AUSTIN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Caldwell, at Caldwell, March 3, 4.

BEAUMONT DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Jasper cir, at Peachtree, Feb, 2d Sunday.

COLUMBUS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Navidad cir, Feb 17, 18.

JEFFERSON DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Glimer cir, Feb, 17, 18.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Fort Griffin, at Fort Griffin, Feb, 2d Sunday.

COMANCHE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Pina Creek mis, at Williamson's, Feb 17, 18.

SUCCESS TEST OF MERIT! VEGETINE.

The great success of VEGETINE in curing such diseases as Scrofula, inherited in the blood, together with the increasing demand of the medicine, is conclusive evidence of its actual merit.

Unprecedented Merit. BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1876. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: For many years I have been afflicted with a humor in the blood which finally developed into scald head, and only those who are similarly afflicted can realize the disagreeable suffering one is compelled to endure with this complaint.

Reliable Evidence. MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE.

Appreciation. CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 19, 1869. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation," VEGETINE, in a fatal case for several years, and I think that for Scrofula and Cancerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it can not be excelled.

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SONG HERALD 1877.....1877

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 10, 1877.

Our readers will doubtless enjoy the biographical sketches of the pioneers of Methodism—the first appearing this week.

PERSONAL.—Rev. J. M. Wilmoth, of the *Texas Christian*, is in the city. The *Christian* is published at McKinney, in Collin county.

CHARLES ROBERT O'KEEFE, an East Indian, recently died. He could not take his \$25,000,000 with him, and left no immediate heir. It is probable the world will now know the exact number of living O'Keefes.

BROS. SUTHERLAND and NOTWOOD, of the Mexican Border District, attention: Why are not the readers of the *ADVOCATE* kept posted as to the Mexican work? It is not pleasant to have to get our information from the *Nashville Advocate*.

PRACTICALLY, it would seem that in some city congregations, persons upon joining should be asked: "Will you rent a pew, and contribute liberally to all our church enterprises?" Your answer to this being, "I will," you may then be permitted to attend dances, the theatre, and horse-races; may sell or drink whisky; in fact, may do any and everything, so you pay liberally. At any rate, this is practically the result in some congregations we wot of.

DR. JOHN.—There have been many affectionate inquiries in regard to the illness of the editor. We can not answer all by mail. Though not yet able to leave his bed, his condition is much improved, and he will perhaps be able to resume his labors on the *ADVOCATE* and in the pulpit two or three weeks hence. Until then, our readers must blame others for any imperfections in the paper.

THE "attempt-at-wit-man" of the *Austin Statesman* wants to know if the *ADVOCATE* will not have something to say about Mr. Tilton's lecturing in Texas. The advice of the *ADVOCATE* to its readers is not to hear Mr. Tilton. Be the matter of his lectures ever so good, we can never hope a beneficial influence to flow from them—associated as they are with one of the chief actors in the most nauseating and disgraceful developments of this decade. We never can admire a man who utilizes infamy as an advertisement.

COMPETITION.—"Competition is the life of trade." A business without competition is not likely to receive the full attention of those who conduct it; and it only in rare cases enlists all their ability. This applies to trade. Does it apply to religion? Some of our thinking men are concluding that competition among the evangelists of the day is working positive injury. It is feared that each strives "for the praise of men" in the number of conversions reported, losing, as it were, a "godly zeal" in a worldly ambition. This leads them to betray men into the delusion that their sins are pardoned just at the juncture when they should cry for forgiveness—a period of conviction rather than conversion. This is a subject worthy of thought.

THE ancient Theatre, Odeum, was designed by Pericles for musical performances and the rehearsal of new tragedies. No piece could be represented in this theatre unless previously approved by judges for that purpose. It is a pity (if modern taste must have theatres) that they cannot be conducted with a propriety to equal the ancient Odeum. Persons, however, moderns would find great difficulty in selecting the judges. Moral people would not serve, and the common theatre-goer should not, because vitiated taste would cause him to select the most offensive to modesty.

REV. CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON

In response to requests made through the *ADVOCATE* and the *W. J.*, I undertake the pleasing task of giving some reminiscences of brethren formerly my fellow-laborers, but who have now passed up into the higher state. I begin with the name which heads this article. I select Mr. Richardson because he was the first president of the first college organized in Texas, and because he was the first editor of the first newspaper started under the official sanction of the Methodist Church in the State.

Chauncey Richardson was born in Vermont in 1802. His parents were Methodists, and at nineteen years of age he united with the same church. At twenty-two he received license to preach from William Fisk. In 1826 he joined the New England Conference, and filled successively the following appointments: Danville, Douchester, Andover, Boston, Hingham and Falmouth. Rev. Rufus Spaulding, now of San Antonio, entered the Conference one year after Mr. R., and followed him in several of his stations. From him I learn that Brother R. was considered a most promising young preacher in a class including Abel Stevens, Jefferson Hamilton, Jno. Newland Maffit, and others hardly less distinguished. In 1830 all the preachers in Boston were in one quarterly conference. Mr. R.'s colleagues were Stephen Martindale, Ephraim Wiley and E. F. Taylor. In 1832 Bro. Richardson located, and Bro. Spaulding the next year went as missionary to Africa.

A sketch of Richardson's life, published in Deems' *SOUTHERN METHODIST PULPIT* in 1849, gives the following information:

"His ministerial labors, combined with the severity of a Northern climate, induced great physical debility and alarming indications of confirmed decline. In this state of health he located and repaired to the Wesleyan University, (then presided over by his friend Dr. Fisk,) where he spent some time in literary and scientific pursuits in the regular classes of the University. While at this place he received a pressing invitation to take charge of a literary institution at Tuscumbia, Alabama, over which he presided with great popularity and success for six years."

While at Tuscumbia he was elected one of the trustees of Lagrange College, and that institution conferred upon him the honorary title of Master of Arts.

In 1839 he was elected President of Ruterville College, and as Texas was then included in the Mississippi Conference he took a transfer from the Tennessee Conference to the former, and was appointed to the Ruterville circuit. Both the circuit and the college were still in a nascent state. True, the college had a name, that of the venerated Martin Ruter, and a location on a beautiful league of land, where Rev. D. N. V. Sullivan had for a few months been teaching a little school.

At the meeting of Congress at the new capital in the fall, Mr. R. repaired to Austin to secure a charter. Fortunately he was elected chaplain to the Senate. He not only obtained a charter, but a donation of four leagues of public land for the new institution. After the adjournment of Congress he traveled through the country and secured private donations of land, books for a library, and a large number of specimens for a mineralogical cabinet.

Though he now possessed a charter, a name and a location, he had very little showing for a college. He had no money. Indeed there was very little money in the country, Texas "red-backs" (as the treasury notes were called) were worth only ten cents to the dollar. But he was in the prime of life, self-reliant and buoyant with hope. It was during Lamar's administration, a period in which Texans in general indulged

in great expectations. The country so broad and so beautiful must soon become rich, and it was proposed to pay the President \$25,000 per annum, the same paid to the President of the United States. As another instance of the sanguinary (not to say sanguineous temper of the times,) a proposition was introduced into Congress to extend the boundaries of the Republic three leagues into the Pacific ocean, so as to embrace all the Northern States of Mexico.

The strength of a country consists in its population. One comparison will illustrate to our readers the real weakness of Texas at that time. When Gen. Lamar was elected President the total vote cast was 7,217, which equally divided between East and West Texas, would give each section 3,609. At the election for President in November, 1876, Harrison county in the east polled 4246 votes, and Washington county in the west 3945, the two counties polling an aggregate of 8191, or nearly one thousand more than were cast in all Texas when Lamar was elected.

Texas was then connected with the Mississippi Conference, and the total church membership in the Mission district in 1840 was 754, of whom about one-half were in the West, and might be counted upon as prospective patrons of the prospective college. Mr. Richardson's task was an onerous one. He was President of the college, principal teacher, agent, building committee and business manager in general, besides being circuit preacher. To add to his embarrassments, the location was upon the frontier, and frequently visited by marauding parties of Indians. Several years after the school had been in operation, young Earthman, who had been a student, was killed almost on the college league. Notwithstanding all these difficulties the efficient college president succeeded in erecting two good buildings, one for the male and one for the female department. There were no mills in the country, and the lumber was sawed with a whip-saw. The male college was a large two-story building, still in use. Mrs. Richardson took charge of the female college, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Haynie. In 1842 a catalogue was published, showing an aggregate of over one hundred pupils in attendance.

But after all, the expectations of the friends of the school were not realized. Patronage did not materially increase, and in 1844 Mr. Richardson, while still nominally president of the college, was appointed presiding elder of the Ruterville district, and Professor C. W. Thomas was left to do the teaching in the male college and Mrs. Richardson in the female.

In 1845 Mr. R. was re-appointed to the Ruterville district. The male school was conducted by H. S. Thrall, of the Ruterville circuit, assisted by Professor Chas. Wright. Professor Wright remained at Ruterville during the year 1846. He subsequently entered the government employ, and was the botanist, first of the Mexican boundary commission, and afterwards of the Japan expedition. He now lives in Connecticut. Like Professor C. W. Thomas, he was a graduate of Yale College.

In 1847 William Halsey, A. M., an alumnus of the Wesleyan University, was elected President of the college, and Mrs. Halsey (whose obituary, written by Dr. Kavanaugh, was published in the *ADVOCATE* of January 13) took charge of the female college.

