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# Christian Advocate

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GALVESTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

NUMBER 37

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## Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 4, '76.

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### WHY IT WAS WITHHELD.

When Mrs. Woodhull came to us with her bold denial of the truth of the statements our article contained, and when we recalled the fact that the secular press by its commendatory reports respecting the doctrines she claims to represent had given these women a favorable introduction to the public in this section, we realized the fact that we might need more than mere newspaper reports of her opinions to make our statements good. We had no question of their correctness, but we were not certain that we could secure this side of New York the evidence we might require.

Our purpose when we withheld the article was to make no allusion to them till we secured unquestionable proof of their real character, but the next morning we found that capital was being made out of it, and the fact that the ADVOCATE would be silent was being used to advertise their "sermon." A dozen men, employes and others, were in the office when Miss Clafin called, and near half that number when the second visit was made. The bold manner and improper language of Miss C. in the presence of men she had never seen before soon passed to the streets, and as we found the affair was already public, we at once decided by that brief article to commit the ADVOCATE to a bold utterance respecting these women.

Again, we knew we were dealing with a woman whose name is associated with the great Brooklyn scandal, under the charge of blackmailing. Until the case of Beecher is decided this woman with all connected with her in that loathsome history must remain under trial before the American public. From the tone of its notice it seemed she had the *News* on her side, and would have, we were told, a large audience at the Opera House. We believed that she was playing before the Southern public, with all the arts of an accomplished actress, the role of an injured and slandered woman, and though from our general knowledge of her history we were satisfied that our statements were true, we were unwilling for her to go before a Galveston audience and proclaim that she had appealed to our manhood; that as a woman, and as a mother, she asked only a hearing before she was condemned; but we denied that appeal. Believing her to be both adroit and unscrupulous, we were unwilling to give her that advantage against us if she appealed to the chivalric sympathies of a Southern audience until we had the proof of our words in hand. If we had possessed last week the evidence we have since secured, we should have spoken then as we speak now.

Another reason made us guarded: We demanded who it was that had posted her respecting the purpose of the ADVOCATE to expose and assail her doctrines. She said she had heard of it from a number of persons, and among them gave the names of two individuals who are prominently known in the city; and who, we had been informed, had called to see her at her rooms. With one of these gentlemen we have no personal acquaintance; the other we have reason to know has no good feeling toward the ADVOCATE; but as we received the statement from such a woman as Mrs.

Woodhull we shall withhold their names at this time. But somebody told her. Somebody acted as a spy on the movements of the ADVOCATE office. Somebody asserted that an exposure of their real character was a "vile assault." To somebody we are indebted for this visit from two women whose presence we have pronounced an offense to the Southern people. We were cautious in our action, not permitting ourselves to forget when she denied our statement that it was a woman who was speaking. With reference to whoever carried her the information, we will say that the man who asserted that we are capable of making a "vile assault" on a weak and defenseless woman utters a falsehood he has not the manhood to maintain.

### OUR JUSTIFICATION.

Since placing our article respecting Woodhull and Clafin in the hands of the printer, we have been told that so well pleased were many of our best citizens with Mrs. Woodhull's lecture last Sunday night that if she gives another they and many more would certainly attend; and that we had better be careful what we say about it. If the elite of Galveston should crowd the Opera House on the occasion of another lecture, it would not modify in the slightest degree the moral impurity of her pernicious doctrines, or justify silence on our part. The fact that Victoria Woodhull has found apologists in our city demands a solemn protest from some one who recognizes the authority of the Seventh Commandment. Some tell us that we are prejudiced and prudish in claiming that the doctrines this woman so shamelessly advocates is a sufficient reason why respectable people should withhold from her the countenance of their presence at her public lecture. Perhaps we are old-fashioned. We are among those who believe that marriage is ordained of God; and honor it, because of the majesty of His authority by whom it is ordained. We regard the invasion of the married relation as the foulest wrong a man can commit against his fellow, and the pollution of the marriage bed the direst calamity which can come into an earthly household; and when a woman with calm and premeditated purpose announces the doctrine Victoria Woodhull has taught, we affirm that the cold-blooded deliberation with which she renounces her allegiance to the noblest and purest womanly virtues is more shocking than the degradation of those unhappy creatures who hide their shame in the wretched though gilded dens of infamy. We cannot believe that men and women, who will read the words we have given from her pen, will censure us when they weigh their import. We cannot believe that when they learn the real position of this extraordinary woman, they will permit the charms of her eloquence to make them forget the respect that is due the sacred relationship she has so ruthlessly assailed. Her present utterances may be wisely adjusted to her present audience; but it would be well for those who attend to bear in mind that the public abroad, which will hear of the reception this grand priestess of the free love dispensation has met in Texas, will judge us, not by those discreet utterances with which she amuses her present congregation, but by the principles of which she is the most prominent representative.

The fact that we feel compelled to make these appeals to a Southern community is to us a profound surprise. When the broken armies of the South returned to their homes they found their material fortunes

prostrate, but their honor untarnished by defeat. Character may survive disaster; and with a heroic spirit more exalted than that revealed amid the smoke of battle, the Southern people rallied to the task of reconstructing their shattered society into a system in which the graces and virtues of the past should blend with the vigor and promise of the present. The sanctity of the Southern home, the loveliness and purity of Southern women, have been our glory and hope, which cheered us in the hour of disaster and defeat, and became the center around which our social institutions should cluster. Through the home circle with its hallowed virtues sanctified and elevated by religion, we have believed that nobler, purer character would be developed in Southern society and life. We have looked on the lurid cloud which has lowered in the moral atmosphere of Brooklyn, and rejoiced in the security in which the Southern fireside was sheltered. In that chivalric estimate of woman which has been the glory of Southern manhood and the charm of Southern life; in the sacredness of the marriage tie which no man dare sully by act or word, only at the peril of his life, we beheld a citadel in which with a confidence born of an institution revered as the gift of God, our society could be secure against such widespread scandals as now make the Brooklyn imbroglio the darkest reproach on modern civilization.

