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Christian Advocate

PUBLISHED BY THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

VOLUME XXIV.

GALVESTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1877.

NUMBER 37

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J. J. M'BRIDE, Leon county.
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 24, 1877

IN MEMORIAM.

Dedicated to little Nettie Thompson—aged years.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

We tread softly on the stair-way,
Hush the laughter in the hall,
For death has seen an angel pass,
With his shining shroud and pall.

Little Nettie—dimpled darling—
Lies asleep in his embrace,
With the light of heaven shining
Softly on her baby face.

And the fragrant breath of angels
Lingers round the waxen brow,
Where the curls, like rippling sunshine,
Cling about the temples now.

Little rosy lips that kissed us,
Never more may smile nor speak;
And the lashes once united
Rest upon the marble cheek.

Only those who mourn their children
Over whom this grief has passed,
Know how dark and deep the shadow
That a baby's grave can cast.

Only those who love and lose them,
Know how close that shadow clings,
And the utter desolation
That an empty cradle brings.

But, 'thou! blessed Jesus, said it,
"Suffer such to come to me."
Oh, I trust thy promise, Master,
And give my child to Thee.

(Communicated.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 13.—

Rev. J. M. Casanova, our Mexican preacher here, has had his leg amputated, and bids fair to recover. Our work is progressing on all sides. Do not "spike your guns," nor haul down your flag, for iniquity is so abounding that no mush poultices will reach the disease. In its handling of popular vices, I think the *Advocate* par excellence. I doubt if in the United States there be a more wicked place than San Antonio. Blessed of God above measure in natural advantages and beauties, it is cursed and blasted of the devil above measure with unnatural crimes and deformities. May God send us a visitation and general revival of the Holy Ghost. Protestantism cowers beneath the awful frown of Rome, while she sits equally mistress and adulteress. Oh, the iniquities of Rome! Raising her audacious front, she defies heaven and mocks God, while sinking her roots into the bosom of hell, from whence she draws her energy and her arms. O Lord, how long, how long! When shall we behold the "brightness of thy coming and the spirit of thy mouth," destroying this wickedness?

There is, however, one Church in San Antonio that quails not before her august presence. Its members all rose from her deathly grasp; and its minister, having cut her crushing coils with the sword of God's eternal Spirit, to set himself free, backed by his faithful few, with the same heaven-tempered weapon now turns with unceasing energy upon the hoary and relentless foe until, by her own vital blood, great red lines are traced upon her swarthy sides. Long rage the war! long live God's "eternal Word!" until beneath the wheels of its progress all errors and iniquities are ground to powder, and righteousness flourishes from sea to sea and from the rivers to the ends of the earth. Amen and amen!

A. H. SUTHERLAND.

(Communicated.)

CROCKETT, HOUSTON CO., March 17, 1877.—Prohibition carried in this county by over one hundred majority.—D. P. CULLEN.

Errata.

An Associate may endure ordinary typographical errors, but the *Advocate* can't afford to carry the bulls in my last. Please correct: "This is the only place in scripture, according to Alford, where the two words *Christos* and *Christos*," (not *Christos* and *Cenas*) came together.

"The famous astronomer Kepler," (not Kessler).

"While the clearest light of the heathen is but star-light, still there is a star in their firmament," (not there is a star in this firmament.)

"They call upon us as faithful scribes," (not as faithful scribes).

W. G. CONNOR.

Waco, March 15, 1877.

Mrs. F. Morrell, Bangor, Me., July 2, 1873, writes: "Six months ago my friends thought me incurable, suffering from Weakness, Disordered Stomach and Fever. The doctors gave me no benefit. I was persuaded to try Col. Lieb's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tongue Invigorator; after using three bottles, I began to improve, and to-day feel perfectly well."

R. F. GEORGE, Galveston Agent.

(Communicated.) Episcopal Labor in Texas.

BY A. H. SUTHERLAND.

Not Protestant Episcopal labor—so-called—for judging it from what we have, there is a sufficiency. But *Methodist Episcopal*—thus distinguished—for if it all is as we have at our Annual Conferences, much more is needed. I mean no disrespect whatever, but that the subject demands the frank consideration of those concerned. Nor shall either fear or favor deter me from returning to it again. I am too well acquainted with the State not to know its wants, and I have too great admiration for the abilities displayed by the President of our Annual Conference last fall, to be satisfied in letting this year pass—as all others have passed—with receiving very little or no other attention from the same, especially when the "law allows and the court awards it." Just such learning, spirit, preaching and wisdom are in marked demand throughout Texas in the interests of the "spiritual and temporal affairs of the church."

What is the object of the \$3,000 a year which our Bishops receive? I ask in view of the fact that, to attend an Annual Conference in their District, their traveling expenses are paid in addition. Suppose a preacher in charge receiving his yearly charge, three thousand dollars and a superb residence already secured him, goes to his first appointment, receives and pockets said appointment's whole annual assessment, in addition asks them to pay his traveling expenses for that, his first trip, and quietly informs his humble, hungry looking auditors that he doesn't know but that he might return and visit them again during the year, as he supposes they would have no objection to paying his traveling expenses!

Now, did not the above suggestion find its fact in our highest ecclesiastical office? I would recommend it to "The *Nest*" for justice! But the matter is too serious to even smile at, for my candid opinion is that such principles will utterly undermine our church and throw it to the ground. May God save us! For this is not the Methodist church of days gone by; it finds not its counterpart in the New Testament.

Zinzendorfianism is displacing Wesleyanism; discipline is driven back by worldliness, until even its decimal execution is the exception; frothy sentimentalism taking the place of sound doctrine; the pulpit weak and sick instead of being strong in the unadulterated gospel with the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven; preachers doing only work enough to keep up fair appearances and secure the passage of character in the Annual Conference; and alas! alas! the overseers themselves from two to six months away from their charges, and never seeking nor receiving from one out of ten of the under-shepherds an account of the "spiritual and temporal affairs of the church." No wonder the missionary treasury sounds hollow as the tomb. No wonder the old "worm-outs" are turned out to die, and the cry of the widow and orphan rises heaven-high against us.

SAN ANTONIO, March 13, 1877.

(Communicated.)

UVALDE, March 13, 1877.—Our county voted on local option last Saturday, and King Alcohol, notwithstanding the efforts of his army of bloated veterans, met with an overwhelming defeat. As far as heard from at present local option has been carried by about two to one. More than nine-tenths of the crime that has been committed in this county may be safely set down to the credit of mean whisky. I see the *Austin Statesman* is making a square fight against this tremendous agency of the devil. Hurrah for the *Statesman* and every other secular paper that has the moral courage to come out on the side of humanity and common sense; such papers ought to be sustained, and no doubt will be when public sentiment is educated up to the proper standard. The *TEXAS ADVOCATE* certainly deserves credit for leading in an uncompromising crusade against this fell destroyer of our race.—J. F. DENTON.

(Communicated.) Tennessee Correspondence.

Dr. Abbey, in recent letters to the *Nashville Christian Advocate* and *New Orleans Christian Advocate*, from Washington during the sitting of the Electoral Commission, indicates a hopeful outlook for the South. He is sure the agitation will do great good in producing a better understanding between the North and South. He is confident of a more liberal policy toward the South. The South, he thinks, is better known, appreciated and respected, both in the North and in Europe, than hitherto; and he estimates the gain of the South in the ordeal as of greater advantage than the election of half-a-dozen presidents.

The religious press of the North gives corroborating evidence of the correctness of Dr. Abbey's opinions in part at least. The *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, whose editor, by the way, is a kinsman of the Vice-President, has an editorial in its issue of March 1st, on "The South in the Count," in which Dr. Wheeler says: "But unexpectedly to us all, the most signal illustrations of coolness and political propriety have come from the South." The Southern people, who they expected to manifest unfriendliness and opposition to the government, "have been conspicuous for the wise counsels they have given, and their refusal to entertain any other than legal methods to adjust the serious difficulties in hand. And since the decisions of the Commission have been adverse to their wishes, they have steadfastly maintained their honor by submitting to its judgments. It is but right that the country acknowledge this and its obligations therefor." In another editorial Dr. Wheeler says: "We think the decision of the Commission a substantial victory for the theory advocated by the Democracy. They lost their President, but their creed triumphs."

The leader of the *Christian Union* of Feb. 28th, opens by congratulating the Democratic party, declaring that "the party which rules its own evil spirits is greater than that which carries an election. For this victory of the Democracy over its own unruly members it is primarily indebted to the combined prudence and principles of its Southern members." I have not been a regular reader of Beecher's paper until this year. Nine months ago I saw and heard him in Plymouth pulpit. I had long regarded him as a man of great power. I was persuaded before leaving Brooklyn that the men of the world, with whom I conversed, believed as strongly in his goodness as in his grandeur. His sermons published weekly in the *Christian Union* are profound bodies of thought. He knows much of the wants of humanity, and his sermons and writings impress deeply the many thousands who read or hear them. For ten years or more he has been liberal in words and deeds to the South.

Forty-five of the ninety-six pages of the National Repository for March is from the pen of the editor. Dr. Curry wields his pen as adroitly in the *Monthly Magazine* as he did in the *Advocate*. He is a bold and independent thinker, and dares to declare his convictions regardless of the preconceived opinions of others. "The Nation's Outlook" is the leader in the editorial miscellany. In a former paper he indicated the processes by which the people of this country became a consolidated nation. In this he speaks of the points reached in the nation's development, notices some of the perils through which we are passing, and suggests safeguards for national perpetuity. The *Magazine* is a success thus far, and may become a power in Methodist literature.

The March number of *The Galaxy* entirely ignores the presidential muddle, and devotes its pages to literature of a more profitable and pleasant character. The "English Peerage," the "Eastern Question," and "Shall Punishment Punish," are among the substantial of the bill of fare for this month. Sheldon & Co. still sustain the reputation of securing for their magazine a superior corps of brilliant contributors. "How do I know what is the Bible," in *Scribner's Monthly* for

February, furnishes facts which would be very suitable subject-matter for sermons in some portions of your State just now, where a good antidote for infidelity is needed. An exposition of life insurance in the March number affords important information for all interested upon that subject. It opens with the statement that "of all moneyed interests in America, life insurance is the least understood;" yet \$80,000,000 are blindly confided to the corporations annually. Life insurance has not been popular in Tennessee of late years, as it was six to ten years ago.

Scribner & Co. also furnish a superior combination of art, wisdom and morality in *St. Nicholas*, which they present in such attractive forms that our children must be pleased and profited by the perusal of their charming magazine. It has no superior as a publication for edifying the juveniles.

D. Lathrop & Co., Boston, are making *Wide Awake* a pure, healthy and beautiful magazine for girls and boys. The illustrations are large, bright and finely executed. The *Young Folks' News* is an excellent illustrated weekly, published by Alfred Martin, Philadelphia. It has been a welcome visitor to our home for more than a year.

The Medical Department of the Vanderbilt recently graduated seventy doctors. The Spring course of lectures opened yesterday with a good attendance of students. Between ten and twelve thousand dollars have been reported as collected to relieve the Publishing House debt.

S. M. CHERRY,
THOMPSON STATION, TENN., March 4, 1877.

BEAUMONT, March 14, 1877.—I have been kindly received and provided for; have made two rounds, and find my field of labor a pleasant one. By the blessing of God much good can be done. Our new church at Beaumont is completed all but the seats.

Local option was carried at Liberty last Saturday. We hope to have more quiet and peace there. It failed in Jefferson county. We are taking steps to try it again in Beaumont precinct only; hope to carry it. It failed also in Orange a few weeks since.

Hope you will publish all the items that come to your knowledge with regard to results of local option where it has passed, that your readers may have facts and figures with which to confront all opposition.

LACEY DOONE.

(Communicated.)
From the Starrville Circuit.

Our first quarterly meeting for this work, which was held at Antioch, closed on the 25th ultimo; a refreshing time from the presence of the Lord, and having served this people on this work for four consecutive years, and being by the authorities of the church returned to serve them again, I find many warm hearts and kind words with many friendly hand-shakes; the stewards having devised liberal things for their preachers, and they manifested their appreciation of their labors by bringing up to the first quarter quite nobly the first installment, they mean business. There are fourteen appointments on this work, and we have, through the goodness of God, been able to meet them all since the first of January; and notwithstanding the cold winds, the rain, the sleet and the beautiful snow, we have found a congregation at every appointment; yes, they come on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, as well as on Saturdays and Sundays. The outlook for good on this circuit is quite encouraging. Our people are alive to their church interest. O, may we, who are called to the sacred functions of the ministrations of the word of God, be all that we ought to be, and what I humbly trust we are all trying to be, holy in heart, Godly in all manner of conversation; we should be men of but one work, looking after and taking care of the church and the people; and then will not our God, and the people whom we serve, take care of us and ours? Then let us live and labor to this

end. We endorse Dr. Finley's articles: preachers should take care of their health, and the people should take care of their preachers. But, above all, let us, as preachers, be quite sure to meet all of our engagements; then we will grow in favor and in power with God and with the people.

JOHN S. MATHIS.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The President has received no visitors to-day, and will have no time during the entire day to devote to callers. A Cabinet Council is in session, having met at 10 o'clock, and is likely to continue during the greater portion of the day. All the members are present, and the affairs in South Carolina and Louisiana are under consideration. There are a vast number of papers bearing upon these cases that are being examined by the Cabinet. Very little discussion is involved in the consideration, as there is harmony of views between the President and the Cabinet in matters before them. It does not seem probable, judging from what is already known, that these cases will be disposed of separately, but it is believed that upon the subject of withdrawing troops from their position in New Orleans and Columbia, the same directions will be given. There is intense interest manifested to know the result of the consideration now engrossing the attention of the Cabinet, but up to this hour the indications are not favorable for a final determination to-day.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Much interest attaches to the Cabinet's session to-day, but it is certain the proceedings will only be preliminary. The *Baltimore American* says: "Mr. Hayes yesterday announced to several parties that called upon him on the subject, that the administration would take up the southern claims at the cabinet meeting to-day, but if the opposing parties in New Orleans are as hot for fight as they are represented, the fulfillment of his generous and amiable intentions may be delayed. At all events there can be no withdrawal of the troops as long as ferocious threats fill the atmosphere, and attempts are made to drive the President to haste."

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Cabinet held five hours session and adjourned till to-morrow, when a decision will be reached. The President himself declined to converse on the subject.

The Radicals now have no hope beyond the "Compromising Commission."

The Conservatives are confident that the policy will be immediately enforced. Mail service has been ordered to the Black Hills country.

Patterson, with his South Carolina delegation, repeated their speeches to-day to the Attorney-General, who gave them no decisive answer.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—In the lower house of the Legislature, Stanley Matthews received 64 votes for United States Senator. Thirty-four Democrats voted blank. In the Senate Matthews received 20 votes, thirteen Democrats voting blank. Both houses meet in joint session to-morrow to officially declare the election of Matthews.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The President has received information of the intention on the part of Packard of an aggressive movement. The President is quoted to have said that Packard must have a poor opinion of the judgment, and a worse one of the firmness of the administration, if he contemplates anything of the kind.

LONDON, March 20.—The *News* publishes a remarkable letter from its correspondent at Rome, in which it is said that steps have been preparing by the Catholic societies in Austria and Germany for the re-establishment of the temporal power of the Pope, they having pledged themselves to assist in so doing.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The New York Gold Exchange was virtually dissolved this afternoon by the adoption of an amendment to the constitution. The assets were divided among the members and the room will be used by the Stock Exchange.

HARRISBURG, March 20.—The two Houses in separate session, elected Cameron. A joint session will confirm him to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A New Orleans dispatch says upwards of three hundred negroes were enrolled in the Packard militia yesterday, making the total force of men at the State House about 500.

Senator Christiancy may go to Mexico, and Foster, now there, be transferred to Spain.

COLUMBUS, O., March 20.—The Democratic caucus resolved to vote blank for Senator.

KEY WEST, March 20.—The steamer *Lone Star* is here, crippled, with shaft broken and right wheel slipped.

The Powhattan is ordered from Norfolk to New York where she will be Admiral Rowan's flagship. The Russian fleet has sailed from Norfolk for New York.

The ship *Rusland* now lies easy at Long Branch; wreckers hope to float her next tide.

There is difficulty about shooting Lee, of the Mountain Meadow massacre. Gen. Sherman will not detail soldiers to do it, and the Deputy Marshals are afraid of Lee's relatives.

The German merchants of Havana have been assessed thirty per cent., to be paid in three days.

There is three feet of snow in Chicago.

Judge Reed of the Circuit Court of Charleston decides that Hampton is the legal Governor.

Mr. Spurgeon has gone to Mentone in Italy to recruit his health.

A religious revival is reported in the Agricultural College at North Amherst, Mass.

Mrs. VAN COTT is conducting revival meetings in New York City.

The Reformed Episcopal Church now has fifty-six settled pastors, of whom Chicago has four, Philadelphia and New York each five, and Baltimore three.

