





Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 3, 1877.

Whisky and Religion.

I have just read the article of Rev. Oscar M. Addison, which is intended as a review of your article on the subject involved, and I think it due to you and to the reason and law in the case to say that the ground taken in your editorial is strictly correct; we have no express law in our book of discipline, as it now stands, under which we can try and expel a member for selling liquor. It is deeply to be regretted that we have none, but there is no denying the fact, when I read your editorial I admired the frank and candid way in which you expressed your opinion on the subject.

Four years ago this subject was extensively discussed in the ADVOCATE, pro and con. I introduced it myself, and I did so that the attention of our General Conference should be called to the subject, that proper action might be had upon it. The discussion was general throughout the church, and came up before the General Conference, and there elicited a lengthy and able discussion. In the judgment of a very large majority of the General Conference it was an acknowledged fact that our disciplinary law was defective on that subject. They passed an amendment to the general rules, completely providing a law against liquor-selling by members of the church, and submitted the proposed amendments to a vote of all the annual Conferences to ratify their action, as was necessary in the change of the general rules. The annual Conferences failed to ratify and confirm it, so that we are left without any rule on that subject whatever.

Bro. A., with others, seeks to evade the plain matter of fact, that we have no such law by circumlocution and inference; but every sensible man brought to trial for selling liquor will call for the express provisions of the law of the church on that subject, against which he has offended, as he has a right to do. None of the subtleties Bro. A. proposes will answer in a court of law; neither will it avail him anything to say that the Bible is the law of the church on the question of liquor-selling. Our discipline requires that such offences are "expressly forbidden in the word of God" are to be considered as immoral. Will he find an express prohibition on this subject? The spirit and tenor of the word of God are certainly against such an enormous sin and immorality, but the church should enact a law based upon the spirit and teachings of the divine law expressly against the heinous traffic. Until she does so, we are powerless in defending the interest of the church on that point. I seek no controversy on this subject, and will have none with anyone. I only wish here to sustain your truthful position. Very truly, H. T. KAVANAUGH.

Houston, Feb. 17, 1877.

Local Option. FIRST PAPER.

[From the Longview New Era.] This great question, which involves so much of weal or woe in its solution, is now legitimately before the people for investigation and discussion. The vast moral power of the press and pulpit is invoked by every philanthropist to give an intelligent direction to public opinion in this momentous emergency, that involves the destiny of thousands of immortal beings and millions of money. The grand material and immaterial question of the hour, that indicates with the finger of destiny the progress on the dial plate of time of that grand movement, whose motive power is sprung by an enlarged christian philanthropy, that would extend a helping hand to a brother who, in the death-grapple with his mortal foe, reaches out, in his helpless agony, for deliverance, a palsied hand. Public opinion, that mighty lever in political and moral regeneration, is appealed to in the submission of this great question for its arbitrament. Whether or not the liquor traffic shall be tolerated or abated by the people? Shall they be taxed a hundred-fold in excess of what they receive to fatten the cormorants of society who riot in human blood? A single illustration shall be sufficient to present this question in its economical aspect. The city of New York, according to the Galveston News, "receives \$300,000 for license, while it costs \$3,000,000 to enforce the laws and provide institutions for the effects of

intemperance." These startling figures are only representative of the fearful results of the liquor traffic all over the land, and unmistakably demonstrate the terrible incubus of this disastrous traffic upon the productive industries of the country. Is it any wonder that the land groans under the intolerable burden of financial bankruptcy? No people under heaven can stand this fearful strain upon their productive industry, when there enters into the estimate all the astounding calculations of expenditure that flow as a necessary sequence from this ruinous traffic. Two billions of money per annum are expended directly in this traffic, and how much, indirectly, as the legitimate result in the prosecution of crime and the support of the eleemosynary institutions of the land for the drunkard and his beggared family, is beyond computation. This terrible drain is upon the sober and industrious—they foot the bill. If this traffic must be legalized, it is the right, stern and unquestionable, of the people to be consulted in reference to their submission to its intolerable exactions. The imposition cannot be made without their consent. Texas, an imperium in imperio, the most progressive commonwealth among her sister republics, has made this advance movement: that her people shall not be taxed to support the burden of the iniquitous liquor traffic without their consent, and they are speaking in a voice potential and mandatory. The muttering thunder of the vox Populi vox Dei is heard rolling over her broad prairies, and its swelling intonations will reverberate throughout her widely extended borders. Down with the liquor traffic, and unlike Banquo's ghost, it must drink. No howl from the liquor dealer or his patrons will avert this final doom. The handwriting is upon the wall. God reigns. Humanity clamors for the abolition of the traffic.

But will the abolition of the traffic lessen the amount of liquor drunk by the inebriate, who is involved in the terrible habit of strong drink, and is ready to be engulfed in perdition? Or will it lessen the amount consumed by the moderate drinker, who is marching with steady step in the track of the drunkard, and will as certainly reach his doom? Or will it prevent the young—the seed corn of society—from forming the dreadful habit of using intoxicating liquors as a beverage? These questions will be discussed in subsequent papers, and the writer invokes, with all the intensity of emotion prompted by a heart aflame with an unutterable interest in behalf of humanity, the attention of his fellow citizens of kindred emotions to this great theme, so momentous, so colossal, in its claims upon the philanthropy of the age. No effort should be spared. No sacrifice is too great to rescue our fellow-men from the thrall of strong drink. H. M. BOOTH.

Local Option. SECOND PAPER.

[From the Longview New Era.] The writer of these papers, to prevent misrepresentation, would state that he personates no man, he knows no man, in his animadversions upon the most gigantic evil that overshadows all others in combination, dwarfing them into insignificance. In grappling with this terrific crime against humanity he only sees the hideous monster in his work of death, and his word limning takes its coloring from the dark shadow that casts its blight upon the hopes of man. He cannot mince words in daguerotyping the most colossal evil that curses the world—the liquor traffic.

As indicated in the initial paper upon this great theme, the subject of discussion of this paper will be, will the abolition of the traffic lessen the amount of liquor drunk by the inebriate who is involved in the terrible habit of strong drink, and is ready to be engulfed in perdition?

The confirmed drunkard is the most hopeless case of all the subjects of humanitarian effort for reformation. He has baffled the skill of the most persistent effort of the humanitarians of all the ages. He is the master-piece of the accursed liquor traffic—the beau-ideal of the devil, who has manipulated him through his principal agent, the liquor trade, until he stands revealed as the bond slave of his Satanic Majesty, who marks him with the complacent aphorism, He is mine! What he is the liquor traffic has made him. Look at him, ye philanthropists, in his degradation and ruin, in the prostration of his manhood, in the lapse of all his powers—physical, intellectual and moral—

an utter wreck of God's noblest work; and see the handi-work of the liquor traffic. This fell work of evil was not the work of a day. He did not reach his present status at one bound. It was by the gradual accumulated accretion of years of indulgence in the positions of death dealt out to him by the glass at first, and then by the jug. The young man, in all the pride of physical manhood, with prophetic ken, should have danger-typed his likeness as developed by the repeated potations of the deadly cup, as Hazeel, the King of Israel, said to the prophet of God, "Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing?" and yet the young man, with all his self-confidence and pride of character, becomes, by repeated indulgence in strong drinks, the bloated, marred, miserable, wretched being called drunkard. Divested of his manhood, irresolute, the slave of appetite, no moral power, he is the plaything of passion, the football of the Devil. Shall he be given up as hopeless? Shall there be no effort to save him from a drunkard's grave and a drunkard's hell? There are aching hearts and streaming eyes that appeal in mute despair to the humanitarian—the Christian. Moral suasion is powerless. The drunkard is beyond that. He has no moral power. He is a monomaniac. The deadly cup must be kept out of his reach, as the deadly weapon is removed from the clutch of the maniac. How is it to be done? The grog seller will not do it. He will minister the potion as long as there is a dime to buy it, and take the last dime from starving wife and children. For the love of God, for the love of man, restrain him in his dread work! But, says the sceptical philanthropist and the liquor dealer, as a salvo to the voice of conscience, whose thunders are not entirely silenced by his greed of gain, "sup-press the liquor traffic as now carried on, and you substitute the drug store and the jug as the arena where this devil's work is to go on." We say, then, suppress the drug store if there is any druggist so lost to the instincts of an honorable calling as to deal out the death-poison except as an antidote to disease; and, above all, suppress the physician (if there be such an one) who, for a dollar, prostitutes his high calling in giving a false certificate to him who, prompted by his raging thirst for liquor, pays his physician to lie for him.

The disease is desperate. Desperate remedies must be employed. There are thousands of drunkards who do realize their situation. They are engaged in the death-grapple with the demon within them. They would give a world to be emancipated from the domination of the dread passion for strong drink which has asserted its dominion over them! Remove it out of their reach, in mercy to them and theirs, and the blessing of those who are ready to perish will come upon you. There are tens of thousands of others who, though they do not realize it, are involved in this dire calamity. Arrest them in their downward course by the only available means—the interdiction of the liquor traffic. Say to the liquor dealer, in tones of thunder, "You shall not have license to demoralize by whole sale; you shall not tax society with the terrible incubus of the liquor traffic. We will not consent to the infliction of this intolerable imposition upon the productive industries of the country. Restrain by law and the expression of public opinion, what moral suasion cannot effect. H. M. BOOTH.

[Communicated.] GRANBURY, Feb. 14.—All the preachers in the Granbury district are at their post, each congratulating himself and his people that he has the best circuit in the district, (I suppose they mean if they have not the best, they will try to make it so,) except two. The bad weather has caused a meager attendance upon quarterly conferences, and but little quaterage brought in. Nine quarterly conferences have been held on my first round, and I have received \$11 10.