To day the woman who opened that pool of pollution is in our midst. She stood forth as one of the central figures in that terrible domestic tragedy—not as the indignant representative of marital rights and female honor, as her sister and herself appear in the report of the *News*, but the apologist for unrestricted freedom in the adjustment of all love relations; as the vindicator of the lecherous adulterer, and as the champion of the woman who she asserted had violated her marriage vows. She records as meritorious the sneering words with which she met the misery of the dishonored husband, and repeats the lesson with which she taught him that submission to the foulest of all injuries and connivance at his wife's disgrace was the grandest virtue of that new dispensation of which she was the *avant courer*.

Let the secular press resent our remonstrance as it may; let men and women treat our protest against any public recognition of such a woman as an unwarrantable impertinence respecting a matter they can manage without our advice; we warn them that by according to this woman a cordial reception, they invite the advance of those hordes of evil "isms" which have shaken the social system of the North, and now and then bursts out in a moral cyclone like that now raging around the Brooklyn pastor and pulpit.

Whatever doubts we may have had respecting the propriety of admitting the impure utterances from Mrs. Woodhull into our columns, they were settled when we learned that already she had secured apologists in our city. Somebody should proclaim her real character, and if people will then accept a woman holding such sentiments as their teacher, the responsibility rests on themselves.

NEITHER W. B. Astor nor A. T. Stewart insure their property, as the annual loss by fire does not exceed the cost of insurance on their enormous properties.

The mine in Belgium in which two hundred men were killed by the explosion is still burning, and many of the bodies will not be recovered. This is wholesale cremation.

### WHO IS THE CRIMINAL.

The Hearne *Enterprise* reports the case of a young man who was taken into the Tremont Opera house of that city in an intoxicated condition, with a fatal wound on the head. The wound was received at the Grand Central saloon and both the wounded man and his assailant were full of whiskey when the blows were given. When he died, a jury was impanelled, and the verdict was that the young man died of intoxication and exposure. The unhappy victim of the whisky fiend is said to have been a young man of intelligence, and of a good family in a distant State.

How terribly the blow will fall on the hearts of kindred, when the sad tidings reach them. It is a sad hour when the grave closes over the form of a son or a brother whose early life was full of promise; but when his grave is associated with a drunken brawl and a drunkard's death, we would gladly hide away these scenes from the stricken hearts, and let his name be forgotten by those who loved him.

The wonder is that such scenes can be permitted in civilized lands. We put insane men and women in asylums. Massive walls and strong doors secured with locks and bolts shut them out from society lest in their frenzy they shed human blood; yet every paper tells of some man murdered in bar-rooms, drinking-saloons, or doggeries; and newspapers make a joke over the horrible deed! then readers laugh at the wit; and law protects the vendor! We will be told the law is all right, for it does not consider drunkenness any palliation of the crimes committed under its influence. Public sentiment looks at the matter differently. A man kills his friend in a drunken frenzy, and the people say: "Poor fellow, he was drunk and did not know what he was doing." The law says, "no man is justified in an act that robs him of his reason and makes him more dangerous to human life than a wild beast." Both sentiments may be right, but the misfortune is the sentiment in the one case often neutralizes the operation of the law; and, hence, crimes committed under the influence of liquor go before a jury which acknowledge the power of the merciful sentiment in behalf of the criminal, and the crime is unpunished.

The sentiment of pity is nearer the truth and right than the letter of the law. The man has committed a double crime. He has robbed himself of his reason; and, when crazed with liquor, sheds blood. His own act has placed him outside the ranks of rational beings. If the law were guiltless in this matter; then we might say that the man ought to suffer the penalty without mercy. But the law helped to make him a drunkard and a murderer. The law licensed the dram-seller. The law protects him in his demoralizing traffic. No druggist can sell poison without being held accountable for the results. No man can raise up a breed of wolves and turn them loose on the public range, and then enjoy the fun with impunity when his neighbors sheep are slaughtered. No man, in a crowded population, is permitted, even on his own premises, to keep a cesspool, until its poisonous exhalations infect the whole community. No man can, if so disposed, bring small pox or yellow fever into any city, town or neighborhood, and scatter death through a crowded population. The law would arrest such a lunatic; and if the law is inoperative a terrified population would take the case in hand. But the law protects the man whose business prospers just in

the ratio that sober men pass through the different steps which lead from moderate drinking to the horrors of *delerium tremens*, and thence to the grave in which the bones of the drunkards rot.

The law is right about the drunkard's accountability. He brought himself into that terrible state. Sentiment is right when it pities the wretch. Both are wrong when they take no steps towards arresting the horrible business of making men drunkards, and then furnishing the besotted wretches with liquor to drive them to deeds of crime, and to their own destruction. The law is defective, in that it holds a man accountable for a condition in which it has helped to place him. It is further accountable when it permits the greatest criminal connected with the bloody deeds committed under the drunkard's frenzy to escape. Public sentiment is terribly at fault when it pities the poor wretch in his misery, and takes no steps to the repletion of the tragedy.

### Passing Events.

An earthquake was felt at Detroit the 20th.

The Governor of Maine has signed the bill abolishing capital punishment.

PORTIONS of Hungary have been flooded. The old town of Buda was submerged.

DISASTROUS floods have occurred in the provinces of upper Austria and Moravia.

THE Carlist cause is considered hopelessly lost. Gen. Derregary has taken refuge on French soil.

DON CARLOS is reported to have taken refuge in the Ozama Valley to the east of Lieumbria.

AS soon as the Carlists are subdued, King Alfonso will bring ex-Queen Isabella into Spain.

TWO men on the 24th fell from a trapeze at Park Theatre, Brooklyn, and one fatally injured.

PINCHBACK'S claim to a seat in the United States Senate is put off until April.

THE prosecution of the whisky ring goes bravely on all around the circle.

ON the 24th the jury returned the verdict of not guilty in the case of Gen. Babcock.