At the next consistory at Rome, four Italian, two French, two Spanish, and two Austrian, ecclesiastics are to be raised to the cardinalate. This will still leave seven vacancies in the College.

The Baptists of Illinois now number 66,322, having added 3,530 in 1876. Eleven of them churches are German, and seven Swedish. For the 915 churches there are only 447 pastors.

The Council of the Evangelical Alliance have accepted the invitation to hold their next annual conference of the members and others friendly to Christian union next autumn, in the city of Oxford.

It is proposed by the English Presbyterians to call Professor Christlieb from the theological school at Bonn, Germany, to the chair of apologetics and pastoral theology in their divinity school at London.

There are 1,062 Jesuits in the United States and Canada. Besides the University of St. Louis, which is in their hands, they have seventeen establishments for education, mostly for superior instruction.

The corporation of Trinity Episcopal Church in New York, estimate their property to be worth from \$7,000,000 to \$8,000,000, from which income eighteen churches outside of the parish receive aid some years to the amount \$50,000.

The receipts of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, during the month of January, were \$25,440 less than during the same month of 1876. The total falling off of receipts, since May 1, is \$46,238.

According to the Scotch Roman Catholic Directory for 1877, there are in that country 285 priests, 252 churches, 124 congregational schools, and 22 convents. Fourteen priests were ordained in 1876. The western part of Scotland contains the most of the Roman Catholic population.

Wittaker's Almanac gives for the Protestant Episcopal Church: 59 bishops, 2 bishops elect, 3,171 priests and deacons, 268,534 communicants, 26,429 Sunday school teachers, 245,397 Sunday school scholars, \$6,539,927 of benevolent contributions.

(Communicated.)
To Eldorado and Back.

On Friday evening, January 6th, I started for the Eldorado mission quarterly conference, which was to be at Eldorado, which is situated on the south side of Paradise, not far from the west fork of the Trinity river, which separates this from the North Texas conference. Leaving home in the afternoon, I proposed to make a drive that evening of only about twenty-three miles. I took the Decatur road which, for a few miles, led across a rough, mountainous country, crossing an occasional creek running with beautiful crystal water, along which were some rich, fine bottom land farms. After about eight miles I reached the high mountain prairie, leaving Cartersville a mile or two to my left. I was in sight of Veal Station, a village of four or five business houses, with the usual number of residences. It bears the name of one of the honored members of this conference, and for him it was named. Through his energy, means and influence, as I am informed, that stately college building was erected, which is complimentary to his name, and from which doubtless many literary lights have gone forth, and where at present they have an excellent school taught by Prof. Achard. Long may it continue its work of light and liberty from darkness and ignorance.

Leaving Veal Station I went down, down that steep mountain—for indeed it is a mountain overleaping but showing in splendor the beautiful city of Fort Worth, a distance of twenty-seven miles—until I reached the bottom, where I crossed that beautiful running creek of never-failing water. The road passed through a rough, rugged, scrubby sort of timber, to the foot of the mountain. From this to Springtown, as all around Veal Station, are splendid farms. This distance is four miles, and is through a rich, black, sandy soil, with good timber. Springtown, Cartersville and Veal Station are all in Parker county. Springtown is situated near the line of Wise and Parker counties. It has no denominational house of worship, but every denominational interest is overshadowed by that large hall of a Union house, too good to throw away and not at all adapted to the wants of the spiritual interests of the people. Union houses are one of the curses of Texas. We have ten acres of land upon which to build a church, and it has been a prominent camp-ground for years; but they don't even talk of building a house of worship. Rev. John E. Akin, the faithful pastor of Springtown circuit, is contemplating the building of a parsonage, and if he succeeds it will be a grand result. Springtown has the finest site for a large mill or manufacturing shop of any place I know of, and it will afford the finest support, being surrounded with a rich, productive country, and densely populated. The most of the people on the Cartersville and Springtown circuits are in good circumstances, and are well able to support the institutions of the church, but I believe we have but one house of worship that we can call our own in all of that region of country, and even that, though it is of years standing, is not supplied with half enough of seats. We have very few Sunday-schools and the ADVOCATE is quite a stranger to the masses of our people. I have never known any community to succeed permanently in religious interests without church buildings, Sunday-schools, support of our church papers, disciplines, etc.; and where this is the case you will always find the ministry poorly supported, and God is sure to blight, spiritually, a people that does not pay their just dues to His servants. The Church has for years favored these people with the labors of such men as J. M. Jones, W. W. Thomas and A. K. Miller, among our best men and most experienced preachers.

For years I have noticed those appointments that always propose paying for the gospel in kind; my experience is, that the end of the year generally makes a wonderful exhibition of cyphers for its kind, together with much murmuring against the starved preachers. The Lord seemed to be disposed to nip this sort of process in the bud in the case of Cain and Abel—Gen. iv, 3, 4, 5. "And in the process of time it came to pass that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the Lord; and Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof, and the Lord had respect unto Abel and his offering, but unto Cain and his offering he had no respect." Cain got MAD about it, and his countenance fell. But

the preachers up that way would be thankful for kind. I find I have digressed from my design. At sunset I was at the house of my old friend Bailey Gilliland, a cousin of Rev. John B. McFerrin. Next morning, piloted by Rev. James Grant and Rev. J. E. Akin, we set out for Eldorado. We went through a rich, sandy country, covered with timber and grass, and much of the grass is as high as a tall man's head. I was told that this land, the unimproved, could be bought at one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and that nice improved farms could be bought cheap, as the general disposition is to go West. Cotton Dale is a village of diminutive size, on a nice creek, of fine bottom land, and is nine miles from Springtown, in Wise county. At 10:30 o'clock we reached the village of Eldorado, Wise county, which is the south door of entrance to Paradise. The reader remembers that Bishop McTyeire argued in the *Pulpit South* that "Paradise is an intermediate state, or place," etc. To this view I could never exactly subscribe. But this Paradise of which I write is in a kind of between state—it is between Springtown and Decatur; it is between Springtown and West Fork; but it is this side of the south boundary of North Texas Conference, hence it belongs to us. For beauty of country, richness of soil, for sightliness, etc., it is appropriately named. A prettier country my eyes never beheld; but until recently the people of Christ have had no disposition to assert their rights to that land of flowers, sunshine and beauty. I am glad to say that we are now driving down stakes all along our line. At one place we have gone a little over. Rev. W. V. Jones has organized a nice congregation in North Texas Conference, but that will all be right with the brethren over there, especially in this soul-saving arrangement. Well, this article is long enough without telling how I got back; but I got back home all right. In my next I propose to notice some things about which I am daily in the receipt of letters of inquiry. Since my first article in the *ADVOCATE*, almost every mail has brought letters, many of which are from other States, asking me to continue my contributions to your paper.

T. W. HINES.
Weatherford, Feb. 28.
(Communicated.)
Incidents—No. 2.
TRAVIS, TEXAS, March 15, 1877.

For a period of three or four months after my arrival in St. Louis I remained at the residence of highly esteemed relatives, living at the upper end of Olive street, where I was treated with all the kindness and marked attention that it was in their power to bestow, the family consisting of my cousin, her husband, and their three beautiful and accomplished daughters, who seemed to vie with one another in rendering me comfortable in every manner possible; but these kind and affectionate relations, like too many, alas! were votaries of fashion, and held the poisoned chalice of wine to the lips of visiting friends, and who ever had the finest wines, brandies, and other liquors, in their cellar and on their sideboard, free and open for any and all who might choose to participate. Well do I remember the night of my arrival there, when a tempting glass of sherry was proffered me by one of my young cousins, and which I—as she afterwards told me—very ungalantly refused to drink. My reasons for doing so were simply these: Having surrendered my sword upon the banks of the river, near Camden, South Carolina, and returned to my Kentucky home, broken in fortune, sick at heart, and greatly discouraged at the failure of what I thought to be the grandest and most righteous cause man ever fought for, I had resolved in my own mind to begin again the battle of life; and believing that the safest road to the achievement of success lay in pursuing a strictly temperate life, the more especially in the abstaining from all intoxicating liquors. I am sorry to acknowledge that my good resolutions rapidly vanished under the combined influence of fast young men in the city and the bewitching smiles and oft-repeated invitations of the fairer portion of God's creation to indulge in "just one social glass." The resolution, like ice, when once broken, soon gave way altogether, and rapidly extended from the champagne drank around the social board and in the presence of refined and cultivated ladies, to the stronger liquors and corrupt classes who frequent the saloon, billiard hall and gambling hell of these mighty cities. It is needless for me to portray how, step by step, I was led on into

the terrible vortex of intemperance, never allowing myself a moment to reflect on what the final consequences would surely be. Night after night I made excuse after excuse to my (now thoroughly alarmed) relatives for not returning home after my office hours were over. Many an imploring letter did I receive from my beautiful cousin—now the wife of the managing editor of one of the St. Louis dailies—urging me to come home again; but no, I had taken rooms in the city—was leading a fast life; would not stop to think, and when remorse would occasionally strike me—as strike it will—I would hurry to the wine-cup and hastily drown the stings of conscience in deep potations from the flowing bowl. God forgive me, but I now look back with a degree of shame and anguish that I cannot express, upon the time so uselessly spent, when I had every inducement and every incentive to have gained for myself fortune, friends, and an exalted social position, as well as business reputation among the first people of St. Louis.

My position in the telegraph office was not an arduous one by any means—in fact I have often regretted that I was not more closely confined to duties inside of the office—but instead, owing to some peculiar tact supposed by the manager that I possessed, I was sent each day at 10 o'clock to the Merchant's Exchange, where you know all the leading business men congregate for the wholesale transaction of business. I there, of course, soon became acquainted with all the prominent merchants of the city; soon joined a "club," gave and was the recipient of frequent invitations to champagne and oyster suppers; was "hail fellow well met" at theatres, balls, masquerades; was presented with free tickets to nearly every place of amusement in the city—and in fact was at once placed upon the inclined plane, and fast rushing on like an alpine torrent to certain destruction. You all know how plentiful money was for several months after the war; how speculation after speculation was entered into, and how many bubbles burst asunder in '65 and '66. Cotton was 52 and 53; gold 148, 150, 155; and I have had prominent bankers and cotton brokers in the city offer me a high premium to keep them properly posted as to the opening and closing sales of each in New York. I always had plenty of funds and plenty of friends, so long as the funds lasted, as a matter of course, who were ever ready to lead on and encourage me in the reckless expenditure of hundreds, aye, of thousands of dollars in the brief space of the nine months I spent in the United States Company's office at St. Louis; but the reaction came—as come it will in every case—and the Western Union Company purchased the United States stock, and left the "gentleman from Kentucky" out in the cold, with an empty bag, or, rather, pocket to hold. Then "where, oh, where, were my friends!" Echo will answer in our next. KENTUCKY.

(Communicated.)
MEXIA, TEXAS, Feb. 28.—The first round of the quarterly conferences for Corsicana district is complete. Every charge visited, and I can safely write, every interest has been looked after. At several conferences the official attendance was small, in consequence of inclement weather. Every one seemed ready to cooperate in any and every measure looking to the advancement of Christ's kingdom and the good of men. Our educational and publishing interests have been passed in review, and action had that will tell in results favorably in the future. The brethren in charge of the Church's interest are diligently and prayerfully prosecuting their high mission, and I confidently look for a large measure of success.

The *ADVOCATE* grows in favor as it becomes "pronounced" on all great vital issues. Keep it free, and in the fear of God press forward. You can but succeed.
JOHN S. McCARVER.
(Communicated.)

LIBERTY HILL, March 7, 1877. The first quarterly Conference for Liberty Hill circuit, Georgetown district, was held at Florence, March 3 and 4. The attendance was large at every service, and we felt that it was good to be there. Four received by letter, and many resolved to seek higher attainments in the divine life. We left our first quarterly meeting encouraged to go forth sowing the seed just like there was not a grasshopper in the world. I send you three more subscribers and the money.
J. K. LANE.

(Communicated.)
CHAPPELL HILL, March 12.—When our religious press begins to mould communities, and even the secular press, into good moral forms, as your paper seems to have done, on great moral questions, such as temperance and gaming, it may well be called a sublime, moral and religious power. It is one of the "powers of the world to come" that is of the kingdom of Christ, that now is. Wish I was able to help you. In haste, yours truly, etc.,
JOHN C. MILLER.

The Turks have a strange idea of humor. On Christmas day a Turkish gendarme, enraged with the Christian Mayor of the village of Brankortsi, Bulgaria, gave him a severe beating, saddled and bridled him, and forced the poor wretch to carry him up and down the street. He finally drove him to the village inn, and throwing the reins to the hostler, ordered him to walk the horse up and down. The landlord ventured to interfere, but was knocked down for his pains. The soldier then ordered hay to be fed to his steed, and the municipal Nebuchadnezzar had to swallow it. The Turkish officers considered this a most excellent joke.

An English official report on the Chinese coolie traffic, says that of the more than 140,000 Chinese who sailed for Cuba, upwards of 16,000 died during the voyage.

Northerners are visiting Florida. Fruits, flowers and genial air are the attractions.

Capt. Boyton recently swam from Naples to Capria, and landed in the presence of the King of Italy.

The Methodist ministers in New York, says the *Express*, are trying to devise plans to exclude reporters from their meetings.

The Hartford Times says that a Cuban has married a wife who can speak eight languages. Won't she make a home vocal?

THE

Singer

—WITH HER—
CROWNING VICTORY

THE CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE ON SEWING MACHINES after a thorough examination of the various machines on exhibition, awarded

—THE—

SINGER
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The very HIGHEST PREMIUM that could be conferred upon any exhibitor, and consists of

TWO MEDALS OF HONOR!

—AND—

TWO DIPLOMAS OF MERIT!

Liberal discounts for cash. Machine sold on the monthly plan.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.,
53 Market Street, Galveston.

W. E. DANIELLY, Attorney at Law.
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W. E. DANIELLY & CO.,
Real Estate Agents & Brokers,
P. O. Box 586, Galveston.

Will sell, buy, rent, render and pay taxes upon real estate upon commission. They will also negotiate loans and make investments upon such security, and otherwise represent principals. Correspondence solicited in regard to business in any part of the State. Refer to Moody & Johnson, Galveston; T. W. House, Houston; A. M. Hobby, Pres. T. C. Com. Galveston; Grinnan & Duval, Galveston; Theo. Reed, Cashier 1st Nat. Bank, Galveston; R. S. Walker, Crockett, Judge, 3d District.
\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

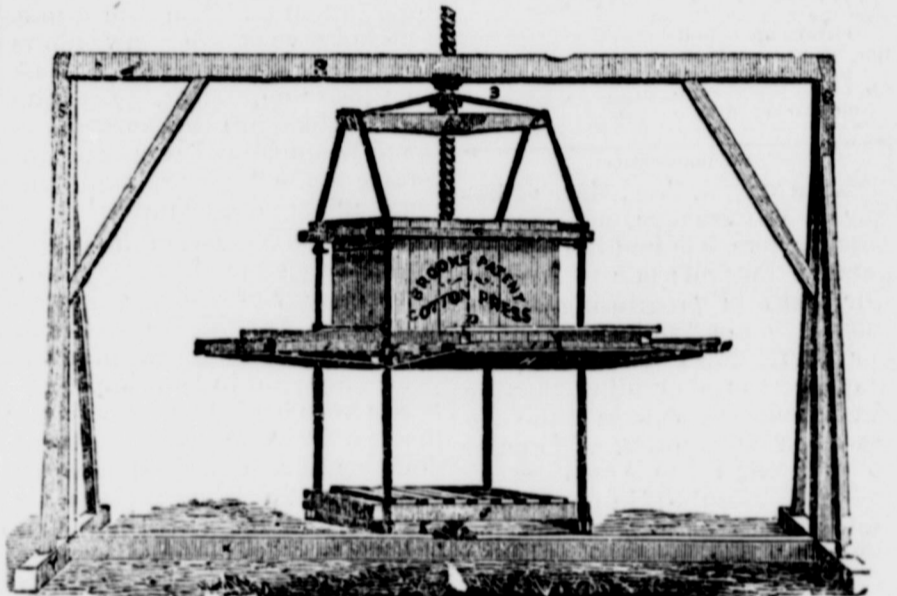
LEON & H. BLUM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES, Etc.

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152, 154, 156 and 158 Strand
GALVESTON.

BURKE & CO.,
Galveston, Texas.
General Commission Merchants
INSURANCE AGENTS.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments

J. A. LABARTHE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,
SHADES, CHIMNEYS, BURNERS, and general LAMP TRIMMINGS, OILS, GAS-FLUIDS and portable gas-goods.
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IMPROVED WROUGHT-IRON REVOLVING SCREW COTTON PRESS.