The Granbury high school is in a prosperous condition. There have been 165 matriculations, with a large attendance all the time. Bro. Shirley is doing a good work for the church here. His discipline is good, the instruction thorough. Board and tuition cheaper than any school in Texas, of a similar status. Our school building is not as comely as some, and not as large as we need, but we are not in debt for it. If brethren wish to educate their children in a Methodist at-

mosphere, this is the school. The location is a good and healthy one. We are having in this district quarterly conference action, looking to the relief of Marvin in College. We are also trying to raise means for the relief of the Publishing House. We have so many collections crowding us just now that I will never invite the agent for the Southwestern University to come up and see how liberal these people are. The ADVOCATE has a proper share of attention. J. P. MURPHY.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

AUSTIN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Caldwell, at Caldwell, first Saturday and Sunday in March. Birch Creek, at Birch Creek, second Saturday and Sunday in March. Cedar Creek, at Cedar Creek, third Saturday and Sunday in March. Live Oak, at Boggy, fourth Saturday and Sunday in March. District Stewards will please meet at Elgin, first Saturday in February. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Perdinales mis, at Willow, March 3, 4. San Marcos sta, March 10, 11. Lockhart cir, at West Fork, March 17, 18. Seguin sta, March 21, 25. San Marcos cir, at Bethel, April 7, 8. Gonzales cir, at Oak Forest, April 14, 15. Mt. City, at Mt. City, April 21, 22. Thompsonville, at Thompsonville, April 28, 29. Each quarterly conference will elect three delegates to the ensuing district conference. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Sugar Loaf cir, Feb 25. Taylor miss, March 15. Preachers, please give me your address and the places of your first quarterly meeting. THOS. STANFORD, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Kiekapou cir, at Salem, Feb 24, 25. Cherokee cir, at Alto, March 3, 4. Neches cir, March 10, 11. Athens cir, at Athens, March 17, 18. Trinity Mission, at Box's school-house, March 24, 25. Crockett cir, at Pleasant Grove, April 1. Pennington cir, at Lovelady, April 7, 8. District Stewards meeting at Palestine Feb 3. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. San Augustine cir, March 3, 4. Carthage cir, March 10, 11. Melrose, March 17, 18. Douglass miss, March 21, 25. Lynn Flat cir, March 31, April 1. Mt. Enterprise cir, April 7, 8. The preachers of the district will please advise me of the place of holding the quarterly meetings on their respective circuits. J. C. A. BRIDGES, P. E.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Rockport cir, at Rockport, Feb 10, 11. Oakville and Beeville, at Oakville, Feb 17, 18. Helena cir, at Esccondido, Feb 24, 25. Rancho, at Birds school-house, March 3, 4. Corpus Christi sta, March 17, 18. Legarto cir, at Banquete, March 24, 25. St. Marys mis, at Pleasant Grove, March 28, April 1. Goliad cir, at Wesley Chapel, April 7, 8. A. F. COX, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—1st ROUND. Washington and Independence, at Independence, Feb 24, 25. Bryan station, March 3, 4. Bryan Circuit, at Wessen Chapel, March 10, 11. The District Stewards will please meet at Brenham the 19th February, at 3 o'clock, P. M. R. ALEXANDER.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND. Caldwell, at Caldwell, March 3, 4. Birch Creek mission, at Birch Creek, March 10, 11. Cedar Creek circuit, at Cedar Creek, March 17, 18. The District Stewards will please meet me at Elgin, Jan 29th. J. W. WHIPPLE.

MARSHALL DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Startville cir, Feb 24, 25, at Antioch. Larissa cir, March 3, 4, at county line. Hallville cir, March 10, 11, at Millwood. The district stewards meet in Marshall at the office of the Methodist at two o'clock, Saturday, Jan 13, 1877. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

BEAUMONT DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Mowow cir, at Livingston, Feb, 4th Sunday. Hardin and Smithfield mission, at Friendship, March, 1st Sunday. Newton cir, at Burkeville, March, 2d Sunday. Homer cir, at Ryan's chapel, March, 3d Sunday. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

COLUMBUS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Platonia cir, Feb 24, 25. Lavrange cir, March 3, 4. Matagorda cir, March 10, 11. District stewards will please meet me at Columbus, February 3. R. W. KENNON, P. E.

COMANCHE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Hamilton mis, at Evergreen, Feb 24, 25. Comanche cir, at Indian Creek, March 3, 4. Comanche sta, March 10, 11. P. W. GRAVIS, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Springtown cir, at Walnut Creek, 1st Sabbath in March. Eldorado mission, at Bevin's Creek, 2d Sabbath in March. Black Springs, at Shady Grove, 3d Sabbath in March. Graham, at Monks' chapel, 4th Sabbath in March. Cartersville, at Dobbs' school-house, 1st Sabbath in April. Jackboro at Jackboro, 2d Sabbath in April. Weatherford station, 3d Sabbath in April. Weatherford circuit, 4th Sabbath in April. Fort Griffin, 5th Sabbath in April.

Brethren will not forget that the delegates to the District Conference are to be elected on this round. Let us elect no one who will not promise to attend, if possible. See who will attend, if elected. My postoffice is Weatherford. T. W. HINES, P. E.

SUCCESS IS THE TEST OF MERIT! VEGETINE.

The great success of VEGETINE in curing such a distressing and dangerous disease as blood-poison, together with the increasing demand for a medicine, is conclusive evidence of its merit. No medicine was ever placed before the public with so much positive proof of its real value as the Vegetine, which has cured many cases of scrofula of liver, ten and twelve years standing, where the patient had had many physicians; tried many of the known remedies; and after trying the Vegetine, the common remark was: "It acts differently, works differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." VEGETINE will cleanse scrofula from the system. Try it.

Unprecedented Merit. Boston, Jan. 1, 1876. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: For many years I have been afflicted with a disease of the blood which finally developed into scrofula, and only those who are similarly afflicted can realize the agonizing pains and sufferings I am compelled to endure with this complaint. For a long time my head was in a continual condition of intense suffering, and I was unable to perform my usual duties. I was constantly growing worse, the surface of my head being entirely covered with scrofula, and my most aggravated nature. This was my condition when I commenced taking the VEGETINE, which I can positively affirm you and the public, if you choose to make it public, has made a complete and satisfactory cure of my disease, and I shall always deem it a great privilege to mention the unparelleled merit of VEGETINE. I remain very respectfully, CHAS. R. SMITH, 235 Fourth Street, South Boston.

All Diseases of the Blood. VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after long and painful physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, if it not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer from such a disease, try VEGETINE. It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and no medicine that does not act directly upon it, to purify and cleanse it, has any just claim upon public attention.

Seventy-One Years of Age. EAST MARSHFIELD, Aug. 22, 1870. MR. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I am seventy-one years of age; I have suffered many years with chronic rheumatism in the back and stomach. I was induced by friends to try your VEGETINE, and I think it is the best medicine for weakness of the kidneys ever used. I have tried many remedies for this complaint, and never found so much relief as from the Vegetine. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system. Many of my acquaintances have taken it, and I believe it to be good for all the complaints for which it is recommended. Yours truly, JOHN H. SHELMAN.

Reliable Evidence. MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I will most cheerfully and joyfully testify to the great benefit you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I never could breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me, and I do feel that God all the time that there is no good medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sickening feelings at the stomach, and advise every body to take the VEGETINE for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was. Mrs. L. COLE, Magazine & Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Mass.

Appreciation. CHARLESTOWN, Mass., March 19, 1870. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation," (VEGETINE), in my family for several years, and I can truly say that it has cured many of our Rheumatic Affections, in our not be excelled; and as a Blood-Purifier and general medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully, Mrs. A. H. BISHOP, 91 Russell Street.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS. VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists, at CENTRAL ROUTE. HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY. And connections offer the best routes from the GULF OF MEXICO TO ALL POINTS IN THE NORTH, EAST & WEST.

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TICKETS can be procured and Baggage CHECKED TO ALL PROMINENT PORTS in the United States and Canada. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 25, trains for St. Louis leave daily, except Saturdays, and arrive daily, except Mondays, as follows: ST. LOUIS EXPRESS. Leaves Galveston 2:30 P. M., Houston, 6:30 P. M., Arrives Houston 9 A. M., Galveston, 1 A. M. Leaves and arrives daily, except Sunday.

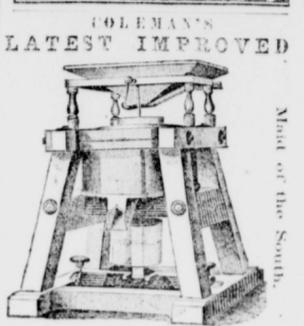
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General Superintendent, Houston. J. WALDO, General Ticket Agent, Houston. CHANGE OF TIME. G. H. & H. R. R. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, Nov. 26, 1876, Trains Leave Galveston, daily 6 A. M., 10 A. M., and 2:30 P. M., Trains Leave Houston 6 A. M., 10:15 A. M., and 8:50 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS Train Leaves Houston at 10 A. Leaves Galveston 2:30 P. M. For G. H. & S. A. and Houston & Texas Central Railway take the 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Trains. For International & Great Northern Rail road, take the 11 A. M. Train.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 3, 1877.

REV. J. C. HARTZELL.—We had a pleasant call from Rev. J. C. Hartzell, of the *Southwestern Advocate*, the organ of Northern Methodism in New Orleans. We talked over a good many things relating to the *status quo* of the two branches of Methodism in this country, and agreed in the most cordial and friendly spirit to disagree on all points where we did not think alike.

A DRUGGIST in Philadelphia is now under arrest for criminal negligence in putting up a prescription for a woman whose life was the cost of the wretched blunder. He did not intend to poison her, but the medicine he gave was no less fatal on that account. The saloon-keeper does not design to murder the unhappy sot, but his liquor is not the less fatal on that account.

A GENTLEMAN—who we suppose is not ardent in his support of Methodist institutions—five years ago declared the Southwestern University "a castle built in the air." When it was located, he said: "It is a bubble that will soon burst." Last week he said "It is growing like a mushroom." We await anxiously his next declaration.

A BILL has been introduced in the Missouri legislature for the establishment of an asylum for inebriates. Its regular support is to be provided for by a tax of ten dollars on each saloon and dramshop in the State. It is estimated that there are seventy-five hundred, which would yield an income of seventy-five thousand dollars. It commends itself to the sense of justice among all right thinking men and women. The saloon-keepers are winking the inebriates, and should take care of their own handiwork.

THE papers tell us that when P. P. Bliss, the evangelical singer, with his wife went through the bridge at Ashtabula, his wife was caught by the shattered timbers of the cars while he was free. He made heroic efforts to relieve his wife from the fast approaching flames, and when his efforts failed, he calmly seated himself by her side, and amid smoke and flame, their lives went out together as their voices united in songs and words of praise. Some censure his act, as he had children for whom it was his duty to live. We will not pause to question the wisdom of his act, but reverently recognize the lofty devotion and affection that chained him to that burning car in which his wife must die. We rejoice that such noble deeds now and then glorify humanity.