In the fall of 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Halsey removed to Chappell Hill to take charge of the schools at that place, when Col. C. G. Forshey removed the Texas Military Institute from Galveston to Ruterville. H. S. Thrall, then presiding elder on the Galveston district, took the nominal presidency of the female college. The prin-

cipal teacher was Miss Annie Forbes (now Mrs. M. B. Franklin.) For a short time a son of Dr. Ruter taught the classical department of the institute. Since the close of the civil war the main college building has become the property of the German Lutherans, who are keeping up the institution as a synodical school.

Ruterville College was not a failure. A school has been kept there with scarcely an intermission since 1838. Hundreds if not thousands of the youth of Texas have received instruction in its halls. The History of Methodism in Texas says: "For twenty years Ruterville was a center of moral, religious and intellectual culture. The Texas Conference was organized there in 1810. A considerable number of the leading members of the Conference from time to time made that place their headquarters, and some of the most successful camp-meetings ever held in Texas were at the old Ruterville camp ground."

Several reasons might be assigned why the institution was not more successful: 1. The charter was defective, and the same difficulty beset the Wesley College at San Augustine. The Church had no legal control of either, and both were finally lost to the church. 2. The original proprietors of the town and trustees of the college left the place. Rev. R. Alexander removed to Austin county; R. W. Chappell to Chappell Hill; Dr. A. P. Manley first to Lagrange and then to Fayetteville; Dr. Wm. P. Smith to his plantation on Cummings' Creek; John A. King first to Brenham and then to Western Texas; and the Randall family to Port Lavaca. The last of the original board to leave the place was John Rabb. The places vacated by these friends of the school were largely filled by Germans, who have finally obtained control of the institution.

The first intimation I had of the distrust of Ruterville as not being the place for our big church school was in 1843. I was at a camp-meeting at Cedar Creek, (near Chappell Hill) when John Clark, in a private conversation, remarked to me that our Conference school would have to be removed to that locality to secure a strong local church patronage. As Mr. Clark, the presiding elder, lived at Ruterville, I was very much surprised at his statement. He added, that no school could long prosper without such local support. Does this want of a strong church in the neighborhood account for the failure of the Methodist institutions at Port Sullivan, Bastrop, Thompsonville, and other points, and for the failure of the Presbyterian schools at Goliad and Huntsville? Is it the strong neighborhood support which has given such vitality to our institutions at Chappell Hill, both of which seem to have been rejuvenated, notwithstanding the loss of the endowment by the civil war, and the death of Felder, Browning, Kinby, Keser, and other staunch friends and supporters? Huntsville, too, with its strong church, has kept up Andrew Female College, and is now opening her generous arms to embrace the boys as well as the girls.

But I have, as the preachers say, wandered from my text, Chauncey Richardson. It is now proposed to endow, in our new and rising institution at Georgetown a RICHARDSON Professorship; or to collect, for the Southwestern University, a RICHARDSON Library; or to place in the buildings a RICHARDSON Astronomical or Philosophical Apparatus. Oh, if I had access to the ear, and the heart, and the pocket of some rich men, how quick would I bestow such a benefaction upon that institution, (upon which the hopes of the church in Texas are centered) as to place it beyond the perils of poverty! r.

San Antonio is to have an ice machine that will put up 20,000 pounds per day.

SPIRITUAL ACTIVITY.

Activity of some sort is the great law of the universe. It is not only a general law, for this admits of exception, but we may safely say it is universal. All nature is but several vast kingdoms of activity. In the great mineral kingdom, chemical changes are constantly taking place. In the vegetable world, there is no such thing as inactivity. Trees are growing, flowers are budding and blossoming. Decay, itself, is only a species of activity. Science teaches that the crust of the earth is perpetually moving; and that the sea-level is constantly changing. Astronomical developments show that our globe, without rest day or night, is revolving on its own axis, and wheeling around its great central orb. Even the sun is moving toward a point in the constellation of Hercules. Every "fixed" star is in perpetual motion; even the north star has its orbit of revolution. Fifty thousand years ago, we are told, the *Major Ursa*, or dipper, was a starry cross; and one hundred thousand years hence, the bowl and handle will have changed places. Scientific men go so far as to say every molecule of matter in the whole universe is swinging to and fro; and even the perceptions of which we are every day conscious, are but the "motion of molecules translated by that mysterious something which we call 'mind.'"

If we look at this same law in its bearing upon the intelligences of the heavens, the indications are that all is action. Rest in the eternal world is not stagnation. The angels are "ministering spirits." Day and night they post o'er land and sea, carrying out the behests of their Creator. The redeemed spirits continually praise God either by song or otherwise. God himself is the greatest worker in the universe. All those views of God, which represent him as passive upon his throne, are without foundation in scriptures.

The law of man's being is activity. Sin had nothing to do with this. Before man ever dreamed of sin he was commanded "to dress and keep" the Garden of Eden. Idleness is death. The Son of God, while upon the earth, said: "My Father worketh hitherto, and I work." He never saw an idler, but in tones that indicated a holy indignation, he asked: "Why stand you here all the day idle?"

With these facts so palpable, it is remarkably strange what low ideas the majority of Christians entertain as to the real nature of the Christian life. There are those who think conversion means a through ticket to Heaven on the Gospel Railroad, and they are willing to pay a little extra for a Pullman sleeping coach. Others equally deluded imagine that Christ's intercession at the right hand of God means that there is a great engine in the heavens which lets down and draws up an immense elevator, and conversion means stepping on the elevator and pulling the bell-rope. Paul knocks all these lazy theories of the Christian life into atoms when he says to the Thessalonians: "We commanded you that if any man would not work, neither should he eat." Working and eating go together. This has a spiritual as well as economic import.

We are justified in taking high ground upon this subject. That is, that every Christian has a work to do, which no other Christian can do, and if that Christian fails to do his particular work, it will go undone to eternity. If a man believes he is converted, and yet has no work to do in Christ's Kingdom, he may come to one of two conclusions: (1.) He is mistaken about his conversion. (2.) Or he is going to die very soon. God has no use for idlers; they are in the way. The church has to carry them along, like the Indian carries her pappoose, on her back.

To contemplate the amount of buried talent in the church is truly appalling. Three-fourths of

the members of our churches might be killed at one stroke, and the church would not be sensible of any spiritual loss. They are idle. They are doing nothing at all. Would to God such members would read the Saviour's parable of "the talents," and see where a man was pronounced not only "wicked and slothful," but actually sent to hell, simply for doing nothing! This want of spiritual activity accounts for so much spiritual dyspepsia and spiritual gout in the church. Our members come to church Sabbath after Sabbath, and gormandize upon the gospel meat, without taking enough spiritual exercise to digest and assimilate it. It is swallowed without mastication, and of course results in dyspepsia. Work is the medicine to cure the ailments of Zion, and it needs to be taken in allopathic doses. The charter of gospel privileges is: "Freely ye have received; freely give." The man who receives the grace of God, and does not go to work to give it to others, forfeits his chartered rights. What the Methodist church in Texas wants to-day is 60,000 workers. If every member was full of spiritual activity, there would be a family altar erected to God in every household of this Empire State in less than twelve months, and every gambling hell and whisky shop would become a house of prayer.

Now is the time to circulate the *ADVOCATE*. Agitate the question of "Local Option" through its columns, and then distribute it liberally in the communities voting on this issue, and you will seldom fail to have a majority "for prohibition."

LOCAL Option works well at Georgetown. Closing up a notorious saloon enables the Regent of the Southwestern University to rent a commodious building proximate, where he is able to accommodate a number of the students with board. See advertisement in another column.

WE have received a communication from an esteemed correspondent over the *nom de plume* of "Finance." It is a criticism upon our associate's editorial, "Christian Socialism." We withhold the criticism until the second article of "C" appears. If its publication is not then countermanded, we shall publish.

If small-pox can be cured by cream of tartar, it is time every body knew the fact. A correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* says that it is not only a never-failing remedy in the worst cases, but is also a preventive. The directions are to dissolve one ounce of cream of tartar in a pint of boiling water, and to drink, when cold, at short intervals. Not a very exact prescription, to be sure; but the remedy is so simple that it may be well worth trying. It is said that thousands have thus been cured, and that no marks of the disease remain.

The Senate bill to amend the act of June 8, 1872, granting the right of way through the public lands to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, passed in Congress on the 6th. It repeals the proviso in the original act requiring the company to complete the road to a point on the Rio Grande as far south as Santa Fe within five years, and complete fifty miles additional south of said point in each year thereafter, and in lieu thereof, allows the company ten years from the passage of the original act to complete the road to Santa Fe. The bill granted no subsidy whatever. It merely granted the right of way.

The presidential election is still undecided. The unearthing of the disgraceful proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board is creating the greatest sensation of the hour. Even Republican papers denounce the infamous transaction. The Commission have refused, by a strict party vote, to admit outside evidence in the case of Florida.

The brightest genius that ever shone in Gainsville was extinguished by whisky, says the *Statesman*, and that town voted nearly two hundred majority for prohibition.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 10, 1877.

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

Associate Editors. By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected.

Subscription Rates. Per annum (in advance) \$2.50. Six months " 1.50. Three months " 1.00.

ADVERTISING RATES: One-half inch one insertion \$1.00. Each consecutive insertion .75.

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CHANGES. Each advertisement may be changed quarterly free of charge.

For further information address SHAW & BLYLOCK, Publishers.