WE now make only the largest size—10-foot Every Press warranted, up to 350 pound bale. Price for 10-foot set IRONS complete (currency), \$165. With cotton, 1 box (currency), \$200.
SKINNER'S STEAM ENGINE, BEERING HORSE ENGINE OR GIN-HOUSE RUNNING GEAR, SIMMONS' BELT GEARED COTTON PRESS, COLEMAN'S CORN AND WHEAT MILLS.
Gullett's Improved Light Draft Gin, \$4 a Saw.
Gullett's Cotton-Gin Feeder, \$1.25 a Saw.
JOHN W. WICKS & SON,
Agents for Texas,
53 STRAND, GALVESTON.

E. S. WOOD & SON,
DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, BUILDERS' & PLANTATION HARDWARE.
The Oldest, Largest and Cheapest Establishment of the kind, in Texas.
121, 122 & 123 STRAND, GALVESTON.
Agent for Fairbanks' Standard Scales, Diston's Circular Saw, Collin's Axes HALL & SPEAR'S PLOWS, and JOHN MOORE'S PLOWS.

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W. L. CUSHING & MOORE,
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Southern Agents for Sharps' Rifle Company,
—DEALERS IN—

Machinery,

Ames' Portable Engines, Steadman's Stationary Engines and Boilers; Goddard's Celebrated Taps, Dies, Screw Plates, etc., Straub's Corn and Flouring Mills, Knowles' Steam Pumps, Burt's Shingle Machine,
EAGLE COTTON GINS,
Steadman's Improved Newell Screw Cotton Press, Brooks, Rennolds and Ingersoll Cotton Presses, Victor Sugar Mills and Evaporators, Kirby Mowers, Climax Mowers, Saw Mills, Church and School Bells, Belting, Piping, Bass Work, Whistles, Steam and Water Gauges.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE THE BEST!
THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT received the only MEDAL and DIPLOMA from the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.
MIXED READY FOR USE.
It is the most DURABLE PAINT made.
It is the most ECONOMICAL PAINT made.
The AVERILL is the Standard and only RELIABLE Mixed Paint, and should not be confounded with other mixed paints. It has received the highest endorsements from thousands of persons who have used it, in various sections of the country. Sample cards, together with testimonials from owners of the finest residences in the country, furnished free by
J. F. SMITH & BRO., Agents at Galveston, Texas.
P. L. LUCIDITE, for coating, preserving and finishing hard woods. The best and most durable preparation known.

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Manufacturer of the best seasoned all heart
CYPRESS
CISTERNS
Every Cistern sold under a strict guarantee.
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Have on hand
PORTLAND CEMENT.
Together with a large stock of
SALT.

Which will be sold at lowest market rates.
L. F. PRICE. J. H. WILSON.
PRICE & WILSON,

Attorneys-at-Law,
ROOM No. 5
(Ballinger & Jack Building,) GALVESTON
Mr. Joseph H. Wilson is Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Louisiana.
JOSEPH W. RICE. VICTOR J. BAULARD.

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WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC.,
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 24, 1877

Subscription Rates: Per annum (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

Notes on 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...

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

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 preparation on Subscriptions sent must be made before any Premium is forwarded.

Any one sending us Five Subscribers, (with names of 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...

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

For Three Subscribers, \$7.50. Manual of Discipline—by Bishop McTear. Commentary on Hebrews—by Summers. First Heroes of the Cross—by Clark.

For Fourteen Subscribers, Wesley's Sermons, four volumes. Or any work marked in catalogue \$4.00.

For Four Subscribers, \$10.00. Commentary on any of the Gospels—by Summers. The Agents—by Samuel Smiles. Hymn and Tune Book, in boards.

For Five Subscribers, \$12.50. "Ecclesiastes" 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 1848 to 1856 inclusive, in muslin. Minutes from 1856 to 1865 inclusive, in sheep.

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

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

For 15 subscribers—The Day Spring Library, ten volumes; or, the Dairyman's Daughter Library; ten volumes.

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

For 15 subscribers—The Three Sisters' Library, ten volumes, bound in muslin.

For 25 subscribers—The Hero's Library, ten volumes, bound in muslin; or, the Wonder Library, ten volumes.

For 25 subscribers—The Bible Reading Library, ten volumes, illustrated, bound in muslin.

For 25 subscribers—The John Kirtland's Library, six volumes, illustrated, bound in muslin.

For 30 subscribers—The Juvenile Library; fifty volumes, half-bound, morocco backs, lettered and numbered.

Machine Premiums: One Hundred Sewing Machines—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$25.00.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments: WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Ennis, at Ennis, March 31.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Mason, at Fort Mason, April 7, 8.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Llanos, at Fernando, April 14, 15.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Hillboro, at Hillboro, May 5.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Lancaster, at Travis, May 12.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Waxahachie, at Waxahachie, May 19.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Wesley, at Wesley, May 26.

COMANCHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. San Saba, at Wallace Creek, March 31 and April 1.

COMANCHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Mason, at Fort Mason, April 7, 8.

COMANCHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Llano, at Llano, April 14, 15.

COMANCHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Hillboro, at Hillboro, May 5.

COMANCHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Lancaster, at Travis, May 12.

COMANCHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Waxahachie, at Waxahachie, May 19.

COMANCHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Wesley, at Wesley, May 26.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Crockett, at Pleasant Grove, April 7, 8.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Pennington, at Lovelady, April 7, 8.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Lynn Flat, at March 31, April 1.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Mt. Enterprise, at April 7, 8.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. St. Marys, at Pleasant Grove, March 28, April 1.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Goliad, at Wesley Chapel, April 7, 8.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Cartersville, at Dolbs' school-house, 1st Sabbath in April.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Jacksboro, at Jacksboro, 2d Sabbath in April.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Weatherford station, 3d Sabbath in April.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Weatherford circuit, 4th Sabbath in April.

GRANBERRY DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Granbury, at Thorpe Spring, March 31 and April 1.

GRANBERRY DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Clifton, at Garret's Mill, April 7, 8.

GRANBERRY DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Gattsville, at Gattsville, April 21, 22.

IRELLI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Iredell, at Hazelton, April 28, 29.

IRELLI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Meridian, at May 5, 6.

IRELLI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Jonesboro, at May 12, 13.

IRELLI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Palsy, at May 19, 20.

IRELLI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Iredell, at Hazelton, April 28, 29.

IRELLI DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Meridian, at May 5, 6.

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The Augusta Constitutional is of the opinion that the editor who can conduct a newspaper one year without making an enemy, would make a successful managing editor of a medical almanac.

THE PRAYER OF THE POOR.—The poverty of the poor in this city is becoming each day more conspicuous at the city hall.

Weatherford circuit, 4th Sabbath in April. Fort Griffin, 5th Sabbath in April.

Brothers will not forget that the delegates to the District Conference are to be elected on this round.

GRANBERRY DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Granbury, at Thorpe Spring, March 31 and April 1.

CLIFTON DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Clifton, at Garret's Mill, April 7, 8.

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HEALTH RESTORER. GENERAL DEBILITY. Debility is a term used to denote deficiency of blood.

Debility is a term used to denote deficiency of blood. The nutritive constituents of the blood are in less than their regular proportion.

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Voice Bars, Strengthens the voice, makes it musical, extends its compass, indispensable to singers.

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The Quickest, Surest and Cheapest Remedies. One kind for the Human Family.

The other for Horses and Animals. The White Liniment is for the human family.

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FOR TEN TIMES ITS COST. The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine induces me to give my testimony in its favor.

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Southwestern University

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(Communicated.)
To Eldorado and Back.

On Friday evening, January 6th, I started for the Eldorado mission quarterly conference, which was to be at Eldorado, which is situated on the south side of Paradise, not far from the west fork of the Trinity river, which separates this from the North Texas conference. Leaving home in the afternoon, I proposed to make a drive that evening of only about twenty-three miles. I took the Decatur road which, for a few miles, led across a rough, mountainous country, crossing an occasional creek running with beautiful crystal water, along which were some rich, fine bottom land farms. After about eight miles I reached the high mountain prairie, leaving Cartersville a mile or two to my left. I was in sight of Veal Station, a village of four or five business houses, with the usual number of residences. It bears the name of one of the honored members of this conference, and for him it was named. Through his energy, means and influence, as I am informed, that stately college building was erected, which is complimentary to his name, and from which doubtless many literary lights have gone forth, and where at present they have an excellent school taught by Prof. Achard. Long may it continue its work of light and liberty from darkness and ignorance.

Leaving Veal Station I went down, down that steep mountain—for indeed it is a mountain overleaping but showing in splendor the beautiful city of Fort Worth, a distance of twenty-seven miles—until I reached the bottom, where I crossed that beautiful running creek of never-failing water. The road passed through a rough, rugged, scrubby sort of timber, to the foot of the mountain. From this to Springtown, as all around Veal Station, are splendid farms. This distance is four miles, and is through a rich, black, sandy soil, with good timber. Springtown, Cartersville and Veal Station are all in Parker county. Springtown is situated near the line of Wise and Parker counties. It has no denominational house of worship, but every denominational interest is overshadowed by that large hall of a Union house, too good to throw away and not at all adapted to the wants of the spiritual interests of the people. Union houses are one of the curses of Texas. We have ten acres of land upon which to build a church, and it has been a prominent camp-ground for years; but they don't even talk of building a house of worship. Rev. John E. Akin, the faithful pastor of Springtown circuit, is contemplating the building of a parsonage, and if he succeeds it will be a grand result. Springtown has the finest site for a large mill or manufacturing shop of any place I know of, and it will afford the finest support, being surrounded with a rich, productive country, and densely populated. The most of the people on the Cartersville and Springtown circuits are in good circumstances, and are well able to support the institutions of the church, but I believe we have but one house of worship that we can call our own in all of that region of country, and even that, though it is of years standing, is not supplied with half enough of seats. We have very few Sunday-schools and the ADVOCATE is quite a stranger to the masses of our people. I have never known any community to succeed permanently in religious interests without church buildings, Sunday-schools, support of our church papers, disciplines, etc.; and where this is the case you will always find the ministry poorly supported, and God is sure to blight, spiritually, a people that does not pay their just dues to His servants. The Church has for years favored these people with the labors of such men as J. M. Jones, W. W. Thomas and A. K. Miller, among our best men and most experienced preachers.

For years I have noticed those appointments that always propose paying for the gospel in kind; my experience is, that the end of the year generally makes a wonderful exhibition of cyphers for its kind, together with much murmuring against the starved preachers. The Lord seemed to be disposed to nip this sort of process in the bud in the case of Cain and Abel—Gen. iv, 3, 4, 5. "And in the process of time it came to pass that Cain brought of the fruit of the ground an offering unto the Lord; and Abel, he also brought of the firstlings of his flock and of the fat thereof, and the Lord had respect unto Abel and his offering, but unto Cain and his offering he had no respect." Cain got MAD about it, and his countenance fell. But

the preachers up that way would be thankful for kind. I find I have digressed from my design. At sunset I was at the house of my old friend Bailey Gilliland, a cousin of Rev. John B. McFerrin. Next morning, piloted by Rev. James Grant and Rev. J. E. Akin, we set out for Eldorado. We went through a rich, sandy country, covered with timber and grass, and much of the grass is as high as a tall man's head. I was told that this land, the unimproved, could be bought at one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and that nice improved farms could be bought cheap, as the general disposition is to go West. Cotton Dale is a village of diminutive size, on a nice creek, of fine bottom land, and is nine miles from Springtown, in Wise county. At 10:30 o'clock we reached the village of Eldorado, Wise county, which is the south door of entrance to Paradise. The reader remembers that Bishop McTyeire argued in the *Pulpit South* that "Paradise is an intermediate state, or place," etc. To this view I could never exactly subscribe. But this Paradise of which I write is in a kind of between state—it is between Springtown and Decatur; it is between Springtown and West Fork; but it is this side of the south boundary of North Texas Conference, hence it belongs to us. For beauty of country, richness of soil, for sightliness, etc., it is appropriately named. A prettier country my eyes never beheld; but until recently the people of Christ have had no disposition to assert their rights to that land of flowers, sunshine and beauty. I am glad to say that we are now driving down stakes all along our line. At one place we have gone a little over. Rev. W. V. Jones has organized a nice congregation in North Texas Conference, but that will all be right with the brethren over there, especially in this soul-saving arrangement. Well, this article is long enough without telling how I got back; but I got back home all right. In my next I propose to notice some things about which I am daily in the receipt of letters of inquiry. Since my first article in the ADVOCATE, almost every mail has brought letters, many of which are from other States, asking me to continue my contributions to your paper.

My position in the telegraph office was not an arduous one by any means—in fact I have often regretted that I was not more closely confined to duties inside of the office—but instead, owing to some peculiar tact supposed by the manager that I possessed, I was sent each day at 10 o'clock to the Merchant's Exchange, where you know all the leading business men congregate for the wholesale transaction of business. I there, of course, soon became acquainted with all the prominent merchants of the city; soon joined a "club," gave and was the recipient of frequent invitations to champagne and oyster suppers; was "hail fellow well met" at theatres, balls, masquerades; was presented with free tickets to nearly every place of amusement in the city—and in fact was at once placed upon the inclined plane, and fast rushing on like an alpine torrent to certain destruction. You all know how plentiful money was for several months after the war; how speculation after speculation was entered into, and how many bubbles burst asunder in '65 and '66. Cotton was 52 and 53; gold 148, 150, 155; and I have had prominent bankers and cotton brokers in the city offer me a high premium to keep them properly posted as to the opening and closing sales of each in New York. I always had plenty of funds and plenty of friends, so long as the funds lasted, as a matter of course, who were ever ready to lead on and encourage me in the reckless expenditure of hundreds, aye, of thousands of dollars in the brief space of the nine months I spent in the United States Company's office at St. Louis; but the reaction came—as come it will in every case—and the Western Union Company purchased the United States stock, and left the "gentleman from Kentucky" out in the cold, with an empty bag, or, rather, pocket to hold. Then "where, oh, where, were my friends!" Echo will answer in our next. KENTUCKY.

Weatherford, Feb. 28.
(Communicated.)
Incidents—No. 2.

TRAVIS, TEXAS, March 15, 1877.
For a period of three or four months after my arrival in St. Louis I remained at the residence of highly esteemed relatives, living at the upper end of Olive street, where I was treated with all the kindness and marked attention that it was in their power to bestow, the family consisting of my cousin, her husband, and their three beautiful and accomplished daughters, who seemed to vie with one another in rendering me comfortable in every manner possible; but these kind and affectionate relations, like too many, alas! were votaries of fashion, and held the poisoned chalice of wine to the lips of visiting friends, and who ever had the finest wines, brandies, and other liquors, in their cellar and on their side-board, free and open for any and all who might choose to participate. Well do I remember the night of my arrival there, when a tempting glass of sherry was proffered me by one of my young cousins, and which I—as she afterwards told me—very ungalantly refused to drink. My reasons for doing so were simply these: Having surrendered my sword upon the banks of the river, near Camden, South Carolina, and returned to my Kentucky home, broken in fortune, sick at heart, and greatly discouraged at the failure of what I thought to be the grandest and most righteous cause man ever fought for, I had resolved in my own mind to begin again the battle of life; and believing that the safest road to the achievement of success lay in pursuing a strictly temperate life, the more especially in the abstaining from all intoxicating liquors. I am sorry to acknowledge that my good resolutions rapidly vanished under the combined influence of fast young men in the city and the bewitching smiles and oft-repeated invitations of the fairer portion of God's creation to indulge in "just one social glass." The resolution, like ice, when once broken, soon gave way altogether, and rapidly extended from the champagne drank around the social board and in the presence of refined and cultivated ladies, to the stronger liquors and corrupt classes who frequent the saloon, billiard hall and gambling hell of these mighty cities. It is needless for me to portray how, step by step, I was led on into

the terrible vortex of intemperance, never allowing myself a moment to reflect on what the final consequences would surely be. Night after night I made excuse after excuse to my (now thoroughly alarmed) relatives for not returning home after my office hours were over. Many an imploring letter did I receive from my beautiful cousin—now the wife of the managing editor of one of the St. Louis dailies—urging me to come home again; but no, I had taken rooms in the city—was leading a fast life; would not stop to think, and when remorse would occasionally strike me—as strike it will—I would hurry to the wine-cup and hastily drown the stings of conscience in deep potations from the flowing bowl. God forgive me, but I now look back with a degree of shame and anguish that I cannot express, upon the time so uselessly spent, when I had every inducement and every incentive to have gained for myself fortune, friends, and an exalted social position, as well as business reputation among the first people of St. Louis.

MEXIA, TEXAS, Feb. 28.—The first round of the quarterly conferences for Corsicana district is complete. Every charge visited, and, I can safely write, every interest has been looked after. At several conferences the official attendance was small, in consequence of inclement weather. Every one seemed ready to cooperate in any and every measure looking to the advancement of Christ's kingdom and the good of men. Our educational and publishing interests have been passed in review, and action had that will tell in results favorably in the future. The brethren in charge of the Church's interest are diligently and prayerfully prosecuting their high mission, and I confidently look for a large measure of success.

(Communicated.)
LIBERTY HILL, March 7, 1877.