A BAD EXAMPLE.

The Governor's staff are witnessing the *can-can* to-night. We clip the above from the special Houston telegram to the *Galveston News*, of the 22d. Good taste would have kept that item out of the public prints. If our public men give their countenance to such questionable performances there is no good end accomplished in flaunting the fact in the face of that portion of their constituency who consider the *can-can* a coarse appeal to the lowest passions of our nature. A place of public amusement which finds its chief attraction in the shameless exposure of the female form cannot find the shadow of a defence with all right-minded men. It is bad enough that such evil influences should exist in society under any circumstances; it is worse when men who hold high positions in the land give to these evil agencies the countenance of their presence, but it is still worse when such acts are paraded before the public. If men in office will persist in setting so bad an example before our young men, let the press, if unwilling to rebuke it, at least by silence withhold its endorsement.

THE DIVIDING LINE.

Society is divided by a great many lines. There are those who draw the line of distinction between poverty and wealth, and thus separate men and women into two large classes—the rich and the poor. Others draw the line between learning and ignorance. Others make other superficial distinctions. God also draws His line of separation: "Wherefore, come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord." This line is not merely nominal, for the same names are to be found on each side. It has no reference to external conditions, for God's line runs right through wealth and poverty, ignorance and knowledge. God's line is the line that separates spiritual light from spiritual darkness. It separates holiness from sin, goodness from evil, Christians from sinners. It is synonymous with the great law of separation between the spirit of Christianity and the spirit of the world. There is such a thing (and it is the thing meant by this dividing line,) as being in the world, and not of the world. Christian separateness does not mean separation from the trade, commerce, and industry of the world, but separation from those principles which control its activity. The maxims of trade and the means of religion are generally very different. The world's maxim is: get all you can; honestly, if possible—if not honestly, get all you can.

A Christian must say: "Honestly or not at all." The world says: "Business is business and religion is religion." A Christian must say: "Religion is business and business is religion." The world says: "Live for to-day." The Christian says: "Live for eternity." The world says: "Lay up treasures on earth." The Christian says: "Lay up treasures in heaven." The world says: "Live for self." The Christian says: "Live for God's glory." This is the meaning of God's line of separation. It runs right between two men working in the same office, and dealing with the same account books. It runs between two persons eating at the same table. It is of such a character that two beings may sleep together every night, and yet be as widely separate as heaven from hell. Christ Jesus, who is the Christian's exemplar, walked this line without deviation during his sojourn upon the earth. He was not a literal separatist. He was not a monk. He was not an ascetic. He did not live in seclusion upon the mountains and away from society. All the people heard his voice and felt his life. He ate at the table of publicans, but he was as separate from publicans as the East is from the West. This dividing line is spiritual. A man may walk it as well with a cloth coat on as arrayed in osnabergs. A gold watch in the side pocket does not make a Christian's footsteps deviate any more than a silver watch. This dividing line does not run between any particular style of dress or combing the hair or tying the cravat.

A man may be as big a sinner with his hair parted on the side as in the middle. A woman can go to heaven as easily in a silk dress as in a calico frock. This line is moral—drawn by the finger of God deep down in the human soul. It is hardly necessary for us to say it is very difficult to see this line in the soul of the average Christian to-day. It is very nearly rubbed out, or covered up. It would require a microscope with magnifying power greater than any yet invented, and an archangel's eye looking through the microscope, to detect this line in the lives of a large majority of our church members. If a celestial visitor should come to this earth as a committee of one to ascertain where the grandest displays of fashionable dress were to be seen, in the church or in the world; who wore diamond rings on the outside of kid-gloved fingers; members of the church,

or sinners of the world; who engaged in the light fantastic step with more grace, Christians so called or sinners; who contributed most to sustain theatres, communicants at God's table, or leaders of fashion, he would be greatly puzzled to arrive at a conclusion. And yet a Christian ought to be so separate from the world, that the lowest act of his life would be infinitely above the highest act of a moralist.

A Christian's word ought to be equal to his bond, and either ought to be as good as cash at the bank; yet how is it in too many instances? Merchants will not take their word unless it be put in black and white. Even then it has to be backed by good collaterals. And then half the time the merchant cannot get his money without putting the note in the hands of a lawyer. If some of our lawyers would make revelations, which they could make, they would blot out this line of distinction *in toto* in a great many places. This lightning-bug piety that flashes on Sunday and closes up during the remainder of the week is fast becoming the ruin of the church. We must do better if we expect the presence and blessing of God. Uncompromising piety is what the church needs to-day. We must not listen to the noise and clamor of the world for a mongrel Christianity. To yield one iota is to forfeit our own self-respect as well as the blessing of God.

REV. CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON.

THIRD PAPER.

We have reserved for this last paper a notice of Bro. Richardson's literary labors, especially in reference to the *Texas Wesleyan Banner*, of which he was editor. From the organization of the Conference in 1840, it was felt that we needed a church paper in Texas. In the year 1847, Rev. Robert B. Wells, a son-in-law of Rev. O. Fisher, located and settled in Brenham, and commenced the publication of a newspaper called the *Texas Christian Advocate and Brenham Advertiser*. He intended, if the enterprise proved successful, to drop off the last part of the name, and make it strictly a Church paper. It did not fully meet public expectations, and the next year Bro. Fisher purchased the printing office and continued the publication of the *Advocate* in Houston, where he was stationed. Houston was an eligible place, and Bro. Fisher made a good paper, but still it did not exactly meet the wishes of the Church. I now think we ought to have rallied to his support. But this was an individual enterprise, and many wanted a Church paper ultimately to grow into a book depository and possibly a publishing house.

At a meeting held at the Ruter-ville camp ground in September 1848, a consultation of the preachers present and leading laymen was held in the preacher's tent, at which the publication of such a paper was determined upon, and a Committee appointed to bring it before the public. Sanguine hopes of success were cherished. It was thought there was money in it for superannuates, widows and orphans. In 1844, the last year of our connection with the North, the book agents sent \$1000 to Texas. If so much could be made by the business in New York, why could we not make money in Texas?

At the request of the Committee, H. S. Thrall prepared a prospectus, which appeared in the *Houston Telegraph*, October 12. The succeeding Conference, held by Bishop Andrew at LaGrange, endorsed the measure, and Mr. Richardson was unanimously elected editor. The new editor christened the new paper the *Texas Wesleyan Banner*.

In February, 1849, Messrs. Alexander and Thrall took a horseback ride to Houston, where on behalf of the Committee they entered into a contract with Messrs. Cougen & Moore to furnish everything and deliver to the editor, weekly,

1,000 copies of a paper of imperial size, at \$2,500 per annum. It was expected the subscriptions would pay the printers and the advertisements the editor. In due time the *Banner* was unfurled, beautiful in appearance and in size equal to any paper in the State. It was popular both with preachers and people. Well, that is not saying a great deal, for, according to the observation of an old New York newspaper man, the unpopular newspaper editor has yet to make his appearance in America. By unanimous verdict of admiring correspondents, the editor (every editor) is the right man in the right place. Now, mind, I do not exactly assent to that opinion and have never been given to writing flattering letters to editors assuring them that their papers had reached the *ne plus ultra* of journalism. On the contrary I think most papers that I see might in two particulars be improved: First—In leaving out inappropriate articles. This is very important, to give space for the second: that is, filling up with pertinent and profitable ones. And now, most interested and appreciative reader, I think it likely (between you and myself) that if I were editor-in-chief, instead of being only a sub-editor, I should strike out this whole paragraph as being irrelevant to the subject, which is the character of Chauncey Richardson.

But Mr. Richardson was a good editor. The paper met a felt and recognized want in the church. The East Texas Conference became an equal partner, and in 1850 it was adopted by the General Conference. Financially, however, it did not fulfill our expectations. The contract called for one thousand copies, and for several months there were only eight or nine hundred subscribers. There was a loss. Then, again, subscriptions were not paid in advance or discontinued when the time expired, and so by the end of the second year a considerable debt had been contracted. At the Conference in Bastrop, in 1851, the Committee felt the necessity of curtailing expenses, and reduced the salary of the editor from eight hundred to three hundred dollars per annum. Bro. R. could not live in Houston on that sum. He had a comfortable home in Rutersville, and he determined to leave his family there and re-enter the pastoral work. He could have supplied Houston station and edited the *Banner*, but it was not then considered compatible with the interests of the church to impose double work even upon one as industrious and energetic as he was. We had no Bishop, and I presume Bro. Alexander, the President of the Conference, felt unwilling to give him the double labor. Indeed, I do not know that such a suggestion was ever made. I was not then a member of the Publishing Committee. At any rate, Bro. Richardson resigned and was appointed presiding elder on the Galveston District.

After the adjournment of Conference I had a long personal interview with him. I thought he seemed depressed. He spoke of Rutersville College, for which he had labored so hard, and of the *Banner*, which he had hoped to see a success and a power in Texas, and I thought seemed to regret the necessity which forced him to surrender the editorship. I have said I thought he was sad. I know I was. On my way to the Conference I had taken from Galveston the remains of my first wife and child, and deposited them in the family burying ground in Washington county. I had received my appointment to Indianola and Victoria. This took me entirely out of the circle of friends with whom I had been living and laboring for ten years. None but those who have passed through a similar experience can understand or appreciate my feelings. Bro. R., referring to his own appointment, stated that he had been taken from the Galveston District to edit the *Banner*, and he was well satisfied to be returned

to it. After intimating that his experiences in college and editorial life had not been very satisfactory, he gave me to understand that hereafter his whole life should be spent in the regular itinerant work. We shook hands, and with moistened eyes said the word which proved to be the final farewell. I proceeded by the way of Galveston to my work in the West, and the next tidings I had of Chauncey Richardson he was dead.

He had completed one round upon his district, and started for his home, when he was taken violently sick at the house of Rev. John Patton, in Fort Bend county. I believe his disease was pneumonia. He died April 11, 1852. Mrs. Richardson reached him a short time before he died, and transported his remains to Rutersville and erected a marble column over his grave. He reposes on the hill immediately in front of the college, which stands a perpetual monument to his zeal in the cause of Christian education.

