





Texas Christian Advocate

Table with columns for 'Space', '1 mo.', '2 mo.', '3 mo.', '4 mo.', '5 mo.', '6 mo.', '7 mo.', '8 mo.', '9 mo.', '10 mo.', '11 mo.', '12 mo.' and corresponding rates.

Rates 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...

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Special Notices.—Reading matter quoted and editorial notices add 25 per cent. to regular rates. No advertisement counted less than one-half inch. Eight words make one line of an advertisement; 12 lines one inch; 7 average words make one line special or local notice; 15 lines one inch.

For further information, address SHAW & BLAYLOCK, Publishers.

(Communicated.) A Demurrer.

It certainly is an unhappy temper in any one aspiring to the office of a panegyrist, that, in order to sufficiently praise one man or woman, he must cast a cloud on all others. I have heard from ladies expressions like this, "Oh, I do so love to hear Bro. A. preach; not that I regard him as learned or eloquent, but he is such a good man." This is probably said to, or in the presence of, other ministers, who are as singly devoted to the work the Master has called them to as it is possible for them to be.

day evening, because their family duties would not permit many of the ladies to remain at the general class held just after the Sunday morning sermon. The same pastor held two prayer-meetings each week, and attended one other held by another.

"A congregation of from thirty to fifty" has been the average. This scribe cannot report certainly as to the general correctness of this statement, but judging from what has been found as to the other parts of this article we reserve our say for the present, merely adding a mark indicating doubt as to whether such men as those who have filled the San Antonio station for twenty years failed to draw to the house of God on the Sabbath day more than fifty people.

(Communicated.) A Bad Practice.

I see in the Nashville Advocate that a Tennessee Conference (North) refused to receive a candidate for the ministry because he used tobacco. I say amen to that, and pray amen to our Texas Conferences (South).

I have been driven out of a quarterly conference room from the fumes of tobacco used by the presiding elder, and could not return until a good brother went in and raised a window through which I could get the healthful fresh north breeze, free from the sickening poison. Often have I had to leave my own fireside and family circle to get out of the nauseating fumes of tobacco from my beloved pastor. Often have I seen disgusting pools of saliva made nastier and filthier with tobacco standing in the sacred pulpit and on the church floor, from the lips of some good pastors and church members professing godliness; so much so that a person could scarcely find a place to kneel in worship without getting besmeared. Indeed, some have indulged in these disgusting, filthy habits and vices until their whole system, physically, mentally and morally have become so disorganized that they are found in the still hours of the night sitting in their beds with their pipes smoking, or scrambling after their pants pockets in hunt of a quid. It causes them to become lazy, feeling disqualified for business, and often leads them to take bromide of potassium, quinine or other remedies for relief. This is no fancy sketch, but facts which can be established with the very best evidence. Therefore, it is, or should be, a matter of very serious reflection, how far we may with safety wander away from virtue and decency into these disgusting and filthy habits, spending the means which God has given us in trust to be used for our comfort and His glory, and not committing sin.

(Communicated.) What a Layman Thinks.

I have read all the communications in the Advocate on the bishop question, and if there is any one point more prominent than another it is a disposition to murmur at imaginary wrongs. The church, in my judgment, has never sustained any loss on account of not having a bishop to preside at her district conferences. If we who attend these meetings are full of the Holy Ghost, we care not who "leadeth us." I would not live in a church without bishops; yet I think the agitation of this question is wholly unnecessary, and fear the membership will become suspicious of ecclesiastical ambition in our preachers.

We would gladly turn from this very dry subject to another feature of our Advocate—that is, reports of revival of religion, and on these our souls feast. They raise the heart to God in thanks.

MEMBER.

Rev. S. H. BROWN, of Matagorda Mission, Texas, Conference, while writing on other matters, says: "This year we have built two new churches; one at Elliot's Ferry, on the Colorado river, and one in the Sweeney neighborhood, in Chance's Prairie, for which I am thankful to Him who has opened the people's pockets and hearts. There have been some additions also, and I expect before conference to visit a new field on a prospecting tour, and hope God will bless my efforts in opening a new work where much good can be done."

(Communicated.)

CROCKETT, TEXAS, Nov. 26, 1877.—You may say to the friends of our beloved Zion that the Lord has done great things for us on the Palestine district. Extensive revivals have prevailed in almost every charge. More than eight hundred and fifty souls have been converted. God be praised. Your friend, JOHN ADAMS.

If you don't want to be robbed of your good name, do not have it painted on your umbrella.

CEMENT FOR CORKED BOTTLES.—Gum-shallac, 2 pounds; Venice turpentine, 1 pound; vermilion, 1 pound. Melt the shallac and turpentine together and stir in the pigment as it cools. The following is another: Gum shallac and resin, each 2 pounds; gum-mastic, 1 pound; reduce to powder; mix and melt together over a gentle fire. For a red color, add to the mixture 1 pound of vermilion; for black add lampblack; for blue, 1 pound of Prussian blue; for green, 1 pound powdered verdigris; and for yellow, 1 pound of chrome yellow.—Country Gentleman.

Rice coffee is good for children suffering with summer complaints, and is made by browning the grains of rice in the same way as coffee, and afterwards boiling them. It is not unpalatable, is very nourishing, and can be made any strength required. With the addition of a little sweet cream and loaf sugar, a child of two or three years will require no other food until the disease is removed.

Mrs. Partington says Ike has bought a horse so spirituous that he always goes off on a deceiver.

Church Notices.

Episcopal Appointments. Numerous and urgent requests have been made to have the times of holding some of the Texas Conferences changed. The following changes have accordingly been made. You will oblige us by publishing them as extensively as you can.

East Texas, at Crockett, Dec. 12 Texas, at Galveston, Dec. 19 CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4th, 1877.

Meeting of the Joint Board of Publication.

The Joint Board of Publication of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will meet at Galveston on the occasion of the ensuing Texas Annual Conference in accordance with the action of the Board at its last session. R. S. FISLEY, Pres. TEXAS, TEXAS, October 1, 1877.

SHERMAN DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Sherman station, second Sunday in December. Pilot Point station, third Sunday in December. Sherman station, fourth Sunday in December. Pilot Point station, first Sunday in January. Pilot Point station, second Sunday in January. Pilot Point station, third Sunday in January. Pilot Point station, fourth Sunday in January. Pilot Point station, first Sunday in February. Pilot Point station, second Sunday in February. Pilot Point station, third Sunday in February. Pilot Point station, fourth Sunday in February. Pilot Point station, first Sunday in March. Pilot Point station, second Sunday in March. Pilot Point station, third Sunday in March. Pilot Point station, fourth Sunday in March.

DALLAS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Lamar street, second Saturday and Sunday in December. Floyd street, third Saturday and Sunday in December. Dallas circuit, fourth Saturday and Sunday in December. Lebanon circuit, first Saturday and Sunday in January. Trinity circuit, second Saturday and Sunday in January. Van Alstyne and McKinney, fourth Saturday and Sunday in January. Plano and Carroll, first Saturday and Sunday in February. Honey Creek circuit, second Saturday and Sunday in February. Grapevine circuit, third Saturday and Sunday in February. Grapevine Springs mission, fourth Saturday and Sunday in February. Bellet circuit, first Saturday and Sunday in March. W. H. HUGHES, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Boston circuit, Boston, Dec. 2nd and 9th. Middleville circuit, Middleville, Dec. 13th. Clarksville circuit, White Rock, Dec. 13th and 20th. Wayland circuit, Wayland, Dec. 19th. Paris circuit, Paris, Dec. 22nd and 29th. Boston circuit, Hopewell, Dec. 29th and 30th. Honey Grove circuit, Honey Grove, Jan. 5th and 6th. Dodd City, Liberty, Jan. 9th. Blossom Prairie, Shady Grove, Jan. 12th and 13th. Landonia, Mount Carmel, Jan. 19th and 20th. Cooper, Cooper, Jan. 26th and 27th. District stewards meet at Paris, Dec. 22nd. JES. H. McLEAN, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DISTRICT—FIRST ROUND.

Oakland circuit, third Sunday in December. Sulphur Springs station, 4th Sunday in December. Greenville station, 5th Sunday in December. Sulphur Bluff circuit, 1st Sunday in January. Sulphur Springs circuit, 2d Sunday in January. Winslow circuit, 3d Sunday in January. Minola circuit, 4th Sunday in January. White Rock circuit, 1st Sunday in February. Sulphur mission, 2d Sunday in February. Lone Oak circuit, 3d Sunday in February. Pittsburg circuit, 4th Sunday in February. The district stewards will please meet me at Sulphur Springs December 27th. THOMAS M. SMITH, P. E.

BEAT MOUNT DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Moscow, at Moscow, Dec. 8. A full attendance is very important. Pastors will be called on for a full statistical report. See Discipline, Chap. 3, Sec. 3, page 74. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

MARSHALL DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Marshall station, Dec. 8. All statistics required at the Annual Conference must be given in at these Quarterly Conferences; also, reports from all boards of trustees. Local preachers, chorists, stewards, trustees, class leaders and secretaries of church conference are members of the quarterly conference, and are earnestly requested to be present. R. W. THOMPSON, P. E.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, Aug. 21, 1877.

HUNTSVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Wills, at Wills, December 8. Huntsville station, December 15, 16. S. C. LITTLEPAGE, P. E.

PALESTINE DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

Pennington circuit, Dec. 8. Crockett and Augusta, Dec. 11. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

GALVESTON DISTRICT—FOURTH ROUND.

St. James, December 8. N. A. CRAVENS, P. E.

To the Ladies.

Every Lady should use BUTTERICK'S CELEBRATED PAPER CUT PATTERNS, and save dress makers' bills and endless trouble. Every Pattern guaranteed to fit perfectly. Send for catalogue. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO. GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Handsome Pictures Free!

Two elegant GAZ Chromes, worthy to adorn the walls of any home, and a three months trial of LEISURE HOURS, containing 16 page literary paper, full of the best stories, poetry, wit, etc., sent free to any one sending five cents (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied they get double value. J. L. Patten & Co., Publishers, 62 William Street, New York. News-dealers sell LEISURE HOURS. Price seven cents.

Dr. C. W. BENSON'S Celery and Chamomille Pills are prepared expressly to cure sick Head-ache, Nervous Headache, Dyspeptic Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, and sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, per box free. Sold by all druggists. Office, No. 106 N. Entaw street, Baltimore, Md. 12-12.

It will be found upon inquiry of representative store-keepers that the ladies no longer depend on foreign makers for their perfumery and toilet articles. To Messrs. Colgate & Co. the credit is largely due for this new departure. Their Cashmere Bouquet Soap and Violet Toilet Water are universally esteemed by the tasteful and refined as the most delicate and recherche of perfumes.