The first quarterly Conference for Liberty Hill circuit, Georgetown district, was held at Florence, March 3 and 4. The attendance was large at every service, and we felt that it was good to be there. Four received by letter, and many resolved to seek higher attainments in the divine life. We left our first quarterly meeting encouraged to go forth sowing the seed just like there was not a grasshopper in the world. I send you three more subscribers and the money. J. K. LANE.

(Communicated.)
CHAPPELL HILL, March 12.—When our religious press begins to mould communities, and even the secular press, into good moral forms, as your paper seems to have done, on great moral questions, such as temperance and gambling, it may well be called a sublime, moral and religious power. It is one of the "powers of the world to come" that is of the kingdom of Christ, that now is. Wish I was able to help you. In haste, yours truly, etc., JOHN C. MILLER.

The Turks have a strange idea of humor. On Christmas day a Turkish gendarme, enraged with the Christian Mayor of the village of Brankortsi, Bulgaria, gave him a severe beating, saddled and bridled him, and forced the poor wretch to carry him up and down the street. He finally drove him to the village inn, and throwing the reins to the hostler, ordered him to walk the horse up and down. The landlord ventured to interfere, but was knocked down for his pains. The soldier then ordered hay to be fed to his steel, and the municipal Nebuchadnezzar had to swallow it. The Turkish officers considered this a most excellent joke.

An English official report on the Chinese coolie traffic, says that of the more than 140,000 Chinese who sailed for Cuba, upwards of 16,000 died during the voyage.

Northerners are visiting Florida. Fruits, flowers and genial air are the attractions.

Capt. Boyton recently swam from Naples to Capria, and landed in the presence of the King of Italy.

The Methodist ministers in New York, says the *Express*, are trying to devise plans to exclude reporters from their meetings.

The Hartford Times says that a Cuban has married a wife who can speak eight languages. Won't she make a home vocal?

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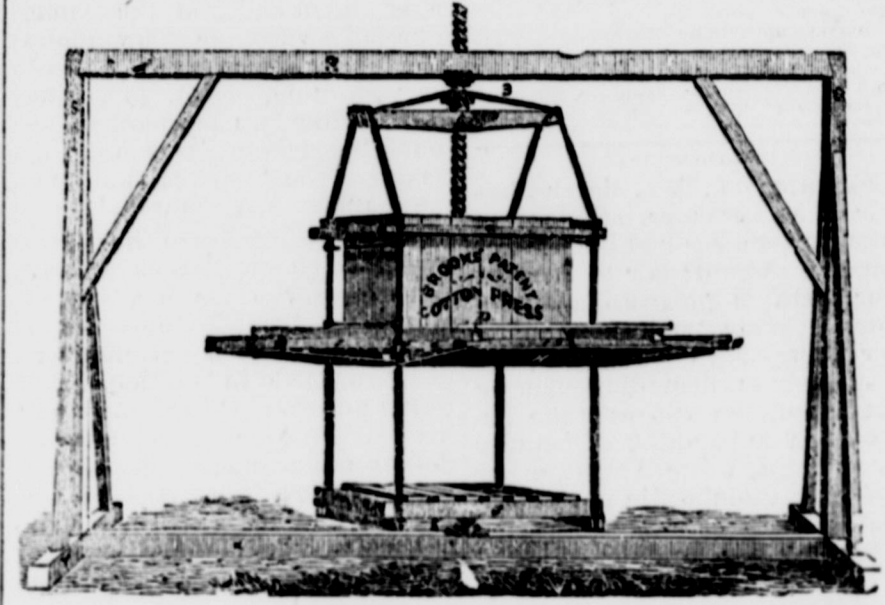
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WAXAHACHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Ennis, at Ennis, March 31.

WAXAHACHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Mason, at Fort Mason, April 7, 8.

WAXAHACHE DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Llano, at Llano, April 14, 15.

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Llano, at Llano, April 14, 15.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.
Crockett, at Pleasant Grove, April 11.

SAN AUGUSTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.
Lynn Flat, at March 31, April 1.

CORPUS CHRISTI DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
St. Marys, at Pleasant Grove, April 7, 8.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Cartersville, at Dobbs' school-house, 1st Sabbath in April.

GRANBERRY DIST.—SECOND ROUND.
Graubury, at Thorpe Spring, March 31 and April 1.

It is considered an accomplishment for a lady to know how to carve well at her own table.

To carve fowls (which should always be laid with the breast uppermost) place the fork in the breast, and take off the wings and legs without turning the fowl;

In carving a sirloin, cut thin slices from the side next to you (it must be put on the dish with the tenderloin underneath), then turn it, and cut from the tenderloin. Help the guests to both kinds.

In carving a leg of mutton or a ham, begin by cutting across the middle to the bone. Cut a tongue across, and not lengthwise, and help from the middle part.

Carve a forequarter of lamb by separating the shoulder from the ribs, and then divide the ribs.

To carve a loin of veal, begin at the smaller end and separate the ribs. Help each one to a piece of kidney and its fat. Carve pork and mutton in the same way.

To carve a fillet of veal, begin at the top and help to the stuffing with each slice. In a breast of veal, separate the breast and brisket, and then cut them up, asking which part is preferred.

In carving a pig, it is customary to divide it and take off the head before it comes to the table, as to many persons the head is revolting. Cut off the limbs and divide the ribs.

In carving venison, make a deep incision down to the bone to let out the juices, and turn the broad end towards you, cutting deep, in thin slices.

For a saddle of venison, cut from the tail towards the other end, on each side, in thin slices. Warm plates are very necessary with venison and mutton, and in winter are desirable for all meats.

We are indebted to the Graphic for the important information that Parson Talmage has procured "a fire insurance policy on his life."

Here is an extract from one of Mr. Moody's Boston sermons: "I don't want to talk so loud, but there is a man asleep in front of me, and I have to keep talking so loud, in order to try to keep him awake. But I don't want to talk so loud, and I don't want to talk just to keep a man from going to sleep."

A new time table has been adopted, making the run from New York to New Orleans in 64 hours, 36 minutes.

A meeting has been held at Edinburgh to complete arrangements for the Presbyterian Council. Delegates are expected from all parts of the world. It was resolved to raise \$75,000 for the expenses.

It is said that the Tennessee Legislature proposes to repeal its dog-tax law, and pass resolutions denouncing the man who started it.

To keep moths out of old clothing, it is recommended to give the clothing to the poor.

A child being asked what were the three great feasts of the Jews promptly replied, "Breakfast, dinner and supper."

The Augusta Constitutionalist is of the opinion that the editor who can conduct a newspaper one year without making an enemy, would make a successful managing editor of a medical almanac.

THE PRAYER OF THE POOR.—The poverty of the poor in this city is becoming each day more conspicuous at the city hall.

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Debility is a term used to denote deficiency of blood. The nutritive constituents of the blood are less than their regular proportion, while the watery part is in excess.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 24, 1877

WHY are bishops like angels to the Churches in Texas? Because their "visits are few and far between."

THE Northern Methodist Church, with a membership of about 1,400,000, raised in 1876, for all church purposes, \$16,949,509. The Presbyterian Church, with a membership of 500,000, raised the same year \$9,810,233, which goes to prove that the average Presbyterian is either wealthier or more liberal than the average Methodist.

THERE are news of revivals in nearly every direction. Not only are the Evangelists successful at Chicago and Boston, but the churches in every part of land report a gracious work. Will not the Texas churches this year reap a harvest?

IN New York there are seven daily prayer-meetings carried on, with important results. Four are known as business men's prayer meetings. For twenty years the Fulton Street prayer-meeting has been carried on, resulting in the conversion of multitudes.

THE salary of the Southern Methodist preachers of Mississippi, married and single, averaged last year \$461.95. As this is less than the pay received in almost any branch of trade that can be named, it will be taken by many as clear proof that the preachers are after "filthy lucre" rather than their Master's work.

THE "army of the children" is swelling with each passing year. The seventy-third annual meeting of the English Sunday-school Union, recently held in London, reported 300,000 teachers and 3,000,000 scholars.

"I WOULD be glad if benzene were put under every one of them." The utterance was made in a tone of intense bitterness. The eye of the speaker was turned toward certain drinking saloons, and the words were the close of her story of sorrow brought on her home by her drunken husband. A dozen times he has reformed and as many times has he returned from those saloons brutal in his drunken frenzy. The wish made us shudder. We did not stop to measure it by the law of Christian forgiveness, but we thought that the curse of the broken-hearted would send a terrible blight on the gains of those who bring woe on the homes and hearts of their fellow-beings.

"IF he only had twenty years to live." We heard the remark from the lips of a leading business man on the street corner. He was speaking of a man whose vast wealth enables him to "gobble up railroads," and make or mar the fortunes of mighty corporations. He is over four score years of age. He is worth nearly half that number of millions of dollars, and must die very soon. Old Sam Johnson, when he had looked on the grandeur of a nobleman's palace with its polished marble, its flashing mirrors, its gorgeous carpets, its stately and paintings, turns to the possessor with the remark, "These are the things that make death terrible."

THE wrangle of the heirs of Commodore Vanderbilt over his will is a repetition of the old story in which the father spends a lifetime in amassing wealth under the idea that it will prove a blessing his children, and when he is laid in the grave then curses fall like ashes on his memory.

LOCATED, organized and put into operation without calling upon the church for a dollar, it is gratifying to think that every book, every dollar and every influence now given to the South-western University is a positive addition to its strength and its capacity for usefulness.

THE PULPIT.

The pulpit is both the conservator and the educator of the ages. It conserves, binds and holds together the constituent elements of society. It proclaims with trumpet tongue and reiterates from day to day, and from week to week, all over the land, in every town, district and neighborhood, both the law and the gospel, which form and constitute the staple and life's blood of all well regulated civil governments.

The pulpit is Sinai in miniature, in thousands of places at the same time and continuously. *Thou shalt not kill. Thou shalt not steal. Thou shalt not covet.* The law promulgated in thunder, smoke and flame from Sinai, is echoed and reiterated with the emphasis of the human voice, clothed with the same divine sanction and authority as when first it fell upon the ears of the terror-stricken Israelites.

The mission of the pulpit is to lift its manly voice, and without change, variation or shadow of dissimulation in God's own words, shout and proclaim with awful earnestness, and ring upon the dull ears of guilty humanity the same divine, prohibitory and mandatory laws, which are a terror to evil-doers, giving sanction and force to the civil and criminal codes of the land. It further gives dignity and sanctity to the civil magistrate, and arms with the might of God's approval the officers of the law in executing its mandates. The pulpit is the great conservator of morals, law, order, and government. It lifts high the penal sword, and in God's name and Word, threatens the violators of law with eternal damnation as the penalty of sin. The government and laws of the land are based upon and derive their strength from the law of God, and the pulpit is the exponent of that law.

But while the pulpit is Sinai in miniature, it is *Mount Zion*, radiant in the glories of redemption. The clarion notes of mercy, sweeter than the songs of angels, peel out sufficiently loud and clear to be heard by all, and down the ages to the end of time, proclaiming pardon to the guilty, purity to the unclean and life to the dead. Here, from the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem (church), and from its altar of sacrifice upon which the fire has burned for six thousand years and shall not be extinguished until the earth shall be wrapt in the regenerating fires of the last day; from this living altar, the blood of sprinkling speaketh better things than the blood of Abel, and sends its perpetual cloud of incense Godward, brightening the skies and filling heaven with the rich odors of redemption. Here, from this church, the first born which are written in heaven, astir by an innumerable company of angels, who though invisible to us, are in sympathy with redeemed humanity; from this fountain the streams of salvation issue—living waters go forth to every land, people and human habitation; and the office of the pulpit is to cry! Lift up the voice, key it to the highest note, and shout in tones of heart sympathy to the famishing sons of want: "Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters."

The pulpit is divine. It was constructed and formed by a divine hand, and it is God's chosen rostrum from which He speaks to man. Hence, the caution of our Lord, "Take heed how ye hear." The pulpit is the great educator of the ages. Its mission is to *teach all nations.* (See Mat. 28, 19-20.) We would not undervalue our seminaries, colleges and universities. Would that they were better sustained and largely augmented. But how few, alas! ever enter these classic halls. Their gateways are closed against the poor and open only to the jingle of a full purse. The masses of the race are poor and never saw a college. Moreover, it is yet a question whether it is best to educate the

head unless the moral culture is kept abreast with the intellectual. It is said of Edward Payson, D.D., that he refused to place any one of his sons in college until he professed religion; claiming that sin and ignorance should go together; and if his son would serve the devil, the less he knew the less harm he could do in the world.

The office of the pulpit is to educate both heart and head, and nobly and successfully is it fulfilling its mission. Its influence and powers in the country at large cannot be estimated. It is like the laws of gravitation and attraction; it works silently but mightily. It moves the world by its mighty forces, and holds it in equipoise between heaven and hell. Silence its voice, and who can prophesy the results? If the centripetal force which holds the earth to its orbit were annulled or reversed, who could tell where it would wildly rush and what would be its fate. The pulpit answers to that law of nature, and holds the revolving world to its place in the mortal universe.

To weaken its force by under-estimating its divinity, or by secularizing its divinely appointed agencies, is to peril the fondest hopes of the church and the dearest interest of mankind.

The reader need hardly be told that *pulpit* is used in this connection in its largest representative sense as the exponent of the law and the gospel—as in no other connection is its sanctity to be seen nor its power felt. The *wire* and the *post* are reminders of, and suggest the presence of the mystic powers of the telegraph which, electrifies the nations with messages flashed with the velocity of thought. The *stack* and *jetting steam* tell of the mighty engine, which, though concealed from sight, impels the great ship against wind and wave and drives the commerce of the world.

The pulpit is God's appointed symbol of the law and the Gospel. Behind it Sinai thunders in tones of menacing justice, waxing its trumpet blasts louder and louder. Above it, the *cross*, all radiant in redemption, is the insignia of boundless love to the fallen, and mercy to repentant rebels. The *cross* is the chief staple of the pulpit, as by it is evolved the majesty of the law, the turpitude of sin, the intensity of the fires never to be quenched, as well as the riches of divine goodness, culminating in life and immortality, and resplendent crown which invitingly awaits the victor on the other side of the mystic river.

The pulpit is a flaming beacon lighted by the Holy Ghost upon the stormy coast of life. It is both a reminder and a remembrancer. It reminds the storm-tossed mariner that danger is nigh, that the channel is narrow, that the rocks are near, and that "eternal vigilance" is the price of safety. As a remembrancer, it notes the numerous wrecks and sad disasters of former days, and sounds the note of warning: "Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."

THE telephone or talking telegraph has been successfully operated between Milwaukee and Chicago. The words and songs uttered at Milwaukee were distinctly heard at Chicago, eighty-four miles from the speaker. There is something startling in the revelations science is making of the force nature has so long had in reserve. We do not know how far it is from earth to the throne of God; but it makes one think seriously when he reflects that each idle word may be distinctly heard in the Divine presence.

The *Christian Leader* repels the statement that Universalism is slowly dying out. On the contrary, it presents statistics showing that it is slowly gaining. The 600 societies and congregations of 18-32 have increased to 880 parishes, the 100 church edifices to 756, and the 300 preachers to 706, including licentiates and super-nuates.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The fourth annual commencement of the Texas Medical College was held in Turner Hall on Thursday evening, the 15th instant. Addresses were delivered by Doctors R. F. Flewellyn, S. R. Burroughs and W. M. Barry, and the degrees conferred by Dr. A. Smith.

Dr. Flewellyn's address was instructive and entertaining. The salutatory, by Dr. Burroughs, presented forcibly and clearly the difficulties attending the usual course of medical education. The plan of hasty cramming was deplored, and the wiser plan of more deliberate and patient and thorough investigation approved. The suggestion of the Doctor applies not only to the medical profession but to all other professions and pursuits. Thorough preparation requires time and reflection; undue haste prevents that qualification necessary to success. If our young men would consent to spend more time in preparation, they would be enabled to practice their professions with greater satisfaction to themselves and more advantageously to their patrons.

Dr. Smith conferred the degrees in a Latin speech, and then gave the reason for the use of this language in the certificates of the learned professions.

The valedictory address, by Dr. W. M. Barry, was a most creditable production, exhibiting superior force of mind, and also a high sense of the ethics pertaining to his profession.

The degree of M. D. was conferred on the following graduates: Ambrose Barry, W. D. Barry, Geo. W. Goza, W. H. Holt, Y. D. Harrington, W. F. Bruner, J. H. Stone and A. B. Denton.

The Faculty of this institution is composed of the following learned professors: Greenville Dowell, M. D., Prof. Surgery; J. D. Rankin, M. D., Prof. Theory and Practice; J. F. Y. Payne, M. D., Prof. Obstetrics and diseases of women and children; W. Penny, M.D., Prof. Institutes of Medicine; Sam. R. Burroughs, M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology; A. W. Fly, M. D., Prof. Anatomy; G. A. Wise, M. D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, ad int.; Sam. R. Burroughs, M. D., Dean.