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION

The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:

- WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—John W. DeWitt, G. A. Fisher and J. G. Walker. NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—S. J. Hawkins, W. C. Halslip, W. F. Easterling.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor.

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

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

Obituaries should not be over twenty lines; slight words make a line.

THE date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription.

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

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

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THE Texas Christian Advocate FOR 1877.

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Any one sending us Five Subscribers, (\$1.25), we will send THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE one year, free of charge.

Knowing that there is a sad deficiency in the libraries of most of our preachers and people, we offer the following Standard Publications as premiums to induce them to greater efforts for the circulation of THE ADVOCATE.

For Three Subscribers, \$7.50. Manual of Discipline—by Bishop McTear. Commentary on Ritual—by Summers.

For Six Subscribers, \$15.00. Hymn and Tune Book, in cloth. Life and Times of Wm. McKendree.

For Four Subscribers, \$10.00. Commentary on any of the Gospels—by Summers. The Huguonets—by Samuel Smiles.

For Five Subscribers, \$12.50. "Evee Ecelesia," an essay, showing the essential identity of the Church in all ages.

For Ten Subscribers, \$25.00. Minutes of Annual Conferences from 1845 to 1855 inclusive, in muslin.

For Twelve Subscribers, \$30.00. Minutes of Annual Conferences from 1845 to 1855 inclusive, in sheep.

For Fifteen Subscribers, \$37.50. Watson's Institutes. Mosheim's Church History.

For Eighteen Subscribers, \$45.00. Watson's Sermons, two volumes. Rollin's Ancient History.

For Twenty Subscribers, \$50.00. Dick's works, two volumes. Or any work marked in catalogue \$7.00.

For 12 subscribers—Our Little People's Library. For 12 subscribers—The Globe Library; ten volumes, bound in muslin.

For 15 subscribers—The Pilgrims' Library; six volumes, bound in muslin; or, the Village Library; ten volumes.

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For 22 subscribers—Fred Breunling Library ten volumes, illustrated, bound in muslin.

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Twenty-two Subscribers.—Clarke's Commentaries. Price \$24.

(Communicated.) Marvin College.

Since our last report three more lots have been sold, making in all twenty-three. Georgetown and Round Rock, G. W. Graves, P. C.;

Less than sixty days ago we began this work, and if we may be allowed to judge the future by the past, in sixty more we will see an end of this trouble.

We have been assured by good authority that many more circuits would have responded by this time but for the failure to hold quarterly conferences on account of the cold weather.

On the 21st of May, 1877, the Pope will complete the fiftieth year of his episcopate, at which time an exposition will be held in the Vatican.

The annual report of the Bank of Italy shows that the Pope has \$32,000,000 in that institution.

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Outlook.

The German Baptist churches of the United States have a total membership of 7,516.

The new constitution of New Hampshire forbids sectarian appropriations of public funds.

Fifty persons were on Christmas received into full connection at our "Military" Church, at Rome, Italy.

A recent change in the statutes of the University of Dublin makes it possible for all persons who choose, even "laymen," to obtain theological degrees.

Reports from Richmond are to the effect that every grown up colored person is a member of a church, and nearly all of them are Baptists.

The "Christian Catholic Church" of Switzerland numbers fifty-five congregations, seventeen associations, and nearly eighty thousand adherents.

The German correspondent of the Moravian says the Moravians of Germany still maintain their system of exclusivism.

The publishers of the New York Advocate received on a single day week before last one thousand and ninety-one letters.

A Presbyterian Church composed of twenty members, all Mexicans, has been organized by Rev. J. M. Roberts, of Taos, New Mexico.

The attendance at the business men's noon-day prayer-meeting, in Baltimore, for the year, has varied from 25 to 200.

Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., who recently obtained a judgment of \$30,000 against the Missouri Democrat for libel, has declined to receive more than \$2,708.

A young lady who claims to be the daughter of the late Cardinal Antonelli proposes to sue the executors for her share of the inheritance.

Prof. Swing's church, Chicago, has closed the first year. After paying rent of \$2,000, a salary to Mr. Swing of \$7,000, and meeting all expenses, there is still a balance of \$2,000 in the treasury.

San Antonio has a church bell that weighs 1600 pounds.

Brownwood, the county site, is in the centre of Brown county, on Pecan Bayou, one of the tributaries of the Colorado river.

Galveston seems to be looking up again in the world. It now boasts of a largely increased trade, and ranks as the second cotton port and the fourth or fifth port of export in the Union.

The Kansas Legislature has elected P. B. Plumb to the United States Senate, to succeed J. M. Harvey.

No. 6 of this magazine is before us. It is interesting reading. It ably advocates the most advanced ideas in education; and, what is better, shows how they are practiced at the National Normal School.

The Jesuits expelled from Germany some months ago have taken refuge in India. A large number of them have joined the University of Bombay, and an additional college has already been founded there, with 600 students.

The Lutheran denies a story of a daughter of a Lutheran clergyman having preached in a Lutheran church.

Dr. Rutherford took from a baby's mouth a feather that had worked its way nearly through its jaw.—Houston Telegraph.

This season one-third more land will be put in cultivation in Lampasas county than ever before; and a better system of farming has been introduced.

A Judge J. W. Doane tells the Denison News a little romance about the honor, etc., of the Comanche Indians.

The Houston Telegraph of February 7th prints a four-column speech of Roger Q. Mills against the electoral bill.

A negro desperado, Perry Davis, killed officer Neal at Waco on the 6th. Neal was a brave and efficient officer, a good citizen and an old Texan.

Shipments of pecans from Tarrant county this season will reach twenty-five thousand dollars.

Local option drove ten bar-rooms out of the town of Belton.

The towns generally vote against local option, and the country people for it, in this State.

Cass county is entered upon the roll of honor as a temperance county.

A train on the Texas Pacific railroad the other day ran into a herd of deer, and the engineer shot down a large buck with his pistol.

All the saloons in Gatesville are closed, on account of the adoption of the local option law, and the good people there rejoice greatly, and other good people are going there to settle, and property will increase in value.

Johnson county beat King Alcohol ten votes.

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A Happy Thought.

Every plant and flower in the universe teaches us—by simple power in the cure of diseases—that none of God's creations are in vain.

Dr. W. E. Scott, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator as the best preparation used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever, Ague, and loss of appetite."

It is now generally admitted by honest physicians, that when once the consumption is fairly fastened upon the lungs, no human power can save the patient from death.

Cut this notice out and bring it with you. We are authorized to refund the cash to any person or persons who shall buy or use Parson's Peppermint Pills and fail of relief and satisfaction.—Adv.

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Circulation more than Doubled.

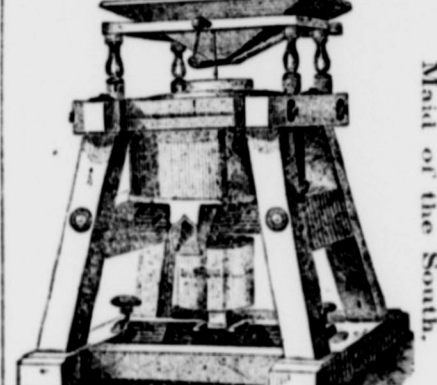
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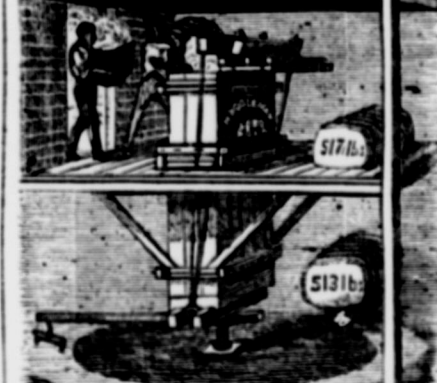
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THE VIRGINIA. Pleasant and profitable as the best farming districts of Virginia, upon the upper James River Valley.

Notice. Bishop D. S. Doggett has appointed the Rev. J. C. A. Bridges presiding elder of the San Augustine District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Rev. J. R. Ballamy.

Southwestern University,

BOARDING FOR STUDENTS. In response to many requests, and the increasing demand for Boarding Accommodations, the undersigned has managed to take students to board.

VICK'S Flower & Vegetable Garden

Is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine illustrations, and 212 Chromo Plates of Flowers, beautifully drawn and colored from nature.

THE METHODIST FOR 1877.

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PRICE & WILSON, Attorneys-at-Law,

ROOM No. 5. (Ballinger & Jack Building.) GALVESTON. Mr. Joseph H. Wilson is Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Louisiana.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 10, 1877.

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Watson's Sermons, two volumes.
Rollin's Ancient History.
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Or any work marked in catalogue \$6 00.

For Twenty Subscribers, \$50 00.
Dick's works, two volumes.
Or any work marked in catalogue \$7 00.

Inducements to Sun-day-Schools.
For 7 subscribers—Our Little People's Library
For 12 subscribers—The Globe Library; ten volumes, bound in muslin.
For 13 subscribers—The Day Spring Library, ten volumes; or, the Dairyman's Daughter Library; ten volumes.
For 15 subscribers—The Pilgrims' Library; six volumes, bound in muslin; or, the Village Library; ten volumes.
For 16 subscribers—The Three Sisters' Library, ten volumes bound in muslin.
For 17 subscribers—The Hero's Library, ten volumes, bound in muslin; or, the Wonder Library, ten volumes.

(Communicated.)
LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

A few days ago, I finished the labors of my first conference-year in Florida. It has been a year of great political strife, and of financial embarrassment.