FERREA YEAST POWDER.—Adapted to the preparation of light, palatable and healthful bread. A powder that gives general satisfaction. We earnestly recommend all housekeepers to give it a trial. See Rev. P. M. GOODWIN'S card.

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WE are introducing into Texas our Celebrated Illuminating or Coal Oils, Only in what are known as THE RAILROAD TANKS.

Our barrels are manufactured at our TANK STATION, and do not LEAK. Merchants should purchase oils always in barrels, as the profit arising from the sales are much larger than when purchased in cans. We sell 50-gallon tanks at factory prices, adding freight. We deal in:

Kerosene or Coal Oil, Paraffine, Head-Light Oil, Insurance Oil, Safety Oil, Gasoline, Lamps, Lanterns, Chandeliers, Burners, Lamp Chimneys, And all appurtenances of the business.

Our terms are lower than any other establishment in the State.

Special attention given Lubricating oils

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R. J. GAUTIER, M. PENA, R. J. GAUTIER & CO., General Agents, Commission Merchants and Brokers, GALVESTON, TEXAS, 58 CENTER ST., BEAT STRAND.

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THE NEW AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

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This advertisement is not a bogus effort to attract custom. The undersigned means to sell out.

Within the Next 90 Days, And to that end offers his entire stock at cost.

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When ordering Millinery goods of any description, don't forget to order direct or through your commission merchant, from E. JOHNSON, Cor. Post-office and Centre streets, Galveston, who has on hand at all seasons of the year as fine goods as can be found in any Millinery store south of Mason & Dixon's Line, and at prices that would break up any put into Bankruptcy less than a year High end Papers who would dare to sell as cheap as HE. Hats from 50 cents up; Wings, from 5 cents; Flowers, from 10 cents up; Hair Brushes, from 50 up; Ostrich Ties and Plumes, stylish Hats, from \$3 75. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Safest! Surest! Best! RADIANT ASTRAL OILS. Every case sold by agents or dealers guaranteed.

Dealers who have attempted to sell an inferior Oil for Astral, imitating our packages, counterfeiting our advertisements, circulars, and trade marks, have given up in despair, and themselves declared the ASTRAL OIL to be the best.

The Florence Oil Stove. Will do cooking and laundry work at an expense of THIRTY CENTS A WEEK, and without discomfort from heat. It can be used either as a cook or a heater, by simply changing the drum. As a heater, it is sufficient for the coldest weather and can be regulated to any degree of temperature. The air in a room heated by the FLORENCE is always pure and moist.

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CRAS, H. LEE, J. J. S'BRIDE, J. T. ANDERSON, FRED CO., LEON CO., LEON CO., LEON CO.

LEE, McBRIDE & CO., Cotton and Wool Factors, AND General Commission Merchants, 214 STRAND, GALVESTON, Hendley Building.

JOSEPH W. RICE, VICTOR J. BAULARD, RICE & BAULARD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, ETC., At their old stand, 77 Tremont Street, Galveston.

GALVESTON AND NEW YORK Regular Weekly Steamship Line. Consisting of the following named steamers:

STATE OF TEXAS, Capt. Nickerson CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, " Pennington RIO GRANDE, " Bolger CITY OF HOUSTON, " Stevens

FREIGHT AND INSURANCE at the LOWEST RATES. One of the above named steamships will leave New York every SATURDAY, and Galveston for New York every WEDNESDAY, and on SATURDAY when the trade requires.

For freight or passage apply to J. N. SAWYER, Agent, 54 Strand, Galveston. C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, 153 Maiden Lane, New York.

ALBERT HANFORD'S TEXAS STATE REGISTER For 1878.

Now for sale. This is the only Texas Almanac published that gives correct and general information in relation to the soil and productions of Texas, prices of land in the various counties, postoffices in the state, etc. Price, with map, 75 cents; without map, 50 cents. Sold by book and newspaper dealers. Sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of the price. A. HANFORD, GALVESTON, Oct. 19, 1877.

LEON & H. BLUM, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND NOTIONS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. OFFICE—74 Leonard Street, New York; 110 Summer Street, Boston; 160 Boulevard, Haussmann, Paris; corner 24th and Strand, Galveston. SALESROOMS—35 and 37 Strand, and corner Avenue A and 24th Streets. WAREHOUSE—Rosenberg's Building, corner 20th and Strand? GALVESTON, TEXAS.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 25, 1877. Trains leave Galveston daily, Sundays, excepted, at 9:20 A. M., 7:15 P. M., and 12:05 A. M. Trains leave Houston daily, Sundays, excepted, at 6:10 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 8:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS. Train leaves Houston at 6:40 A. M. Leaves Galveston at 9:20 A. M.

For G. H. & S. A. Railway, and H. & T. C. Railway, take the 12:05 A. M. Train Daily.

For Columbia and points on the Brazos River, take the 9:20 A. M. train on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

For International and Great Northern take the 9:25 A. M. Train.

H. M. HOXIE, Manager. O. G. MURRAY, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. H. BROWLEY, Manager Transportation.

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PULLMAN PALACE DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING CARS, run through from Houston to St. Louis and Chicago without change. And but one change to all Prominent Points North and East. The service is as follows:

No. 1.—St. Louis & Chicago Express. Leaves Houston daily at 5:00 P. M. Arrives at St. Louis daily at 6:00 P. M. Arrives at Chicago daily at 6:55 A. M. No. 1—Leaves Houston daily, except Sunday, at 7:00 A. M.

And arrive as follows: No. 4.—Leaving St. Louis daily at 8:17 A. M. Leaving Chicago daily at 10:00 P. M. Arrives at Houston daily at 9:00 A. M. No. 2.—Arrives at Houston daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 P. M. F. L. MANHESLER, Eastern Ticket Agent, 417 Broadway, New York.

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CLOSE CONNECTIONS AND QUICK TIME. FIRST CLASS EQUIPMENT. Shortest and Quickest Route to the NORTH, EAST, WEST & SOUTHERN STATES. Elegant Passenger Coaches. PULLMAN PALACE CARS, and the only road in Texas running DINING CARS, where passengers can procure first-class meals at their leisure, or a lunch at the Lunch Stand, at regular rates. Meals in Dining Car Only 50 CENTS.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN. Galveston, daily, except Sunday, 9:20 A. M. Houston, daily, 12:05 P. M. Austin, daily, 7:50 P. M. Hearne, daily, 1:40 P. M.

Close connections at Little Rock and St. Louis with all diverging lines. For Tickets or information apply to J. H. MILLER, Ticket Agent, UNION TICKET OFFICE, 116 Tremont Street, or UNION DEPOT OFFICE, Foot of Tremont Street, Galveston, Texas.

H. M. HOXIE, General Superintendent. J. H. PAGE, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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Cheapest, Shortest, Quickest, and Best Route to All Points West. Splendid, New Coaches, equipped with Westinghouse's Air-brake, and Miller Platforms attached to all trains.

The Only Line in Texas Running Parlor Cars. TICKETS FOR SALE. At all principal Railroad Ticket Offices North, South and East.

H. B. ANDREWS, Gen. Manager. A. W. DICKINSON, Superintendent. C. C. GIBBS, G. P. and Passenger Agent.

Texas Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D. D., Editor.  
Associate Editors.

By action of the Joint Board of Publication the following able corps of Associate Editors were elected. Each will write over the last initial of his name. The dagger (†) distinguishes the articles to which it is appended from those of either the Editor or his Associates.

- H. S. Thrall, East Texas Conference
- H. S. Thrall, West Texas Conference
- W. G. Connor, D. D., N.W. Texas Conference
- W. C. Haislip, North Texas Conference
- H. T. Nabors, Texas Conference

THE CHRISTIAN AND THE SCHOOLS

The Christian Messenger at Bonham was much exercised over the addresses delivered at the educational meeting held in that place during the recent session of North Texas Conference. The meeting was in the interest of Christian education, and specially in the interest of the Southwestern University, the leading educational enterprise under the patronage of the Texas Methodism. The Messenger does not find fault with the specific object of the meeting, but complains that the speakers "turned out of the way to make a direct assault on the State schools of the country."

WHAT THEY DID SAY.

The opening address was made by Dr. Mood. He showed that education to be complete must embrace the moral as well as the intellectual faculties. The intellect may be cultivated while the moral nature is neglected, and the accomplished scholar may prove himself a moral monster. He illustrated his position by the case of Dr. Webster, a scientist of high repute, who murdered his creditor to escape an honest debt, and endeavored by perjury to cover his atrocious crime. He instanced the fact that, with its boasted system of common schools, there is more crime in the North than in the South. He pointed to Germany with its carefully adjusted system of public instruction, and yet rationalism is rooting out religion, while the people tamely bow to despotic power. The Messenger pronounces this "puerile sophistry" of which "a man of intelligence should be ashamed," and then furnishes the following specimen of what it can do in the way of logic:

"Does Dr. Mood believe that German infidelity is a result of the secular schools of that country? Then the teaching of science produces infidelity! Does Dr. Mood believe there is any connection between mathematics, geography and astronomy, and a disbelief of the Scriptures? Then he had better turn these sciences out of Georgetown University, and teach only Methodist theology."

Whether from inattention or some other reason we shall not determine, it is evident the Messenger did not grasp the purpose and scope of the speaker's argument. Dr. Mood did not assert that German infidelity was the result of its secular schools; neither did he charge the crime of Dr. Webster to his scientific attainments, nor assert that the crime of a certain section was the offspring of its common schools. These inferences are the Messenger's own coinage. It does not deny any of the facts that Dr. Mood presented, and it has no right to attribute to him "puerilities" which were the offspring of its own brain. He was demonstrating the proposition that the intellect can be cultivated, while the moral nature remains an arid waste. His position is supported by facts no thoughtful mind will dispute. As the physical powers can be developed by training and yet the intellect be shrouded in ignorance, so the intellect may gather in the lore of ages and garnish itself with the beauties of art and the wonders of scientific research, until its possessor moves a peer amid the intellectual magnates of the earth; yet, with all these grand endowments, unhallowed passions may fester in his heart and taint the moral atmosphere in which he moves. The historic page is blotted with crimes committed by men endowed with lofty intellects and liberal culture, while the wail of nations oppressed announce at once the regal power of their intellects and the vileness of their hearts. The drug may be refined in the chemist's crucible, but it remains the same unchanged and deadly drug; the ore may be dug

from the rock, the blast of the furnace may purge away its dross, and the hand of the artisan shape it into implements of industry or weapons for deadly use; but it is iron still—the same metal that lay silent and powerless in the depths of the earth. Knowledge may elevate and refine—may wake up slumbering powers for good or evil—but it can not alter man's moral nature, and bring his passions into subjection to the law of God. We need more than intellectual culture. The heart must be educated as well as the head; the passions must be subdued, and the moral powers elevated and purified, or education may prove a curse, blighting instead of blessing its possessor and all who come within the range of his pernicious influence. The head is the servant; the heart is the master. The one may reason and reflect, may receive and retain knowledge; but in the other is seated the executive in humanity—the will—which issues its decrees and drives man on in his path of virtue or vice. The position of Dr. Mood was a wise recognition of the moral wants of man. His unaided resources can not furnish the supply he needs; but infinite wisdom and mercy has supplied the want in the Gospel of Christ. That system of education which excludes Christianity, with its powerful incentives and divine supports from the temple of knowledge, robs the subjects of its care of the only power that can control and develop their moral natures; and is, therefore, radically and fatally defective.