REV. W. R. Nicholson was on the 24th consecrated bishop of the Central diocese, Reformed Episcopal Church.

PROFESSOR Seeley finds that each Indian costs the United States \$2,000 per annum to keep him alive. A dead loss to that amount.

THE Illinois State Agricultural Society has decided against horse-racing at the coming fair, and will offer no premiums on fast stock.

FROM present data the French Chamber of Deputies will stand Republicans 280, Bonapartists 100, the remainder scattering among monarchist and constitutional grades.

THE House of Representatives has voted 186 to 57 to repeal the bankruptcy law, to take effect January 1st, 1877.

THE charges of corruption against Senator Spencer, preferred by the Alabama Legislature, have been formerly presented to the United States Senate.

THE National Democratic Committee met the 22nd at Washington. St. Louis was selected as the place for the meeting of the Convention, beating Chicago two votes.

A BERLIN dispatch says the Great Powers are endeavoring to induce Servia and Montenegro to prevent their subjects from joining the Insurgents.

RICHARD B. QUAIN, former agent of the Pacific Mail Company, was arrested on complaint of Rutus Hatch, charged with embezzling \$750,000 of the Company's property.

A HOUSE at Lamass, Iowa, was burned the 26th with a mother and three children. The husband in consequence has become a raving maniac.

THE Massachusetts legislature is trying to help James Parton out of the scrape he has gotten himself into by marrying his step-daughter, contrary to State laws.

THE recently deceased Thomas Livermore of Dorchester, Mass., left \$400,000 to found an institution for the education of poor boys.

RUSSIAN troops under General Scobell entered Khokara and were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who expressed satisfaction at the announcement of the incorporation of Khokara with Russia.

A MOB in Bloomington, Indiana, forced their way into the jail a few days ago and without warning shot and killed Cornelius Mershon, who had been sentenced to death for murder; but had obtained a new trial. Wonder if Harper will give its readers the picture. It would make a big thing of it if the murderer was black and lived in the South.

THE bar, the pulpit and the rostrum have heretofore been the field where eloquence found its widest field of display. Another is opening in this great country. It is found in the introduction to patent medicine advertisements. Many of them are gotten up after the style of Cicero. The majesty of their measured periods are very impressive till one reaches the name of the pill or vermifuge they advertise.

MR. MOODY says that of one hundred and five ministers who preached one year in his (Chicago) mission school and church about one-third of them preached on the Prodigal Son. He had serious thoughts of putting up a notice, "No more sermons on the Prodigal wanted." Not only did the thing become monotonous, but it was an error on the part of those preachers to associate the poor to whom they preached with prodigals. That subject properly belongs to rich people.

SOME of the papers employ the case of Winslow, the Boston forger, as an argument that preachers should never engage in business. Some preachers might answer that it is also an argument in favor of ministerial support that the preachers may have little temptation in this direction. The argument in both cases is good, yet there may be exceptions. Some preachers may be forced into business by necessity, and some preachers are unworthy of a support. We will add another lesson: Whenever a minister goes into secular business and uses his sacred calling as a lever with which to advance his business, mark him down as a fraud.

IT is stated semi-officially that Turkey has sent instructions to Servia and Montenegro to withdraw their subjects from the insurgent ranks, otherwise it will occupy both principalities.

AN explosion a few days ago at West Pittston, Pa., killed four men and wounded a number of others.

THE ice crop this year is very short, and people must try other means by which to keep cool.

THE principal hope of the Minnesota grass-hopper region is that the blackbirds and prairie chickens have destroyed the eggs of this pest.

**A Beautiful Allegory.**  
 Once on a time a little leaf was heard to sigh and cry, as leaves oftentimes when a gentle wind is about. And the twig said:  
 "What is the matter, little leaf?"  
 "The wind," said the leaf, "just told me that one day it would pull me off and throw me to the ground to die."  
 The twig told it to the branch, and the branch told it to the tree.  
 And when the tree heard it, it rustled all over, and sent word back to the leaf:  
 "Do not be afraid; hold on tightly and you shall not go off till you want to."  
 And so the leaf stopped sighing, and went on singing and rustling. And so it grew all summer long till October. And when the bright days of autumn came, the leaf saw all the leaves around becoming very beautiful. Some were yellow and some were scarlet, and some were striped with colors. Then it asked the tree what it meant. And the tree said:  
 "All these leaves are getting ready to fly away, and they have put on these colors because of their joy."  
 Then the little leaf began to want to go, and grew very beautiful in thinking of it. And when it was very gay in colors, it saw that the branches of the tree had no colors in them, and so the leaf said:  
 "O, branch, why are you lead-colored and we Golden?"  
 "We must keep on our work-clothes," said the tree, "for our work is not yet done, but your clothes are for a holiday because your task is over."  
 Just then a little puff of wind came, and the leaf let go without thinking of it, and the wind took it up and turned it over, and then let it fall gently down under the edge of a fence among hundreds of leaves, and it never waked up to tell what it dreamed about.—*The Nation*.

Christian Advocate

I. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor. GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 4, '76.

"The excuse of the third man," said Mr. Moody, illustrating the parable of the guests who were backward in coming forward...

Dr. E. B. M. Brown, a prominent Jewish rabbi, spoke in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association in Indianapolis, Indiana...

If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, besides pinching his finger in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after it than before.

Tree culture in the United States is becoming quite extensive. Under the act of Congress offering one hundred and sixty acres of land to any person who would plant forty acres of it to trees and cultivate them for eight years...

The newspaper as an educator.—A school-teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of newspapers on the minds of a family of children, writes as follows:

I have found it to be a universal fact, without explanation, that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are better readers, excelling in pronunciation, and consequently read more understandingly.

They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of the most important places, nations, their governments and doings on the globe.

The London World gives the following description of the "latest things in coffins": "You are placed in a glass box, to the top of which is affixed a metal rod. As soon as the earth is filled in, a battery is connected with the rod, and an electric shock shatters the coffin into a thousand pieces, thus allowing the earth to press upon the dear departed, and allowing him to return to the dust even quicker than in one of Mr. Seymour Haden's wicker baskets."