The "press," with which you have long been familiar, has drawn a picture of this beautiful land—as a victim, bruised and bleeding—under the heartless reign of Radicalism. The half has not been told. The slush of the Radical party, North, seeking affinity and thirsting for gain, drifted South, and found congeniality in our meaneast citizens and the poor, duped negroes.

For ten long years we have been the subjects of a government rotten in texture, rough in form, and wretched, from its feature to its highest development. But, thank God! the tide changes. Refluent waves seem to bear us to a happy destiny as of yore.

On the second day of this month (January) Hon. Geo. F. Drew, Democratic candidate, was inaugurated Governor of the State of Florida. On the portico of the State Capitol the inspiring ceremonies were witnessed. It was one of the grandest days in all the history of this country. About three thousand persons, from all parts of the State, had assembled; and amid prolonged applause and the wildest enthusiasm, the Governor elect was formally inducted into office. Carpet-bags are in demand; "scallawags" are on the "pad"; "Sambos" and "Dinahs" are returning to farm and kitchen. The star of hope is brightly shining. Thank God, the light of national prosperity is beginning to fall around us.

But I did not take up my pen to say so much respecting our political status. I wanted to tell you of our annual conference session, which closed yesterday, and send a few words of greeting to many dear friends in Texas.

On the 11th instant the Florida Conference met its thirty-second time, in the city of Monticello. Bishop Pierce was present; and had so recovered from his bronchial affection as to be able not only to preside with accustomed dignity and dispatch, but to preach as grandly and as gloriously as ever. Oh how blessed to our hearts such pulpit ministrations!

Steamboat and railroad facilities being good throughout the State, the brethren found it an easy matter to be in attendance at the opening of the session; and when the Secretary called the roll, nearly all responded. In the blessed providence of God, no preacher of the conference has died during the past year.

Reports from the various charges were generally good, except on finances. Money is exceedingly scarce in Florida. Happy is that man who takes special delight in dwelling upon the text: "Godliness, with contentment, is great gain." But, after all, we have not suffered for the comforts of life.

I venture to say that Floridians can not be excelled by any people in their love and appreciation of the heralds of the cross. Our parsonages, with few exceptions, have been well and bountifully supplied; and, though many of us did not receive more than half our salaries, yet we have lived in all bountifulness.

Vegetables, of all kinds, grow to great perfection here. Many of the semi-tropical fruits gadden our eyes and delight our palates. The orange crop is very large. How I would like to "pitch" a few dozen of our largest and most luscious oranges into the lap of each of our many friends in the interior of the "Lone Star" State.

Just now I remember a witty suggestion of a dear brother who wanted to dissuade me from coming to Florida. It was that I should, on my arrival here, eat some green persimmons, which would diminish the size of my mouth and the capacity of my stomach as that they would correspond with the poverty of the country and the stringency of the times. If that brother were here, he would not hesitate to express his gratitude for big mouths and enlarged capacities.

Our conference is growing rapidly. Seven "good cases" have just been admitted on trial. Five have

come to us by transfer, viz: John F. Neal, from the North West Texas Conference; U. S. Bird, from the South Carolina; A. A. P. Neal, from the Baltimore; S. L. Smith, from the North Georgia; and Smittle, from the Holston.

These brethren all bring with them a rich contribution of talent and piety, the essential prerequisites, which, when united and quickened into activity, always insure success. We gladly welcome them. The Bishop announced that he had places for eight more. The next annual tide will doubtless roll to our ranks at least that number.

Brother and Sister J. F. Neal, with their little ones, arrived safely and in due time. Their genial nature will win for them a large place in the hearts of our people. Their welcome will be heart-felt and universal.

Among the visitors attendant upon our conference were: Dr. Haygood, President of Emory College; Dr. Redford, of the Southern Methodist Publishing House; and Dr. Kenedy, editor Southern Christian Advocate.

I would like to speak of these brethren, but they are read of, and known extensively; besides, I purposed brevity in this communication, and will now close.

Again, for a time, I bid my many friends and kindred in Texas an affectionate adieu. May we all come up, when our work is done, and join the great anthem of praise, which shall be swelled by the sacramental hosts of every clime: "Hallelujah, the Lord Omnipotent reigneth!" Oh may we all meet in that vast unnumbered throng, which shall send notes of joy, as of mighty thunders, yet in sweetest harmony, and with the tremor of an earthquake, through the arches of the echoing skies: "Hallelujah, the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!"

There, far above the burning vast,
Midst suns that light our way,
May we fly—and keep on past,
Thru' the gates we enter in,
And find that we are safe from sin,
And have gained eternal day.

My charge for the ensuing year is Leon circuit. My postoffice, Centreville, Leon County, Florida.
W. C. COLLINS.
MONTICELLO, FLA., Jan. 16, 77.

(Communicated.)
Temperance.

Some time in August of last year, I addressed a letter to the ADVOCATE in behalf of temperance, and it was my intention to follow that letter up with a series of communications, showing from time to time, and from actual experience, how generally the vice of temperate drinking gains upon, and finally obtains complete control of the entire system, morally, physically and intellectually, causing not only the perfect wreck of human happiness, but forever barring the gate of heaven to all who are induced by its glittering allurements to enter upon the gilded pathway, that can eventually terminate in naught save ruin and disgrace in this world and eternal condemnation in the bright above beyond the skies; for is it not written, that "no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of life?" Would to God I could point out to the youth of both sexes the untold evils arising from the (alas! too fashionable!) habit everywhere prevailing in our cities, towns, and gradually extending to the social circles of our country families, of passing around wine, egg-nogg and other light drinks—at this season of the year—to the young visitors who come to while away a few hours in social conversation. This is all innocent enough in itself, did it end here; but statistics show that fully eighty per cent. of what the world calls drunkards begin in just such a way as this. Take away the temptation, and nine chances to one the habit will never be voluntarily formed; no one has a natural taste for liquor; it is all acquired, and when once it takes possession of the senses, it is almost impossible to break off entirely, or even check it in its downward course to ruin, degradation and death. Remove first, the primeval cause; let the ladies themselves take the matter in hand, and resolve both individually and collectively to discountenance the use of it in any and all their social gatherings; let the young men see they are in earnest, and, my word for it, the evil will surely diminish, and that, too, rapidly. The ladies hold a power that they should exert to the utmost in this respect, and as they, more than the stronger sex, are eventually the greater sufferers, self interest, if nothing else, should induce them to taboo this social habit that has already, and still is hurrying its thousands into a hopeless eternity. Shortly after my August letter appeared in the ADVOCATE, I received one of the most beautiful and affecting letters from a Galveston lady, then temporarily visiting in Bossier parish, Louisiana, addressed to my "Nom de plume," at this place, the lady not knowing my name. It is less to say I replied immediately,

and upon my return to Travis a few weeks since—having been absent since September—found another still more interesting and encouraging letter from the same source, urging me to stand firm in the cause I have espoused, and to look to a Higher Power, for assistance in overcoming the curse that so nearly shipwrecked my life-boat. Should this article meet the eyes of this Christian lady, I know she will be gratified to learn that I am now an active member of the Temperance Council, and have been, and still intend delivering lectures upon this question in this and the adjoining counties, as my opportunities will admit. I do, indeed, feel that I need help from on High to enable me to fight the world, the flesh and the devil, and am earnestly reading and seeking the light of salvation as laid down in the great book of books. I have carefully examined the texts and the words referred to by this lady, and the doubts that I had expressed to her, as to the proper mode of baptism are fast disappearing. I cannot really believe that any particular method of carrying out the expressed will of God in this matter, is, or can be, altogether essential, and while I still have lingering doubts as to immersion being the manner in which our Lord was baptized, still we have it in innumerable places in the Bible that both pouring and sprinkling were used by the apostles. I earnestly desire to lead a better, a purer and a truer life; I have struggled against conviction, have fought against, and time and again driven away the comforter, but it seems the Holy Spirit will not give me entirely up to my sins, and I feel—must feel—that God, in his goodness, will soon bring me into the family of the redeemed. Amen.

Messrs. Editors: It is indeed gratifying to the workers in the temperance cause to have such an able CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE as your paper take such a decided stand against intemperance and its necessary adjuncts and parasites, gambling, et id omne genus. I am sorry to note that one Christian church in this county seems rather inclined to throw cold water upon our Councils, saying that simply being a member of the church should be ample protection against intoxication. This does not look altogether right to a non-professor, but it may be I don't exactly comprehend the logic to be deduced from such reasoning. I am happy to state that the Councils organized by Mr. Haynes, State lecturer, in this county, last summer, are all flourishing, and the workers for the local option law will give the "bummer brigade" a hard fight when that question is submitted to a vote. At an election of officers for Travis Council, the following principal officers were elected: W. P., Dr. F. C. Hober; R. S., R. L. Russell; Chaplain, Rev. Cyrus Campbell, etc. Owing to the intensely cold weather, work on the Methodist parsonage at this place has been postponed until spring or summer. I shall trouble you again with temperance and other kindred subjects.

KENTUCKY.
TRAVIS, AUSTIN CO., TEXAS, JAN. 12, 77.

Special Notice to our Readers.
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To sell the New Patent Improved EYE CUPS. Guaranteed to be the best paying business offered to agents by any house. An easy and pleasant employment.