That this defect obtains in schools under State control is not a question for debate. The State regards the youth simply as a coming citizen whose opinions will one day leave their influence on the ballot box, or be felt in the chambers of legislation. He will one day pay taxes, and his powers of taxation must be enlarged. The State needs men of scientific learning to develop its material resources and project and oversee its plans of public improvement; it needs men of letters to fill its various professions, and statesmen to grasp the helm of State; it needs merchants, artisans and farmers to swell its wealth and promote the prosperity of the land. Beyond this it can not go in its plans of instruction. The Infidel and the Christian, the Jew and the Gentile, have equal political rights which the State cannot disregard. As a necessary consequence, religious instruction must be slowly and surely eliminated from every place of public instruction. These facts were distinctly recognized by the speakers; and, in the fact that State schools are banishing the Bible from their halls and excluding all religious instruction from their curriculum, they found an argument appealing to the church and Christian parents to rely on their own institutions of learning, and to provide their children with that moral and religious training which will qualify them for the responsibilities of life and fit them for their future homes.

HAS THE CHURCH NO RIGHTS.

Dr. McFerrin made the second address and emphasized the obligation of the church with the large resources at its command to provide for the religious culture of its children. The Messenger opens on the doctor in the following style:

"The special feature in public education that seemed to be most obnoxious to the speakers aforesaid was the exclusion of the Bible from the schools; and Dr. McFerrin said, in rather a portentous manner, that the church was 'going to have a voice in regard to what is taught to our children!'"

Does the Messenger dispute its right? We thought we lived in a land where no despot could invade the rights of the people, and compel them to accept for the children committed to their charge a system of instruction their consciences condemn? The Protestant Christian recognizes the rights of the Infidel, the Hebrew, or the Catholic. He asserts the freedom of the human conscience; and while he recognizes its claim in others, he

asserts the right for himself. If in the State schools he submits when the Bible is excluded and religion is banished from its halls, he reserves the right to build his own schools, to retain the Bible as the leading text-book, and make the religious training of his children a fundamental principle in the system of instruction he supports. If he declines to force by secular power his religion upon the people, he has an undeniable right to demand that they shall not cram their infidelity down the throats of his children.

ANOTHER UNFAIR REPORT.

But the third speaker was the chief offender. The Messenger says: "Dr. John, editor of the Christian Advocate, said he was not opposed to public free schools, but he did not want his children to go to them! They might do for the poor, and those who could do no better, like the soup-houses in our cities, but he did not mean his children to live on soup! That is, he would like to cultivate a spirit of caste and class in this free country, and build up a kind of religious aristocracy in the land, and say to the poor and unfortunate, 'Go ahead with your pauper schools and soup-houses; it will do for you. But as for me and my house, we do not wish to eat soup!' This was the worst feature of the occasion, as it displayed a spirit that was both anti-republican and unchristian."

As in his comments on Dr. Mood's remarks, the Messenger runs away with its own inferences respecting the speaker's meaning, and attributes to him sentiments he never uttered. We prefer to represent our own opinions. We spoke from the standpoint of the parent. We accepted the proposition that education is incomplete unless it embraces the moral nature of the child. We asserted that any system which did not meet its moral demands and aim to qualify it for the highest and holiest duties and demands of its being, must be laid aside, while we endeavored to gather around the hearts and lives of those entrusted to our care every moral and religious influence which would shape their characters in time and their destinies in eternity. We did not deny the right of others to follow their own convictions; nor oppose that policy which would provide instruction by the State for those whose natural guardians had neither the ability nor the will to supply the want. We accepted the fact that conflicting religious convictions must tend to the exclusion of religious instruction from State schools. While we might not oppose their establishment for the benefit of others, we claimed the right and recognized the obligation to place our own children where their moral and religious training, during this impressive period of life, should not be neglected. In this line of thought we employed the illustration to which the Messenger refers. We recognized the duty of the government, when the unfortunate sons of want in crowded cities are perishing for bread, to provide for their imperative wants. But while accepting the wisdom and humanity of such plans, we were unwilling that the government should obtrude between us and our child and compel us to feed it on soup alone. Does not every parent recognize the obligation to provide food for his own offspring? Does he "cultivate the spirit of caste or class" when in possession of ordinary health and in the absence of misfortune he declines to confess himself a pauper and provides like a man for his own household? Will he not resent as an unwarrantable infringement of a sacred natural right, all efforts on the part of the secular power to obtrude between himself and child and dictate the quality and quantity of the food it shall eat? When we asserted this primal right of every parent to provide for the material wants of his children, we designed no unmanly fling, as the Messenger suggests, at the unhappy sons of want who are driven by misfortune to accept the bounty of public charity. We gave utterance to a sentiment which every true father feels. It is our duty, our right, our pleasure, to provide for our children the best food that our ability may command. We are not responsible for the dull-

ness and prejudice which led the Messenger to seize the illustration without noting its application. The point of our illustration was found in the fact that if in providing instruction for its wards, the State feels itself compelled to withdraw every lesson of moral or religious import from its schools, we shall not oppose the effort, but are unwilling that our children should be denied the benefit of moral and religious training. Is there anything anti-republican about that? Does the Messenger hold the old monarchic idea that the people belong to the government, and that it has the right to invade each family circle and say how and what the people shall wear and eat, or what their children shall be taught? We accept rather the republican idea that the government belongs to the people, and while it guards their rights from invasion by others it must not presume to play the part of oppressor. In other days and in other lands, when the Papal power controlled the secular arm and supported the divine rights of kings, this and other rights of man were repressed. Infidelity, backed by Romish antipathy for an open Bible, may banish that sacred book from the public schools of to-day, and exclude religion from its halls, but it has no power to compel any Christian parent to place his children under Christless instruction. The law of Moses said: "And these words which I command this day shall be in thy heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children." Christ said to his ministers: "Feed my lambs." Is obedience to the divine command an unchristian act? So long as we are able to feed our children with the fruit of honest labor, it shall be done; and so long as we hold our present convictions respecting their moral and religious wants we shall endeavor to train them up in the "nurture and admonition of the Lord."

"YOUR SIN WILL FIND YOU OUT."

In the New York Herald of the 21st ult., under the head of "The Liquor Litigation—A Remarkable Court Scene," we read a painful narrative that illustrates vividly the terrible text which forms the caption of this article. In the Tomb's Police Court, Justice Duffy presiding, the Law and Order League had arraigned several of the most prominent liquor traffickers in the city—men whose names are known far and wide, as Delmonico, Kramer of the Atlantic Garden, Stewart, Bial, and others of that ultra-respectable grade. The testimony of the witness, one Amos J. Bleecker, was plain, direct and overwhelming. One after the other the defendants were cornered, owned up and were bailed for trial.

The League was in ecstasies; gloom hung over the brows of the liquor dealers and their adherents, and all seemed to promise a triumph for law and order never enjoyed in New York before; when Counsellor Oliver arose and mildly asked the radiant witness if he was not an ex-convict! Had a shell burst in the court, greater consternation could not have been produced than was caused by this simple question. After a painful hesitation the dumb-founded witness was forced to reply: "Yes!" "Were you pardoned by the Governor?" continued the inexorable counsel. "No; I served my time out," replied the crest-fallen victim of legal dexterity. "Then, Your Honor," exclaimed the counsel for the defense, "I demand the discharge of my clients put under bonds by unlawful evidence!" Delmonico & Co. were promptly discharged by Justice Duffy, the law being plain that no convict, not pardoned by the executive, is competent to testify in court. Smiles, grins and congratulations take the place of gloom and discomfiture on the liquor side, and the most poignant surprise and grief fall upon the prosecution. But what shall we say of the poor young man thus suddenly brought to a standstill in his triumphant course in behalf of virtue and temperance. To say he was crushed to the earth conveys but a feeble idea of his

shame and despair. It is affirming that he is of good family, a college graduate and had sustained, according to the testimony of two clergymen, an excellent moral character for more than two years; but for some yet undivulged crime he had been convicted and sent to the penitentiary, where he had served out his regular time like any common thief.

The reporter of the Herald says that "When spoken to on the subject, he evinced much agitation. 'It will be a death-knell to my father and mother,' he tearfully said. 'I knew nothing of this before. I was away from home the time I did the wrong, and God knows I have tried to atone for it since. I thought it was a secret that would never come to light. Oh, God! Oh, God!'"

Is not this terrible? Not even right endeavor prolonged through years can furnish a sponge to wipe out one black act of the lamented past! We are not sure that this active witness who played the adroit spy for the league, and entered the various saloons purchasing and drinking their illegally vended liquors, was in the sphere of righteous work; but granting the poor, miserable wretch the benefit of the doubt in casuistry, how fearful must have been the unexpected revelation of his shame! The results of that unfortunate trial is enough to make angels weep; certainly devils laugh over it. Those who put hands on the ark should have clean hands. Not even enthusiasm in benevolent or ever sacred measures can obliterate the eternal law that connects sin with shame and evil-doing with misery. There is but one single light that sheds a friendly ray on such an illustration of the severity of God's holy government, and that is the belief that Christians cherish that the true penitent who turns away from his sin and works upward, receives all his punishment here.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

The annual meeting of the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, was opened on the 14th inst. in New York. From the Treasurer's report we learn that \$92,969.70 have been paid during the past year from an aggregate of \$262,000; the total receipts during the year ending Oct. 31, 1877, were \$628,977.25; while the disbursements during that period amounted to \$560,055.40.

The action of the committee was interesting in relation to the African missions. It was proposed to appropriate \$5000 to the Liberia Conference and \$2000 for new work in the interior. This motion led to a serious discussion, involving a ventilation of Stanley's discoveries on the line of the Congo, and showing very plainly that this remarkable feat is all that its promoters have claimed it to be—not only a great geographical triumph, but the opening of a vast door into the interior of a hitherto sealed up continent.