—Mrs Stanton says: "Six hundred millions of people on this globe constantly toil all their lives long, while 19,000,000 sit quietly and complacently by gathering the results to themselves."

—Atlanta, Ga., affords an example worthy of imitation to other cities, both North and South. During the past year the city debt has been reduced over \$50,000, and all bills paid upon presentation.

Peter Putoff.

I know a little boy whose real name, we will say, is Peter Parsons; but the other boys call him Peter Putoff, because he has such a way of putting off both business and pleasure.

He procrastinates in his play as in his work. He puts off reading the library book until it is time to send it back; he waits to join the game till he is too late, and generally comes up a little behindhand for everything from Monday morning till Saturday night.

"SOMEBODY MUST BE IN."—Here is a little story which tells better than a dictionary can the meaning of the word "disinterestedness."

The late Archbishop Hare was once, when a tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, giving a lecture, when a cry of "Fire" was raised. Away rushed his pupils, and forming themselves into a line between the building, which was close at hand, and the river, passed buckets from one to another.

The misery felt by the child who couldn't go to the picnic is nothing to that of the one who has been to it. An exchange thinks that the first step towards wealth is the choice of a good wife. That's so. When a man marries a fair young wife, his fortune's made.

Because an Indian woman is always a squaw does it necessarily follow that an Indian baby is always a squawling?

A Duluth assessor says it is positively amazing how cheap property becomes as he passes up and down a street. It falls seventy per cent. whenever he enters a house.

Why is a man who makes additions to false rumors like one who has confidence in all that is told him? Because he relies on all that he hears.

A country paper says fashionable young people are calling on somebody to invent a new dance. Suppose somebody invents one wherein a young lady dances around the house and looks at their things.

A little girl joyfully assured her mother the other day that she had found out where they made horses—she had seen "a man in a shop just finishing one of them, for he was nailing on the last foot."

Little Willie F. calls a cat's tail "its handle." From the way he lays hold of pussie's caudal extremity he must believe in the "fitness of things."

A clergyman had just united in marriage a couple whose Christian names were respectively Benjamin and Ann. "How did they appear during the ceremony?" inquired a friend. "They appeared both Annie-mated and Bennie-titled," was the reply.

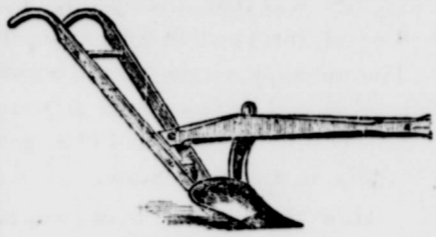
"When was Rome built?" asked a school committee man of the first class in ancient history. "In the night," answered a bright little girl. "In the night?" exclaimed the examiner. "How do you make that out?" "Why I thought everybody knew that 'Rome wasn't built in a day.'"

A young gentleman from the country, stopped at one of the New York hotels, sat down to dinner. Upon the bill of fare being handed to him by the waiter, he remarked the he "didn't care 'bout readin' now—he'd wait till after dinner."

—The habit of a Boston dog was to put his fore paws on people, and tables, and other things, and sniff until he was satisfied with his investigation. At last he tried it on a loaded gun that stood in a corner, and now he has no nose with which to sniff.

—The wildest bandit on the Mexican border is Guy Lopez, of whom it is related that he was once a pensive peanut vender of San Francisco, and went to the bad because every policeman or millionaire that passed his stand stole a nut with an air of abstraction.

NOT TO BE SCARED.—A story is told of an old French shoemaker who boasted that nothing could frighten him. Two young men thought they would test him, so one pretended to be dead and the other induced the shoemaker to sit up with the supposed corpse. As the shoemaker was in a hurry about some work, he took his tools and leather and began working beside the corpse. About midnight a cup of black coffee was brought him to keep him awake. Soon after, the coffee having exhilarated him, forgetting he was in the presence of death, he commenced to sing a lively tune, keeping time with his hammer. Suddenly the corpse arose and exclaimed in a hollow voice: "When a man is in the presence of death he should not sing." The shoemaker started, then suddenly dealt the corpse a blow on the head exclaiming at the same time: "When a man is dead he should not speak." It was the last time they tried to scare that shoemaker.



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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 4, '76.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS: One year - postage paid - our \$4.50...

JOINT BOARD PUBLICATION. The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences...

West Texas Conference. JOHN W. DEVLIN, Secy. O. A. FISHER, Jr., G. WALKER, Treas.

North Texas Conference. S. J. HAWKINS, Secy. W. C. HAINSLIP, Jr., W. P. EASTBELL, Treas.

Northwest Texas Conference. THOS. STANFORD, Secy. T. W. HINES, Jr., W. C. YOUNG, Treas.

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Table with 4 columns: GIVEN AWAY, SILVER, SEWING MACHINES, BOOKS. Values range from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

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(All of the above articles will be purchased of the jewelry establishment of T. E. Thompson, of this city and will be forwarded under his guarantee.)

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(Descriptive catalogues and circulars of the above machines forwarded on application to Blessing & Bro., of this city - from whom we shall purchase the machine.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS. SPECIAL PREMIUMS!

First quarter of 1876 - For the highest number of subscribers - a Wilson sewing machine price \$50.

Second quarter - For the highest number of subscribers on the Old and New Testament, six volumes, Royal, octavo edition, price \$24.

Agents sending us new subscribers or renewals, will please affix to their signatures the word "Agent."

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

In preparing articles for publication, write on but one side of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.

We keep open accounts with agents only, subscription orders with the action of the every line, and are accompanied by the cash.

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

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, Draft or Registered Letter.

The date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription. Renew at least two weeks in advance to prevent losing a number.

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

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

BUSINESS letters and communications should be addressed to The Christian Advocate, Drawer No. 4, Galveston, Texas.