Mr. Richardson did well, did thoroughly, whatever he undertook. He was a good preacher, a good presiding elder, a good college president, a good editor; in any department of labor to which he was called he aimed to excel, and he merited success. But literature was his special forte. He had a natural aptitude for linguistic studies, a taste which he gratified and developed. While yet in Boston he published some sermons that were highly commended by the press. While in the Tennessee Conference he preached a sermon before their literary society, of which he was president. In Texas he was president of the Texas Literary Institute. I long preserved some of his sermons and pastoral addresses, but in the removals incident to an itinerant life they have been lost. I now have but two. One is in a volume issued in the year and the very month of his death, by Derby & Miller. It is headed, "Sound Doctrine Unpopular." Another is on the "Apostolic Ministry," preached before the Texas Conference at LaGrange in 1849, and published the next year in the *Southern Methodist Pulpit*, edited by C. F. Deems. Those sermons read well beside those in the same volume, preached by some of the most distinguished men connected with American Methodism. Had he lived, undoubtedly our literature would have been enriched by other productions from his pen.

To one who loves Texas Methodism, it is a source of profound gratification to study the lives and characters of its fathers and founders. Posterity will have no occasion to blush when they read in our history the names of Ruter, of Fowler, of Richardson, of Kinney, and of hosts of others, dead and living. These were giants in those days.

Is the reader a preacher? A young preacher? What then? Must you imitate the example of Richardson? In one sense, yes. In another, no. Pattern after his example in studiousness, in zeal, in fidelity to duty. But, in another sense, call no man master. If God has called you to preach, He has given you an endowment, an element of power that you can successfully wield in the Master's work. *Stir up the gift of God that is in thee!* Travel your path of duty and sphere of usefulness and fill it; rise to a column of your own height; swell out to the full measure of your own possible development; be yourself and be a man, and by the blessing of God your life will not be a failure.

Y. M. C. A.—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is in session in Galveston this week. A report of proceedings will appear in our next issue. We anticipate important results will follow this meeting of Christian workers from all parts of our State.

REV. J. DITZLER, D. D.

This distinguished divine has just closed a series of six lectures in Shearn Chapel, Houston, upon the subject of Infidelity. He has had crowded houses of our most intelligent citizens at every lecture, and last Sunday night the spacious audience room of the church was filled to its utmost capacity, while a great many were unable to get inside the building. There is in this city a society of infidels calling themselves the "Liberal League Society." The exponent of their principles is that dirty little sheet that goes by the name of *Common Sense*, published at Paris, Texas. These men have heard almost every lecture delivered by Dr. Ditzler, and if after they have listened to his crushing exposition of the damning character of their principles, they still hold up their heads, it will only prove the unblushing effrontery of a blind and unreasoning bigotry. Dr. Ditzler visits no place except by special request, and if any of our preachers want infidelity completely demolished in their charges, we would advise them to send the Doctor an invitation. A communication from Dr. Kavanaugh, in another column, gives a more extended notice of these lectures than we can give in the editorial department.

A FARMER and his son in an interior county were going home, a few days ago, from the county town, when the father fell into a creek where the water was only a foot deep and drowned. He was helplessly drunk, and the son was in the same condition and could render him no assistance. People are dull if they will not heed such an argument in favor of prohibition. It will be said no man has the right to make such a fool of himself. This is true, but there is not a day in the year when men of every grade of intelligence are not guilty of precisely such folly. Liquor gives them the headache, but they drink; makes fools of them, yet they drink; it makes them as filthy as hogs or involves them in brawls, out of which they give or receive broken heads, and yet they drink. They are disgusted with their own weakness, often curse the appetite which is destroying them, in spite of the best resolutions, yet they drink. They are under the spell of a demon, and as long as society fosters it they will submit to its sway. If we had a vote from the drunkards alone, taken when they are sober, prohibition would prevail throughout the State. There is no help for them only in the removal of temptation. Society is guilty of a cruelty when it holds the shivering victims within the coils of the serpent.

We see in an exchange the statement that the Catholics have established twenty-five schools for colored youths in Louisiana, fifteen in Mississippi and ten in Georgia. Rome looks a long way ahead. The foundation of many of her Cathedrals in Europe were laid in one generation, and their lofty domes were completed in another. Her plans on this continent reveal the same long-seeing sagacity. These schools are the foundation of a policy which will give her commanding influence over the colored population of this country. Her imposing ceremonies are wisely adapted to reach and move the impressible nature of the African, and with colored priests educated for this special work, Rome may one day grasp a power in the colored population which may secure for her a commanding influence in the affairs of this continent.

The German correspondent of the *Moravian* says the Moravians of Germany still maintain their system of exclusivism. The present indebtedness of the American Home Mission Society averages about sixty dollars to each one of 350 unpaid missionaries. Moody says there are 31,000 promises in the Bible.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 3, 1877.

MACHINERY WIGGIN & SIMPSON.—Engines 12 to 80 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired.

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 One inch one insertion 2.00

Station Standing Advertisements. To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months, multiply the price of an advertisement for one month by the number of months; then deduct.

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:

TO CORRESPONDENTS. When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor. AGENTS sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."

Read, Read, Read. Great Inducements to Agents, Clubs, and Sunday-Schools. THE Texas Christian Advocate FOR 1877. Within the reach of all PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

It is a condition that prepayment on Subscriptions sent must be made before any Premium is forwarded. Any one sending us Five Subscribers (\$12.50), we will send THE TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE one year, free of charge.

Read, Read, Read. Great Inducements to Agents, Clubs, and Sunday-Schools. THE Texas Christian Advocate FOR 1877. Within the reach of all PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

Any one sending us Five Subscribers (\$12.50), 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 McTearle. Commentary on Ritual—by Summers. First Heroes of the Cross—by Clark.

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

For Five Subscribers, \$12.50. "Zoe Ecoloda"—an essay, showing the essential identity of the Church in all ages. Commentary on the Acts—by Summers.

For Ten Subscribers, \$25.00. Minutes of Annual Conferences from 1845 to 1855 inclusive, in muslin. Minutes from 1857 to 1865 inclusive, in muslin.

For Twelve Subscribers, \$30.00. Minutes of Annual Conferences from 1846 to 1856 inclusive, in sheep. Minutes from 1858 to 1865 inclusive, in sheep.

For Fifteen Subscribers, \$37.50. Watson's Institutes. Wesley's Church History. D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation.

For Eighteen Subscribers, \$45.00. Watson's sermons, two volumes. Rollin's Ancient History. Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

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

Inducements to Sunday-Schools. For 7 subscribers—Our Little People's Library. For 12 subscribers—The Globe Library; ten volumes, bound in muslin.

Machine Premiums. One Hundred Subscribers.—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$25.00. One Hundred and Ten Subscribers.—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$25.00.

REV. A. B. JOHNSON, the Grand Lecturer of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Texas, spent several days in our city lecturing and preaching in the interest of the goodly cause of temperance.

REV. DR. CUYLER recently handed a ticket to a religious lecture to a laboring man, with a cordial word of invitation. This act changed the man's plans for the night. Instead of going to the Brooklyn theatre he attended the lecture.

The impression is prevalent that the new cabinet will be so organized as to ally, as far as possible, the old quarrels of the party; that, while strictly Republican, it will, as far as possible, be inoffensive to what are called Southern prejudices.

Austin proposes to build a sewer the length of the Avenue at the cost of \$50,000. A nursery man in Washington county expects to ship fruit to St. Louis. In 1875 in New York city there was one church to 2624 people; now there is one to 2139.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Hayes' Cabinet.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Now that the Presidential question is virtually decided, the talk in political circles and in the lobbies of the hotels is no longer about the chances of the rival candidates, but about the Cabinet of Mr. Hayes.

While this result has been anticipated since the partisan character of the Commission was revealed in its refusal to hear evidence and thus render decisions which would represent the will of the people, the disappointment and conviction respecting its injustice has awakened in the minds of many of the Democratic leaders the determination to delay the count until the 5th of March is past.

But, since we have no foreign policy to speak of, and could do better, perhaps, with even less than we have, the premiership is really second in importance to other Cabinet places.

It is reported by those who seem to be well informed, that the Cabinet will contain two Southern men, and the names of Mr. Hill, of Georgia; Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi; ex-Senator Hamilton, of Texas; and Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, are mentioned in connection with cabinet places.

The startling facts he presented respecting the extent of this evil in our land were calculated to arouse not only all temperance men and women to fresh zeal, but to make every good citizen question his right to be silent while society is in peril.

My father takes the ADVOCATE. I like it better than any of the papers. I read your letter to the children, and liked it very much. I thought that I would answer it, but am rather late about it.

Dear Cousin Joe: In my last, if I remember correctly, I promised you that I would, at some convenient time, give you an account of Mexican customs, circumstances, etc.

I reckon living out here in the backwoods caused you to forget how to spell "skate." I want you to correct my mistakes, when I make any. A schooner is a vessel usually with two masts, and a barge is a large pleasure or freight boat.

I think you went the longest route from New Orleans to Verona. I could not find Verona on the map. I reckon my letter is long enough.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The decision of the Commission, as reported last week, refusing to go behind the action of the Canvassing Board and hear evidence, and thus giving the vote of Louisiana to Hayes and Wheeler, prepared all parties for like action respecting all the other disputed States.

The fact of her having both inclination and courage to rectify what is wrong and seek information, shows clearly to my mind that she will eventually be an intelligent lady.

But I can not coincide with Cousin Effie's idea of Texas; for she seems disposed to call it a backwoods, while the portion in which I live is usually called the FRONTIER.

Mexico, you know, is a republic, separate and distinct from "The United States of America," and is called "The United States of Mexico."

The object which first attracted my attention when I stepped off of the boat upon Mexican soil, was a number of half-dressed men standing in the Rio Grande (Great River) where the water was two or three feet deep, filling barrels with water.

After filling their barrels they assisted each other in getting them up on the bank. The barrels had a thick cleat of wood securely nailed to each head, in which was driven a large headed iron pin which secured as an axle for strong iron rings.

Communicated. Letters to Children—No. 4. Dear Cousin Joe: In my last, if I remember correctly, I promised you that I would, at some convenient time, give you an account of Mexican customs, circumstances, etc.

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Your little friend, EFFIE COPPAGE.