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GENTLEMEN: Your Patent Eye Cups are, in my judgment, the most splendid triumph which optical science has ever achieved, but, like all great and important truths, in this or in any other branch of science and philosophy, have had to contend with the ignorance and prejudice of a too sceptical public; but truth is mighty and will prevail, and it is only a question of time as regards their general acceptance and endorsement by all. I have in my hands certificates of persons testifying in unequivocal terms to their cures. The most prominent physicians of my county recommend your Eye Cups. I am respectfully,
J. A. L. BOYER.

W. BEATLEY, M. D., Salvisa, Ky., writes: "Thanks to you for the greatest of all inventions. My sight is fully restored by the use of your Patent Eye Cups, after being almost entirely blind for two-and-six years."

ALEX. R. WYETH, M. D., Atchison, Pa., writes: "After total blindness of my left eye for four years, by paralysis of the optic nerve, to my utter astonishment your Patent Eye Cups restored my eyesight permanently in three minutes."

HON. H. B. FALKENBERG, Minister of M. E. Church, writes: "Your Patent Eye Cups have restored my sight, for which I am most thankful to the Father of Mercies. By your advertisement, I saw at a glance that your Patent Eye Cups performed their work perfectly in accordance with physiological law; that they literally fed the eyes that were starving for nutrition. May greatly God bless you, and may your name be enrolled in the affectionate memories of multiplied thousands as one of the benefactors of your kind."

HORACE B. DURANT, M. D., says: "I sold, and effected future sales liberally. The Patent Eye Cups, they let me make money, and make it fast, too; no small change-penny affair, but a superb, number one, tip-top business, promises, as far as I can see, to be life-long."

HAYES E. C. ELLIS writes us, Nov. 16, 1869: "I have tested the Patent Leary Eye Cups, and am satisfied they are good. I am pleased with them. They are certainly the greatest invention of the age."

HON. HORACE GREELEY, ed. Editor of the New York Tribune, writes: "DR. J. BALL, of our city, is a conscientious and responsible man, who is incapable of intentional deception or imposition."

Prof. W. Mearns writes: "Truly, am grateful to your noble invention. My sight is restored by your Patent Eye Cups. May heaven bless and preserve you. I have been

using spectacles twenty years. I am seventy-one years old. I do all my writing without glasses, and I bless the inventor of the Patent Eye Cups every time I take up my old steel pen."

ADOLPH BIORBERG, M. D., physician to Emperor Napoleon, wrote, after having his sight restored by our Patent Eye Cups: "With gratitude to God, and thankfulness to the vendors, Dr. J. Ball & Co., I hereby recommend the trial of the Eye Cups (in full faith) to all and every one that has any impaired eyesight, better, as I do, that since the experiment with this wonderful discovery has proved successful on me, at my advanced period of life—30 years of age—I believe they will restore the vision to any individual if they are properly applied."

ADOLPH BIORBERG, M. D., Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Essex, ss. June 5th, '73, personally appeared Adolph Biorberg, made oath to the following certificate, and by him subscribed and sworn before me.
WM. STEVENS, J. P.

LAWRENCE CITY, MASS., June 9, 1873.

We, the undersigned, having personally known Dr. Adolph Biorberg for years, believe him to be an honest, moral man, trustworthy, and in truth and veracity unspotted. His character is without reproach.

M. BONNEY, Ex-Mayor.
S. B. W. DAVIS, Ex-Mayor.
GEORGE S. MERILL, P. M.
ROBERT H. TEWKESBURY, City Treas.
Rev. W. D. JORDAN, M. D., of Chillsiepie, Mo., who has used, and seen other parties use, our Eye Cups, writes: "To those who ask my advice about your Patent Eye Cups I am happy to state that I believe them to be of great advantage in many cases, and should be tried by all and neglected by none. This is my honest conviction."

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 10, 1877.

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JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION

The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:

The following patents were issued recently by the Patent Office to citizens of Texas; furnished the ADVOCATE by J. M. Perkins & Co., solicitors for patents, 513 7th street, Washington, D. C.

A SLEEPY COMMODORE—When Bainbridge sat to Jarvis the old weather beaten seaman invariably fell asleep. This annoyed Jarvis, and for the first time in his life he found that his wit and humor were of no avail in rousing his sitter to a proper wakefulness.

How BAR-ROOM LIQUORS ARE MADE.—There may be seen daily on Chestnut street, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, a man dressed in faultless apparel, with a great diamond upon his breast, vainly endeavoring to outglitter the magnificent solitaire on his finger.

There is nothing that dispels the dreams of youth and shatters the ambitious hopes of the noble boy like having a young lady remark, in his hearing, that he would make, with study, a good hat-rack.

Here are some fine specimens of the American gift for exaggeration: "We are told of grass in Colorado that is so short you must lather it before you can mow."

A narrative of the Arctic expedition is published. It relates that after first encountering ice, the expedition was detained several days in Port Payer. It started thence on August 8, but before reaching the shore of Grinnell's Land, the vessels were caught in an ice pack.

stantly closing behind them. The Discovery wintered in a well sheltered harbor on the west side of Hall's Basin, a few miles north of Polar Bay. The alert pushed forward and rounded the northeast point of Grant's Land, but instead of finding, as expected, a continuous coast a hundred miles toward the north, she found herself on the border of an extensive sea, with impenetrable ice on every side, and no harbor.

WHO TEACH OUR CHILDREN.—The Presbyterian General Assembly has declared: "We cannot be too careful in inquiring who are teaching our children, and whether the churches are adopting the proper means to insure the competency of their teachers."

Waste Basket.

The best way to kill time is with a minute gun.

Defunct: the expression, "This centennial year."

Mrs. Partington notices that very few persons are suffering from suggestions of the brain.

A good action is never thrown away, and that is why so few of them are seen lying around loose.

"My friends," said a minister, as a preface to his sermon, "let us say a few words before we begin."

An Irish judge said to a condemned prisoner: "You are to be hanged, and I hope it will prove a warning to you."

"The American Kennel Club" is in session at Chicago. The object of the club is to devise means whereby the pedigree of blooded canines may be authentically traced. This is of importance to dogs.

"I can't pass you to-night," said the door-keeper of a concert-room to an inveterate dead-head. "Well, I don't want you to pass me," said the dead-head. "You just stay where you are, and I'll pass you!"

An Irish agricultural journal advertises a new washing machine under the heading "Every man his own washerwoman," and in its culinary department says that "potatoes should always be boiled in cold water."

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Here are some fine specimens of the American gift for exaggeration: "We are told of grass in Colorado that is so short you must lather it before you can mow."

For 1876, the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school statistics show 19,346 schools; 204,964 officers and teachers; and 1,426,946 scholars. This is a gain within a year of 59 schools and 20,778 scholars; but a decrease of 2,218 officers and teachers.

The Presbyterian at Work says very truly: "One looking through our American Sabbath-schools would often be led to the conclusion that maturity of experience unfitted for the instruction of the young. Not always—for in some of our schools will be found the ripeness and wisdom of age; but in too many cases the young only are found in the instructor's chair. Elderly Christians should not evade duty."

PERMANENCY OF TEACHERS.—The Normal Class lays it down that "itinerancy may be good for ministers, but it is poor economy in the Sabbath-school. The same teacher should have the same class for a series of years."

MORE THOROUGH WORK.—A missionary of the American Sunday-school Union, laboring among his Scandinavian countrymen in Minnesota, writes that he has been urging Sunday-schools to more thorough work; so as to be places of Bible study, and not mere singing-schools, as many on the frontier like to make them.

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND CHEAPEST REMEDIES. One kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

Centaur Liniments. The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies. One kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cure Lumbago, Chollitis, Lockjaw, Sprains, and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands and feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it soothes swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough tissues, cartilage and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures in three years of sprains, strains, wind-galls, scalds, swellings, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence.

Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey. It is particularly adapted to teething and irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach, and cures Wind Colic.

THE LANE & BODLEY CO. Manufacturers of—Plantation Machinery, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, COTTON GINS, SUGAR MILLS, ETC.

THE SOUTHERN FARMER. Published Weekly. Subscription per annum, post-paid, single copy, 52 cents.

\$15 SHOT GUN! A double barrel gun, bar or front action locks; warranted genuine twist barrels, and good shooter, on no size; with Flask, Pouch and Wad-ender, for \$15.

McCartney Hedge Rose Seed. One Paper \$1; three papers \$2; ten papers or more, 50 cents, each, and one to get up of club.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK, School-law for Sale, 50 cents, per copy.

STATE Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. AT BRYAN. THESECOND TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BEGIN ON THE 14TH OF FEBRUARY, 1877.

The buildings are new and elegant; the furniture and fixtures are of the most improved description; the armory is supplied with the latest styles of guns, used in the United States service; the Steward's Hall is well equipped and conducted; and the faculty is composed of gentlemen of ability and experience.

THOS. S. GATHRIGHT, President. Out-Selling Immensely—The CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. Described and Illustrated.

The only complete richly illustrated, low price work, 750 pages only \$2.50. Treats of the entire history of the buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great days, etc.

DR. V. H. SHELTON'S IVORY WHEAT. The Most Profitable in America! YIELD THREE OR FOUR TIMES AS MUCH AS CORN!

Or the common kinds of wheat. Free from rust or smut; and makes well either in drought or wet seasons. This is an import from Africa, and has been grown in the United States with unparalleled success for four years.

Soule University, CHAPPELL HILL, Texas. The Twenty-first Collegiate Year of this Institution opened September 1, 1876.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 Strand, Galveston. CENTRAL ROUTE. HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

COMPLETE COTTON CLEANER. The Complete Cotton Cleaner, a New, Valuable and Money-making Machine to every Cotton producer or ginmer.