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NOTICE.

To the Members of the West Texas Conference. Dear Brethren - It is our desire to pay our missionaries as fast as their installments become due.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments

PARIS DIST.-SECOND ROUND. Boston, etc. at Forest Chapel, Feb 19, 20. Cooper, etc. at Cooper, Feb 25, 27.

MAIRSHALL DIST.-SECOND ROUND. Tyler, etc. at Union Springs, March 18, 19. Starville, etc. at Antioch, March 25, 26.

COISICANA DIST.-SECOND ROUND. Mt. Calm, at Mt. Calm, March 5. Egypt, etc. at Central Institute, at Groesbeck, etc. at Central Institute, at Groesbeck, etc.

COMANCHE DIST.-SECOND ROUND. Hamilton, etc. at Evergreen, March 4, 5. Plum Creek, etc. at Williamson, March 11, 12.

GEORGETOWN DIST.-SECOND ROUND. Salado, March 11, 12. Leon, at Wesson's Chapel, March 25, 26.

COLUMBIA DIST.-FIRST ROUND. Lagrange, etc. at Forest Chapel, Feb 19, 20. Matagorda, etc. at Canyon, March 4, 5.

PALESTINE DIST.-FIRST ROUND. Athens, etc. at Athens, Feb 19, 20. Trinity, etc. at Trinity, Feb 26, 27.

WEATHERFORD DIST.-FIRST ROUND. Cartersville, etc. at Forest Chapel, Feb 19, 20. Weatherford, etc. at Canyon, March 4, 5.

THE well known establishment of Messrs. M. W. Shaw & Bro. in this city, is considered to be one of the best stocked jewelry emporiums in the Southwest.

Parties in the city who have manuscript of whatever character to be copied will find that it can be done at lower rates and in a neater manner at 114 Tremont St. than anywhere else in Galveston.

PLANTERS AND DEALERS

will consult their interest by calling on or addressing H. Scheffins, Houston, Texas, before laying in supplies of agricultural implements or plantation machinery.

The elegant jewelry emporium of T. E. Thompson, Esq., is on the corner of Tremont and Market streets, Galveston.

The stocks that are always found in this establishment consists of every class and variety of the most choice goods in this line of merchandise.

Attention - Mr. Remo Grunewald, proprietor of the well known music establishment in Houston, (branch house of Louis Grunewald, New Orleans), has constantly on hand a select stock of music, pianos, organs, etc.

Dear Brethren - It is our desire to pay our missionaries as fast as their installments become due. When you take your collections for domestic missions, please report to me immediately.

Business letters and communications should be addressed to The Christian Advocate, Drawer No. 4, Galveston, Texas.

Notice - Payment for subscribers sent required before any premium will be forwarded; as we have no cash for premiums this rule is "inflexible."

To the Members of the West Texas Conference. Dear Brethren - It is our desire to pay our missionaries as fast as their installments become due.

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Any Book Furnished at Publishers' Price. Baptism - A Treatise on the Nature, Perpetuity, Subjects, Administration, Mode and Use of the Initiating Ordinance of the Christian Church.

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Envelopes - All sizes and quality; Blank-books - All sizes and styles; MEMORANDUMS, PASS-BOOKS, POCKET REVISORS, ETC., INK, PENS, PEN-HOLDERS, PENCILS, GOLD PENS and PENCILS.

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Visitors to the city will see one of the most varied assortments of jewelry and watches to be found in the State, by calling at the establishment of L. Rouvart, No. 113 Market street.

Yesterday's Mail. Brought three more certificates in favor of "Canabis India," the great East India remedy for consumption, bronchitis and asthma.

Send me one dozen Ointment and one of Canabis India. When Mr. J. W. Fisher brought his wife to me for examination I found her in the incipient stage of Tuberculous Consumption.

Wholesale Druggist, Galveston, Agent. A SURE CURE for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs even Consumption, if taken occasionally.

CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race Street, Philadelphia. LADIES, you can procure sewing machine needles for any machine now in use, at R. Gannewald's music store.

WINTER FASHIONS. Our lady readers should immediately avail themselves of this favorable opportunity for procuring the celebrated Butterick's fashions for the winter of 1875-76.

GOOD NEWS! It will be cheering news to many of our gentlemen readers to hear that the Island City can justly boast of a second Moody in the person of Mr. J. B. G. George.

THE already well known Dry Goods House of Texas, A. & S. Levy, proprietors, are making still greater sacrifices than heretofore.

Those gentlemen are receiving daily large bolts of new goods recently purchased for the spring trade, and are therefore compelled to make great sacrifices of goods on hand.

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BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Superior Bells of Copper and Tin, and mixed metal, for Churches, Schools, Factories, Court Houses, Fire Alarms, etc.

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Christian Advocate

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 4, '76.

Woodhull and Claffin.

Championed by the Secular Press.

Their Real Opinion as to Social Ethics.

They Sugar-coat the Pill for Southern Audiences.

Decency Forbids a Full Recital.

Morals Demand the Expose.

We owe an apology to our readers for admitting the above names into our columns, and thus inadvertently advertising women who have so notoriously unsexed themselves, that their names are synonymous with suggestions from which all virtuous men and women recoil. The ADVOCATE has spoken plainly respecting many of the popular vices of the day, but has not undertaken the business of a public scavenger, and does not propose to stir up every fictitious pool that may be generating moral filth in society merely that a sensation may be produced by the offensive stench which follows.