We confess to a considerable impression that the time is rapidly drawing near when the great body of civilized negroes in the United States, will be utilized as educators and missionaries to the millions of their savage congeners in Africa. The missions along the coast have only scarified the body pagan—the little post in Liberia is only a Christian picket doing vidette duty in the van—but the air seems to buzz with the promise of good news for Africa.

One excellent sign seems to be the spontaneous interest manifested by governments in aiding scientific and benevolent enterprises. It is a noble thought that the time may not be far distant when the great Powers of the earth shall vie with each other, not in bayonetting one another and blowing their fellow-men to pieces with gunpowder, but in sending forth peaceful bands of learned men to map out the waste places of the world, and in throwing around the devoted missionary the shield of national protection. †

GOVERNOR VANCE, of North Carolina, calls attention to the decline of interest in his State in agricultural fairs, and says it is chiefly

attributable to horse-racing and three-card monte. Texas is traveling in the same path. The larger portion of our fairs are but little better than race-tracks, with the rest of the exhibition a mere appendage to this chief interest. They constitute the chief attraction, and thousands attend them and share the excitements of the turf, who would not think of going to the race-ground, were it relieved of the apology of the fair, of which it forms so prominent a part. They would not enter a gambling hell, and yet they give countenance to the wholesale gambling that is openly going on around the judges' stand or in the surrounding crowd. As a consequence, many good men are withdrawing their support. If they take part in the fair, they are made parties to the open violation of the law, with all its demoralizing consequences. The control then passes into the hands of gamblers, who give tone and direction to an institution which might be made of immense benefit to the natural resources of the country. Every county should have its agricultural fair. They are valuable aids in promoting the industrial interests of the land, and instead of backing out and leaving the field to horse-racers, saloon keepers, and the blacklegs who swarm in their track, every citizen should assert his rights, and demand that these affairs should be free from the presence of offenses against State laws and public morality.

But few men who have bought meat in the market have escaped getting poor beef at times; there are some rotten potatoes in nearly every barrel, and now and then the cook pronounces the flour not worth half the money paid for it. We have received short measure when buying dry goods, and adulterated calomel or quinine in place of the genuine article. The fact is, we find frauds in every department of life. What shall we do? Buy no more beef, no more groceries, no more dry goods, no more medicine for our sick family, because counterfeits have been palmed off on us for our money? We find shysters among lawyers; quacks among doctors; rogues among merchants, and unmitigated scamps behind the banker's counter. Shall we cut the acquaintance of every professional man, and assume that every profession is rotten with rascality, and every merchant or banker is a thief? Yet, by precisely such logic, the infidel condemns Christianity!

The people of Brownsville unite with the bar of that city in condemning the recent assault on Judge Morrill by ex-Judge W. H. Russell; and yet many papers in the North give this deed as a specimen of Southern character and life. Were we to judge that section by its police reports, and assume that the characters who figure before justice and magistrate, are representatives of Northern society, we would not be guilty of a greater wrong.

We are gratified to learn that, at the recent session of the West Texas Conference, Rev. H. S. Thrall was reappointed to serve his congregation in this city. The long stay of the Rev. Mr. Thrall in our midst has made him seem as one of us, and his eminent ability and labors in the antiquities of this city and vicinity has given him a local feeling, and made his presence among us felt as a local necessity, which the conference did well to heed. We heartily congratulate his congregation and the people generally on the result. —San Antonio Herald.

TYLER, TEXAS, November 28th, 1877.—I write you a few lines in regard to my year's work. This is my third year on Athens Circuit, E. T. C. And it has been a year of great prosperity to the cause of our Zion. We have held four camp-meetings and five protracted meetings; five revivals at them all. The year's work on the Athens circuit sums up—conversions, 220; accessions to the M. E. Church, South, 180 up to this writing; one more two-days' meeting to hold. Finances all pretty well up. Sold about \$250 worth of our publications and have obtained 24 subscribers to the ADVOCATE.—C. H. SMITH.

The Bible production of our time is equal to five every minute of working time. At this rate the press is producing a Bible or New Testament every twelve seconds.

Texas Christian Advocate

Table with advertising rates: One-half inch one insertion, One inch one insertion, etc.

ADVERTISING RATES: 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.

STORY OF THE PINK-BEDS.

On the top of the Blue Mountain, one of the subordinate ranges of the Alleghany in Western North Carolina, there exists a long plateau of herb's grass that, in the autumn, shows a beautiful reddish color to a great distance. Hence the local name of Pink-Beds. This grass affords a fine pasturage for cattle, which are driven there, often from great distances, and are taken care of by a hardy set of mountaineers hired by the proprietors. The region is exceedingly romantic in its physical features, and is not without its weird legends and stories of adventure. It abounds in game, including turkeys, deer, wolves, bear, and even panthers. The accompanying poem recites literally the pathetic story which the author heard related years ago by a "mighty hunter" who dwelt at the foot of Tryon, and who, as the proprietor of the ranch, knew personally the dramatic personae.

Of dying day glints on the sights, He grips his trusty rifle hard; Darts along the steel lightning glance, And sends a leaden messenger Through eye and brain and tawny neck!

With sickening heart he forward bounds— Beneath the dying beast he finds, Worse than his worst fears had pictured: The ghastly corpse lay mangled, rent— Half eaten by the ghoulish brute, That overlays with mighty bulk All that remained of her he loved— His own sweet wife!

With eyes turned upward, now, to heaven, And then cast down to dreadful earth, He stands—his rifle fall from his hand, His cheek all ashen pale, his heart A stone! While the full moon rises In the east, and the spectral owl Hoots through the dim aisles of the wood!

His early education was acquired mainly from the lips of his mother, and in a rustic school house. At the early age of seventeen years he was led to the altar by his brother, who had recently found Christ, at a country prayer-meeting, held in the house of old father McConnell, and there, after a struggle with unbelief, God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, shone into his soul. He was converted. A power came into his great soul that was to make itself felt. It was to deliver itself upon humanity. The next year found him on his way to conference as a traveling preacher into the Missouri Conference. His first mission was upon the bleak Iowa border. He traveled great distances, swam swollen streams, preached Jesus and the resurrection in the school-houses and log cabins, and societies bloomed out of his very tracks.

He was born great—in his homespun, leading on the early church to certain victory, as in the bishop's chair, projecting himself into the enterprises of the church. At an early period of his ministry he became presiding elder, and was almost idolized by his brethren. If the truth needed defense, he was ready with unanswerable arguments, with keen and polished wit, and with imperturbable good humor, to champion her cause. If heresy had to be rebuked, none ever did it more effectually. If the membership failed to support the ministry and the institutions of the church, his incisive words went right down into her heart and conscience. He was taken from this office to secure an endowment fund for St. Charles College, and secured ten thousand dollars to this end. St. Louis, about this time, attracted by his commanding talents, secured him, and his name has been for twenty years a tower of strength in that populous centre. The cause of Protestantism has much to thank him for. When the scholarly Catholic orator, Father Smarius, was lecturing to multitudes, and no one dared to answer, it was this David that went forth and vindicated the cause of truth. His lectures were greeted by multitudes, and at once enthroned him as a master in the judgments and affections of thinking men of all sects. Other books have flowed from his rich storehouse of thought that show a mind of the highest order: "The Work of Christ," "Life of Caples," "Sermons," and, lastly, his Book of Travels, entitled, "To the East by Way of the West."

Texas has a special interest in Bishop Marvin, as he was the pastor of a Texas congregation at the time of his election to the episcopacy. It would be a pleasing task to sketch the characteristics of this fallen hero, and draw from his rich life lessons that the church should learn; but the want of space in your crowded columns forbids. I will refer to the closing labors of

his life. It was the writer's good fortune to attend three out of the five last conferences which the bishop held. The first at Atchison, Kansas, the next at Fulton, Mo., and the last at Independence, Mo. Five conferences in five consecutive weeks. It was too much for human nerves. This excessive work and travel, too, was not all. A dearly beloved brother, the last of the family, all this time was slowly dying with consumption, and he was constantly expecting to hear of his death. He loved his brother with all the strength of his manly heart; at last the blow fell upon him in the busiest part of a conference session—the day before its close—and he was crushed. I never witnessed such grief over a brother. Affection said, go bury thy beloved; duty said, take the opposite direction to the Indian Mission Conference. With him it was a struggle, but no question. The regnant principle of his life was duty. On Sunday morning he preached at the Missouri Conference, his Alma Mater, and oh, what words! I can never forget them. His theme was Labor and Reward, founded upon the parable of the Ten Pounds. In that sermon he said: "Brethren, I thought this summer, as I approached London, after a year's absence from my family, and after so many years of exile from my wife and children, that I would rest awhile after getting home. God, I thought, would indulge me; but when I reached home and looked over my letters, I found to answer one call in twenty would require a whole year. I surrendered, I never expect to rest here; I shall rest in heaven." He laid special emphasis on the words, "thy pound," and in that came out the secret of his life. He was all humility. The more earthly honors were laid upon him, the lowlier he became. The last sermon I heard him preach was 2 Cor. iii: 18; and the great doctrines of the church were emphasized. In the peroration he stood transfixed before us—the glory of the Divine life made his eye radiant; the glory of God already broke over the heavenly environment and fell upon his countenance. Oh! we knew not his was so nearly glorified.

H. A. BOURLAND, (Communicated.) Notice. MARSHALL, TEXAS, Nov. 26, 1877. The under-graduates of the fourth year, East Texas Conference, will please meet the committee at the Methodist Church, on Tuesday morning, at nine o'clock.

Unanswered Letters. November 20—C. H. Smith—have extended W. T. Miller's time to January 1, 1878, as he has never received the paper. W. C. Young—A. S. Howson.

December 1—N. N. Craven—\$2 50. J. Fred Cox—time extended to January 1, 1878. W. Price—S. L. J. Davis—L. B. Ellis—obituary—J. W. Hutton.

December 1—M. W. Shaver—list of post-offices received; thanks. J. T. Morris—we will do our best; but are sometimes unavoidably delayed beyond Thursday. W. P. Plautner's paper goes regularly to Sandy Point. I. S. Ashburn—paper changed. R. C. Armstrong—eight subscribers previously sent never reached us. Have entered on list—also the three additional names—Frank Clement attended to; thanks. S. W. Turner. J. T. Collins—\$1.25. Sam'l Morris—E. L. Armstrong.