W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 Strand, Galveston. CENTRAL ROUTE. HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SEEDS. If you wish to grow Vegetables for sale, read Gardening for Profit! If you wish to become a Commercial Florist, read Practical Floriculture!

EVERYTHING GARDEN. Our Combined CATALOGUE contains EVERYTHING GARDEN.

CHANGE OF TIME. G. H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876.

McCartney Hedge Rose Seed. One Paper \$1; three papers \$2; ten papers or more, 50 cents, each, and one to get up of club.

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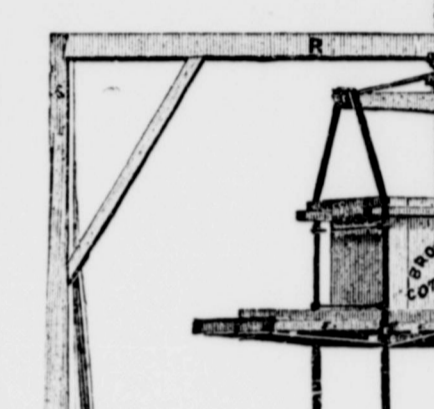
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E. THOMPSON, DEALER IN Watches AND Jewelry. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

E. S. WOOD & SON, DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Hardware, IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, BUILDERS' & PLANTATION HARDWARE.



COLEMAN'S Corn and Wheat Mills, "MAID OF THE SOUTH" made in the south. Gullett's Improved Light-Draft Gin and Gullett's Cotton-Gin Feeder.



JOHN W. WICKS, Agent for Gullett's Celebrated Cotton Gin, at Houston, Texas.



W. L. CUSHING & MOORE, 122 and 124 Strand, Galveston. CENTRAL ROUTE.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY. And connections offer the best routes from the GULF OF MEXICO TO ALL PORTS IN THE NORTH, EAST & WEST.

Pullman Palace Drawing Room and SLEEPING CARS. Run through from HOUSTON TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE, making connection with the fast trains of lines from St. Louis to Chicago and all points East.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, FEB. 10, 1877.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Electoral Tribunal—Withdrawal of Troops from Washington—Special Police for the Capitol—Where will the Tribunal sit?—The illness of Alexander H. Stephens—Female suffrage, and a sixteenth amendment—The congressional library

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1877.

The Electoral Tribunal has been appointed, and to that extent at least the "agony is over." Only one of the fifteen members remain to be chosen, and it is tolerably certain that the choice will fall upon Justice Bradley. As the College now stands, the members are Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Thurman and Bayard, on the part of the Senate; Messrs. Payne, Huntton, Abbott, Hoar and Garfield on the part of the House; and Judges Miller, Clifford, Field and Strong on the part of the Supreme Court of the United States. The name of the fifth Judge, to be elected by these four, has not yet been made public, but it will doubtless be either Judge Swaine or Bradley, and probably the latter. Judge Davis, who was elected by the Illinois legislature to succeed Senator Logan in the Senate, left for Chicago last night, (the Supreme Court having adjourned till February 19th, to enable the five Judges to take part in the proceedings of the tribunal), and he is therefore out of the question. Besides, he is too pronounced a Democrat, and, for that reason, would doubtless be considered ineligible.

Whatever may be the result of the deliberations of this body, the belief is now gaining ground that it will be accepted as final and conclusive by all good citizens without regard to party and without further ado. All danger of war may be considered past; the visions of bloodshed and carnage which haunted many minds have vanished like a "summer dream," and business even all through the country appears, to judge from the numerous letters received by Senators and Representatives here, to look with eminent satisfaction upon the peaceable and dignified method of solving the vexed question. Truly we have twice set Europe an example how to avoid the horrors of war by peaceable arbitration, first at Geneva, and now in Washington, which she might imitate with profit.

It did not therefore astonish anybody to hear that the troops, which had been stationed in Washington for the last seven or eight weeks, had been withdrawn and ordered back to Fortress Monroe, where they came from. We no longer hear the rattle of artillery in our streets, and the arsenal begins to look deserted. It is true that fifty men have been appointed (by virtue of a concurrent resolution of the House and Senate) to serve as special police at the capitol during the counting of the Presidential votes; but these are unarmed civilians, and the object in employing them is simply to preserve order in the galleries and prevent the blocking up of the passages by anxious sightseers; for there will probably be more visitors to the capitol on that day than on any previous occasion during its entire existence.

Now, when the members of the electoral college or tribunal have been appointed, the next question is, where will they sit? They can not sit either in the hall of the Senate or the House, which will be occupied by their respective legislative bodies as usual; and while many of the committee rooms would be amply large enough to accommodate three times their number, there are several considerations which make the use of committee rooms for this purpose objectionable. It has therefore been suggested that the tribunal should meet during their deliberations in the old Senate Chamber, now occupied by the Supreme Court; nor would it appear that there can be any objection to this, as the court has adjourned; besides, the hall is in a quiet corner of the capitol, remote from the turbulence of two legislative halls; and the very atmosphere of this august chamber would, to a certain extent, infuse dignity into the proceedings. It is also understood that the five Justices who form part of the tribunal are in favor of the selection of this chamber, because it may be considered as neutral ground, it being neither in the Senate nor in the House wing, but in the old part of the capitol, between the two. The arrangements here are also such

that counsel could be heard to advantage, and altogether I doubt if a better place could be found.

The condition of Hon. A. H. Stephens, ex-Vice-President of the Confederacy, and now a member of the House from Georgia, who has been seriously ill for some days, is considerably improved, and this morning his physicians considered him out of danger. Mr. Stephens, who is now sixty-six years old, has been in feeble health for several years past, and he has to be carried bodily to and from his seat in the House; but his intellect is as vigorous and clear as ever. He was one of the staunchest supporters of the democratic side of the electoral bill; but illness prevented him from voting. Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, who has also been quite ill, is rapidly improving, and was in his seat in the Senate yesterday for the first time since his attack.

To judge from the influence recently brought to bear, and quite unexpected too, by the advocates of female suffrage, it is quite probable that a sixteenth amendment will before long be added to the Constitution of the United States, removing political disabilities on account of sex. It is only about a week ago that the House Judiciary Committee reported favorably a bill to allow women to practice as attorneys before the Supreme Court; and not less than twenty-four petitions have been presented during the past week praying for an amendment to the constitution which would give women the right to vote. Two or three years ago few Senators or Representatives of standing could be induced to present and urge their petitions; but times have changed, and we now see leading Senators advocate this measure in open session, and instead of being laughed at and laid on the Speaker's table, the petitions are read, actually listened to with respect, and referred to the proper committee for report. I prophesy a sixteenth amendment, removing the political disabilities of women, as one of the probabilities of a near future.

Mr. Howe, chairman of the joint committee on the Library, yesterday introduced a joint resolution in the Senate to the effect that the library of Congress shall be kept open every day in the week, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Sundays from 2 to 8 P. M. It also, in view of the extended hours, makes an appropriation to enable the librarian to employ additional assistance. Heretofore this library, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, has been open only in the forenoon, and till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, thus debarring Government clerks, and others whose working hours do not terminate till 4 o'clock, from the pleasures and advantages to be derived from it. Under this resolution, the halls of the library, which are commodious and comfortable every way, will be lighted up, and the public will be admitted to profit by its treasures till 8 o'clock, and there can be little doubt that many will take advantage of this new rule.

The weather for the past three or four days has been delightful; but winter is not over yet, not even in this latitude, and there is much suffering among the colored people, hundreds of whom are out of employment. The Government is, however, aiding private citizens to extend relief where most needed, to the greatest possible extent.

CARR.

PASSING EVENTS.

Scarlet fever threatens to become epidemic about Alexandria, Va.

Utah exported a little over \$6,000,000 worth of precious metals and minerals last year.

The New York board of health is taking measures to prevent public funerals where the deceased have died from scarlet fever.

Since his consecration in September last, Bishop Herzog (Old Catholic) has confirmed 1583 persons in Switzerland.

Dr. Fayer expresses his belief, based on careful estimates, that 20,000 persons die annually from snake-bite in Hindoostan.

Memorials from Missouri and other Western States are being presented to the House for cheap telegraphic tolls through the Government.

A bill has already been introduced in both Houses of Congress for the formation of a new Territory of the Black Hills country to be called Eldorado.

Mrs. Gen. Sherman is at present engaged in a movement to collect money in this country to be presented to the Pope on the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance to the priesthood.

The importation of American beef into England has been so large

as to reduce the price in that country about three and six pence per pound.

The wheat crop of the United States and Canada last year was 250,000,000 bushels, which is 40,000,000 less than in 1875, and 58,000,000 less than in 1874.

The German and British ministers are co-operating in an effort to induce the Government of Spain to adopt a more liberal policy towards the Protestants.

Kossuth states that he expects at some future time to take the oath of allegiance to the King of Hungary, after the hoped-for improvement of the free institutions shall have been effected.

The director of the Brussels mint has sent a proposition to the United States Government to coin silver for this country, as the mints of Europe are now closed against silver.

It is estimated that from twenty to twenty-five thousand have signed the pledge at Pittsburg, Pa., and every meeting adds to the number.

Mr. Turner, United States Minister to Liberia, says that his residence there has confirmed him in the conviction that the American negro can live in no country half so well as in the United States.