This Medical College should have the moral and pecuniary support of the State of Texas. Especially should the city of Galveston feel a deep interest in its success. There is manifest advantage in receiving a medical education in the latitude where the active duties of professional life are to be discharged. Diseases have their latitudinal types and degrees, and must be treated accordingly. The adaptation of the science to local types and practice is to be learned from practitioners and professors of special localities. A medical student of New England never thinks of qualifying himself in a Southern school; it is equally unadvisable for one intending to practice medicine in Texas to pass by Southern schools to seek instruction in New England. Mental and moral disorganizations may be uniform throughout the world, but physical are modified by climatic and local influences. Hence the special demand of this institution upon the support and patronage of Texas.

Our State is alive with enterprise toward material development and acquisition, and wealth as affording opportunity for culture is not to be underestimated. But of what real value is wealth unless used for the higher ends of mental and moral culture and the alleviation of physical disorders? The time has come for Texas to build up schools, at least to build up her medical college, and dispense with the services of uneducated practitioners.

Some of the churches in New York pay their pastors' salaries weekly, which is easily done, and is a much better plan than failing to meet the dues when quarterly comes round.

REMINISCENCES OF A CENTURY. NO. 5.

Methodism not to blame for any defects or deficiencies found in the moral health of any of its population.

BY LOVICK PIERCE, D. D.

By Methodism we do not mean our denominational, ecclesiastical existence, but the systematized, spiritual economy of our faith and moral obedience—the first aggregated in our articles of religion, and the second in our general rules. This latter contains the conditions of membership in the Wesleyan Methodist compact, both as to admission and as to continued fellowship in this ecclesiastical close—spiritual corporation. These general rules for the maintenance of good order in this sacred compact were incorporated into the organic laws of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as indispensable to Wesleyan Methodism. And so they are. Everybody sees that if these general rules were stricken from our organic laws, that Wesleyan Methodism, as a Christian association, would be obliterated. This is an irremovable consciousness. So much so, that I believe I am right when I say that no faction that has ever switched off from either great body of Wesleyan Methodists, having been imbued with Methodism, as a living fountain of spiritual life, has ever discarded the general rules of Methodism. They appeal to our normal consciousness for their divine consistency with such resistless authority that no one having due respect for his own Christian character will ever move a resolution in our general conferences for their abrogation. I have often, in my long life, and many general conference struggles for new departures in Methodist manipulations, been struck with the impressive fact that no one has ever moved to amend or to abrogate a single thing put in them by Mr. Wesley himself. Like the venerable ark, in the Jewish times, it has seemed too sacred to be loosely handled. And to make good my grand postulate, allow me to say that that old rule on buying and selling men, women and children, with an intention to enslave them, was not put in by Mr. Wesley at all. There was no such thing going on in England in Mr. Wesley's day. It was put in by Bishops Coke and Asbury as sole superintendents of American Methodism. In this act, however much it might afterwards have been misapplied, I beg leave here to say is to be seen only the loyalty of these two Bishops to the American government. Congress had made the slave trade unlawful, and these two overseers of their American flock of Methodist sheep, made wrong the buying of men, women and children from these outlawed dealers in human flesh and bones, with an intention to enslave them. They were cruelly kidnapped from their African freedom, by wanton human thieves, for filthy lucre's sake, and run into American harbors—in defiance of law and justice; these Bishops made it wrong in Methodist morals to buy one of them, with intent to enslave him or her. The very language implies, as was then the practice, that even a Methodist might have bought an African, with the ultimate design of freeing him, after he had worked out his purchase money, and have secured Methodist justification. All will see that such men as these, Coke and Asbury, could never have worded this item in reference to legalized American slavery. No one could have been tried for buying a slave, with intent to enslave him. This, however, was a settled case in purchasing an African from a slaver. General conference was always pecking round about this exotic plant, and we removed it from our general rules, only as an exotic, not an original, element in our Methodism.

But let us come again to the inquiry: Could the Methodist Episcopal church, as the Methodist Episcopal church, survive the abrogation of Wesley's general rules by the action of its general conference? Certainly not. No more than the American government could be its original self after its initiated owners had deliberately destroyed its fundamental republican element, and substituted it with monarchical elements. And just as the nullification of the general rules by the church would destroy the church, so does the practical nullification of them by its members destroy their Methodism. Methodism, not as a type of new religion but as a type of true religion, drew up in its coalescing period its grand platform of Methodist fellowship and union. This platform of union and unity is the only basis on which there ever was, or ever

can be, a legitimate member of a Wesleyan Methodist congregation. And of all forms or names of Methodists, we of the Methodist Episcopal church are the most absolutely committed to their control. For while it may be safely alleged that these general rules were in a good degree imposed on Wesley's American societies, by himself, as founder, it is true that the M. E. Church in America, when transmuted from a voluntary religious society into an organic church, with an ecclesiastical constitution, whereby we became utterly independent of Mr. Wesley, as a lawgiver, or ruler, did there and then adopt these general rules to be the general rules of the M. E. Church, just as they had been of Mr. Wesley's societies. From that day to this they have stood in our little law book, called the discipline, for the best technical reason in the world, namely: because it was by it that we drilled all our new recruits into regulars. Nor did we scarcely ever fail. I am happy to be able to say that during the forty years of our history in which the general rules shaped our Methodist characteristics we were the best put up and the best regulated church membership then known of in the world—so much so that our holy walk constituted the chief objection made to us by other coreligionists. Our humble, holy, self-denying manner of life was looked upon as religious affectation, for this old Antinomian type of professors wanted no better presumptive evidence of no religion at all than for a man to profess to be cleansed from all his sins by the blood of Christ. And all will now allow that a close observance of these rules in spirit left fewer chances for a derelict church membership than was ever before adopted as a sacred platform of Christian community in spiritual union. And, of course, every known trespass upon its hallowed provisions must have required more actual disaffection to the truly spiritual polity of Methodism than ever dishonored any other Christian judiciary known among us. Where, besides in our own church, does reception into the church require anything like an oath of fidelity to all its rules and laws of social compact? While in other churches it is understood that certain worldly amusements, such as theatres, operas, circuses, horse races and dancing of every type, are all outlawed (for this is all they can be without a specified platform like our general rules), with us, in reception, there is an open, positive renunciation of all and of any participation in any of these carnal pleasures; so that no one that ever deliberately enters the Methodist Episcopal church can ever relapse into these worldly entertainments at any less cost than a grade of moral perjury. In this order, if we would wisely utilize it, we have this advantage: in other churches—fully with us in the moral dereliction from the good faith involved in all this practical infidelity—there is this ugly loop-hole: the members charged with contempt of church rules might say: I deny the charge as far as it charges me with contempt of any church law or rule. There is neither rule nor law in our church forbidding me to go into any of these mirths if I should incline to do so. You did not ask of me any such pledge when you received me into the church, nor did I make any promise of future perpetual abstinence. I deny any falsehood in the conditions of membership, as I accepted it in the chamber of my own consciousness. I will only be tried on the ground of the sinfulness of my act, *per se.* I should feel swamped. But in our case, if we were to act wisely, we have this decided law power in our favor in all these disorderly movements in our church: when they begin to amount to a betrayal of Methodism into the hands of its enemies, we have nothing to do but bring suit against them for a violation of their voluntary acceptance of membership in the church, upon this platform of spiritual coalition, showing them in an easy, common sense way, that as they could not come in, only on this original basement, so neither can they stay in when they voluntarily ignore the constitutional laws of the right of incorporation at all. The church has nothing to trouble it in this consociative relation but disorder. Disorderly walking was St. Paul's authority for non-fellowship, and dismissal, too, in the Thessalonian church, even for loafing. Any church that fellowships disorderly church members, is slowly rotting away.

A great revival is in progress in the Third Presbyterian church, Chicago. The church is about to purchase a new building, which will seat 2,700 people.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 24, 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.

The Friendly Inn.

The Woman's Temperance Union is still at work. The ladies have long felt that there was great need of some special public influence to counteract the attraction of the saloons.

When the hard-earned homestead of an honest man comes under the auctioneer's hammer, the highest bid is from lips reeking in whiskey, and when the poor drunkard loses his all it goes the same road.

The ladies of Mansfield Ohio are not mad enough to hope with their weak hands to dam this rushing tide of sin, but they do hope to save some drifting barks from the whirlpool of ruin.

The Friendly Inn is not a new experiment, but has been tried in Cleveland, Brooklyn and many other places with eminent success, and not only a moral and religious success, but have, after being started by liberality of the people, become self-supporting.

The Mansfield Friendly Inn is in an advanced state of preparation. There is an Inn Committee of five who meet every evening at nine o'clock in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

Several families who are moving away promise to give every thing that they can not take with them rather than sell at auction prices.

The Inn is a large brick building, on Main street, which the ladies hope to furnish throughout on subscription. Then the ladies of the Temperance League are to manage it.

We sincerely hope the citizens of Mansfield will hold up the hands of these earnest workers, and count all their giving so much lent to the Lord, who will repay.

Inquiries about the Frontier Answered.

Since I have been on the Rio Grande, the inquiries about the society, soil, climate, stock and almost everything imaginable, have come from nearly all parts of Texas, and have recently become so numerous that it would consume much precious time for me to answer them all separately.

According to the last census, the population of Cameron county is 10,999, nine-tenths of which are Mexicans. The population of Brownsville, the county seat, is estimated at 7000, about six-sevenths of which are Mexicans.

On the 16th ult. Cortina entered Matamoros with great military honors, accompanied by an army of several hundred men. The high officials received him with great demonstrations of joy, making all the courtesies imaginable.

As a matter of course, in a new county where almost every nation is represented, and where Mexicans predominate, the society is very much mixed. We find a great deal of ignorance, poverty and degradation among lower classes, which greatly outnumber the refined class.

A young man asks: "What sort of young ladies have you out there?" "My friend, come and see," would be the best answer; but will say that my duties have been such that they have debarred me from the pleasure of cultivating the acquaintance of any of the young ladies to any great extent.

The old settlers say that we have had very unusual weather since I came here, and consequently I can say but little about the climate from experience. I am informed that it is never so cold but that they can have vegetables all through the winter, and that the sea breeze renders the heat tolerable in summer.

There is much of sameness in the soil, as far as I have been up the river. It seems to be a black, alluvial soil, and is said to be very productive when there are seasons of rain. But sometimes it does not rain enough to wet the ground during the whole year, which, of course, is a great drawback to the farming interest.

In passing from Hidalgo to Rio Grande City, one passes near the foot of a range of small mountains, from whose peak it is to be seen cropping out some of the most perfect specimens of pudding-stone that I have ever seen. Looking out from this beautiful elevation toward the setting sun, one has a magnificent view of that part of Mexico lying around the historic city of Camargo and its young sister; and thence turning his eyes a little to the right, he beholds the patriarchal-looking Rocky Mountains.

As to the stock I can say but little, as nearly all the stock ranches are back some distance from the river, where the country is more open and better adapted to stock raising. We find many sheep and goat ranches along the border, but few for horses or cattle.

As to the stock I can say but little, as nearly all the stock ranches are back some distance from the river, where the country is more open and better adapted to stock raising. We find many sheep and goat ranches along the border, but few for horses or cattle.

In Brownsville there is a large convent, a male institute under the exclusive control of the Roman Church (if it can be called a church), two public schools (one male and one female), one select female school and two small private schools.

On the 16th ult. Cortina entered Matamoros with great military honors, accompanied by an army of several hundred men. The high officials received him with great demonstrations of joy, making all the courtesies imaginable. But alas! how soon his fortune changed. Only eight days after this royal experience he was taken prisoner by the government party, and is now on trial.

The principal mail lines were offered for contract in the city of Mexico on the 15th ult., with a view to their prompt re-establishment, but it will probably be the last of March before they can be stocked, ready for operation.

At this place business was suspended at 3:30 P. M., on account of the funeral of Mr. Louis LeGierse. We are without our usual report, though there is no change to note in quotations.

At New Orleans the demand was moderate, with sales of 2,250 bales. The Liverpool market is quiet and unchanged. At this place business was suspended at 3:30 P. M., on account of the funeral of Mr. Louis LeGierse.

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and when I speak from experience and observation of more than twenty-five years, my testimony ought to amount to something. The yellow fever made one sad visit to Chappell Hill ten years since, as it did at Brenham, Lagrange and Huntsville, and even in country places, but with that exception it has been a place of more than average good health.

HUTCHINS, Texas, March 13, 1877. To the Editor of The Mail:

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned citizens of Hutchins and vicinity, having seen a piece published in the Christian Advocate of March 10, 1877, signed J. H. Allbritton, stating that our village was an horrible pit of vice and immorality, and that our postmaster was dealing out Bourbon, and would set out glass and sugar, if called for: Now, we, the undersigned citizens, do positively state that the above charges are false, and that our postmaster is a gentleman, and keeps an orderly house, and is a good postmaster.

The following is that part of the communication to which the above rather too positive exceptions are taken. We shall expect a communication from the proper source in answer to the above:

"Here we have only one church house, and there is hardly a Sunday that it can be opened long enough to worship God without the door of the grog shop (the Devil's stronghold) being open in front, and in plain view of the church. We have two of these deadfalls; well, I can say we have no other kind of a business house in our town, for whiskey can be bought in any business house in town—the postoffice not excepted—and drank on the counter, and glass and sugar furnished when called for. Is not this a horrible pit indeed?"

MARRIED. NUNN—BLACK.—By Rev. J. F. Denton, at Uvalde, March 15, 1877, Mr. George L. Nunn and Miss Mary W. Black. All of Uvalde.

PEELER—GOODBREAD.—By Rev. J. F. Neal, March 6, 1877, at the residence of the bride's mother, Dr. James P. Peeler of Madison county, Florida, and Miss Julia Goodbread of Live Oak, Florida.

Commercial. GALVESTON, March 20, 1877. COTTON.—At New York the market opened dull. Uplands 14; Orleans 11. Futures closed barely steady; sales \$2,000 bales. March, 11.37@11.39; April, 11.37@11.38; May, 11.42@11.43.

At New Orleans the demand was moderate, with sales of 2,250 bales. The Liverpool market is quiet and unchanged. At this place business was suspended at 3:30 P. M., on account of the funeral of Mr. Louis LeGierse. We are without our usual report, though there is no change to note in quotations.

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THE GENERAL MARKET.

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

Bacon—Market dull and prices lower. We quote clear sides 9@10c; clear rib, 7 1/2@9c; breakfast bacon, 10@12c; shoulders, 7c.

Cheese—Western cream, 13@14c. Corn—Active. We quote yellow 53c; white 54c; mixed 53c in round lots; selling from store, 54@55c per bushel.

Coffee—Stock in importer's hands 1200 bags. Quotations are lower for all grades. Ordinary 18c; Fair 19c; Good 20c; Prime 21c; Choice 22c. Dealers are selling from store at about 4c advance.

Crackers—In fair demand; Soda 5@5 1/2c; cream and ginger 9@10c. Castings—Hollow ware etc., 5 1/2c and irons 5 1/2c.

Can Goods.—Per dozen cans: Peaches 2 lb \$1 90@2 00; strawberries, 2 lb \$2 @1 75@2 00; pine apple, 2 lb, \$2 00@2 10; damsons, 1 1/2 lb; oysters, 2 lb full weight, \$1 65@1 75; 1 lb full weight, 55@1 00; oysters 1 lb light weight, 45c; 2 lb light weight, \$1 25@1 50; tomatoes, 2 lb \$1 60@1 75.

Flour—Market active and unchanged. Prices are as follows for different grades Superfine 80@85; Double Extra, \$5 50@6 00; Treble Extra, \$7 25@8 00; Family \$8 25@8 75; Fancy Brands \$9 @9 25.

Eggs—Ample supply and firm, selling at 13@14c in patent boxes; Bay 14c; Island 15c per doz.

Fruit, Dried—Raisins, layers per box, \$2 25@2 40; figs, per lb, 16@18c; prunes 7@8c; currants, Zante, per pound 7@8c; dates 9@10c; almonds, soft, 18@20c; shell, 45c; Brazil nuts 10@11c.

Fruit, Fresh—Ample supply; demand light. Apples \$3 75@5 00 per barrel for choice from first hands. Lemons \$4 50@5 00; Cocoanuts, \$1 50@2 00 per 100.

Fish—Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$9 00@9 75; half-barrels, No. 1, \$7 50; No. 2, \$3 50; kigs, No. 1, \$1 05@1 15; No. 2, \$1 35@1 40; herrings, Dutch, \$1 40@1 50; per keg, dried, No. 1, 45@50c; No. 2, 50@55c per box; codfish, quarter boxes, \$1 75@2; half-boxes \$3@3 50; 100 lb boxes, 60c per pound.

Glass Goods—Per dozen in cases: Pickles, per gallon, \$5 00@5 25; half-gallon \$3 49@3 50; quarts \$2 49@2 50; pints, \$1 25@1 30.