December 5—J. T. Morris—will talk the matter over at conference. MARRIED. HENSLEY—NORVILL—By the Rev. T. A. Garrison, at the residence of the bride's father, November 9, 1877, Mr. H. Hensley and Miss Louisa J. Norvill. All of Elbow, Madison, Bay county, Texas. May He who was seen in the midst of the seven golden candlesticks, protect and guide the new married couple.

DECEASED—PROVER—At the residence of the bride's father, Sam. Prover, Hay's county, Texas, Mr. W. Dugger and Miss Bettie Pegues. Ceremony by Rev. J. S. Gillett. LISNEY—GARNER—November 18, 1877, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. J. P. Garner, by the Rev. J. J. Davis, Mr. N. Lindsey and Miss M. F. Garner. All of Navarro county, Texas.

COMMERCIAL. TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, 1 Galveston, Texas, Dec. 8, 1877. COTTON. At New York, the market for spots opened firm; closed steady. Sales this day 640 bales. Quotations for all grades are as follows: Ordinary 10; Good Ordinary 10 1/2; Low Middling 11; Middling 11 1/2; Good Middling 12; Futures opening steady and closed firmer. At New Orleans, the market opened active and strong. Good Ordinary, 9 1/2; Low Middling, 10 1/2; Middling, 10 3/4. Sales 9,800 bales. At Liverpool, the market for spots opened quiet, but steady; arrivals are steady. Middling Uplands 6 1/2; Orleans 6 1/4. The market here is steady and active. Sales 1,900 bales. Receipts 3767 bales.

Table with columns: This Day, Last Season, This Season. Includes Exchange-Gold and Silver, and LIVE STOCK MARKET.

RECEIPTS: Bees and yearlings, Calves and yearlings, Sheep, Hogs.

SALES: Bees and cows, Calves and yearlings, Sheep, Hogs.

ON HAND: Bees and cows, Calves and yearlings, Sheep, Hogs.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS: Bees and cows—good to choice, p. b. gross, 17 1/2 to 2.

THE GENERAL MARKET: Quotations are not applicable to small orders but represent cash prices for large lots.

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Table with prices for various goods: Kerosene per gal in barrels, Pratts kerosene in cases, etc.

Table with prices for various goods: Powder and shot, Drop-shot, per bag, Buck, per bag, etc.

Table with prices for various goods: Louisiana, Pure white in bbls, L. X. do, off white, etc.

Table with prices for various goods: Standard A, Crushed, 11 to 11 1/2, Powdered, 10 1/2 to 11.

Table with prices for various goods: Imperial, 35 to 60, Gunpowder, 40 to 50, Hyson, 50 to 60, etc.

Table with prices for various goods: Fine cut, per bucket, \$6 00 to \$ 50, Blackwell's Durham, per bu., 57 1/2 to 57.

Table with prices for various goods: Wheat, \$1 25 to 1 35, No. 4, 1 30 to 1 35, No. 5, 1 25 to 1 30.

Table with prices for various goods: Flour, 11 to 15, Fancy, 18 to 25, Choice, 20 to 25.

Table with prices for various goods: Corn Meal, 14 to 15, Choice, 18 to 25, Flour, 20 to 25.

Table with prices for various goods: Sugar, 5 to 5 1/2, Cream and ginger, 9 to 9 1/2.

Table with prices for various goods: Coffee, 2 1/2 to 3, Strawberries, 1 1/2 to 1 7/8, Pine apple, 2 1/2 to 3.

Table with prices for various goods: Apples, per bbl, choice from Texas, \$4 00 to \$ 5 50, Peaches, per box, 6 50 to 7 50.

Table with prices for various goods: Oranges, per bbl, 5 00 to 5 50, Fruit, per box, 1 50 to 2 00.

Table with prices for various goods: Raisins, per box, 8 75 to 9 50, Prunes, per barrel, 8 to 9.

Table with prices for various goods: Currants, in boxes, 8 to 9, Raisins, 3 00 to 3 50.

Table with prices for various goods: Mackerel, barrels, No. 2, \$10 50 to \$11 50, Half-barrels, No. 1, 8 25 to 8 75.

Table with prices for various goods: Half-barrels, No. 2, 6 50 to 7 00, Kips, No. 1, 1 65 to 1 75.

Table with prices for various goods: Kips, No. 2, 1 40 to 1 50, Herring, Dutch, per keg, 1 50 to 2.

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Texas Christian Advocate

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Waste Basket.

Roll-call: the baker's visit. "Six feet in his stockings!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington.

Always speak well of the dead, and once in a while a good word for the living, if you have the time.

A bookkeeper, while visiting Boston, went to the top of Bunker Hill Monument.

A Yankee editor wishes no bodily harm to his subscribers, but he hopes that some of them in arrears will be seized with a remittent fever.

A London tailor has this sign in his window: "No American orders taken without a deposit."

An Irishman, seeing a vessel very heavily laden and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed: "Upon my soul, if the river was a little higher, the ship would go to the bottom."

A New Bedford teacher asked his class to explain the difference between "dear" and "deer."

When a boy runs off early in the morning, and stays away all day, it is with anxious tread that he approaches his parental domicile.

"Bob, can you tell me why I'm like the moon when it is twenty-three days old?" Bob couldn't tell, and the questioner explained.

Tourist (to friend): "As to that, my boy, one year I drank nothing but milk." Friend: "Indeed I have known you a long time, but don't remember that. What year was it?" Tourist: "My first."

When you come to think of it, there is very little difference between a postage stamp and a boy hanging on behind a cab.

Gough tells of a man who, in arraying himself in opposition to all others in a debate, fell back on old Noah as a precedent, saying: "Since the time of Noah minorities have been highly respectable."

"My dear boy," said a mother to her son, as he handed round his plate for more turkey, "this is the fourth time you have been helped."

A business man in this city who had some excrescences removed from his feet by a local corn doctor, about a year ago, called at his office again a few days ago to have a bunions treated.

House and Farm.

A new method of preserving flowers, successfully adopted by Dr. Miergues, is reported in the Gardener's Magazine.

BLACKBIRDS.—One day last season, as the barley in my fields was ripening, the blackbirds began to gather about it, and my farmer began to anathematize them as thieves and robbers, feeding upon what they did not sow.

harm, and that they were welcome to their share. The harvest began, and as the mowers reached the middle of the field they found the stalks of the grain much stripped and cut up by the army worm.

POTATO BUGS.—The potato bug is about three days making its appearance, and we suppose most persons have formed its acquaintance ere this; but to some these facts may be new.

During the last week in May the royal astronomer of England reports that the registered sunshine was about thirteen hours out of the 111 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

Scientific and Sanitary.

Here is a hint for the summer traveler at a fashionable hotel: A pillow-case well saturated with water, and having a small hole torn in it to look through, placed loosely over the head, will be found an admirable impromptu respirator in the densest smoke.

The Whiting Mills, at Holyoke, Mass., are supplied with the new style of double-barreled telephones, and they work excellently. It is said that by their use a person standing in one mill can hear sounds ten feet from the instrument in the other.

Pure, soft water is the best of blood purifiers. It dissolves almost every impurity that may find its way into the blood, and passes it off through the skin, lungs and kidneys, thus washing out the blood without any irritation in passing through the system, and without those chemical changes and deposits which are likely to arise from the action of drugs.

If your eyes are weak bathe them night and morning in a tolerably strong solution of salt water. We have known some remarkable cures effected by this very simple remedy.

Very little has been heard of the mitrailleuse since the Franco-German war. Some of the Turkish gunboats on the Danube and Black Sea have been armed with them, and have found them to be of more service in resisting the attacks of torpedo launches than more powerful and less easily handled guns.

Hall's Journal of Health thus sums up some of the uses of salt: It will cure sick headache, make cream freeze, make the butter come, take ink stains out of cloth of any kind, kill wens, kill worms, make the ground cool; so it is more congenial to celery, cabbage, &c.

VEGETINE

Strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.

Is not a vile, noxious compound, which simply purges the bowels, but a safe, pleasant remedy which is sure to purify the blood, and thereby restore the health.

Is now prescribed in cases of Scrofula and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, owing to its great success in curing all diseases of this nature.

Does not deceive invalids into false hopes by purging and creating a fictitious appetite, but assists nature in clearing and purifying the whole system, leading the patient gradually to perfect health.

Was looked upon as an experiment for some time by some of our best physicians, but those most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I tried the laboratory and compound myself its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise who have been restored to health.

PROOF. WHAT IS NEEDED. BOSTON, FEB. 13, 1871.

ME. H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir:—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. VEGETINE was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been cured by its beneficial use.

For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness, these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE. She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been cured by its use.

Feel Myself a New Man. NATH. MASS., June 1, 1871.

ME. H. R. STEVENS.—Dear Sir:—Through the advice and earnest persuasion of Rev. E. S. Best, of this place, I have been taking VEGETINE for dyspepsia, which I had long and severely suffered from.

Report from a Practical Chemist and Apothecary. BOSTON, January 1, 1871.

Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have sold at retail 1547 dozen (1552 bottles) of your VEGETINE since April 12, 1870, and can truly say that it has given the best satisfaction of any remedy for dyspepsia, which I have ever used.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WATERBURY'S LIVER REGULATOR. Ask the recovered dyspeptic, Bill O'Connell, or any other sufferer, victims of indigestion, biliousness, or any other morbidly diseased patient, how they recovered health, and you will be convinced of the merits of this medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE. IT HAS NO EQUAL. CAUTION: As there are a number of imitations offered to the public, we would caution the community to buy no Food or Purifier but WATERBURY'S LIVER REGULATOR, unless in our engraved wrapper, with the trade mark, stamp and signature unbroken.

NOT A "BAD BOOK" AS ALLEGED. THE TEMPLE OF PLEASURE, OR Seeing Life. The best book published. This is a true statement, worthy of Christians and vicious people, and is a masterpiece of the pen.

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The Twenty-second Collocation year of this institution will open September 3, 1877. The First Term will close December 31, 1877. The Second Term will open January 1, 1878, and close June 15, 1878.

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Arkansas Conference.

The session was held in Fayetteville, October 17-22—Bishop Kavanaugh, presiding.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fayetteville District.—J A Walden, P E Fayetteville station, R S Hunter; Fayetteville circuit, J F Hall—J W Shook, sup; Viney Grove, W J Stone; Bentonville, B H Great-house; Center Point, P H Trone—D Sturdy, sup; Bloomfield, P B Summers; White River, to be supplied (by I N Pace); Huntsville, C W Myatt; Boonsboro, T F Brewer—W E Whittenburg, sup; Illinois, to be supplied (by D C Ross); Kingston mission, Michael Martz.