One of the half-inch plate-glass windows in the top of the stone lighthouse at Oswego was shattered in a recent gale by a piece of ice cast up by the waves. The lighthouse is sixty feet high.

The property suits of Mrs. Myra Clark Gains, that have been in court for more than forty years, came up for trial before Judge Billings, in the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, on the 15th instant.

The debt of New York city was increased last year more than three million dollars, says the Tribune. The total debt of that city, after deducting the sinking fund, is \$119,811,310.33.

Mr. Moody recently found a girl in Chicago, sixteen years of age, and ordinarily intelligent, who had never heard the name of Christ except in profanity, and who had no idea of who he was.

By the system of gradual emancipation adopted some years ago, the numbers of slaves in various provinces of Brazil, have, in the last four years, diminished by from four to ten in a hundred.

A hundred and seventeen cases of small-pox are reported in New Orleans since the first of January, including one case from the State House, and several cases among the troops at the Custom House.

The government of India has forwarded a dispatch to the Indian office at London estimating the total cost to the state on account of the relief works and other measures for mitigating the famine in Madras and Bombay at £6,500,000.

The liquor-sellers of Joliet, Ill., have combined to organize resistance to the enforcement of the law in relation to intoxicating liquors. The grand jury has indicted several of them for violating the State law.

Information has been received that 500 families of Sioux, recently engaged in hostilities with the United States Government, have crossed the Northwest border and encamped near Wood Mountain, Canada. They are peaceably disposed.

It is thought that Germany will refuse to take part in the Paris Exposition in 1878. Alsace and Lorraine refuse to exhibit under the German flag, and the German Government is unwilling that they shall exhibit except under their flag.

A dispatch from Rome states that a Concordat between the Papal See and Turkey will soon be concluded. The dipatch does not state whether the Pope will confer a blessing on the Sultan, or the Sultan on the Pope.

The Japanese Empress at Kioto is performing a series of ceremonial visits to schools, factories, and public offices. Great interest has been excited, this being the first occasion of any Japanese Empress taking part in public proceedings.

A smoked ham weighing 112 pounds was exhibited in a store at Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago. The pig from which it had been cut weighed 1,110 pounds, and had been raised by a planter in Mississippi.

The Italian 100-ton gun will be eclipsed by the 150-ton gun now projected at Woolwich. This monster will be thirty-five feet long and have a bore of twenty inches. Six hundred pounds of powder will be required at each discharge, and the shot will weigh a ton and a half.

An explosion of five tons of powder on the 7th ultimo demolished three buildings of the Schaghticoke Power Mills at Troy, N. Y. The shock was felt twenty miles around. A large quantity of powder was on hand for the Prussian Government.

Charles Collins, chief engineer of the Lake Shore Railway, com-

mitted suicide at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, and had been dead thirty-six hours when found. The Ash-tabula disaster is supposed to have been the cause.

An examination into the affairs of suspended Security Life Insurance Company of New York, by the State insurance agent, revealed an amount of actual swindling and perjury very discouraging to policy holders and the public generally.

The Japanese government have followed the suppression of the last insurrection by sentencing twelve leaders to capital punishment, 234 to hard labor for life, and fourteen to forfeiture of rank and estate. A large number were pardoned, and 169 committed hari-kari.

An ingenious negro of Georgia has invented a method of rendering woodpiles burglar-proof, which is severe but effectual in its operation. He inserted half a pound of powder in a chestnut log, and the neighbor who borrowed that log has not since been in a condition to apply for another.

Nevada, the silver State, is pouring out daily \$125,000 in silver, \$75,000 in gold, \$8,000 in lead, and \$2,000 in other metals, making a yield of \$210,000 daily, or \$53,000,000 per annum. California, Colorado and Utah are mining daily about \$122,000 worth of metals, or \$37,100,000 annually.

Some Baltimore capitalists have introduced a bill for the laying of a new transatlantic telegraph cable. Two conditions are added, namely, that the rates shall not exceed a shilling, British currency, per word, and that there shall be no sale to or amalgamation with any other company.

A San Diego dispatch reports a heavy earthquake forty-five miles southeast of San Francisco, about noon on the 13th ult. The variations were from east to west, extending throughout the mountains to the borders of the Cujon Valley.

There was a wholesale burning of confiscated counterfeiters' materials at the Navy Yard in Washington, D. C., lately, and upward of four hundred engraved plates, with a bogus coin, was melted in a smelting furnace, and counterfeit currency to the extent of over a million dollars was burned in the Treasury oven.

The ice in the Ohio did more damage at various points in breaking up than was at first reported. The loss at Cincinnati will be somewhere from \$250,000 to 400,000. The heaviest losses at that point are among the coal dealers. It has proved the most disastrous ice-gorge on record.

Opposite the mound in Greenwood Cemetery, where the unknown dead of the Brooklyn theatre calamity are buried, is a comparatively new and elegant residence known as the Bleak House. It has been quickly abandoned by several successive tenants, and the proprietor finds it impossible now to obtain a tenant.

The mines of Sonora are said to be very rich. If they were thoroughly developed, it is said they would excel the bonanzas of Nevada. Capitalists in San Francisco recently purchased one of the principal mines in Sonora for \$250,000. The unsettled condition of the country is a great drawback to the developing of the mining interests.

The International Geographical Congress, held some time ago at Brussels, led to the formation of an association for the exploration of Africa. This is the most prominent geographical work of the time, and this association is about organizing practical operations. The Prince of Wales has just announced his acceptance of the presidency of the British section of this association.

The government has determined to abandon the green three-cent postal stamp, and adopt red with a somewhat modified and changed design. The reason of the change is that the green affords an opportunity which is used by stamp-washers to remove the cancellation without acid or alkali, and so set the stamp afloat again.

The British Arctic Expedition experienced a temperature of 72 degrees below zero, 20 degrees below the minimum observed by the Polar Expedition. The Expedition was without remarkable results, but the site of the supposed Open Polar Sea was found to be occupied by a sea of ice from 80 to 120 feet in thickness, called the Paleocry Sea, or Sea of Ancient Ice.

An official gazette has been started by the Supreme Church Council of the Protestant Church of Prussia. Each parish board has been directed to take the Gazette, which is to contain all the official news, and is to be the medium of communication between the Supreme Council and the parish councils.

Several church sextons in Springfield have been appointed special policemen for the convenience of people who are disposed to disturb meetings.

[Communicated.]

Fraternity.

Your correspondent * * * seems to be somewhat troubled about fraternity, and Bishop Peck's beautiful illustration of the absorption of the M. E. C. South somewhat disturbs him. I fear the brother, if brother he be, has never imbibed Round Lake water, and got his inner tenderness moved in the direction of fraternity; * * * writes well, but his views seem strange, after the action of the two Godly Commissions have so triumphantly settled the questions at issue between the two Churches. Are we not confessed to be their peers in genuine Methodist claims, and is that not a big thing for us? Now we can go out and hold our heads up, for our M. E. C. brethren say we are all right. We are about now where the old "darkie" was just after the surrender, when a returning Confederate accosted him in the old familiar way of: "Howdy-do, uncle." The old fellow said in reply: "I ain't your uncle, nor I ain't your cousin; but I tell you what I is, dough; I'm your e'kal. We are the equals of our Northern Methodist brethren, for they have said it. Now, who could ask a greater concession; hold up your head, * * * your Northern brethren are ready to "take you in," and gulp you down. Why not; could they not use us, and would it not be a great saving to their missionary treasury? Could we not be employed by them and pay our own expenses, and save them such an enormous unnecessary expenditure of money?

For shame, Brother * * * desist, fall into line, send on and get some of the conscience-quieting, stupefying waters of Round Lake, and then you would feel so meek and lowly you would be ready to embrace the men that deposed our Sainted Andrew, and kicked out our venerable and honored Dr. Lovick Pierce; the men that took our houses of worship and in Missouri and East Tennessee beat our preachers to death. If need be, let the brother take fraternity in broken doses, when a slight fraternal procyon comes on; and perchance after awhile he will see its beauty and learn its charms.

A PREACHER.

A person, several members of whose family had been sick with typhoid fever, had a room repaired, and found that there were no less than twenty-five wall papers already on the wall. The presence of this mass of decomposing paste and paper sufficiently accounted for the disagreeable smell that was always noticeable, although drains and water closets were well tapped.

Rev. E. P. Hammond is holding revival meetings in Newburyport, with remarkable success. The Moravian year book for 1877 reports 13 bishops in different parts of the world and 97,262 members. Of this total, 67,413 are to be found in the missions.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Friday Evening, Feb. 3, 1877.

EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER.

Table with columns: Commercial, Bank, Sterling, 60 days, 505, New York sight, 505, New Orleans sight, 106, Gold, 101, Silver, 101.

Closing gold rate in N. Y. 105 1/2; Closing gold rate in N. O. 105 1/2; Com'l sterling in N. Y. 49 1/2; Com'l sterling in N. O. 50 1/2.

GOLD—Closed in New York this evening at 105 1/2. The rates here closed at 106 buying, and 107 selling.

SILVER—Rates at the close are nominal.

EXCHANGE—Rates nominal.

Closing quotations of the Galveston Market.

Last Thur'd'y. To-night.

Low Ordinary..... 9 1/2

Ordinary..... 10 1/2

Good Ordinary..... 11 1/2

Low Middling..... 12 1/2

Middling..... 13 1/2

Good Middling..... 14 1/2

Market nominal; sales this day 732 bales.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations are not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots.