Hams—Dull; prices lower. Choice sugar cured, 13@13 1/2c; 2d quality, 12@10 1/2c.

Hay—Good supply; and active. Prime Western, at \$19@20, choice 21@22c in round lots. Jobbing at \$18@20; Northern, \$19@20.

Hides—Dry selected, over 16 lbs, and under, 14c; light salted, 12c; stack salted, 10c; kigs, 11c; damaged kigs and glue stock, 5c. Wet salted, 50 lbs and upward, selected, below 50 lbs 6c; butchers' green, 6c.

Hair—Per dozen, common bar, 4c; band 6@6 1/2c; hoop 5@5 1/2c; sheet, common, 7c; R. G. 8c; galv, 17c; Russia, 20c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow 21@25c; nail rods, 10c; axels, 8c; horse shoes, Burden's 6 50@7 50; mule-shoes \$7 00.

Iron—Per pound, common bar, 4c; band 6@6 1/2c; hoop 5@5 1/2c; sheet, common, 7c; R. G. 8c; galv, 17c; Russia, 20c; imitation Russia, 22c; plow 21@25c; 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 10 1/2@11c; keg 11@13c; barrels, 11@11 1/2c.

Lumber—The demand is light, and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality \$20; dressed weatherboards \$20@25; surfaced boards \$25@35; ceiling \$20@25; flooring \$25@30; cypress lumber by the cargo \$25@30; cypress \$40; shingles \$4@5 by small lots \$3@5 by the cargo.

Line, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime \$2 00 per barrel; Alabama \$2 25; cement \$2@2 25; plaster Paris, \$3 50@4 00; laths \$4 40 per M.

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

Molasses—Choice 45@47c per gallon; Prime 43@44c; Fair 35@40c; common 30c@35c.

Oils—Market firm and prices unchanged. Linseed, raw 77c; boiled \$2 Lard No. 1, \$1 10; W. S. \$1 20; Proctor & Gamble's \$1 25; Turpentine 55c. Kerosine \$2 70 per case; in barrels 2 1/2c per gallon. Insurance oil, \$45 in cases. Pratt's Radiant 25c@27 in round lots; Pratt's Astrol 34@40 in round lots from landing.

Powder and Shot—Market steady; demand good. Drop-shot, \$2 25 per bag; buck, 2 50. Rifle powder, 3c per pound, less 5 per cent. to city trade; blasting, 4 1/2 per pound net.

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

Sugar—Continues active, and unchanged, as will be seen by quotations. Choice 40@42c; prime 38@40c; fair 34@36c; common 28@30c; yellow 10@10 1/2c; clarified 11@12 1/2c.

Rice—Louisiana fair 40c; Ordinary 5 1/2c. Good to prime 6 1/2@7c. Salt—Is quoted at 85c. gold for coarse; fine at \$1 25@1 30 per sack. Demand fair; supply ample.

Tallow—Steady; prices unchanged. Good to prime, 6 1/2@6 3/4c; for small lots in shipping order 7@7 1/2c; common 4@6c. Tallow—In plates per box, 1X, \$12 99; 1C, \$10 49; 10 leaded \$8 55; Pig 20c. per pound.

Tobacco—Supply ample and prices stiff, with upward tendency. We quote 11 inch extra 8c per pound, 75c; 11 inch, fine 70@75c; 11 inch good common, 47@55c; twist, all grades 55@75c; smoking tobacco 45@55c; snuff, per dozen bottles \$3 00@4 15; cigars, domestic per thousand, \$20 00@20 00; cigars, imported per thousand, \$75@220.

Wine—Port-wine, 2 1/2 nest, 3 in \$2 25, 8 in \$3 25; white pine, 3 in \$3; 5 in \$4; cedar, 3 in \$3 75; 8 in \$5 50. Vinegar—Fair supply and steady at 27@30c. 3 gallon for cider and white. White wine, imported, 55@60c.

Wheat.—Market nominal; none offering.

MARSHALL DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Marshall sta, March 31 and April 1. Henderson and Overton sta, April 7, 8. Elysian Fields cir, at Walnut Springs, April 14, 15.

Bellview cir, at Hickory Grove, April 21, 22. Troup cir, at Asbury Chapel, April 28, 29. Harrison cir, at Blocker's Chapel, May 5, 6. Hollyville cir, at Union Chapel, May 12, 13.

Tyler cir, at Larissa, May 19, 20. Starrville cir, at Canton, May 26, 27. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and one easily tried.

More than 50 years have elapsed since Johnson's Anodyne Liniment was first invented, during which time hundreds of thousands have been benefited by its use. Probably no article ever became so universally popular with all classes as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.—Adv.

Pills which contain antimony, quinine and calomel, should be avoided, as severe griping pains would be their only result. The safest, surest and best pills are Parson's Purgative or Anti-Bilious Pills.—Adv.

THE STRONGEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL MILL ever made. It has Wright Iron Shaft, Excelsior Gear, Cast Iron Frame, Turned Bolters and Bearings, Improved Manner of Lubricating, Improved Feed Roller, Improved Feed Guide.

It is both a right and left hand mill, and has many special features, too many to enumerate here. See descriptive catalogue. Address, W. B. HARMON, Box 24, Oxford, Ohio.

RAMSEY'S SELF-SKINNING EVAPORATOR, which saves half the labor in making Sugar and Syrup, and produces a better and more uniform article than is possible by any other process. For prices and information see your nearest implement dealer, or write DEERE, MANSUR & CO., Manufacturers and Agents, Farm Machinery, ST. LOUIS, MO.

This cut shows the form of the sugar trough mould. They hold from 3 to 10 gallons each, 25 cts. extra for a package of the seed, and one of Faxon's Double Zing and Striped Potatoes. Price of seeds free. Address, WALDO P. BROWN, Box 24, Oxford, Ohio.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS MAR. 24, 1877

(Communicated.) From Florida.

The alarm has been sounded in the States on account of the annual exodus from them to Texas. A deal of capital is made, even in the public prints, out of a disaffected man from Texas. It is hence argued that Texas is overrated, and that the poverty of the masses who go there prevents their return.

But I commenced to tell something about the Land of Flowers. In traveling through the country, Florida seems almost a wilderness of pines, growing out of an immense bed of sand. To a Texan it looks poor indeed, but it produces surprisingly, I am told. Its climate, vegetables, fruits and fishes constitute, perhaps, its chief attractions. Fertilizers are a good deal used, and comparatively poor land is thus made to bring forth bountifully. The hammock lands are considered rich. They produce fine cane and cotton. Sea Island—commonly called long land—yields well on this land. I am informed that the price of Sea Island cotton is several times higher in the markets than the common cotton, but the yield is not so abundant. Those who come to Florida to engage in the culture of the orange, look to the cultivation of cane, cotton, vegetables, or to something else, during the time the orange is attaining maturity. This is a period of from six to ten years.

Florida has an annual increase of its population only exceeded, perhaps, by the mighty tide which pours into Texas. This is destined to be a great State. But the very worst "State" will furnish a man with an opportunity to "be about his Master's business."

JOHN F. NEAL

(Communicated.)

The Power of Faith.

It was in the fall of 1874 that I received my first appointment in Trinity Conference. It was my first circuit, and I was only twenty-one years of age. Of course I was quite inexperienced, as I had only been licensed to preach about two months. On Friday evening after conference adjourned I rode into the town of D— where, on the Sunday following, I expected to make my maiden effort as an itinerant preacher. I was informed by Brother S—, a local preacher, that I should be expected to preach Saturday night, at the same time promising me that he would preach on Sunday for me and baptize some parties desiring to unite with the church. On Saturday evening I preached one of the two sermons that I had prepared before leaving home, and O! what was my dismay next morning when I was informed that Brother S— would not be able to preach at 11 o'clock, as he was suffering intensely with sore eyes. Seeing no way of escape, I summoned all the courage I could command, and tried to preach again. Some few minutes before services commenced I was introduced to Brother L—, an aged exhorter, who informed me that an appointment had been made for me to preach out in the country some three miles at 3 o'clock p. m., and that he had also taken the liberty to announce that a protracted meeting would be held there, commencing the following Friday evening at "candle lighting." I announced the appointment for the protracted meeting with many misgivings; for I was aware that if Brother S— did not recover from his ailment the new circuit preacher would have to do the preaching.

The time appointed for the meeting came. In company with Brother L— I started to the meeting with a very sad heart. I asked myself the question, "why was I so foolish as to ask the conference for a work?" I lagged behind, trying to think, and wondering what would be the result of the effort for a revival. I could not help contrasting my feelings and appearance with that of Brother L—, who was riding a little in advance of me. He was riding a white horse, his hair and whiskers were as white as the driven snow. He was singing and talking to me alternately, with apparently not a particle of uneasiness about the result of the meeting. I ventured to ask him what he thought about the chances for success, at the same time intimating that I thought it would prove a failure; for I thought its success or failure depended upon the strength or weakness of the preacher. "We will have a glorious revival," he replied, very confidently. I intimated that I did not see what he based his hopes upon. Speaking in the same earnest, confident tone as before, he said: "I have been drawing drafts upon the Lord for more than fifty years, and he has never dishonored my draft yet." He further remarked: "I now draw a draft on the Lord for twenty-five conversions during this meeting." There was something in the manner in which he spoke this last sentence that I could not understand. I was strangely impressed with his confidence; with his unwavering faith in God's promise to hear and answer prayer. The meeting was opened by an exhortation from Brother L—. When he called for all those that were willing to pray and labor for a revival, to kneel, there were but two old sisters that knelt in the congregation. I was discouraged, but his faith faltered not. He expressed it as his belief that God was going to work a mighty change in that neighborhood during that meeting; and sure enough, the next night the mighty work commenced. Quite a number were at the altar, crying for mercy. Sunday it was raining, but the interest was so great that the house was crowded notwithstanding the rain. Brother S— was with us, and preached with great power. God was with us, and revealed himself in love. Hard-hearted sinners were convicted and converted, back-sliders were reclaimed, and there, before the meeting closed we organized a band of Methodists consisting of thirty-five members. In a few weeks the Baptists also organized a church from the fruits of this revival. The whole neighborhood was revolutionized. Where horse-racing, hunting on the Sabbath, balls, and other worldly amusements had been the order of the day, now, in the short space of ten days, society had been so radically changed that prayer and praise arose as sweet incense from every altar in the community. And may we not say all this change was wrought through the instrumentality of the mighty faith of the aged Brother L—, who made his "drafts" upon the Lord with such unshaken confidence? Yes, with the sainted Wesley he might exclaim: Through unbelief I stagger not. For God hath spoke the word. Faith, mighty faith, the promise sees, And looks to that alone; Laughs at impossibilities, And cries, "It shall be done!" M. C. B.

ous revival," he replied, very confidently. I intimated that I did not see what he based his hopes upon. Speaking in the same earnest, confident tone as before, he said: "I have been drawing drafts upon the Lord for more than fifty years, and he has never dishonored my draft yet." He further remarked: "I now draw a draft on the Lord for twenty-five conversions during this meeting." There was something in the manner in which he spoke this last sentence that I could not understand. I was strangely impressed with his confidence; with his unwavering faith in God's promise to hear and answer prayer. The meeting was opened by an exhortation from Brother L—. When he called for all those that were willing to pray and labor for a revival, to kneel, there were but two old sisters that knelt in the congregation. I was discouraged, but his faith faltered not. He expressed it as his belief that God was going to work a mighty change in that neighborhood during that meeting; and sure enough, the next night the mighty work commenced. Quite a number were at the altar, crying for mercy. Sunday it was raining, but the interest was so great that the house was crowded notwithstanding the rain. Brother S— was with us, and preached with great power. God was with us, and revealed himself in love. Hard-hearted sinners were convicted and converted, back-sliders were reclaimed, and there, before the meeting closed we organized a band of Methodists consisting of thirty-five members. In a few weeks the Baptists also organized a church from the fruits of this revival. The whole neighborhood was revolutionized. Where horse-racing, hunting on the Sabbath, balls, and other worldly amusements had been the order of the day, now, in the short space of ten days, society had been so radically changed that prayer and praise arose as sweet incense from every altar in the community. And may we not say all this change was wrought through the instrumentality of the mighty faith of the aged Brother L—, who made his "drafts" upon the Lord with such unshaken confidence? Yes, with the sainted Wesley he might exclaim: Through unbelief I stagger not. For God hath spoke the word. Faith, mighty faith, the promise sees, And looks to that alone; Laughs at impossibilities, And cries, "It shall be done!" M. C. B.

At a recent temperance meeting in the East End a reformed drunkard arose, according to custom, to make a few encouraging remarks to the still benighted brethren who had not yet pledged themselves to abstain from the flowing bowl. The gentleman possessed a remarkable nose—remarkable for being bulbous and of a brilliant crimson—and it attracted considerable attention as he stepped to the front and stated: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am not here to make a speech; no, I am not much of a speaker—in fact, I never made a speech in my life. I have, however, been a hard drinker, which you will probably infer from a casual glance at my nose; but" (here the audience began to titter, whereupon the speaker, feeling the organ in question, tenderly resumed)—"but I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, although it may strike you as being very funny, it is no laughing matter. To bring my nose to this state of blooming perfection has cost me, at the least calculation, ten thousand dollars.

Hereupon there was a perfect howl, and the new recruit stepped down and gave place to the next speaker.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MAR. 24, 1877

Letter from Bishop Marvin.

FROM YOKOHAMA TO NAGASAKI. On Wednesday, Dec. 6, we set sail from Yokohama for Shanghai, with some thought of lying over a week at Kobe, with a view to a somewhat extended visit to Osaka, the second city in the Empire, and to Kioto, the former capital of the Mikado, said to be the most beautiful of all Japanese cities. It is, indeed, the sacred city of Japan, having been for so long a time the seat of the god-descended Emperor, around whose presence temples were built in great numbers, so that it may be said to be a city of temples. But our principal reason for desiring to visit these places was found in the information we had received of the wonderful progress of the gospel in them. Brother Lambuth had written us of this, and urged us to see the work for ourselves. But when we reached Kobe we found that we could spend the day in Osaka, which is only an hour's run by rail, and then spend the evening with the brethren at Kobe, while our ship was lying in this port; and as the season was advanced, we concluded to do this, and forego the visit to Kioto, which we regretted the less as we got very full information from Dr. Gordon, at Osaka, and Dr. Berry, at Kobe. Leaving Yokohama, we steamed down the east coast to the Bay of Osaka, and on Friday morning waked up at Kobe, having run a distance of two hundred and forty-six miles. By the energy of Brother Hendrix we succeeded in getting ashore in time to take the early train for Osaka. Here we took the ever-present jinrikisha, showed our team a paper with written directions to the residence of Dr. Gordon, and the very sprightly trotters delivered us promptly at the right gate. Dr. Gordon is of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but is here under the auspices of the American Board. This Board is doing, indeed, the greater part of the work in this region. We had the good fortune to find, also, Doctor Adams, who is the medical missionary here. After a long and very satisfactory conversation with these gentlemen, we had tiffin with our host, who then accompanied us on a sight-seeing expedition through the city. The first place we visited was the castle, which is indeed the place of principal interest here. There is an outer and an inner wall, and then the citadel in the center. The outer wall surrounds a mound of considerable elevation, and is itself surrounded by a very deep and wide moat. The moat is walled with stone on both sides, the walls resting against the earth, and the inner one rising many feet above the outer. The second line of defense, within this, and higher up the mound, consists also of a moat—which is now dry, however—and walls as already described. Then comes the citadel crowning the summit of the mound. The works are all extremely massive, the stone being granite, and the walls very thick. I should say that with only the weapons of attack in vogue here three centuries ago, when it was built, these works were absolutely impregnable. But the most remarkable thing about them is the size of many of the stones used in the walls. The length of one of these enormous blocks, as measured by a tape-line by Brother Hendrix, was thirty-nine feet and more—nearly forty, in fact. We could not measure the elevation, as we had no means of getting up the wall; but it could not have been less than fifteen feet; nor could we tell the thickness of it, as the wall stood against the earth on the other side; but at the end of the wall we saw stones eight feet thick, and this was probably not less. Another one of these huge pieces of granite was thirty-one feet long, and we judged it to be not less than twenty, perhaps, twenty-five, feet high. It constituted the whole elevation of the wall at the place, and was probably sunk by its great weight several feet into the ground. These stones are dressed true on the faces, but the edges to which the other stones are fitted in building the walls are of the most irregular contour, as no stone was wasted in trimming; yet the joints are made to fit closely, so that after the lapse of near three centuries the structure is about as solid as at the first. The old question of Egyptian and Chaldean masonry must be repeated here. How were these great stones brought from the distant quarry, and by what contrivance raised to their places in