Fort Smith District.—S H Babcock, P E. Fort Smith station, V V Harlan; Fort Smith circuit, J N Hamblin; Greenwood, J L Hayes; Sugar Loaf, to be supplied; Fourche, to be supplied (by J M Kennedy); Bluffton, James E Martin; Waldron, N E Fair; Walnut Tree, J A Keener; Danville, I B Hickman; Booneville, S S Key—G W Evans, sup; Paris, Thomas E Seawell; Charleston, to be supplied (by J J Smith); Fort Smith District High School, John N McLaughlin.

Clarksville District.—I L Burrow, P E. Clarksville station, J Loving; East Clarksville circuit, B Williams; West Clarksville circuit, J M Haynes, Altus, W J Wood—H R Withers, sup; Ozark circuit, J P Caldwell; Ozark and Webb City station, H M Granade; Alma and Pleasant Hill, J P Calloway; Mountainburg, L I Lasley; Van Buren station, B L Ferguson; Van Buren circuit, J W Bryant; Dover, W H Metheny.

Lewisburg District.—Jerome Haralson, P E. Lewisburg station, R M Tydings; Springfield, T A Graham—W R Knowlton, sup; Point Remove, to be supplied (by J W Huffaker); Mt Vernon, A C Ray; Quitman, T J Smith; Clinton, J L Massey, W H W Burns; Russellville, W H Corley; Dardanelle station, W J Dodson; Dardanelle circuit, J J Roberts; Shoal Creek, H Puckett; Perryville, to be supplied; Opeelo, J L Wyche; Quitman Male and Female College, Jas A Peebles.

Yellville District.—J M Clayton, P E. Yellville, H C Jolly; Mountain Home, G P R Vanzant—E C Jones, sup; Mountain View, A H Williams—T A Setzer, sup; Marshall, Martin L Williams; Wiley's Cove, J E Dunaway; Bellefonte, to be supplied (by F A Jeffett); Valley Springs, T R Nichols; Carrollton, D C Summers; Berryville, to be supplied (by R W Goudelock); Lead Hill, to be supplied (by W A Dees); Sunday-school Tract Agent, T M C Birmingham.

Transferred.—W C Brodie, to Northwest Texas Conference. Supersannated.—John M Bewley, Jessie Griffin.

Delegates to the General Conference.—Clerical: S H Babcock, J J Roberts. Reserve: R B Hunter. Lay: C F Harvey, Dr H C Allen. Reserves: Dr J W Jones, S B Cazort.—Western Methodist.

Minerals in Morocco.

The Emperor of Morocco is the owner of vast deposits of ores and minerals which are situated in the Atlas range of mountains in the southern part of his dominions. Iron ores are very abundant, some of which are of superior quality—the metal obtained from them being used for gun-barrels. In some localities copper is found in large quantities, combined with gold; in others there are rich deposits of silver. In some of these districts the native population is so fierce that mining could not be safely carried on; in others, nearer the seat of power, there is nothing needed except capital, skill and energy to make the business successful and profitable. But unfortunately the Sultan is not much inclined to encourage improvements of this kind. When application was once made to him, by certain Englishmen, who proposed to pay him \$1,000,

000 a year for the privilege of working his mines, or to organize a company to work them in his own interest, his reply was that "his father had never worked the mines, and he would not." There appears to be no facilities of smelting the ores in the country, and they would have to be exported for the purpose. Some are constantly carried to France and Germany; and if the iron business were more prosperous, no doubt more of this trade would be carried on. Like Missouri, Morocco has its "Iron Mountain," whose deposits of that metal are said to be astonishing. Like Missouri, also, coal would be a very desirable mineral to find in the neighborhood. Krupp and Schneider, and the steel-makers of Barrow, all draw largely upon this supply.—Trade Journal.

Trusting in Man.

On one occasion, the Rev. Dr. Nettleton having arrived in a town with a view to labor for the upholding of Zion, he overheard some prominent members of the church saying in an exultant strain, "Mr. Nettleton has come, and we shall have a great revival." The words pierced him to the heart. He went to his closet and wept. Ordering his horse at once, he took leave, "I can't stay here, the people are in a wrong state of mind." His sudden disappearance caused inquiry. Christians began to study into the matter. They saw their error in looking to man instead of God. They put their faces into the dust, and soon the indications of the Spirit's presence were manifest. Hearing of this, Mr. Nettleton returned, and preached to them with great zeal and success.

YOU CAN'T STAND IT.—Physicians are well agreed that the use of tobacco by growing boys is full of danger. Recent investigations—especially in France—have demonstrated that a whole train of nervous diseases are to be traced to this practice. If you want to stop growing, if you want to have a set of nerves that are like those of an invalid old lady, if you wish to grow feeble and thin, if you wish to look sallow and puny—there is no better way than to smoke tobacco. It will make a drain on your nervous system which will be sure to tell after a while.

FALL AND WINTER PAINTING.—Good authority states positively that paint spread in the fall or winter will last twice as long as that put on in the spring or summer. When applied in the cool or cold weather, it dries slowly and forms a hard surface or crust, while that which is spread in the hot weather loses most of the oil by being driven into the wood by the heat, leaving only a dry lead, easily crumbled off. Another advantage gained in fall painting is the absence of swarms of small flies that so often collect on the paint.

HARD ON THE BOY.—It was a little hard on the boy, for he meant well and had a sincere admiration for the girl. They were sitting at the tea-table with a company of others, and as he passed her the sugar he intruded in an undertone, "here it is, sweet, just like you." The compliment was a little awkward, to be sure, but he meant it, and it seemed more than cruel, when a moment later she had occasion to pass the butter to him, she drawled, "here it is, soft, just like you."

LOOK ON THE CHEERFUL SIDE.—It is a great misfortune to have a fretful disposition. It takes the fragrance out of one's life, and leaves only weeds where a cheerful disposition would cause flowers to bloom. The habit of fretting is one that grows rapidly unless it be sternly repressed; and the best way to overcome it is to try always to look on the cheerful side of things.

Obituaries.

Memoir of an Infant.

POINDEXTER.—John L. Poindexter, son of Bro. Thos. L. and Sister C. C. Poindexter, was born at Lebanon, Ellis county, Texas, July 29, 1876; died November 7, 1877, aged 15 months and 8 days. We would console the parents in these words and thoughts:

"I take these little lambs," said he, And lay them in my breast— Protection they shall find in me, In me be ever blest. Death may the bands of life unloose, Millions of infant souls compose The family above. H. B. HENRY.

HUGHES.—Elder Hughes was born May 1, 1798, and departed this life November 4, 1877, aged 79 years, six months and three days. She was born in the State of Georgia and moved to Alabama, where she was married to Jesse Cook, and afterward moved to the State of Tennessee, and settled in Harlema county, where her husband died in the faith. She was afterward married to Wm. Hughes, with whom she lived until 1856, and Wm. Hughes died in Titus county, Texas. My mother was religious from her girlhood. Her life was marked with Christian fidelity. Many of the preachers of the North Texas Conference will kindly remember my mother. As a son, I know many of the trials and sorrows of my mother, but God's grace was sufficient for her Christian warfare; and while time and memory lasts with me, I shall never forget her parting words to me: "When you hear I am gone, you must rejoice that I am free from sorrow and pain and go to rest in heaven. I want you all to meet me there. Farewell, my child." She has six children in heaven, and seven more on earth, besides a host of kindred and friends. Oh, what a happy meeting there will be on that eternal shore to part no more!—C. J. COCK.

Centaur Liniments.

[Letter from a Minister.]

Wm. H. Hickey, Rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Wakefield, Clay county, Kansas, writes: "Many years I have been suffering from a weak back, caused from a strain more than 40 years ago. I have not found anything to relieve me until I commenced the use of Centaur Liniment. I find it my Christian duty to inform you that by its wonderful effects I am entirely relieved of pain."

January 23d, 1876. This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful cures effected by the Centaur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains witch hazel, mentha, amica, rock oil, carbolic, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indisputable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of swellings, stiff joints, eruptions, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, neuralgic, lockjaw, etc., than all other liniments, embrocations, extracts, salves, ointments and plasters now in use.

For toothache, earache, weak back, itch and cutaneous eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without a scar. Extracts poison from bites and stings, and from frost-bites and chilblains in a short time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper.

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Swelling, Wind-gall, Big Head and Poll-Evil, are little less than marvellous.

Messrs. J. McIlure & Co., druggists, corner of Elm and Front streets, Cincinnati, O., say: "In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They procure it superior to anything they ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to those teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials. For wounds, galls, scratches, ring-bone, etc., and for sore and worm in sheep it has no rival. Farmers, horse-men, and cow-keepers have in this Liniment a remedy which is worth a hundred times its cost.

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Mothers may rest and their babies may have health if they use Castoria for wind colic, worms, feverishness, sore mouth, croup, or stomach complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, morphia, or alcohol. It is safe and healthy for babies, and neither purges or gripes.

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The above is the title of a German Hymn and Tune-book for Sunday schools. Just published and contains 100 hymns, of which 107 are set to music; besides an Elementary and Practical Department on the Theory of Music, by E. S. Lorenz. Price, 35 cents per single copy, or 35 cents when ordered by the dozen copies, postage paid. By express, per dozen, \$3.00. Address, T. B. PUBLISHERS, Dayton, Ohio.

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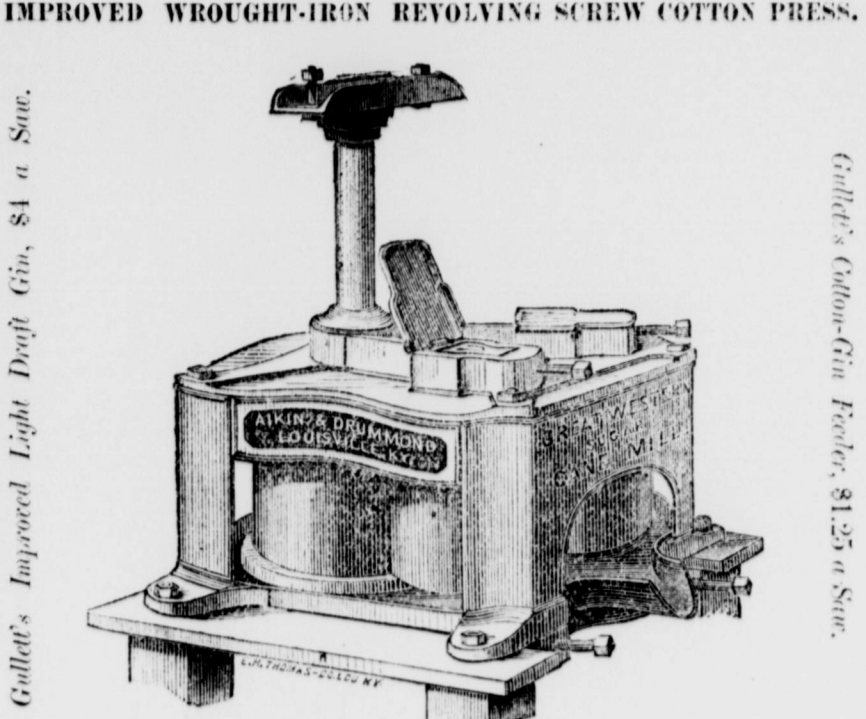
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Monogamy and Society.