Now, little cousins, I think I can see from this letter that my little Cousin Effie is a little lady of good judgment. Second, that she is polite. Third, that she is smart. Fourth, that she is good, and fifth, that she will, if she lives, make a very intelligent lady.

Perhaps some of you will inquire, "Cousin Joe, how can you see so much in this short letter?" I will tell you. In the beginning, she said she loved the ADVOCATE better than any of the papers, and therefore, I think she has good judgment on such things.

The fact of her having both inclination and courage to rectify what is wrong and seek information, shows clearly to my mind that she will eventually be an intelligent lady.

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water out of the branch, and began to scoop up his meat and sop with it. "Well," thought I, "old fellow, you must be hungry, or in a hurry about something." Just then I looked around and saw all the rest doing likewise.

At Laguna, New Mexico, is a mission to a "band of the ancient Aztecs," and the little chapel is crowded, and the windows filled by those who fail to get inside.

Without doubt hundreds of people who will read this item are suffering with Kidney Disease of some form, which may be cured with a bottle or two of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used internally. Why not try it!—E.

Parson's Purgative Pills, which are now being extensively sold in this State, are purely vegetable, and are mild and gentle in their operation. One is a dose. Good qualities, certainly.—E.

Dr. J. J. Caldwell, Baltimore, states: "I have used Colden's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator largely in debility, febrile and nervous diseases, and I have found it one of the most reliable of nutrient tonics now in use or to be found in pharmacy."

GRANBURY DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Palo Pinto cir, at Pleasant Hill, March 3, 4. Eastland mis, at Merriman, March 10, 11. Sabanna mis, at Sipe Spring, March 17, 18.

SEND FOR IT. Free illustrated catalogue of Berkshire Hogs, Land and Water Fowls.

MARRIED. TOWNSEND—O'BRIEN.—By Rev. Lacy Boone, at the residence of the bride's father, Capt. G. W. O'Brien, in Beaumont, Feb. 7, 1877, Mr. T. L. Townsend and Miss Lily O'Brien.

Highsmith—Kilgore.—By Rev. L. Boone, at the residence of the bride's mother, Feb. 8, 1877, Mr. Thos. Highsmith and Miss Annie Kilgore—all of Liberty, Texas.

Circulation More Than Doubled.—A RARE SUCCESS.—Ready this day—Second Edition.—PART I. OF THE—PEOPLE'S PULPIT.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT. No. 1.—The Savior of the Body. No. 2.—The Lord of the Body. No. 3.—Separate from Sinners. No. 4.—Winter Voyages. No. 5.—Evasion of Duty.

PURE CANE SEED. VARIETIES—Liberian, Regular Seed, Neozana and Omsseana. Prices: By mail, postage paid, 50c a bushel, by express, 25c a bushel, or less, 30c a bushel, over 25 bushels, 20c a bushel, package included. We recommend the Liberian for general cultivation; 2 or 3 bushels required per acre. Money with order.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever. The London Publishing Co. have just issued a large, magnificent, and superb series of color chromatic works of art, embracing three handsome and exquisite mottoes entitled, Good Bless our Home, The Lord is my Shepherd, and Praise the Lord.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 3 1877.

FOR THE ADVOCATE.  
LITTLE LOUIS.

BY ANNIE NORLAND.

O mother! is to-day yesterday again? Yesterday had been a day of undreamed horrors. The keen whistle of death-dealing missiles, gleaming bayonets, and the insults of an infuriated mob that raged like a restless sea around the home of little Louis had made it so. The first wave of the terrible revolution of 1789 had burst in fury upon the royal family of France. Louis the Sixteenth held the sceptre, but in his weak hands the reins of government were powerless to check the mighty tide. The long pent-up resentments of an oppressed people burst forth as a volcano beneath the throne.

Gathering around the palace of Versailles the exasperated mob endeavored to massacre the monarch and his family, and, foiled in this, heaped every insult upon them. The night and day in which this restless mass of humanity stood around the royal palace was full of horrors, imminent perils and fearful moments of trial.

For seven long hours the king and his family were kept in the royal carriage on their way to Paris, subjected to every conceivable insult and menace from the mob that thirsted for their blood. Missiles of death constantly struck the carriage, and the bleeding heads of friends who had died for their protection were thrust on pikes in the windows. Imagine the terror and alarm of the tender child of seven years in such a scene. A few hours of slumber calmed the perturbed mind of the little one, but with the morning beams the unwelcome sounds of discharging musketry and the noise of the early gathering mob on the streets greeted his ears. No wonder that he clung tremblingly to his mother, and with his little arms clasped around her neck, asked, "O mother! is to-day yesterday again?" Ah! what a long and terrible yesterday proved the remainder of the life of little Louis.

The history of God-abjuring France, full of horrors, and replete as it is with bloody tragedies, furnishes no parallel to the fate of this young, affectionate, lovely child. Does the world's history furnish its parallel?

The little prince is torn by rude soldiers from his mother, who, as long as strength remained, interposed her own body to protect her child. But the queen-mother swoons away in agony and exhaustion, and rude hands seize the child pleadingly, tremblingly, the plaintive child-voicings out, "Oh! mother they will kill me as they did papa." Merciful indeed was the quick gleaming guillotine knife that ended the father's life in comparison with the fate that awaited his little son. Shut up alone, all alone, in a darkened cell, the little boy passed long, weary years of torture. What was it but a living tomb, this dark, damp dungeon, to the young child who loved the glad, fresh air and the bright sunshine. It was intended as such by his jailors, and there was even found a wretch so base as to undertake, by cruel treatment, the completion of this burial of the living innocent child, whose only sin was the royal blood that coursed in his veins. The name of Simon, his jailor, has become a synonym for all that is brutal, cruel and demonic. With the little charge he took upon his hands came the order, "get quit of him." Faithfully did he execute the dire commission. No pity from his inhuman jailor could the sorrow-clouded face and tear-dimmed eyes of the little prisoner arouse; no kind word could the pleading, tender tones of his voice extract.

Cruel blows from his brutal hand, harsh words from his inhuman tongue were the daily portion meted out day by day to the timid, loving child. In an atmosphere so foul could the little delicate plant long survive. Physical and mental growth were soon arrested, and Louis, the bright, beautiful boy transformed to the inanimate picture of life lying day and night with rigid limbs and debilitated mind upon his rude pallet. No sunshine, no kind voice, no human presence came to revive the drooping child. No change of clothing, no bath, no hand to comb the tangled locks of hair, no whisper of hope. What a fate! Clods of clay upon the living child would have been more merciful, for then the sweet breath would have at once ceased, the little heart fluttered but once in agony. But that was too mer-

ciful for this last male scion of the hated royal blood.

Enough food, enough air and light must be admitted to sustain life, that the spirit might by slow torture quit the wasted frame. But ere the work was complete, pity awoke in the public mind for the little one immured in the living tomb. Simon's head fell under the fatal knife of the guillotine, and the child transferred to more human keepers. Could kind words and deeds now undo the fatal work? Glances of compassion and tenderness awoke no answering gleam in the eyes of little Louis. Gentle caresses aroused no responsive thrill in the crushed heart. No wonder his jailors were moved to tears. The vacant stare of idleness sat unmistakably upon the once beautiful face. Repentant France sent her ablest physicians to visit the child. But all the skill of Dissault could not call back health to the wasted frame or activity to the weakened mind. No skill, no kindness could revive the little crushed heart. Cruelty and barbarity had blighted the flower. Sunshine could not call it back to life, and a few days of silent, patient suffering set the little prisoner free.

It is very touching the history of this little boy, and the long and gloomy yesterday of his life is not recorded in vain upon the pages of history. Nearly a century has laid its accumulating dust above the little wasted body of the Dauphin of France, but the recital of his sufferings may move the stoutest heart to tears, and in the train with sympathy and commiseration it should bring reflection, too.

History furnishes us a laboratory wherein, with the all-powerful chemical, faith in the living God and the light of the written word we can educe the most beautiful compounds. "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord." Let the light radiating from these words fall upon the history of France, written as it is in the blood of her people and the sufferings of her rulers, and gratitude arises in our hearts, beautiful and glowing with a fresh baptismal of divine love.

Can we be sufficiently grateful for living in a Christian land? America in her youth made Christianity her basis, and upon this sure foundation God has prospered with a rapidity of growth unprecedented in the annals of nations. Now with the maturity of age upon her brow she invites all nations to her shores, to her great Centennial celebration, but bids them, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." Ever may the banner of our nation be planted in the name of the Lord her God. But again in the laboratory with the sad history of this little boy, another lesson starts up, terrible, startling and appalling. It is retribution. The history of France is enough to teach the world Christianity, for upon every lettered page since the bloody day of 1572 retributive justice is evident.

Individual as well as national records attest the dread meaning of the words which came from the thick cloud, the thunders and lightnings on Sinai's brow: "For I, the Lord thy God, am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me." Casamity comes, and the unbelieving soul lulls itself with the whisper, "it is but chance." Another blow is dealt and childhood's simple language expresses most forcibly the startled, eager soul, inquiring "is to-day yesterday again?" How many fearful yesterdays does sin bring in its train, not only to the offender, but, oh! terrible thought, to innocent childhood! The little tenderlings God has given us climb up into our laps and ask in sweet accents questions which we cannot answer, of the great beyond. These little nestling curly heads, pressed so lovingly against our hearts, should awake in us the inquiry, "what legacy are we bequeathing by our conduct for them?" Ah! can we bequeath to those so precious the fearful heritage of sin?

(Communicated.)  
The Bible Cause.

I beg leave to give your readers a synopsis of the Bible work in this State for the month of January.

The auxiliary societies at San Antonio, and Industry, Austin county, held their anniversary meetings on the first Sunday of the month, with very good results. These Bible societies manifest a commendable zeal in regularly, each year, keeping up their annual meetings.

The following grants of Bibles and Testaments for this State

were made by the Parent Board, viz: For the canvass and supply of Jefferson City, 200 volumes - to the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. This Association proposes to thoroughly canvass and supply every family in the city who will receive the Bible.

For the canvass and supply of Johnson and Hood counties, \$200 in books. Brother O. M. Addison has this work in charge.

For the canvass of Williamson county, \$150 in books. Brother C. R. Van Emmon, of Georgetown, is in charge of this work.