These women for years have been the self-elected champions of "Free-love." They are the legitimate offspring of the infidelity, communism and fanaticism of a certain element in Northern society, which has made the moral atmosphere of that region rank with "isms" which are blasphemous in their assaults on revealed religion, subversive of the rights of property, and would, if accepted, strike down the sanctities of marriage relation which is ordained of God, and which underlies all the protections and purities of social and family life. The moral sense of the true representatives of religion and morality in the North is revolting so strongly against their teachings that, finding themselves and their principles ostracised by all good men and women in that section, they now turn their attention to the South, hoping—in this field where their doctrines are comparatively unknown, by assuming the role of injured and slandered women who are pleading bravely the rights of their sex—to reap a harvest of gold. Some one ought to unmask them. In Macon, Georgia, we are told the secular papers simply called attention to their doctrines, and there was no audience to greet them with enthusiastic cheers. In Galveston, the *News*, by its adroitly worded commendations, secured for them a crowded audience. Why we withheld temporarily the article we had prepared is explained in another column. We now give it to our readers with the exception of one item, in which we referred to the report that Mrs. W. had lived with Col. Blood after obtaining a legal divorce. She denies this. As we do not wish to wrong any one, much less a woman, we not only withhold that item, but give to Mrs. W. the benefit of her denial.

Our readers will observe that the article we withheld is an arraignment of a portion of the secular press for venality. Instead of warning the people respecting the real character of these women, the *News* connived at the fraud; and we hold it largely responsible for the reproach brought upon Galveston by the enthusiastic welcome given to these women. We are unwilling the city in which we live shall hold such a position before the public, North and South, without uttering our decided protest. Here follows our article withheld:

Nastier than Ever.

VICTORIA WOODHULL AND TENNIE CLAFFIN IN GALVESTON. Under the head of "The Women of Destiny," the *News* gives near two columns, being the net result of an interview with these women, Miss Claffin being the chief speaker. In this interview the abominable doctrines they teach are carefully concealed under elegant language, and is associated with sentiments so unobjectionable that persons unacquainted with their history and life, in reading that report will very likely be misled. We certainly should not have noticed their visit to our city but for this quasi endorsement of their views by a paper of such broad circulation and commanding influence as the *Galveston News*. As the acknowledged leaders of the free love doctrines which have dis-

graced the civilization of the North, we had not anticipated for them so cordial a welcome, and so liberal an advertisement from a leading Southern journal.

These two women have been so bold and active in the publication of their sentiments that a paper of the position of the *News* cannot be in ignorance of them. In presenting the result of this interview, in which their revolting sentiments are adroitly hidden, and an attractive bill of fare presented with which to attract a crowd to the Opera House next Sunday night, the *News* constitutes itself their organ.

We had hoped our Southern society never would be invaded by these representatives of the basest free love principles. We were not prepared to see a leading journal, while remaining silent as to their true doctrines, permitting its columns to be used in glossing over these abominations, and insulting public sentiment by advertising this woman as one of "The Women of Destiny."

In Victoria Woodhull's celebrated *expose* of the Beecher-Tilton scandal, in which she charges the preacher with violation of the purity of the home of his friend, she asserts that Beecher had adopted her views about marriage and love, and that he did not hesitate to practice them in secret—not only in the case of Mrs. Tilton, but with other members of his congregation. She pronounced his conduct as weak and post-lanionous, because he would not avow in public doctrines which he did not hesitate to practice in secret. The public mind pronounced this charge, if false, the basest slander; and, if true, on Beecher's part the basest crime. Yet, this a legend outrage against the purity of the friends' home, according to this woman's views, was right, provided the parties accused had, like herself, possessed the courage to avow their opinions and acts. If these facts represent her true sentiments, then a vice, against which every sentiment of virtue in man and of purity in woman revolts, never had a bolder advocate. Her presence in Southern society, where free love doctrines have ever been held in abhorrence, is an offence; and we feel humiliated that a paper which claims to be representative in character, instead of resenting the outrage and presenting these women in their true colors, permits its columns to be employed in introducing and indirectly commending them to a Southern audience. A woman who can see in the crime with which the great Brooklyn preacher is charged no fault save in his unwillingness to flaunt his shame before the public with the same effrontery that she flaunts her own, deserves no partial notice from a paper that enters the family circle.

As the case now stands, Woodhull and Claffin deny the above statements. The *Galveston News*, by the report of its interview with these women; by copying with a commendatory introduction a highly eulogistic notice of them from the *St. Louis Globe*; and by its favorable notice of their "sermon" Sunday night in the Opera House, stands sponsor for them before the Texas public.

We purpose now to make our assertions good.

The *News* in its reported interview thus describes Tinnie Claffin:

A blonde with a thoroughly blonde temperament, her expressive features lit up until she seemed almost inspired, as she rapidly dashed from one subject to another in the most thoroughly woman-like manner.

We were interviewed by Tinnie Claffin—very much to our surprise and, before the interview ended, to our great disgust. She was treated with the courtesy that should ever be shown to one who is enshrined in woman's form. We cannot soil our columns with the expressions she employed in that interview, which transpired within sight of a dozen men, many of whom heard what she said. They were uttered with a nonchalance that betrayed the absolute decay of every vestige of womanly modesty. The *Memphis Appeal* in its report mentions this "absence of squeamishness" on their part, and the *Appeal* man appears to like it; for he asserts that "but one impression was made on all who heard them: and that was—good, all good." We confess that to us it was a manifestation as strange as it was revolting. In all our life we had never before listened to any but chaste words from woman's lips; and when we heard this woman, with her "expressive features" as innocent of a blush as a curbstone, talking about things which, of all subjects, are the most unfitting the lips of a young lady; and that in the company of men she had never seen until that hour, our first impression was that we had encountered a very singular psychological phenomenon; but that impression soon passed into the firm conviction that we were confronted by that most repulsive of all moral monstrosities: a woman thoroughly and radically unsexed. Were a man to enter the parlor of any respectable family in Galveston and use the language which this woman employed, he would be kicked into the streets without ceremony, and escape easily at that. If a man were to stand at the corners of the streets of Galves-

ton and talk in a tone which ladies in passing could not avoid hearing as we were forced to hear Miss Claffin talk, the police, if they did their duty, would promptly abate the nuisance. To commend such a woman as a public teacher is an insult to common decency.