A very curious article was published on the above subject in your last issue, which has perplexed and amused many readers of the Advocate; perplexed, in so far as they have been unable to determine whether the article was designed as a covert satire on the fashionable euphuism of the day, as well as on the self-complacent insolence with which a vital question is often treated by a class of virile respondents; amused since, on the one hand, if the author were really playing with his subject and rapping the inflated literary fops who imitate Sir Piercie Shafton in the transcendental twaddle that Scott has immortalized, they feel that he has succeeded very prettily; or if, on the other hand, he were in earnest, surely the fun was patent enough to a school boy witnessing this new Sancho Panza coaxing his ambitious Dapple into the chivalrous cavortings of Rosinante!

As a secluded member of that sex so very much cast into the shade by this severe mentor, it cannot be expected that your correspondent should know all the literary lions of the ilk; and, therefore, she hopes that she will be excused for not being more deeply impressed with the fact of Mr. D— G. H—'s name, printed under the caption of his article, as a sort of aristocratic imprimatur, it would seem, of years and reputation, to what otherwise might have been overlooked as a fugitive squib of a sophomore.

At any rate, supposing that so formal and elaborate a production would not have been penned for the mere fun of the thing, I desire to point out simply that Mr. H— has placed himself, by the tone, the elaboration, and, above all, the personal acknowledgment of the article, in an exceedingly critical situation. His hidden attack upon the "venerable" institution of monogamic marriage, and his bold and unsparring denunciation of the weaker sex as the sole cause of the domestic infelicity that he so much deprecates, must result in one of two consequences: either the public will be alarmed at this prophetic voice, speaking ex cathedra in their midst; great fame will redound to the hitherto dormant genius; men everywhere will refuse to be married to one wife alone the Christian ministry will be thrown into the deepest consternation; and woman, the sad, sinful cause of all this tribulation, will be found crouching at the foot of noble man, desiring to become a "slave," or slaves, as the case may be, to wait upon him through life, beseeching pardon for past offenses and tearfully promising all manner of reform and submission for the future! No doubt a vision of great things, something like this, floated before the eyes of our ambitious mentor of dames when he gave forth this lugubrious note of wisdom and signed his name to it.

Possibly, however, a different conclusion may be reached, and Mr. H— will ruefully regret his itch for giving advice to those more experienced than himself in such sonorous cadences, especially when he shall detect a smile of merriment in every eye he meets, and hears even in his sleep something that sounds very much like laughter. A careful perusal of this extraordinary document reveals nothing but words—words—big, high-sounding sentences, and generally rhetoric as tawdry as a circus advertisement. Nothing is in it save an evident desire to get into print and to be regarded as a philosopher.

Why monogamy should be made the hobby-horse for this ambitious gentleman to ride into reputation as a dialectician passes our knowledge. One would suppose he meant something by his long-winded tirade upon the institution; but when one would just expect to see the point threatened made, lo! not even a mouse appears, but our logician ends his attack in a glowing eulogy. He will not turn his back on an institution "hallowed by my own birth and romanced in my own fancy"—not he! Therefore he is forced to attack poor woman as the monogamic tyrant, evidently leaving it at the option of the reader to sympathize with the superior advantage of the Turk and the Mormon in this particular! Thenceforth his deck is cleared for action, and his terrible guns are brought to bear, without one ray of pity, upon the lazy, unsympathetic, expensive, rebellious wives! Fearful! We may expect to hear shrieks of female dismay on Tremont, and tears of repentance flooding the esplanade! Man, in his Godlike honor and dignity, has at length found a proper champion; the pure and gentlemanly sufferers under monogamic tyranny who frequent the Exchange and congregate at the Two Brothers corner, to sympathize with each other, to smile (cynically, of course) and to form plots against petticoat oppression, may now lift up their heads; their hour of deliverance is at hand! No widely hand shall henceforth be on the neck of true and modest manhood; no feminine spite shall hereafter harry the long-suffering soul of obedient, liberal and magnanimous husbands into the dark corners of vice, and even suicide.

The sun has risen in the luminous pronouncement of the new monogamic writer, and all the sons of sorrow are invited to take shelter under his coat-tails! In conclusion, Mr. Editor, your correspondent would take the liberty of giving two pieces of advice to Mr. D— G. H—, especially since he has been so very free with his own counsel: First, we beg him to write a little more on the plane of our poor common intelligence, to imitate Goldsmith more and let Schiller's esthetics alone, provided he has anything to say; and, lastly, we seriously advise the old gentleman—for of course a young one could not be so full of learning—to try the experiment of a monogamic wife before he rises in the pulpit to preach with such extraordinary authority on the subject. Hoping that his experience may mellow his judgment, I subscribe myself your abused MARY JANE GRUNDY.

News of the Week.

Washington.

On the 1st, the Senate reached a decision respecting the contested seats from Louisiana and South Carolina, by seating Kellogg and Butler. On the direct vote to seat Kellogg, Patterson and Conover voted aye and Davis, of Illinois, no. On the vote to seat Butler, Conover and Patterson voted aye, and Davis did not vote. Both were sworn in.

The House passed a bill for the relief of the survivors of the wrecked steamer Huron, and the families of those who were lost. It gives \$1,000 to officers, and \$100 to the men.

There have been 1,800 bills introduced into the House. Only two army appropriations, and the navy deficiency bill have passed.

On the 3d, the extra session adjourned sine die, and the regular session opened.

Harlan stands confirmed for the Supreme Court.

The President's Message was delivered to Congress, Dec. 3d. It opens with an expression of gratitude to the Giver of all good. It mentions the effort to make permanent the pacification of the country, and the happy results attained. It announces the purpose of the Government to guard the interests and rights of the emancipated race. It re-affirms the policy of resumption by all suitable means at as early a day as practicable. It emphasizes the importance of readjusting the coinage system, by the renewal of the silver dollar, as an element in our specie currency endowed by legislation, with the quality of legal tender, to a greater or less extent. It discusses the civil service question, and affirms the importance of the reform the government has by its utterances foreshadowed. The reference to foreign relations evinces a desire to evade at this time any positive policy with Mexico. No rupture with that power is apprehended. It expresses deep solicitude that the Cuban question be settled, inasmuch as the unsettled affairs on that island are damaging to the interest of our people. Our relations to all nations are amicable. It calls attention to the increase and importance of our foreign commerce. The annual reports of the departments invite special consideration, especially the treasury and the war department. It urges the importance of pushing on foreign trade. Refers in terms of commendation to the result achieved

in the Indian campaigns. Calls special attention to the disturbances on the Texas border, a full report of which has been transmitted to the House. He announces the purpose of the government to put an end to the invasion of our country by lawless bands. It concurs with the recommendation of the Secretary of War to recruit all companies of infantry to fifty, and all batteries of artillery to 75 men, with the power in case of an emergency to increase to 100 and 125 men.

A special to the New Orleans Picayune, says: The President's message excites no enthusiasm and little favorable comment. Democrats are dissatisfied with the failure to recommend a revision of the tariff, or a reduction of internal revenue duties, or a general amnesty, or a repeal of the test oath for Federal jurors, or of the clauses which disfranchise Southerners from the benefit of the United States preemption laws. It is noted, also, that there is not a word said for the Texas Pacific Railroad or the reconstruction of the Mississippi levees. It is Jay Gould's message on every point.

The Border.

On the 3d, Gen. Ord's interview with the Secretary of War and Gen. Sherman was made public. He testified respecting several questionable transactions on the part of Gen. Trevino's officers, which awakened doubts of the sincerity of the friendly professions of the Mexican Government. He says the region where the Mexican Indians range embraces an area of about six degrees longitude and two and a-half latitude, embracing the northern part of Coahuila and the north-eastern part of Chihuahua. It is a barren desert, and mountainous. The Indians have no means of support but plunder, which they have been carrying on for generations. They sell their plunder in villages lying south of them. Gen. Ord thinks that, while the Mexican Government is anxious to avoid war, it does not attempt to quiet the desire of the people for war, because this feeling diverts them from the desire of revolution at home. The common Mexicans have an intense hatred for the United States, and imagine they can whip its forces as easily as they did the French. They would be glad to see the war open. They require American residents on the frontier to register their names, evidently revealing a system of espionage preparatory to a conflict. Gen. Ord is of opinion that a treaty to secure quiet on the border must provide for the combined action of Mexican and United States troops. Nothing else will stop the Mexican Indians from robbing and murdering our citizens. On the strength of the report of Gen. Ord, it was decided to strengthen the forces on the border. Col. Geo. Sykes, with the 20th infantry, has been ordered to reinforce the troops in that department.

Lieut. Johnson, before the House Committee, stated that 3000 men would be needed properly to protect the Texas border from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Fort McIntosh. He thought the people in Tamaulipas disloyal to Diaz, and indifferent to his orders respecting the arrest of raiders, whose operations have been going on without interruption since 1868. The only check to their movements was during the revolutions in Mexico, when the cattle thieves stopped their raids on Texas to take sides in the trouble at home.

Six companies of the 4th cavalry, already in Texas on the upper line, are ordered to the border, and a regiment of infantry from Minnesota, and a battery from Carlisle barracks.

France.

Up to this date, the affairs of France are undecided. On the 29th ult., M. Jules Grevy had an interview with the President, who assured him that the Parliament was in no danger; neither its existence or its functions established by constitution would be threatened. Apprehensions of a coup d'etat were groundless, and he repelled all incitements to such a solution. He did not assent to M. Grevy's argument for reverting to parliamentary regime, and evinced a spirit of resistance rather than conciliation. On the 30th, the conditions insisted on by Gambetta were presented the President. They are as follows: The right of dissolution be suppressed, or only exercised with the approval of a two-thirds majority of the Senate. The President declared the demand out of question.

Several journals state that M. Dufaure has undertaken to mediate between the Left and the Marshal, and frame a political programme on which a cabinet can be formed. Should the President accept, M. Dufaure will be charged with formation of a cabinet.