For the Mexico Border Mission, \$40 50 in books, to the care of Rev. H. S. Thrall, of San Antonio.

Three needy Sunday-schools were supplied with the Holy Scriptures, and one-half the cost.

A pulpit Bible was given to each of the following mission churches, viz: Presbyterian Church at Waxahachie, German M. E. Church at Dallas, Presbyterian Church at Weatherford. Also \$275 in Bibles and Testaments were placed in the hands of the State Superintendent for sale and gratuitous distribution. Thus, you see, that in the aggregate, near \$800 worth of Bibles and Testaments were given to this field, from which the American Bible Society expect but little returns; and all in one month. And still the cry for the "Bread of Life" for the needy comes to me almost every day.

Now, will your readers please consider prayerfully how many blessings they daily enjoy that flow from the Bible, and then ask themselves:

"How much sweeter than my Lord?"  
Will not churches and individuals send us help?  
Fraternally, W. B. RANKIN,  
District Supt. A. M. S. for Texas,  
Austin, Texas, February 11, 1877.

In all Buddhist temples a tall and broad-leaved lily stands directly on the front of the altar. Its idea is as beautiful as its workmanship. It represents that, just as the pure white flower may grow out of the mire and filth, and blossom into loveliness, so may the heart of man raise itself above the wickedness and corruption of the world, into a state of spotless purity.

Turnley & Bro. desire to inform consignors of State products to this market that they have leased and removed to the commodious three-story brick building on the strand, corner of Bath Avenue.

Having their offices and warehouses thus connected, they can promise shippers that their consignments will be promptly cared for on arrival, and not suffered to be exposed on the wharves or at the railroad depot. Charges will be low, consignments solicited, and a faithful discharge of all the obligations of a commission merchant is promised to consignors of State products.

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Many persons would be glad to supply themselves with a plain solid, gold ring of the latest style and best quality, if they could only be assured of getting the genuine article. We can tell our readers where they can find just what they want. Read the advertisement on our 7th page, headed, "Plain Gold Rings." The gentleman who composes this firm have a reputation for fair dealing unsurpassed any where. Their rings are all of the best quality, and stamped with their trade-mark. Send your orders direct to them, with the money in a registered letter. If you send ten cents additional they will send the ring by mail at their risk. If you prefer, before ordering, they will send you a price-list free, upon application.—Adv.

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The Episcopalians in and around Baltimore, in view of the importance of caring for the spiritual and ecclesiastical wants of the colored people, have formed themselves into a "Society for Systematic Church Extension Among Colored People."

The Roman Catholics are dissatisfied with the action of the Parliament of Holland in reforming the universities and gymnasia so as to exclude all religious teaching.

The Sunday-school Association of New York have undertaken the work of preparing for the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, a Uniform Series of Sunday-school Lessons.

Instances like the following often occur: Mr. E. S. Henry, a Protestant, residing in Rockville, Conn., gave the Catholic pastor of that town \$500 to aid in the erection of a new Catholic church.

The Calvinistic Methodists of England report the following statistics for 1876: Churches, 1,098; chapels and preaching stations, 1,212; ministers, 522; preachers, 305; deacons, 3,739; communicants, 106,742; probationers, 6,205; children in the churches, 49,444; scholars, 153,763; total collections, 770,215.

A Ritualistic Anglican Bishop at Bombay, India, has declared against whiskers and moustaches. Some of his clergy have taken to soap and razor, but one man defies his bishop, and says that his face is his own, and he will cover it or uncover it as he pleases.

Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, after obtaining a judgment of \$30,000 from the proprietor of the "Globe-Democrat," in St. Louis, for libel, generously remitted the entire sum, with the exception of the costs of the suit.

At the meeting in Cincinnati, last week, of the Executive Committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, several applications for membership were received. The Union now includes 84 congregations. The receipts for 1876 were \$2402.

The original Waldenses of Italy number about 20,000. The Roman Catholics have in British America 4 archbishops, 25 bishops, 1,645 priests, 3,139 parish schools, and 1,882,000 communicants.

The Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions have notified the people of Liberia, Africa, that after the close of 1876 they must expect no more missionary money.

About fifty ministers of San Francisco met and resolved on an hundred day campaign of special evangelical work—each in his separate field.

In reply to inquiries made to railroad corporations, thirty-eight reported Sunday trains profitable pecuniarily and eighteen that they were unprofitable.

The first step toward disestablishment has been taken in India. The government grants in the Madras Presidency will be withdrawn after March, except for military chaplains.

Mr. George Muller, of Bristol, England, reports the receipt, as he says, simply in answer to prayer and the exercise of faith, of a total of about \$3,550,000 for the support of his orphanages.

Two new measures are to be introduced into the Prussian Parliament—one for the abolition of private church patronage, the other for the abolition of church rates in Trans-Rhenish Prussia.

An article in the Princeton Quarterly Review states that of the 476 students enrolled last year in the several Presbyterian Theological Seminaries, less than one-half came from Presbyterian colleges.

There are 5077 churches connected with the Presbyterian General Assembly (Northern). Of this number 2880 made no collections to the Church services or boards; or three-sevenths gave and four-sevenths gave nothing.

The Rev. John Richardson Selwyn, of New Zealand, has been appointed Bishop of Melanesia, to succeed Bishop Patteson, who was murdered a few years ago. Melanesia includes the islands of the South Pacific.

United States is in New England, one-third of all that is in New England is in Massachusetts, and one-third of that of Massachusetts is in Boston.

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

Cardinal Manning has issued a mandate compelling parties to mixed marriages in England to content themselves with the Catholic service, and to omit the Protestant. He also gives the Church absolute control over the education of children.

And if you ask what is the temper which is most fitted to be victorious over sin on earth, answer that in it the warp of a sunny gentleness must be even across the woof of a strong character.

There are four good habits—punctuality, steadiness, accuracy and dispatch. Without the first of these, time is wasted; without the second, mistakes the most hurtful to our own credit and interests, and that of others, may be committed; without the third, nothing can be well done; and without the fourth, opportunities of great advantage are lost, which it is impossible to recall.

"There are just exactly seven real gentlemen in this audience," observed a Chicago young lady to her escort, as he came back to his seat, smiling and chewing a clove, between acts, at the opera.

Commander Cameron was seen lecturing again upon the opportunities for opening a profitable trade with Central Africa.

Foreign Funerals. As I have said, though in a different sense, they make much of their dead abroad. I was struck by the contrast the day I reached home.

I happened to witness a picturesque funeral in Venice. It was that of a chorist-boy, in a church on one of the smaller canals some-where west of the Rialto.

They were performing a mass as I entered. The great rose window, behind the organ and the chancel windows were darkened with draperies, and the colossal candles were burning.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 3, 1877. TEXAS ITEMS.

The Statesman at Austin advocates prohibition. Goliad gave one hundred majority for prohibition. Grasshoppers are hatching by the million in Bastrop county. Immigration by rail to Texas is said to be five hundred daily. Pork packing is an important item of Waco business. Let Texas supply her own hog and hominy. Hog cholera has appeared at Rockdale. There are some large flocks of sheep in Kinney county. Luling shipped about 6000 bales of cotton this season. An agent from Illinois is looking for land in Milam county for one hundred families. Lampasas county will vote prohibition by precincts. They have commenced planting corn in Washington county. There is a high mound covering more than two acres near Victoria. The people of Jackson county are well satisfied with the results of prohibition in that county. About 20,000 bales of cotton have been received in Jefferson this season. Granbury has taken a second growth since the settlement of disputed land claims. There will be one-third more land in cultivation in Falls county than in any previous year. The acreage of cotton planted in Comanche county will be double that of last year. Texas built 338 miles of railroad during 1876. Favorable crop prospects in Dallas county are reported by the Herald. Thirty counties of Texas have adopted local option. There is a marked increase of white labor in Colorado county. Weatherford has doubled its population since last fall. A stock farm in Comanche county, so says the Chief, shipped 35 stall-fed bees to Kansas City and realized a profit of \$100. There are 300 hands in the employ of the New Braunfels woolen factory. Prohibition appears to be more popular in the western than the eastern counties of Texas. Why? A corn fed beef weighing 1800 pounds was bought recently by an Austin butcher. Cow ponies are in great demand in San Antonio. Navarro county votes on prohibition in March. Lexington, in Lee county, voted for prohibition. McLennan county has paid in three months \$1700 to maintain prisoners, and yet a large majority voted against prohibition. Prairie dogs are digging up the grass of Colman county, by the roots. Careless handling of cattle is bringing unpleasantness in Kimball county. The Express wants the tramps in San Antonio to fill up the mud holes and ugly ruts of that city. Grayson county is afflicted with paupers. What has whisky to do with this distress? The Brenham Banner is opposed to prohibition. The Messenger makes a good point when it asserts that whisky costs a community a hundred times more than the revenues derived from it. Ennis claims 1000 population, and is growing rapidly. It will ship this season 6500 bales of cotton and 10,000 head of cattle. Immigrants are still coming into Colorado county. Wheat prospects in Palo Pinto county are good. A large train of emigrants from Missouri have reached Grimes county. Corn planting is going on rapidly in Goliad county. A Mr. Gillis and son, near the town of San Saba, killed a large panther recently. One firm in Fort Worth shipped eighty thousand buffalo hides this season. It is estimated that the wool clip of Mason county will be worth \$100,000. Immigrants to Lamar county can find rich lands, good health, pork at six cents per pound, and corn at 25 cents per bushel. Clay county has voted for prohibition.

Outlook.