Bacon—Market active, stock ample. We quote clear sides 11c; clear rib, 10 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; shoulders, 8 1/2c.

Butter—Quiet and weak. Extra heavy, 13 1/2c; par. Light weight 12 1/2c. Ties 6c. Bailing twine 14c.

Bran—Supply ample, demand light; 100 pounds, 95¢ @ \$1.00; by the car load \$1.

Beeswax—Prices are steady and unchanged at 26¢ @ 27¢ for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry.

Belted Rubber—Sold according to list with 30 per cent off.

Butter—Stock ample and prices unchanged for all grades; We quote Goshen, 33¢ @ 36c; western, 23¢ @ 25c; Kansas, 23¢ @ 25c.

Broom-corn.—Is selling at 24¢ @ 31c. Supply ample.

Brooms.—1 50¢ @ 3 25¢—per dozen.

Candles—Quiet but steady; favorite brands 15¢ @ 17c.

Cheese—Western cream, 15¢ @ 16c; English Dairy, nominal.

Corn—Active, and prices firm; selling from store, 66¢ @ 67c, per bushel in car lots and selling from 61¢ @ 62c.

Corn Meal—Firm. Selling at \$3.00 @

\$3.10 in round lots; jobbing from store, \$3.10 @ 3.25.

Candy.—Good demand; assorted stick 14¢ @ 15c; fancy 18¢ @ 20c; rock 22¢ @ 25c; cream 18¢ @ 20c; gum-drops 25¢ @ 30c; maple sugar 29c.

Coffee.—Stock in importer's hands 75¢ @ 80c. Quotations are firm, prices lower for all grades. Fair 20c; Good 20 1/2c; Prime 21¢ @ 21 1/2c; Choice 21¢ @ 23c; Dealers are selling from store at about 4c advance.

Crackers.—In fair demand; Soda 54¢ @ 56c; cream and ginger 9¢ @ 10c.

Castings.—Hollow ware etc., 54¢ @ 56c iron 54c.

Coffee Mills.—Per dozen: Parke's No. 50, 5; No. 60, 6; No. 7, 7 1/2, with 10 per cent discount.

Can Goods.—Per dozen: Peaches 2 lb \$1.90 @ 2.00; strawberries, 2 lb \$2 @ 1.75 @ 2.00; pine apple, 2 lb \$3.00 @ 2.10; damsons, 190¢ @ 2; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1.40 @ 1.50; 1 lb full weight, 5¢ @ 1.00; oysters 1 lb light weight, 75¢; 2 lb light weight, \$1.25 @ 1.50; tomatoes, 2 lb \$1.00 @ 1.75.

Chains.—Per pair, 64, 10, 3; 60; 64, 10, 2; 70; 64, 10, 1; 80; 2¢, per pound.

Drugs.—Acid Citric \$1.10; acetic 16c; artaric 60c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carboys 34c; C. P. 40c; Alon Cap. 20c; alcohol \$22c; alum 5c; ammoniac aqua 3 F. 8c; ammonia, spirits aron. 45c; arsenic, common powdered 5c; Bismuth subnitrate, 8c; blue vitrol 15c; borax refined, 20c; caustic, lunar, pure \$1.00; chloroform \$1.00; Coppers 3c; Calomel, English, 8c @ 10c; American, 90c; Stock 70c; Cinamon bark 35¢ @ 60c; cream tartar, pure, 45¢ @ 50c; grocery 25¢ @ 40c; Chloral hydrat 25¢ @ 28c; morphine, sulph. 5¢ @ 10c; logwood extract 20c; gum assafoetida 25c; gum camphor 35c; gum kino 75¢ @ 75c; hops 35¢ @ 40c; quinine 5c, 50.

Eggs.—Ample supply and firm, selling at 20¢ @ 30c per doz.

Flour.—Market active and firm. Prices are as follows for different grades: Good Treble, 87¢ @ 75¢; Choice Treble Extra, 87¢; Choice Family 89¢; Fancy Brands 89¢ @ 100¢; Good Double Extra, 87¢ @ 80c; Galveston mills from 85¢ @ 85¢, according grade.

Fruit, Dried.—Raisins, layers per box, 82¢ @ 2.25; figs, per lb, 15¢ @ 18c; prunes 20c; currants, Zante, per pound 74¢ @ 75c; apples per barrel \$10 @ 13.00; dates, 2¢ @ 10c; almonds, soft, 18¢ @ 20c; shell, 45c; hard shell, 18¢ @ 20c; filberts 16c; pecans 6¢ @ 6c; Brazil nuts 10¢ @ 11c.

Fruit, Fresh.—Lemons \$4 to 85¢ per box; apples, supply fair, Western 82¢ @ 2.30; Northern, none in market. Oranges, Louisiana, per barrel, \$3.50 @ \$4.00; Havana, none in the market.

Fish.—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, 57¢ @ 60¢; half-barrels, No. 1, 58¢ @ 60¢; No. 2, \$1.25 @ 1.30; herring, Dutch, 81¢ @ 82¢; per keg, dried, No. 1, 45¢ @ 50c; No. 2, 50¢ @ 55¢ per box; codfish; quarter boxes, \$1.75 @ 2; half-boxes \$3 @ 3.50; 100 lb boxes, 6c per pound.

Glass Goods.—Per dozen in cases Pickles, per gallon, 85¢ @ 95¢; half-gallon \$3.40 @ 3.50; quarts \$2.40 @ 2.50; pints, \$1.25 @ 1.30.

Hams.—Dull; prices lower. Choice sugar-cured, 14¢ @ 14 1/2c; 2d quality, 12¢ @ 13c.

Hay.—Good supply and active. Prime Western, at \$21 @ 22, choice 25¢ @ 27¢ in round lots. Jobbing at \$23 @ 24; Northern, 20¢ @ 21.

Hides.—Dry selected, over 17 lbs, 17c; light salted, 15c; stack salted, 13c; kips two-third price; damaged half-price; damaged kips and glue stock, 5c. Wet salted, 50 lbs and upward, selected 10c; below 50 lbs 10c; butchers' green, 7c.

Hardware.—Axes, per dozen; Collins Kentucky light, \$10.50; medium, \$11.50; heavy \$13.50.

Hoes.—Per dozen, planters' A. B. No. 0, \$6.50; No. 1, \$7; No. 2, \$7.50; No. 3, \$8.00; H. B. N. O., \$6; No. 1, \$6.50; No. 2, \$7.00; No. 3, \$7.50.

Iron.—Per pound, common bar, 4 1/2c; band 6¢ @ 6c; hoop 5¢ @ 6c; sheet, common, 7c; R. G. 8c; galv. 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow slabs 54c; nail rods, 10c; axels, 4c; horse shoes, Barden's 6 50¢ @ 7.50; mule-shoes 57¢.

Lard.—Market weak, prices lower. Refined in Tierce 12¢ @ 12 1/2c; keg 13c; in barrels, 11¢ @ 11 1/2c.

Lumber.—The demand is light, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, 22c; second quality 20c; dressed weatherboards 26¢ @ 28c; surfaced boards 25¢ @ 28c; ceiling 20¢ @ 25c; flooring 25¢ @ 30c; cypress lumber by the cargo 25¢ @ 30c; ash 40c; shingles \$4.50 by small lots \$3.50 by the cargo.

Peas.—Quiet, but steady at 6¢ @ 6 1/2c per bushel.

Moss.—Scarce and in demand at 2 1/2c @ 4c per lb.

Line Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime \$2 @ 2.25 per barrel; Alabama \$2.25 @ 2.50; cement \$2 @ 2.25; plaster Paris, \$3.50 @ 4.00; laths \$4.40 per M.

Oils.—Market firm and prices advancing. Lined, raw 70c; boiled 75c Lard No. 1, \$1.10; W. S. \$1.30; Proctor & Gamble's \$1.30; Turpentine 45c. Kerosine \$4 per case; in barrels 33c per gallon. Insurance oil, \$5 in cases.

Oats.—Firm, prices advanced; job lots, 40¢ @ 50¢ in car lots; 45¢ @ 48c. from store.

Onions.—Flat; prices lower; \$4.00 @ 4.50 for Western choice.

Potatoes.—Firm, and selling at \$1.50 @ 1.75 per barrel.

Starch.—Dealers supply the demand at 4¢ @ 4 1/2c.

Sugar.—Continues active, but prices declined, as will be seen by quotations, Pure white, 11¢ @ 11 1/2c; off white, 10¢ @ 11c centrifugals 9 1/2c. Open kettle unrefined; fair to fully fair 8¢ @ 8 1/2c; prime to strictly prime 8 1/2c @ 9c.

Tobacco.—Supply ample and prices stiff, with upward tendency. We quote 11 inch extra fine per pound, 75c; 11 inch, fine 70¢ @ 75c; 11 inch good common, 47¢ @ 55c; twist, all grades 55¢ @ 75c; smoking tobacco 45¢ @ 65c; snuff, per dozen bottles \$4.00 @ 4.15; cigars, domestic per thousand, \$20.00 @ 20.00; cigars, imported per thousand, \$75 @ 230.

Rice.—Louisiana fair 54c; Ordinary 5c. down to fine 54¢ @ 61¢.

Tin.—In plates per box, IX, \$12.90 IC, \$10.40; IC leaded \$8.85; Pig 25c per pound.

Tallow.—Steady; prices unchanged good to prime, 6¢ @ 7c; for small lots in shipping order 7 1/2¢ @ 7c; common 4¢ @ 6c.