In the interview of the *News* with these women, Miss Claffin is reported as expressing intense indignation against Tilton, and declaring she would have "shot Henry Ward Beecher on sight." Her flashing eye is described by her sympathizing listener, and the inference left on the mind of the reader is that these women felt all a woman's indignation respecting the wrong Beecher was charged with inflicting on the home of the injured husband. In order that the public may know precisely what these women believe and preach respecting this base crime against virtue and the sanctity of married life which Mrs. Woodhull alleged against the great preacher, we are forced to present here with some extracts from Mrs. Woodhull's notorious articles on "The Beecher-Tilton Scandal Case," published in *Woodhull and Claffin's Weekly*, Nov. 2, 1872. It was this article that precipitated on the American public that scandal with all its offensive and corrupting details.

One word before the testimony is offered: Mrs. Woodhull's lecture last Sunday night is said to have been free from anything offensive to ears polite. That was prudent on her part. We do not believe a Galveston audience would endure a presentation of her real sentiments. Misled by the attractive picture presented by the *Galveston News*, we are not surprised at the character of the audience she secured. Her reticence was a compliment to the Southern people. She wants their money, and adjusts herself to the purer moral atmosphere into which she has intruded. We now invite the special attention of that audience, which grew enthusiastic over the "new light" she threw on "her convictions," to the subjoined statements of her opinions given in her own language through the columns of her own paper. We confess, even at this moment—though feeling compelled to reveal the real sentiments of this woman to the Texas public which she designs to visit—that we are reluctant to stain our pages with her revolting principles she avows. Her article is, in part, a report, made by her own pen, of an interview between a press reporter and herself. The first item we give presents her views respecting marriage:

REPORTER.—"How, Mrs. WOODHULL, would you state in the most condensed way your opinions on this subject, as they differ from those avowed and ostensibly lived by the public at large?"

Mrs. WOODHULL.—"I believe that the marriage institution, like slavery and monarchy, and many other things which have been good or necessary in their day, is now *effete*, and in a general sense injurious, instead of being beneficial to the community; although of course it must continue to linger until better institutions can be formed. I mean by marriage, in this connection, any forced or obligatory tie between the sexes; *any legal intervention or constraint* to prevent people from adjusting their love relations precisely as they do their religious affairs in this country, in complete personal freedom; changing and improving them from time to time, and according to circumstances."

She here repudiates legal marriage and demands absolute freedom to both sexes in the adjustment of their "love relations." Is there a brother in Galveston who would not resent it as the foulest insult offered to his sister, should any man dare to suggest to her such an adjustment of their "love relations?" Is there a father or a mother who can think of it respecting their daughters with, out horror? Are the fathers, the mothers, the brothers, the husbands of Texas willing their daughters, sisters or wives shall accept the instructions of a woman who can publish such an abominable doctrine?

Our readers will bear in mind our statement in the article which Mrs. Woodhull pronounced a misrepresentation of her views, respecting the position she assumed concerning Beecher's alleged crime against the purity of the home of his friend. Here is what the reporter asks with as much of her answer as we can consent shall go into our columns:

REPORTER.—"I confess, then, I cannot understand why you of all persons should have any fault to find with Mr.

BEECHER, even assuming everything to be true of him which I have hitherto heard only vaguely hinted at."

Mrs. WOODHULL.—"I have no fault to find with him in any such sense as you mean, nor in any such sense as that in which the world will condemn him. I have no doubt that he has done the very best which he could do under all the circumstances—with his demanding physical nature, and with the terrible restrictions upon a clergyman's life, imposed by that ignorant public opinion about physiological laws which they, nevertheless, more, perhaps, than any other class, do their best to perpetuate. The fault I find with Mr. BEECHER is of a wholly different character, and as I have told him repeatedly, and frankly, and as he knows very well. It is, indeed, the exact opposite to that for which the world will condemn him. I condemn him because I know, and have had every opportunity to know, that he entertains, on conviction, substantially the same views which I entertain on the social question; that, under the influence of these convictions, he has lived for many years, perhaps for his whole adult life, in a manner which his religious and moralistic public ostensibly, and to some extent really, condemn; and that he has permitted himself, nevertheless, to profess to believe otherwise than as he does believe, to have helped to maintain for these many years that very social slavery under which he was chafing, and against which he was secretly revolting both in thought and practice; and that he has, in a word, consented, and still consents, to be a hypocrite. The fault with which I, therefore, charge him, is not infidelity to the old ideas; but unfaithfulness to the new."

Again she says: "Speaking from my feelings, I am prone to denounce him as a poltroon, a coward and a sneak, not, as I tell you, for anything that he has done, and for which the world would condemn him, but for failing to do what it seems to me so clear he ought to do; for failing, in a word, to stand shoulder to shoulder with me and others who are endeavoring to hasten a social regeneration which he believes in."

Do not these words sustain our charge? This woman justifies the basest act that one man can commit against the honor of his friend as faultless, if he only has the boldness to publish his shame. Is this the sort of a woman that should be introduced to the Galveston public in a manner that caused respectable men and women to honor her "sermon" with their presence?

We hesitated long before we could admit the following from the same article from Mrs. Woodhull's pen, but as she is in our midst, and is commended by the secular press, her principles should be known. She says on page 12 of the same number of her paper:

"I hold that Mr. TILTON himself, that Mrs. BEECHER herself, have no more right to inquire, or to know or to spy over, with a view to knowing, what has transpired between Mr. BEECHER and Mrs. TILTON, than they have to know what I ate for breakfast, or where I shall spend my next evening; and that Mr. BEECHER's congregation and the public at large have just as little right to know or to inquire. I hold that the so-called morality of society is a complicated mass of sheer impertinence and a scandal on the civilization of this advanced century; that the system of social espionage under which we live is damnable, and that the very first axiom of a true morality is for the people to mind their own business, and learn to respect, religiously, the social freedom and the sacred social privacy of all others."