Education in Japan is coming more and more under Christian influences. The present government director of the Imperial University at Tokio (Yedo) is Hatakeyama, a native Christian gentleman, who was educated in America, and who now wields an immense influence in his own country. Instances like the following often occur: Mr. E. S. Henry, a Protestant, residing in Rockville, Conn., gave the Catholic pastor of that town \$500 to aid in the erection of a new Catholic Church. We would like to record one instance of a Catholic giving a donation for the erection of a Protestant Church. The Seventh Day Adventists of this country, through their missionary, the Rev. J. N. Andrews, have commenced the publication of a paper in Switzerland, which is printed in the French language. The newspaper has 400 subscribers, scattered through different countries of Europe. The Jewish Herald states that the last four or five years have witnessed a return of the Jews to Palestine from all parts, but more especially from Russia, which has been altogether unprecedented. Jews are always ready to rent every house that is to let. The Reformed Episcopal Church has fifty-six settled pastors. Some of these are in charge of several small congregations. There are four congregations in Chicago, five in Philadelphia, three in Baltimore, and five in New York and Brooklyn. The late Dr. Durbin left the Missionary Society a bequest of \$2000, and directed after his children should select certain books which they might wish to keep, that his library should be sold, and the proceeds given to the society. The Protestant Missionaries in Brazil and the American Bible Society are in consultation for the revision of the Bible in the Portuguese language, the present standard Bible in that language being unfaithful and inaccurate. The Russian church has fifty-nine million communicants, out of a total population of about eighty million. The Roman Catholic population numbers about eight million, and the remainder of the population is religiously shared among Protestants, Jews, Mohammedans and Pagans. The Moravian churches receive candidates for admission to membership during the weeks immediately preceding the Lent season. The candidates receive in this period preparatory instruction from the pastor. The vast interior of South Africa, from the Vaal river to the Central Africa lakes is open to missionary effort. North-Central Africa can be reached by the Gambia river under British protection. At the Episcopal Church Congress one of the speakers maintained the doctrine that "every man who gets drunk, be he high or low, should be imprisoned in the common jail, like any offender against the peace and security of society." The New York Bible Society distributed by gift and sale during January 3,835 Bibles and testaments among 3,150 families, 214 vessels and 2,592 emigrants at Castle Garden. The members of the Japan mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North) gave a hearty welcome to Bishop Marvin, of the Southern Methodist body, on his arrival at Yokohama. The Bishop and his companion, the Rev. E. R. Hendrix, preached through interpreters to the native church in Tokio. The Scotch Presbyterian brethren are again in trouble. It is against their principles to have musical instruments in their churches, and the point at issue is whether the preceptor may be allowed to catch the first note with a tuning fork. The question is, "Is it a musical instrument?" The Christian Mission in Syria has been very successful. The recent purchase of a building for the girls' school at Tripoli is a most interesting fact in the history of the Mission. The building cost \$7500 in gold, and the amount was raised in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Chicago. There is in Philadelphia a "Bible Readers' Society" which claims to have practically solved the question, "how to reach the masses." It has been in operation for six years. Fourteen readers are now employed, each in an assigned district, and giving in a monthly account of work done to the Board of Managers. The society is undenominational.

The most recent and authentic statistics of the population of Turkey in Europe show that the Mohammedan element is everywhere in the minority. The totals are—Christians, 4,513,000; and Mohammedans, 4,460,000. In Kandavu, a Fijian island, with a population of 10,000, the Wesleyan Missionary reports that there is not a house in which family worship is not held in the evening. At a given hour a signal is made by drum beats and the call is taken up around the shore and at the same time in every home there is a family at prayer. The official report of the Almshouse of San Francisco, for the year ending July 1, 1875, shows no Chinese inmates. Three hundred Chinese have been received as members of the Protestant churches of the State. According to the same witness, whose testimony was given to the Committee of Congress, there are in addition to these church members, seven hundred Chinamen in Christian associations or societies for learning Christian doctrine. Miss Fay, an American lady of the Episcopal Church, who went out to China, celebrated in November last the twenty-sixth anniversary of her entrance in the mission work. A number of clergymen were present, and made addresses, and a number of Chinese officials also presented an address expressing their appreciation of her simplicity, constancy and devotion to her work. PASSING EVENTS. There is talk of forming a new territory composing the Black Hills region. Six men, fully equipped for making counterfeit coin, have been captured at Dubuque. Tupper's two daughters write poetry. They must take after their mother. Another demand is to be made upon Spain for the extradition of the murderer Sharkey. The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company have been debarred from further business. Boston has built on an average fifteen public buildings, yearly, for the last twelve years. George Eliot has earned, during the 18 years she has been an authoress, the sum total of \$105,000. A mammoth sponge recently found in Florida is twelve feet in circumference, and weighs nine-tones. The kindergarten system has been introduced in the government schools for girls in China. In New York 1000 barrels of whisky from Illinois were seized Wednesday on suspicion of false gauging. Very many district schools throughout Wisconsin are closed on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever. The authorities in New York city are after the milk vendors. Thirty of them were before the court one day last week. The president of a Brussels bank has absconded and has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of four million francs. Bills are now pending in the Ohio Legislature to prevent the too frequent change of text-books in the public schools. Troops have arrived at Greensboro, North Carolina, preparatory to making a raid on illicit distillers in the mountain regions in that State. The snow along the line of the New York Central Railroad has furnished temporary employment to no fewer than 8,000 people. Several students in Russia have been sentenced to penal servitude or transportation, for unfurling the red flag bearing the motto, "Union and Liberty." Indiana distributes during the present month a total of \$810,550 of school money—an average of \$1.18 for each child of school age. There are about one thousand convicts in the Eastern Pennsylvania penitentiary, several hundred more than the place can properly accommodate. The persons convicted of complicity in the whisky frauds are being rapidly pardoned, the chief offenders having been released some weeks since. Reports have reached Belgrade of great military activity along the Black Sea, and of the Russians having placed pontoons over the river. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock says of Palestine that of 600 towns mentioned in the Bible, 350 have been discovered, and the site of the rest pretty well determined. According to the report of Commissioner of Patents, 17,026 patents were issued in 1876, against 16,288 in 1875, and 13,599 in 1874.

Dr. Sohlmann, the famous Grecian archeological explorer, resided in Indianapolis a short time in 1869 for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from his Russian wife. A sudden and terrific storm capsized three oyster pungies and a schooner off Cinfield, Md., the other day, and all their crews of thirty men were drowned. A new census shows that Paris has a population of 1,900,000, which was the number in 1870, just previous to the Franco-German war. In Minnesota every saloon and every liquor-trafficker is taxed ten dollars each to support an asylum for inebriates now being built in that State. A Texas stockman recently sold to parties in southwestern Kansas 40,000 head of cattle and 2,000 horses for \$140,000 in silver. There is a joint resolution before Congress authorizing the opening to the public at reasonable hours of the congressional library. Certainly, let some use be made of the books. The Congregational Conference of Minnesota turned aside from religious topics to resolve that the repudiated bonds of that State ought to be paid. In England, after the first of next January, it will be illegal to employ factory children less than nine years of age, and on Jan. 1, 1878, the limit will be raised to ten years. Rev. Mr. Bedford, chaplain of the Toombs, New York, says that of the 37,500 adults in the Toombs last year, three-fourths had been brought there through intemperance. In Baltimore the oyster trade is extremely dull, and the supply is very much greater than the demand. In one week the price fell from 65 and 70 cents per bushel to 20 and 25 cents. The commercial travelers of New England, who are 10,000 strong, are to organize an association, and have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for a charter. It is well for stone masons that the modern methods of work are different from the ancient. The great wall of China has not been repaired since a period so remote that the date is unknown. There are said to be in this country 5,500,000 illiterates above ten years of age, of whom more than 2,000,000 are adults, and 2,000,000 more between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one years. The veteran Prince Gortschakoff, for so many years the able Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has retired to private life on account of ill-health, and has been succeeded by Count Adlerberg. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided, in the case of a St. Paul association, that societies that supply members with liquors by the glass are liable to special tax as liquor dealers. A little girl in New York sued a wealthy firm of book-binders for three dollars and twenty-four cents, which she worked a whole month to earn and won the suit. Twenty-five Senators last week voted for a reduction of the President's salary from \$50,000 to 25,000, and nineteen against it—so the reduction failed for lack of two-thirds' majority. The English Court of Exchequer has affirmed the decision of magistrates, convicting Dr. Monek, the spiritualist medium, under the Vagrant act, and sentencing him to three months' imprisonment. It is proposed to cut a broad canal from Manchester, in England, to the river Mersey. Manchester hopes shortly to be a port of entry, accommodating vessels of 4,000 tons. A ship channel is also projected between the North Sea and the Baltic. Among the abundant vegetable productions of California, the olive is beginning to claim attention as a profitable crop. The manufacture of the oil costs about \$1 per gallon, and its net value is \$3.00 per gallon, being \$800 to the acre. Much has been said of the debts of city churches; but country churches are not all well off. We know of a village church in New Jersey which held a Fourth of July festival to pay the interest on the cost of their lightning rod. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New York limiting the amount of real estate owned by a church which may be exempted from taxation. The allowance is restricted to the ground on which the church stands and twenty-five feet on each side. Three tons of clothing have thus far been sent to field by the London Servian Relief Committee. There are more than 250,000