Miscellaneous.

Gov. Hampton's message to the South Carolina Legislature strongly

deprecates the repudiation of the State's obligations, and urges that the settlement of the public debt question shall be made on a basis which shall not impair the credit of the State.

Information has been received by the authorities at Washington that, while the Sioux were being removed from Red Cloud Agency, seventeen hundred broke away and are now on the warpath. Terry has issued orders to troops to prepare for a winter's campaign. Those who deserted are operating in the Deadwood country. They have already attacked trains and caused general consternation.

On the 29th ult., at Northampton, Mass., an Englishman named Davenport whose wife abandoned him for a man named Pratt, hid himself in Pratt's cellar, attacked the woman with a ball club, stabbed her in the breast and stabbed Pratt, who came to the rescue of the woman, fatally.

A special to the New Orleans Times, says: On the 1st, the Lotus No. 2 was burned at Waterloo. The boat was scuttled and sunk, and the cargo, consisting of 1,700 bales of cotton, was lost.

The British government has contracted with the owners of Bell's telephone for its use in the British telegraphic system.

On Saturday last the fog in London made it at 10:30 A. M. as dark as midnight.

The Pope has written an autograph letter to Queen Victoria, thanking her for permitting the re-establishment of the Scotch hierarchy.

An oil well in Tennessee is being opened. It promises paying results.

Travel on the Virginia railroads suspended by the floods on the Potomac and James rivers has been resumed.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange elected on Dec. 3 the following officers: Perry Nugent, president; E. L. Jeannenand, vice-president; Thos. L. Airey, secretary; directors, L. C. Jury, R. M. Walmley, J. L. Harris, W. C. C. Claiborne, Jr., Isaac Scherck, Wm. Cunningham, R. Woeste, D. A. Given, E. Morphy, R. DeGas, H. A. Frederic, Geo. A. Apps.

A Philadelphia court shows its friendship for the negro. It refused one \$500 damages from the proprietor of a dance-house, for denying the "man and brother" admittance.

It is estimated the freeze will destroy one-half the Louisiana sugar crop.

The first flagellations under the Delaware whipping post law, occurred at Wilmington, Nov. 21. The victims—two men, one lad and three negroes—received 20 lashes each. The negroes roared lustily. Perhaps they had antebellum experience, and wanted to "make-believe" they were natch hurt.

The condition of the Pope continues critical. On the 4th there was a rumor in Rome of his death, and an immense crowd gathered at St. Peter's. He was reported still living and slightly better. A silver ball was inserted in the sore in his leg, which it was thought would produce suppuration and prolong his life for some days.

The Fishery Commission appointed to arbitrate disputes between the United States and Great Britain, has awarded the latter government \$5,500,000. Much surprise is expressed at Washington over the award, as it was not expected in any case that the fine would exceed \$1,000,000. On the other hand, the Canadians are also disappointed, as they insisted upon being allowed from \$9,000,000 to \$12,000,000.

Texas Items.

Dwelling houses are in demand in Brenham.

Coal sells at Sherman at \$6.25 per ton. In Galveston it is from \$10 to \$11.

A farmer on the Colorado raised a good crop of cotton and potatoes in the same ground.

Waco has received, up to the 28th, 22,308 bales of cotton.

A Mr. Lockhart, of Mason, has a well of inexhaustible supply, near the square, to which he is attaching a wind-mill and troughs to furnish the people with an abundance of fresh water. Mr. Lockhart is a public benefactor.

The rock work of the jail for McCulloch county is nearly completed. There justice will have its free course.

J. R. Palmer, of Gonzales, has secured a patent for a cotton seed and corn planter.

Mount Pleasant adopted local option, and now its jail has not a single occupant. Clear Texas of dram shops and give us officers who respect their oaths and enforce the laws and the decreased taxation will show the people what a load they are now bearing.

There were twenty convictions at the last term of the court in Grimes county. The people are determined to enforce the law. A healthy symptom.

The heavy rains have injured the corn still ungathered in Robinson county. The yield was so large that a large surplus is left for immigrants or transportation.

Texas farmers are increasing the acreage of products needed for home consumption. This is wise policy. The example of Georgia with her poorer lands teaches us the lesson.

The cotton crop of Texas for 1876-7 was 735,000 bales; Mississippi comes in next with 639,000; and Arkansas with 590,000. And our population is coming up at the rate of a quarter of a million per annum.

Tullis, chief of local land pirates, was arraigned, the 4th, for forgery of Jacob De Cordova's name to a 640 acre tract of land in Blanco County. A large crowd was present, anticipating a vigorous defense, when, to the surprise of all, he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years. Proceedings against the others will be prompt and the prosecutor thinks the whole gang will go to the penitentiary.

On the night of the 3rd, Mr. Graves, a wealthy citizen, and Constable Jones, in Navasota, were watching some cotton, supposed to be stolen, when a party approached and was hailed by Jones who ordered a halt. The unknown party opened fire and Jones retreated to the house. At this juncture Graves came out of his house and approached the outhouse containing the cotton. Jones supposed he was the thief, hailed him four times; receiving no answer he fired. Graves died in an hour.

A dispatch from Fort Stockton states, that, on the 30th, 25 Indians chased the western stage eight miles. The driver barely escaped with his life.

Professor Tate, the English geologist, on his late visit to San Antonio, pronounced the coal mine of Thos. Harrison, southwest of that city, of excellent quality and inexhaustible supply. Its use is daily increasing, and the proprietor will soon supply that region with an abundance of excellent fuel. Every ton found in Western Texas is so much added to its future wealth.

More wheat and oats will be sowed in Burnet county than at any former year. The corn crop is very large, and immigrants can find ample supply at thirty-five cents per bushel. Hogs in droves pass southward to supply the people in the lower counties. With all the cry of hard times, Texas is a long way from starvation.

Burnet county is waking up on the local option question. The evils the sale of liquor has entailed on the community is waking up the call for prohibition.

Wheat planting is over in Comanche county, and the people are pasturing on their green wheat fields.

Experiments in Comanche, and other frontier counties, have proven that tobacco can be made a profitable crop in that region.

Mason county jail has not a single tenant at the close of the District Court. And this in a Texas frontier county, where, the northern papers tell us, the population is made up of armed desperadoes.

New stores are going up at Pittsburg, Camp county. Cotton in store and waiting the arrival of the cars of the East Line.

The Cuero Bulletin says the new jail is beginning to loom up, presenting a fine appearance with its well built walls and pretty front, all made from the stone quarried from deposits in De Witt county, near Concrete. The chaps who will get an inside view of its walls after its completion may not think it looks so pretty.

Navasota had shipped 4,583 bales of cotton up to the end of last week.

The sugar and syrup crop in Jasper county is unusually good this year. The people are endeavoring to raise all their home supplies.

The Sulphur Springs Gazette says their late fair was a great success.

The town of Jasper is going to establish a college. Liberal subscriptions are being made.

The Brenham Banner tells of the outrageous conduct of some drunken negroes, one of whom knocked a white man named Hill off his horse and rode off with it. They resisted arrest by the deputy sheriff though he came armed with a warrant. The deputy had to assemble a posse of fifteen citizens who had to expose themselves to the pistols of the drunken desperadoes before they were arrested. The Banner closes its account of the affair with the significant statement: "They were full of whiskey when captured." Washington county needs prohibition.

The Gatesville Sun calls for the erection of factories of every kind. This is a leading want of Texas. We make the raw material and import at immense cost the manufactured fabric. No wonder we hear of hard times.

The Belton Journal reports a sale of pork in that place at four cents per pound, and suggests that with pork at that price and corn at 25 cents per bushel the people have no excuse for getting their supplies from the North.

Weatherford has a population of 2,084.

Nine wagons with immigrants from Illinois, reached Jack county last week, and propose making permanent homes in that region.

The Observer reports immigrants coming into Navarro county and improvements constantly going on.

Church News and Views.

Jacob Harman, of Independence, Indiana, has given one thousand dollars to the American Bible Society.

The Rev. Titus Coan, the famous Sandwich Islands missionary, has received more than 12,000 church members.

A revival of great power is in progress at Plymouth, Vt., where many spiritualists have been converted to Christ; among them several mediums.

During September the American Bible Society received for sale of Bibles \$20,047, and as donations \$8444, making a total of \$28,491.

The head of the new Roman Catholic hierarchy of Scotland will take the title of Archbishop of St. Andrews, and will live in Edinburgh.

The Rev. S. G. McFarland makes an encouraging report to the Presbyterian Board from Petchaburi, Siam. He received twelve persons as members in one day. Missions have made slow progress in Siam.

Dr. W. P. Harrison has preached his farewell sermon and taken leave of his congregation in Atlanta. The learned Doctor has gone to Washington to take the position of Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The New York Evangelist says a Bible class-meeting, fully one thousand persons, meets each Sunday afternoon at five o'clock in Association Hall, New York, to be instructed by Dr. W. H. Thompson.

Rev. W. P. Harrison, D. D., has been elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives at Washington, in the place of Dr. Poisal, who recently resigned.

Nineteen members were added to the church at the American chapel in Paris during the first six months of the year, and there is a balance in the treasury of the church.

Rev. H. A. Hanaford for some years past in the ministry of the Universalist denomination, has renounced the faith he has heretofore preached, and taken steps toward entering the Congregational Church and ministry.

Sunday, November 4th, the first day of Mr. Moody's labor at Manchester, N. H., was one of great interest to religious people there. Three sermons were preached in Smyth's Opera House, the largest hall in the city.

The work of the American Board in the Ottoman Empire, when considered in bulk, is really very extensive. The missions of the Board have been more successful than those of all other societies combined. There are in all 255 stations and outstations, 94 churches, 5,355 members, and 11,786 pupils in schools.

In Dr. Eddy's church, Detroit, Michigan, the Sabbath offering has been adopted. The plan includes a kind of purse slipped into a rack above the hymn-books, where all deposit their contributions at a given time, the pastor meanwhile reading selections from Scripture. A card is also pasted in each slip, naming the object to which the offering of each Sabbath of the year is devoted.

The Congregational State Associations are this year giving much attention to the use or disuse of the Bible in the public schools. The State Association of Minnesota, which met at Faribault, adopted these resolutions: (1) "That the proposed amendment to our Constitution, the design of which is to withhold State school funds from schools in which the distinctive tenets of any particular church may be taught, should place the tenets of Atheism and assaults upon the Bible under the same ban." (2) "That the culture of our public schools need not be made irreligious in this purpose to preserve them from sectarianism, and we shall insist upon moral instruction for the children of our public schools, in accordance with our character as a Christian rather than a heathen nation."