this wall? The quarry is two hundred miles distant. It is said that they were brought by water, but the natives have now no vessel that one of them would not sink. It is suggested that several junks were lashed together; but even then, how were they loaded? The mass is probably equal to the Cleopatra's needle; and I am told that the great English Government, commanding the greatest amount of engineering genius now to be found in the world, and the most massive ships that have ever been afloat, is in pause upon the question of its removal. The citadel commands the whole city, and we should have had a magnificent view if it had not been cloudy and raining. But we could not stop for the rain, so we mounted our jinrikishas, and whirled off to the Normal School. The buildings are very neat, the situation commanding, and the grounds beautiful. It is another one of the many wonderful fruits of the revolution. I doubt if any nation has ever done so much in so short a time. But we could not go in for want of time. Off we trotted to one of the two principal temples of the place, in connection with which is the Osaka Hospital. Into this hospital Dr. Gordon proposed to take us that we might see the queer structure of the flimsy and rambling edifice. I could see no plan at all in it, and I gave the Doctor great credit for topographical sagacity in going through it, right, left, advance, retreat, in, out, up, up, and then returning by the same tortuous way. He made but one mistake. Opening a sliding door we came upon a part of the temple where a Buddhist priest was preaching to a congregation of about two hundred people. We stood a few minutes listening, and I observed that occasionally the congregation responded. At one point we came out on to a veranda at the rear of the building, and found an open space of irregular area, not more than forty feet in diameter at the widest point, but which displayed a fine instance of the genius for landscape-gardening, for which the Japanese are famous. There was an arrangement of walks, mound, shrubbery, and a little bit of running water, that was exquisite; and, in contrast with the dingy back-buildings surrounding it, the effect was delightful. The hospital itself affords a good instance of the cleanliness everywhere seen in the houses of these people. We saw one of the wards in which there was but one patient with three nurses to look after him. I believe, however, that they had several wards in charge, and only happened at the moment to be together in this room. The Doctor spoke highly of the general management of the institution, which he had visited a good many times. After that we visited the Dispensary of Dr. Adams, the very cultivated missionary-physician of the American Board, where treatment and medicines are provided for the indigent natives. Here a supply of Christian literature is kept on hand for distribution, and a room is fitted up for a reading-room and chapel, where there is preaching at stated times. This establishment pleased us much. Having seen and heard what we could command time for at Osaka, we took the four-o'clock train for Kobe to meet an engagement we had made in the morning to dine with Dr. Berry, at half-past five. The Doctor, like Dr. Adams, is a layman in the service of the American Board, and is in charge of a Dispensary at Kobe, as the former is at Osaka. He is a member of the M. E. Church, is a scholarly and influential man, and has contributed to the advancement of civilization here in several respects—notably in being authorized to inspect the prisons, with a view to improve their condition, both in a sanitary and moral point of view. He made an elaborate report to the Government, which was so highly regarded that it was published as an official document, and, with that prestige, circulated throughout the Empire. We were pained to find the Doctor and his wife in deep affliction, looking hourly for the death of an only surviving child. He is also under personal affliction of a painful character, being threatened with the loss of his eyes. He can bear only a very subdued light, and fears that he may even have to give up his work and return to America. Dr. Gordon is suffering a good deal in the same way. Dr. Berry does not attribute this to the climate in either case, but to nervous exhaustion from overwork; yet it is true, and is notorious, that blindness is much more common here than in America.

At Dr. Berry's house we met with the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, who is in charge of the Mission proper at this place. He invited us to attend the prayer-meeting at the Mission-school. This school is in charge of ladies sent out by the Board. It was night; but, so far as we could see, the building is spacious and well-arranged. Two rooms were thrown into one by means of sliding doors. The attendance was larger than I expected to see, both of men and women. Mr. Atkinson opened the meeting with singing, prayer, and reading a chapter from the Gospels, upon which he commented. The meeting was then left to take care of itself, which it did very well. One of the lady teachers made a short talk, after which there was a pause—not long—then a native convert proposed prayer, which he led, all kneeling. At the close of his prayer all remained kneeling, and after a brief pause another native prayed, and so on, until five prayers were offered before we arose. Then a paper was handed in by a man, a little talk was indulged in, and a vote taken by lifting the hand. Then a little more talk, then a hymn, and the meeting was at an end. The paper handed in was a request of two members to be transferred to another church more convenient to them, and the vote granted the request. I ought to explain that there are three or four churches already organized in Kobe. The talk that followed the vote was occasioned by a statement of one of the native helpers that he had met with strong and determined opposition in a neighborhood in the mountains where he and another had been endeavoring to establish preaching. The result of the conference on the matter was the determination to press the effort to a successful issue. The whole spirit of this meeting was delightful, so much so that though I could not understand a word that was said, I felt the effect of manner and tone, and that subtle something which you can neither account for nor misunderstand, the sense of a presence that is divine. It was now near nine o'clock, and at midnight our ship would weigh anchor. A servant with a lantern was sent with us half a mile to the Bund, where he bowed politely and left us with the pleasant native, "Say-o-nara." We called a boat to take us out to where our ship lay at anchor, and had but one phrase by which we could communicate with our oarsman—*Bitsu Bishi*. But this was all we needed. A few minutes' easy sculling landed us at the foot of our ladder, and we were soon in our berths, and in a few minutes fast asleep. Waking up on Sunday morning we found ourselves in the famous Inland Sea, steaming vigorously ahead. Unfortunately the day was raw, the piercing northwest wind keeping us indoors nearly all the time. But we could not keep still, so varied was the scene. You are to understand that all Japan is of volcanic origin. The main island itself consists of a backbone of precipitous mountains of volcanic rock, with ridges straggling irregularly toward the sea, and valleys of alluvial earth between, made of the washings of disintegrated rocks. Not over one-third part of the surface is tillable. Beside the main island there are three others of good size, Yesso on the north, and at the south and southeast, Se Kok and Kinsin. Besides these, the small islands are numbered by the thousand. Of these a very large proportion are in this wonderful Inland Sea. This sea is the strip of water that separates the large islands of Se Kok and Kinsin from the main land. It is literally full of little islands, some of which are of a few miles' extent, and some only a few yards of naked rock, just jutting above the surface of the water. But all of them that are of any size rise precipitously from the water, or, at least, at a sharp angle, and you find yourself gliding through a wilderness of them throughout the whole extent of this sea, and even beyond it, out in the great ocean bordering Kinsin on the west. All up the slopes of these islands, wherever there is soil sufficient to sprout turnips, it is terraced, and in cultivation. There are many little patches between ridges and rocks of apparently only a few square yards in extent that are made to yield all they can to the imperious demand of an overcrowded population. Some of the mountain-sides are literally covered with terraces and little bits of fields to the very summit, and some others a straggling cultivation insinuates itself here and there wherever it can maintain an obstinate foothold among surroundings rocks. Some of them

must be mere patches by which the fishermen supplement the precarious supply of the waters. It is amazing by what toil these people compel a scanty subsistence from the reluctant nature upon which they have been cast, for nature here seems but a beautiful step-mother whose heart is adamant, and who opens no generous hand to her foster children. She seems to say to them as they come, "Root, pig, or die." If the reader is not charmed with the elegance of this classical quotation, I hope he will appreciate its expressiveness. I can think of nothing else that comes up to the exact state of the case. So straitened are the people for room that they select sites for villages apparently where the ground is unavailable for cultivation, and even the cemeteries are located where they will not trench upon valuable soil. Not only is this the case here, but in the great valley between Kobe and Osaka we found the inner slope of a levee thrown up along a river to protect the fields from overflow, used for a burying-ground. Thus even the dead are crowded off into unsightly corners to make room for the living. And all that care and labor can do to make the earth yield her increase is done. Every thing that can be used for compost to fatten the soil is saved and made the most of. Neither from the house nor stable is any thing allowed to go to waste. Any gill of stuff, no matter what, that will contribute to the larger growth of a few rice, or wheat, or cotton stalks, is sedulously preserved for use at the right moment. Nor is any labor spared. Each clod is pulverized as if for an ornamental garden. Every weed is exterminated the moment it shows its head. We saw fields made where the soil had all been taken off for the grading of the railroad, and a new and excellent soil had been made. In this Inland Sea every island of one or two miles in extent has its villages, its cemeteries, its fishing-boats, and its little fields. On one, which we judged to be not over two miles, or at the most, two and a half in length, and which at the highest point was at least five hundred feet above the level of the sea, I counted three villages. Its population could not have been less than one thousand on the side next to us, and what was on the other side I do not know. The scenery is picturesque in the highest degree, but in early summer, when all the fields are waving with the growing crops, these hill-sides must be inexpressibly beautiful. Even now there are green fields of turnips and radishes to break the monotony and cheer the eye. Two crops, one of cereals and one of vegetables, are produced on the same land. Indeed there is often a crop of cotton or rice made after one of wheat. The cotton is planted in rows between the rows of wheat—every thing is in rows as straight as a line—a month before harvest, so that when the wheat is taken off the cotton will be three or four inches high. If rice is to follow, it is in beds already for transplanting, and so soon as the wheat is removed the ground is prepared and flooded, and the rice set out. The sea yields abundantly after its kind. Fish nowhere abounds more than in Japanese waters, and every thing is eaten. I saw whale and shark-meat in the market at Nagasaki—yes, and, for that matter, an eagle; and the old market-woman whom we questioned as to the eating of eagles, gave an unmentionable reason why the men eat them. Thus the people compel reluctant nature, and manage to wring from the chary step-dame food for the millions that crowd her rocky bosom. So passed our Sabbath in the Inland Sea, alternately reading the Scriptures and looking out upon the mingled scenes of natural beauty and human toil, unrelieved by any hallowed day. On them was the primal curse of labor, unrelieved by our blessed Sabbath light. How my heart yearned toward them! O my blessed Lord, when will the sluggish Church send its message of peace to every one of these villages! We were not invited to hold any service on Sunday, and concluded that as the officers knew us, and were very polite and gentlemanly, they were probably not at liberty to ask us to preach, as this line of ships is Japanese and under control of the Government. At least we thought it prudent not to move in the matter ourselves. We learned afterward, however, that no objection would have been made, and regretted that we had not proposed it. It was a new and strange thing to both Brother Hendrix and myself

to go through the hallowed hours of the Lord's day without preaching or hearing others preach the word. But I had a clearer view of the deep things of God in some portions of His word that I read than I had ever had before, particularly the Epistle to the Galatians and the book of Job. After stopping once on Monday morning at a town, the name of which escapes me, we steamed out into the Pacific and rounded the southern point of Kinson, all the while among thick islands, and on Tuesday morning waked up at Nagasaki. Soon after breakfast Brother Davidson, of the M. E. Church, came on board, and as our ship was to remain here till midnight, we went ashore with him to spend the day. It turned out to be a rainy day, but we walked through the dirtiest streets we had seen in Japan for two or three hours. We saw many things that I cannot now describe. We saw the manufacture of tortoise-shell, which was perhaps the only thing done here which we had not seen in the cities farther north. There was another thing, we took a moment's interest in. Passing along a street we heard a sound which I supposed to be that of some sort of simple instrument of music, but upon going in we found half a dozen men preparing cotton-lint with the violent vibration of a stretched cord, as I used to see hatters prepare felt for making hats. After lunch, in the pleasant family of our friend, we called on Mr. Mangum, the U. S. Consul at this port, to whom I had a letter from his relative, Professor Mangum, of the University of North Carolina. We spent a pleasant half hour with him, and then took our leave of Japan. Our visit had been a delightful one. We had received nothing but kindness during our stay, both from foreigners and natives. Especially was our reception cordial among the missionaries of all the Churches, so far as we had time to make their acquaintance. But above all, the brethren of the M. M. Church seemed ready, almost, to take out their eyes, if need be, and give them to us. Nothing could be more cordial than their hospitality. We shall never forget it. May the peace of God rest upon them. They have a great work to do, and are laying themselves out to accomplish it. There are a thousand obstacles to overcome, but only such as the gospel has overcome wherever it has established itself, and already white fields on all sides invite the reaper. There ought to be many additional laborers in this field. But of this I must speak more at large hereafter. We are now fifty miles out on our way to China, but the ocean on our right is still strewn with Japanese islands, some of them quite extensive and populous. We hope to reach Shanghai on Thursday morning. E. M. MARVIN. Yellow Sea, Dec. 12, 1874.

H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO. No. 12 Union St. New Orleans La. MACHINERY MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN SEND FOR CATALOGUE STEAM ENGINES. MAKE FLOUR CORN MILLS SAW AND COTTON PRESSES. LATEST IMPROVED. Mand of the South. CORN MILLS. VICTORIOUS at over Four from New York State to Texas, over thirty-three different competitors during the past twenty-six years. Awarded the only Gold Medal ever awarded to any Corn Mill in the United States. Simple, strong, durable and cheap, with solid French Burr Stones. Send for circular. H. DUDLEY COLEMAN & BRO., New Orleans, La. Coleman's Simple Screw Press. THE ONLY REMEDY advertised which ever received the endorsement of the MOST DISTINGUISHED PROFESSORS OF OUR COLLEGES in the United States for its remarkable efficacy in curing cases of SCROFULA in a variety of forms, such as WHITE SWELLINGS, RHEUMATISM, GONORRHOEA, GRANULAR SWELLINGS, ULCERS, and INFLAMMENT OF THE EYES, etc., which had defied the efforts of their skill. In cases where a tumor is suspected in the system it is of incalculable value. This fact being known, its prevalence is soon concealed. Prepared only at SWAIN'S LABORATORY, South 7th St., on Chestnut, Philadelphia. Pamphlets sent to any address, gratis. IN PRESS—OUTFITS READY—THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION DESCRIBED and ILLUSTRATED. A graphic pen-picture of its historical, grand buildings, wonderful exhibits, curiosities, great displays, etc. Profusely illustrated, thoroughly popular and very cheap. Must sell immensely. 5000 agents wanted. Send for full particulars. This will be the chance of 100 years to coin money fast. Get the only reliable history. N. B. THOMPSON & CO., Publ., St. Louis, Mo. CAUTION—Do not deceive by premature books assuming to be "official," and telling what will happen in AUGUST and SEPTEMBER. LAWS and JOURNALS For Sale Pamphlet Bound, per copy \$1 10 Bound in Law Sheep 3 10 ADDRESS SHAW & BLAYLOCK GALVESTON. MUSIC BOOKS FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS. Choral Praise. Fitted for the occasion of the "Episcopal" year, but is a book of great concrete beauty for any denomination. 100 good songs, Tunes, and (short, easy), Anthems, By Rev. J. H. Waterbury. Price 25 cents. Good News. A happy title for a beautiful Sabbath-school Song Book, which disappoints nobody, and contains a large number of songs which will be universal favorites. By R. M. McIntosh. Price 25 cents. Shining River. The glittering title aptly indicates the character of the profusion of bright, pure songs of elevate sentiments, which fill the book with beauty. By H. S. Perkins and W. W. Perkins. Price 25 cents. River of Life. Containing songs contributed by a large number of well known composers; it has an unusual variety, and everything is of the best quality. By H. S. Perkins and W. W. Perkins. Price 25 cents. Living Waters. Prepared for camp-meetings, Revival Meetings, etc., this is also most appropriate for Sabbath-school work. No better collection is published. By D. F. Hodges. Price 25 cents. Remember the ENCORE, (75 cts.), is the book for Singing-schools. Either book mailed, post-free, for retail price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON. C. H. Ditson & Co., J. E. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway, Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia. SHAW & BLAYLOCK Galveston, Texas. Positively do all work at New York prices. For York prices. Send for particulars. P. O. Box Number

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS MAR. 24 1877
I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor.

TEXAS ITEMS.

Fast driving in Dallas subjects the offender to arrest and fine.

Navasota has shipped 15,403 bales of cotton since September 1st, 1876.

Building is brisk in Palestine, one builder alone employing sixteen men.

Local option was carried in Houston county and defeated in Navarro county.

The entire city debt of Dallas is only \$247,000. Dallas is fortunate in that respect.

The people of Austin county are taking a lively interest in the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad.

Washington county scrip is now worth 85 to 90 cents. This is the highest price reached since the war.

Hayes, Houston and Anderson counties have adopted local option; also, Burnett, Bell and Williamson.

The Austin Statesman of Friday was full of local option. The Gazette is opposed to it. The question was voted on yesterday.

The Dallas postoffice is now rated as first class. It is claimed that more mail matter is handled there than at any office in the State, except Galveston.

Brazos county is to have a new jail. The county commissioners at their last meeting voted a tax of fifty cents on the \$100 for the purpose of building one.

Several families from Cherokee county are moving out to Eastland county for the purpose of starting stock ranches. They take out some fine stock.

The Houston Age favors the formation of a stock company for the purpose of establishing a paper mill. Every newspaper in the State is in favor of it.

The Houston Age learns that a formal transfer of the stock in the Central road recently purchased by Morgan, was made last Tuesday. The status of the road will remain unchanged till May.

A Troy (N. Y.) paper says a colony of fifty families, two hundred and fifty persons in all, has been formed, and will this spring emigrate to the Empire State of the Southwest—Texas.