refugees in a state of nearly complete destitution—the result of the brief war between Turkey and Servia. A bill is before the Ohio Legislature to regulate the manner of issuing life insurance policies and to protect the holders of the same. In view of the increasing number of companies proved to be unreliable, some measure of protection is called for. California is the scene of extensive suffering from drought. Farm work has been generally stopped, and this fact has thrown several thousand Chinamen into San Francisco who have a very gloomy outlook before them. Great numbers are returning to China. A bill has been introduced into the Indiana Legislature to prohibit the killing of quails in the State for five years. Some farmers protest against this, saying quails increase so rapidly that in five years they would become a real nuisance by the destruction of grain. It is reported in one of the Jewish papers, that a society of bankers have offered the Sultan \$40,000 for Palestine, to be colonized by their race. His acceptance of the offer is doubtful, though the land at present brings in to him almost no revenue. The sentence of death passed upon "bishop" John D. Lee, of Salt Lake City, for his participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court of the Territory, and the Courts below have been directed to set a day for his execution. A remarkable accident occurred to a party of well-diggers while engaged in boring a well near Bloomington, Ill. When the auger was pulled out it was followed by an eruption of water and mud, followed by a volume of gas. This caught fire, producing a terrible explosion, and causing serious injuries to the men. The palace expenses of the Sultan of Turkey are \$10,000,000. He has 5500 servants, 25 aides-de-camp, 7 chamberlains and 6 secretaries; and employs 50 medical men, 150 black eunuchs, and 100 harem messengers. His stable is supplied with 600 horses. Pretty well for a "sick man." The United States is doing a large and increasing business in furnishing the world with small arms. Last week a sailing vessel left the New England coast secretly, with a cargo of munitions for the struggling Cubans, and a large iron steamship is at present loading at New Haven with arms and cartridges for the Turkish government. Commercial. WEEKLY REVIEW. EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER. Commercial. Bank. Sterling 60 days... 503 510 New York sight... 1/2 prem 1/2 prem New Orleans sight... par 1/2 prem Gold... 105 104 1/2 Silver... 99 100 This day. Yesterday. Closing gold rate in N. Y. 105 105 Closing gold rate in N. O. 105 105 Com'l sterling in N. Y. 481 481 Com'l sterling in N. O. 503 504 Gold—Closed in New York this evening at 104 1/2. The rates here closed at 105 1/2 buying, and 106 selling. SILVER—Rates at the close are nominal and unchanged. EXCHANGE—Rates nominal. Closing quotations of the Galveston Market. Last Thurd'y. To-night. Low Ordinary... 9 9 1/2 Ordinary... 10 10 1/2 Good Ordinary... 11 11 1/2 Low Middling... 11 11 1/2 Middling... 12 12 1/2 Good Middling... 12 12 1/2 Market nominal; sales this day 203 bales. THE GENERAL MARKET. Quotations are not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots. Bacon—Market dull and weak. We quote clear sides 10 1/2; clear rib, 10 1/2; breakfast bacon, 11 1/4 12 1/4 shoulders, 7 1/2. Bagging.—Quiet and weak. Extra heavy, 1 1/4 1 1/2; 1 1/2; per yard. Light weight 1 1/2. Ties 6c. Bailing twine 1 1/2. Bran.—Supply ample, prices steady; 100 pounds, 1 1/2 1 1/2; by the car load 95c 1 00. Beans.—Prices are steady and unchanged at 26 1/2 for prime yellow, with light receipts and not much inquiry. Belting, Rubber.—Sold according to list with 30 per cent off. Butter.—Stock ample and prices unchanged for all grades; We quote Goshen, 32 1/2 34; western, 23 1/2 25; Kansas, 23 1/2 25. Broom-corn.—Is selling at 2 1/2 3 1/2. Supply ample. Brooms.—2 00 3 25—per dozen. Candles.—Quiet but steady; favorite brands 15 1/2 16c. Cheese.—Western cream, 13 1/2 14; from store, 68 1/2 70c, per bushel in car lots and selling from 55c 56c. Corn Meal.—Firm. Selling at \$3 15 3 25 in round lots; jobbing from store \$3 35 40. Candy.—Good demand; assorted stick 14 1/2 15c; fancy 18 1/2 20c; rock 22 1/2 25c; cream 18 1/2 20c; gum-drops 25 1/2 26c; maple sugar 20c. Coffee.—Stock in importer's hands 7150 bags. Quotations are lower for all grades. Fair 20c; Good 20 1/2 c; Prime

21 1/2 21 1/2; Choice 21 1/2; Dealers are selling from store at about 4c advance. Crackers.—In fair demand; Soda 5a 5 1/2; cream and ginger 3 1/2 10c. Castings.—Hollow ware etc, 5 1/2 sad Irons 5 1/2. Coffee Mills.—Per dozen: Parke's No. 50, 5; No. 60, 6; No. 7, 7 50, with 10 per cent discount. Can Goods.—Per dozen cans: Peach 2 lb \$1 90 2 00; strawberries, 2 lb \$2 1 75 2 00; pine apple, 2 lb \$2 00 2 10; damsons, 1 90 2; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1 05 1 75; 1 lb full weight, 58 1 00; oysters 1 lb light weight, 35c; 2 lb light weight, \$1 25 1 50; tomatoes, 2 lb \$1 60 1 75. Chains.—Trace, per pair, 64, 10, 3; 60; 64, 10, 2, 70c; 64, 10, 1, 85; O. 1c; 2c, per pound. Drugs.—Acid Citric \$1 10; acetic 16c; arctic 60c; oxalic 23c; sulphuric in carboys 3 1/2; C. P. 40c; Aloes Cap. 20c; alcohol \$2 25; alum 5c; ammonia aqua 3 F. 5c; ammonia, spirits arum, 45c; arsenic, common powdered 5c; Bismuth subnitrate, \$2; blue vitrol 15c; borax refined, 20c; caustic, lunar, pure \$1 00; chloroform \$1 00; Copperas 3c; Calomel, English, \$2 00; American, 90c; stock 70c; Cinnamon bark 35 1/2 60c; cream tartar, pure, 45c—c; grocery 25 1/2 40c; Chloral hydrat 25 1/2 28c; morphine, sulph, \$5 00; logwood extract 20c; gum assaetida 25c; gum camphor 35c; gum sum 37 75; hops 35 1/2 40c; quinine \$2 30. Eggs.—Ample supply and firm, selling at 15 1/2 16c per doz. Flour.—Market active and unchanged. Prices are as follows for different grades: Treble Extra, \$7 75; Choice Family \$9 00; Fancy Brands \$9 00 10 00; Double Extra, \$7 50. Galveston mills from \$5 25 25, according grade. Fruit, Dried.—Raisins, layers per box, \$2 25 2 40; figs, per lb, 16 1/2 17c; prunes 2 1/2 3c; currants, Zante, per pound 7 1/2 8c; dates 10 1/2 11c; almonds, soft, 15 1/2 20c; shell, 45c; hard shell, 15 1/2 20; filberts 16c; Brazil nuts 10 1/2 11c. Fruit, Fresh.—Apples \$5 50 6c per barrel for choice from first hands. Oranges, Louisiana, per barrel, \$1 00 1 10; Cocoanuts, \$6 per barrel. Fish.—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$9 00 9 75; half-barrels, No. 1, \$7 50; No. 2, \$3 25; kts, No. 1, \$1 65 1 75; No. 2, \$1 35 1 40; herrings, Dutch, \$1 40 1 50; per keg, dried, No. 1, 45 1/2 50c No. 2, 50 1/2 55 per box; codfish; quarter boxes, \$1 75 2; half-boxes \$3 25 3 50; 100 lb boxes, 6c, per pound. Glass Goods.—Per dozen in cases Pickles, per gallon, \$0 25 25; half-gallon \$3 40 3 50; quart \$2 40 2 50; pints, \$1 25 1 30. Hams.—Dull; prices lower. Choice sugar cured, 13 1/2 14; 2d quality, 11 1/2 12c. Hay.—Good supply; and active, Prime Western, at \$21 22, choice 21 1/2 25c in round lots. Jobbing at \$26 25; Northern, \$20 21. Hides.—Dry selected, over 17 lbs, 17 1/2 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 10 1/2; below 50 lbs 10c; butchers' green, 7c. Hardware.—Axes, per dozen; Collins Kentucky light, \$10 50; medium, \$11 50; heavy \$13 50. Hens.—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 1/2; band 6 1/2 6 1/2; hoop 5 1/2 6; sheet, common, 7c; R. G. 8c; galv. 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow slabs 5 1/2; nail rods, 10c; axels, 8c; horse shoes, Burden's 6 50 7 50; mule-shoes \$7 00. Lard.—Market weak, prices lower. Refined in Tierce 11 1/2 11 1/2; keg 12 1/2 13c; barrels, 11 1/2 11 1/2. Lumber.—The demand is light, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality \$20; dressed weather boards \$26 25; surfaced boards \$25 25; ceiling \$23 25; flooring \$25 30; cypress lumber by the cargo \$25 30; ash \$40; shingles \$4 25 4 50 per 1000 by the cargo. Lime, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime \$2 00 per barrel; Alabama \$2 25; cement \$2 25 25; plaster Paris, \$3 50 4 00; laths \$4 40 per M. Moss.—Scarce and in demand at 2 1/2 4c, per lb. Muscovado.—Prime to strictly prime, 42 1/2 44c, per gallon in barrels. Oil.—Market firm and prices unchanged. Linsseed, 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.—Weak, prices lower; jobbing lots, 45 1/2 47c in ear lots; 42 1/2 44c. Onions.—Firm; prices higher; \$5 00 6 00; for Western choice. Peas.—Quiet, but steady at 6 27 per pound. Potatoes.—Firm, and selling at \$4 75 4 85 00 per barrel. Poultry.—Chickens firm at \$3 75 4 00 per dozen; turkeys \$14 00 15 00 per doz.; geese \$8 00 per doz.; ducks \$4 00 4 50 per doz. Powder and Shot.—Market steady; demand good. Drop-shot, \$2 25 per bag; buck, 2 50. Rifle powder, 5 1/2c per pound, less 5 per cent, to city trade; blasting, 4 15 per pound net. Starch.—Dealers supply the demand at 4 1/2 4 1/2. Sugar.—Continues active, and prices better, as will be seen by quotations. Pure white, 11 1/2 11 1/2; off white, 11 1/2 11 1/2; centrifugals 9 1/2 9 1/2. Open kettle unrefined; fair to fully fair 8 1/2; prime to strictly prime 8 1/2 9c. Rice.—Louisiana fair 6 1/2; Ordinary 5 1/2; good to prime 6 1/2 7c. Salt.—Is quoted at 85c, gold for coarse; fine at 1 1/2 1 30 per sack. Demand fair; supply ample. Tallow.—Steady; prices unchanged good to prime, 67 1/2 71c; for small lots in shipping order 7 1/2 7 3/4; common 4 1/2 4 3/4. Tin.—In plates per box, IX, \$12 90; IC, \$10 40; IC leaded \$3 85; Pig 25c per pound. Tobacco.—Supply ample and prices stiff, with upward tendency. We quote 11 inch extra fine per pound, 75c; 11 inch, fine 70c 75c; 11 inch good common, 47 1/2 55c; twist, all grades 55 1/2 75c; smoking tobacco 45 1/2 65c; snuff, per dozen bottles \$3 00 4 15; cigars, domestic per thousand, \$20 00 20 00; cigars, imported per thousand, \$75 220. Tubs.—Painted, 3 nest, 3 in \$2 25, 8 in \$3 25; white pine, 3 in \$3; 8 in \$4; cedar, 3 in \$3 75; 8 in \$6 50. Tins.—Fair supply and steady at 27 1/2 30c. 3 gallon for cider and white. White wine, imported, 55 1/2 60c. Wheat.—Market steady; No. 1, none offering; No. 2, \$1 60; No. 3, \$1 40 1 45; No. 4, \$1 35.