A large stone building to be used as a cotton seed oil, cotton gin, saw, grist and planing mill is in course of erection at Navasota. This establishment will give steady employment to thirty or forty men.

Grasshoppers of every size from that of a horsefly down to a fat flea are moving westward by platoons, companies, regiments, and legions, every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., feeding on grass, gardens and small grains, waiting and wishing for wings.—Fayette County Record.

Dr. J. E. Grace, of Austin county, favored us with a call the other day. The grasshoppers are numerous in this county, eating garden "truck" in places. Planters are going ahead with their crops, generally, though a few are holding back on account of the hoppers.—Colorado Citizen.

Things are by no means lovely in Grayson county. The Chief contains a two column list of property on which the owners have failed to pay taxes; the Sheriff sells it on the 3rd of April.

Austin county farmers are busy planting corn and cotton.

Mrs. S. A. Paige has been appointed postmistress at Sherman, Texas.

Some of our State exchanges keep a standing "ad." that they will receive wood, butter, eggs, chickens, or any kind of country produce in payment of subscription.

The Marshall Herald has interviewed Congressmen Culbertson and Reagan, who passed through Marshall en route home. It says "they expressed themselves as hopeful of the future political condition of the country."

Fresh early vegetables from Galveston are advertised in the Dallas papers.

The Corpus Christi Gazette says active preparations are being made for the spring cattle drive.

Progress and improvement is the order of the day in Marshall. New business and dwelling houses are going up, and old ones are being repaired and renovated.

This section has been favored with delightful showers during the week, and it is now fine growing weather. Corn is up in a few places.—Colorado Citizen.

Bonham News, 9th: Ice in abundance. Heavy freeze and damage to fruit. Rain and blue north. Sunshine and snow at one and the same time. The Commissioners' Court has ordered the sale of the school furniture belonging to the county. Fannin county proposes buying a farm on which to colonize her paupers. There are more buildings in course of construction in Bonham than ever before.

After the rain on Monday last millions of fresh grasshoppers appeared. A great many of the first born are gone the way of all earth, but their ranks are constantly being recruited by incubation. The fieldlarks and black-birds are still putting in good work.—Colorado Citizen.

There are 1,825 granges in the State.

Good and substantial sidewalks are being laid on Main street in Cuero.

The city of Huntsville polled 263 votes at its late election for Mayor.

The Groesbeck New Era exclaims: "Look out! the measles are among us."

Mr. George W. Laurence, an old citizen of Waller county, died on the 11th inst.

One of the best court houses in Western Texas, and also a new jail, are in course of construction in Corpus Christi.

Local option having been adopted in Goliad county, the saloons all ceased to do business on Saturday, the 17th inst.

Improvements are being rapidly made in the town of Goliad. A number of new streets have been opened. The Institute and public school have been put in a state of thorough repair.

Fishing days are coming on apace, and the meek-eyed angler will now go out in the morning full of hope and return at eve to consult over the latest remedy for red bugs.—Victoria Advocate.

The Post says the Government still awaits the Russian answer; we may have to remain in an expectant attitude a day or two when Russia's decision on the modifications will be decided.

The Porte is displaying a conciliatory spirit towards Montenegro; but refuses to cede any fortified places.

A dispatch to the Times says the Arab tribes of Yemen have revolted against the Turks.

A fire on Sunday destroyed the Fort Pitt Boiler Works at Pittsburg. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$25,000. Winslow, Snider & Co's foundry, and Mansfield & Co's Brass Finishing Works were also burned. Loss on two latter \$35,000.

The steamer Rustand, from Bremen for New York, went ashore at Long Branch. Five cabin and one hundred and twenty steerage passengers, with baggage, were safely landed. The steamer will be a total loss.

The schooner Cora Van Gilder, from New York to Indianola, loaded with ice, struck Horse-Shoe shoals, and put into Norfolk. She unshipped her rudder and lost her anchor. She will have to discharge cargo and be repaired.

The Italian Government regards the Pope's allocution as incendiary, but will not prosecute printers.

The Turkish Parliament is in session. Sultan's speech read from the throne.

New Merchants' Exchange in Baltimore opened. President, Jas. Cary Cole; Vice President, E. D. Bigelow; Treasurer, Jno. L. Reed; Secretary, H. C. Houghton.

dom when Mr. Tilden lost the Presidency. The President hopes to make Packard one of the prominent figures of the new policy drama. This he can do if Packard will entrust his own fortunes and the happiness of 76,000 voters who voted for him in the custody of the President.

Fred. Douglass reported at the Marshal's office this morning, and is now out in search of bondsmen. The bond is \$20,000, and the Marshal is liable where he fails in due diligence in collection of executions.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The following explains itself:

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 17.
My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 15th inst. reached me in due course, but I have been so pressed with business that, until now, I have been unable to find time to reply to your inquiries. I will endeavor to explain the situation as clearly and briefly as possible. When a vacancy exists in any office connected with this department in the southern States, preference will be given to a Republican, all other things being equal; but should it be impossible to find a Republican who will be satisfactory to a large majority of the people whose business is directly affected by the appointment, or in case of a contest over the office, then I shall not hesitate to step aside and select a person who in my judgment will give satisfaction to the business interests of the community. While I shall always be glad to receive the advice of Senators and Representatives in Congress touching matters of this kind, yet I shall not consider myself as in any way bound to act upon it. My desire is to do the greatest good to the greatest number, and to this end I shall always be very glad to have your co-operation. I very much regret that I did not see you, and shall be glad to do so at any time.
D. M. KEY,
P. M. General.

To Hon. A. S. MERRIMAN.

Fred. Douglass has filed bond and entered upon duty as U. S. Marshal.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—The Evening Democrat says the situation looks war-like. A thousand negroes from the country are around Packard's quarters, and are making it a pandemonium. They have come to the city under Packard's call for militia, and will evidently attack the Nicholls authorities if they can get arms. If the fight is begun, Packard is to be held responsible.

HAVANA, March 18.—Sugar depressed; sales, however, were made much at prices last quoted. The deficiency of the crop is now fixed at thirty per cent.

LONDON, March 19.—Turkish, Egyptian and Russian exchange in lively demand. Russian three cents higher.

LONDON, March 18.—The Le Nord of Brussels says the protocol not only assumes the peace, but the accord of Europe; it is however, as well to warn the public against jumping at the conclusion that a pacific solution is already completely certain. It does not place implicit confidence in the action of the Porte.

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New Merchants' Exchange in Baltimore opened. President, Jas. Cary Cole; Vice President, E. D. Bigelow; Treasurer, Jno. L. Reed; Secretary, H. C. Houghton.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Four inches of snow this morning.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Fred. Douglass was to-day confirmed for U. S. Marshal. Hill, Beck, Garland and Morgan voted for confirmation.

Senate adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Allowing the Republicans all they claim in Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina and elsewhere, the Forty-Fifth Congress will stand: Democrats, 149; Republicans, 144.

The Senate, after discussion, agreed, 39 to 8, to send a special committee to Oregon to investigate the charges against Senator Grover.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The World Mutual Life Insurance Company has received orders to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

The Tribune's Washington special says: "Among the unsuccessful candidates for the U. S. Marshalship for the northern district of Illinois, was a Mr. Stillwell, of Livingston county. The President told him that his papers were unexceptionable, but that there was one insuperable objection to his appointment to any federal office, and that was, that his wife was a favorite cousin of Mrs. Hayes."

SCRANTON, Pa., March 16.—The committee appointed by the unemployed mechanics and laborers, for the purpose of obtaining relief for the starving poor, waited on the Mayor yesterday and asked his co-operation. The Mayor pledged himself to use his best interests in their behalf, and assured them that assistance would be granted without delay. A meeting of business men is to be held this evening to devise means for relief. The chairman of the workmen's meeting says the men are growing impatient, and nothing but prompt relief would restrain them from riot and plunder.

The steamer Governor Garland recently burned at Pine Bluff. Twelve passengers lost.

CONCORD, March 16.—Jones, Democrat, has forty-five majority for Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Stanley Matthews writes to Packard under date of February 27:

"As soon as the existing military orders are withdrawn, the Nicholls government will become the only existing government, and will have to be recognized then as such. In the meantime it will be the duty of the administration to take care that the results shall not imperil the rights and equity of the colored people of Louisiana, so far as it has lawful power to prevent; and also to take care that staunch Republicans, like yourself, against whom nothing disreputable can be alleged, should not suffer, and should receive consideration and position in some appreciable way."

Packard, writing under date of March 14, sends the following reply, concluding:

"Though the effort cost me my life, still that devotion would be a better heritage to my children than the plaudits of the White League of the State, when gained by a surrender of both manhood and duty. I am the Governor, and no armed force or violence can give my competitor a lawful title."

Postmaster-General Key is answering applications for office by telegraph.

Stanley Matthews has been nominated by the Ohio Legislature, in caucus, for United States Senator, to succeed Sherman. After the nomination, a resolution was passed endorsing Hayes' conciliatory policy.

\$10,000,000 more 5-20s cancelled. Gov. Hampton telegraphs to Washington that he does not want "recognition." He only wants to be let alone, and the troops withdrawn.

London Times says American railway securities are too uncertain to be further invested in at present.

Mobile has about adjusted her city debt.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—By common consent the Senatorial question from Louisiana goes over to next session.

It is thought that in order for a proper maintenance of the army a special session of Congress will be required.

The new hotel at White Sulphur Springs, Va., has been destroyed by fire; loss, \$30,000. Insurance, \$25,000, in Baltimore companies.

Democrats in Ohio Legislature will cast blank ballots for U. S. Senator. Stanley Matthews will be elected.

The sixth anniversary of the French revolution of March, 1871, was celebrated by a banquet at Beethoven Hall, New York City.

PASSING EVENTS.

Grant is out of office and at large; his friend Joyce lingers in the penitentiary.

Rear Admiral Wilkes, on the retired list, died February 8. He conducted the famous Wilkes Exploring Expedition to the South Sea in 1836.

The Duke d'Aumale is the owner of Rembrandt's "Resurrection of Lazarus," for which the Czar offered, about fifteen years ago, \$140,000.

The two hottest days ever known in Australia were the 15th and 16th of January, when the thermometer registered 105 degrees in the shade in Melbourne.

A cheeky Vermont forger, when he got well out of reach, wrote back to his father-in-law, "take good care of my wife and child, take up the forged note I gave George Tisdale and send me \$25."

A Californian proposes to sail to Liverpool by way of Cape Horn in a boat only twelve feet long.

It is said an absolutely grammatical "queen's speech" has never been written.

The great question of the day is: Who can get in after he is elected to the Senate?

The important question is: Has the open hand extended to the South any thing in it?

A Detroit restaurateur hangs out a sign of "free chops," and when the old loafers come around he shows them an ax and a wood-pile.

When proposing to a widow, the question whether her first husband is dead or divorced should be put as delicately as possible.

Baldheaded men are so numerous in Chicago that an audience in that city is said to look, when viewed from above, like a cobblestone pavement.

Over in England: First Briton—"Hi suppose you've heard the news from Hameria?" Second Briton—"Hi cawn't say that hi 'ave. I don't take much interest in Hamerican affairs." F. B.—"Well, the Hamericans, you know, 'ave 'ad what they called a republic. Now the 'ole thing is gone, hand they've put up the government hunder a count." S. B.—"Hi'm not hastonished at all. Hi knew that blawsted country would soon be haping hour hinstitutions."—Courier-Journal.

A well-known clergyman, who preached in a village in Massachusetts, found his hearers diminishing day by day, and consulted an old Scotch seafaring man, who could not boast of much religion, but who stuck by the ship, why the people would not come to church. "I canna exactly tell, mon; ye preached on spring and autumn most beautiful discourses, and ye improved the great accident and loss of life on the sound; ye might try them with something out of the Bible, and being fresh, maybe it would hold them another Sunday or two!"

Friday's issue of the Price Current gives receipts, shipments and drive outs of cattle at the Kansas City stock-yards as follows:

The receipts during the week were 3219 head against 2968 for the previous week, and 1632 for the corresponding week of 1876.

The shipments for the week were 2545 against 2294 for the previous week, and 796 for the corresponding week of 1876.

The drive outs during the week were 977 against 822 for the previous week, and 829 for the corresponding week of 1876.

The receipts from January 1, 1877, to yesterday, were 20,074 against 12,269 for the same period of 1876, showing an increase of 7805 in favor of 1877.

During the week there has been a fair activity in the cattle market, but values were not as strong as the previous week.

The inquiry for heavy native shipping steers, butchers' stuff and stockers and feeders has been good, while the offerings were fair of the different grades in proportion to the receipts.

We look for a continued good market for the better grades of native shipping steers, subject, of course, to fluctuations in prices, but not to any great extent caused by the demand for the export trade to Europe.

The statistics of the receipts of leading articles of domestic produce at New York, as given by the Journal of Commerce, show that there is a falling off of 7,300,000 bushels of wheat for the year 1876, the total being 26,800,000, against 34,200,000 bushels in 1875. In rye there was an increase of 1,300,000 bushels, in oats 1,500,000 bushels, and in barley 2,000,000 bushels. The largest increase was in corn, which shows a total of 26,650,000, against 22,480,000 bushels in 1875. There was an increase in cotton of 194,646 bales. There was an increase of 200,000

packages of butter and a decrease of 150,000 boxes of cheese. There was a large increase in lard and pork, and also in tobacco.

The exports to foreign ports from that city were generally larger, provisions showing the large increase of nearly 57,000,000 pounds of meat, 36,000,000 pounds of lard, 6,300,000 pounds of butter, 2,330,000 pounds of cheese, and over 3,000 barrels of pork, and nearly 16,000,000 pounds of tallow. The exports of petroleum were 3,400,000 gallons greater than in 1875; cotton about the same; corn, 3,600,000 bushels; oats, nearly 500,000 bushels; rye, 1,100,000 bushels; while there was a decrease in wheat of 2,050,000 bushels.

The Steppes and Oases of Central Asia.

The steppes are the bottoms of ancient seas which once rolled over a large portion of the continent of Asia, and which, when swept by storms, rise in tumultuous waves, not of water, but of sand, the particles of which might be likened to spray but that they burn like sparks of fire. The terror inspired by these storms is such as to deter even the most adventurous merchants from traversing the steppes in summer, unless under the most pressing necessity. Their aspect, when covered with snow, is described as strangely awful and oppressive, exhibiting the expanse of the ocean without its animation, and solitude of the Arctic regions without their sublimity. Woe to the traveler who is overtaken by a snow storm in the steppes; his doom is inevitable, and bodies of troops, which have essayed the perilous task of marching across the steppes in winter, have been overtaken and overwhelmed by a tempest of snow. Dreary as are the steppes in winter, their aspect in spring is not without a certain beauty. The vegetation is rapid, and they are clothed with short vivid green grass, interspersed with scarlet poppies, wild tulips, yellow larkspurs, geraniums, and many kinds of cruciferous and leguminous plants. The oases of Central Asia afford a striking contrast to the surrounding desolation, and the cities which in past ages sprang up in these favored spots abounded in everything that could gratify the heart of an Asiatic. Even in their decay they possess attractions which excite the enthusiasm of travelers, and Bokhara, Balkh, Khokan, Samarcand, Khiva and Tashkend are still celebrated for their babbling streams, bubbling fountains, delightful gardens, and deep umbrageous groves.

The oases are very carefully cultivated. Watermelons are grown over extensive areas, and afford the most grateful alleviation to the often overpowering heat; fruits of various kinds are raised in great perfection, and tobacco of the finest quality is produced in such abundance as to place this necessary of life of an Asiatic within the reach of the poorest individual. The gardens, Mr. Schuyler says, constitute the beauty of this land. The long rows of poplar and elm trees, the vineyards and the dark foliage of the pomegranate transport one at once to the plains of Lombardy or the south of France. In the early spring, the cities and their vicinity are one mass of white and pink with the bloom of almond, peach, cherry, apple, apricot and plum trees, which perfume the air for miles around. These gardens are the favorite resorts of the people in summer, and well they may be, for nowhere are fruits more abundant, and of some varieties nowhere are they better. The apricots and nectarines it would be impossible to surpass. Peaches, though smaller in size, are said to possess a higher flavor than the best of England. The large blue plums of Bokhara are celebrated over the whole of Asia. There are in common cultivation ten varieties of melons. In that hot climate they are considered particularly wholesome, and in summer form one of the principal articles of food. An acre of land, properly prepared, will produce, in ordinary years, from 2000 to 3000, and in good years double that quantity.

The damage to the cargo of the bark Kalema from Galveston is considerable by fire and water.

John, alias "Cooney" Welch, a desperate character, was found dead in the Cathedral cemetery Philadelphia. A man named Davis gave himself up, and says he killed Welch in self-defense.

A fire on the corner of Howard and Perdido streets, New Orleans, destroyed seven frame buildings.

The present indebtedness of the American Home Missionary Society averages about \$65 to each one of 350 unpaid missionaries.