Again: "It is the paradox of life that, in order to have peace, we must first have war; and it is the paradox of my position that, believing in the right of privacy and in the perfect right of Mr. BEECHER socially, morally and divinely to have sought the embraces of Mrs. TILTON, or of any other woman or woman whom he loved and who loved him, and being a promulgator and a public champion of those very rights, I still invade the most sacred and sacred affairs of his life, and drag them to the light and expose him to the opprobrium and vilification of the public."

These are Mrs. Woodhull's convictions. Will she dare to avow them and defend them before a Southern audience? The husbands and wives, the fathers and mothers, the brothers and sisters, who have or may be misled by what has appeared in the *News* and her very prudent conduct last Sunday night, would do well to find out before they again give her the countenance of their presence. The *News* reporter tells us that when Miss Claffin said she would have shot "Henry Ward Beecher on sight," her eyes flashed out the indignation her words expressed. Our readers can judge from the above how Mrs. Woodhull felt about it.

The *News*' reporter tells its readers how Miss Claffin regarded Mr. Tilton's conduct in connection with this affair. To bring out the real facts, we must now furnish them Mrs. Woodhull's view of this same individual in connection with the same transaction. She describes him coming to her, frantic with rage, telling her how, when satisfied of his wife's unfaithfulness, he "stripped the wedding ring from her finger." And here is the consolation this woman offered the outraged hus-

band who, in his horror, had "stamped the ring" with which he and his wife "had plighted their troth, deep in the soil that covered the fruit of his wife's infidelity."

"I attempted to show him the true solution of the imbroglio, and the folly that it was for a man like him, a representative man of the ideas of the future, to stand whining over inevitable events connected with this transition age and the social revolution of which we are in the midst. I told him that the fault and the wrong were neither in Mr. BEECHER, nor in Mrs. TILTON, nor in himself; but that it was in the false social institutions under which we still live, while the more advanced men and women of the world have outgrown them in spirit; and that, practically, everybody is living a false life, by professing a conformity which they do not feel and do not live, and which they cannot feel and live any more than the grown boy can re-enter the clothes of his early childhood. I recalled to his attention splendid passages of his own rhetoric, in which he had unconsciously justified all the freedom that he was now condemning when it came home to his own door, and endeavoring, in the spirit of a tyrant, to repress."

Will Mrs. Woodhull, bold and brazen as she is, have the effrontery to stand up in the Opera House and repeat this foul libel on every married man and woman who lives under the sacred vows uttered at the marriage altar? Will she repeat in their hearing the assertion that "everybody" who have assumed the marriage relation "is living a false life by professing a conformity which they do not live?" If she purposes doing so, the people of Galveston ought to know it; and then if any man is willing to take his wife, sister or daughter where they can hear from a woman's lips that "everybody" is false just as Tilton said his wife had been, we can only say that it is their own business, not ours. No woman in Galveston can say that when this woman, who has placed herself before the American public as a wholesale slanderer of her own sex, thrusts herself before the Texas public the ADVOCATE has been silent.

If the above does not set this woman's doctrine in the true light, we add the additional consolation she offered that outraged husband:

"I ridiculed the *manilla sentiment* and *mock heroics* and *show-off airs*; he was exhibiting over an event the most natural in the world, and the most intrinsically innocent; having in it not a bit more of real criminality than the awful wickedness of 'negro-stealing' formerly chided, in perfect good faith, by the slaveholders, on every one who helped the escape of a slave."

Again she says: "I tried to show him that a true manliness would protect and love to protect; would glory in protecting the absolute freedom of the woman who was loved, whether called wife, mistress, or by any other name; and that the true sense of honor in the future will be, not to know even what relations our lovers have with any and all other persons than ourselves—as true courtesy never seeks to spy over or to pry into other people's private affairs."

The report in the *News* leads its readers to suppose these women regarded Tilton with abhorrence. This is what Mrs. Woodhull thought about him:

"TILTON's conduct toward Mr. BEECHER and towards his wife began from that time to be so magnanimous and grand—by which I mean just simply all right—so unlike that which most other men would have been, that it stamped him, in my mind, as one of the noblest souls that lived, and one capable of playing a great role in the social revolution which is now so rapidly progressing."

Mrs. Woodhull in her appeal to us resented any impeachment of her private life. We assured her we dealt only with her doctrines. If people after reading them as they came from our pen draw the inferences she complained of, she and her sister would do well to keep clean tongues in their heads and keep bad doctrines out of their paper. As we gave Mrs. Woodhull the benefit of her denial about her marital relations with Col. Blood, we now permit her to say what she knows of her own life. On page 13 of that same paper she says:

"Mrs. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER has, from the time that I met her in Washington, stood my fast friend, and given me manifold proof of her esteem, knowing, as she did, both my radical opinions and my free life."

If that is stander, Mrs. Woodhull must bring the suit for libel against herself.

We can admit no more. If any one thinks our case is not made against that portion of the secular press which has given these women a quasi endorsement, the paper from which the above extracts are taken can be seen at this office. Its columns reek with filth of the same nature.

We have been told these women purpose visiting other points in our

State, where they hope, by withholding their real sentiments and assuming the position of women wronged by man's inhumanity, to reap a harvest as rich at they have gathered in the Island city. We call on the wives, the mothers, the sisters, the daughters, of Texas to honor their womanhood and to assert its unsoiled purity by withholding their presence and influence from women who by their own words have so foully traduced their sex.

The Catholic Church in Spain exhibits its true character. It would not only repress all freedom of conscience, but it pursues the heretic to his grave and vents its bigotry on his mouldering bones. The bishops have ordered that the bodies of all persons who died prior to the 9th of February, 1875, who were only civilly married shall be exhumed and removed from consecrated ground. This may be the rule of the Catholic Church, but the rule is an outrage against humanity. It is a miserable travesty of the religion of Christ. It reveals what Papacy is. It tells the rest of the world what it may expect if Catholicism becomes so powerful that the secular arm cringes before priestly authority and enforces its intolerant mandates. The same spirit which now makes the Vatican demand that Spain shall enforce unity in religion, and thus arrest the movement of Protestantism and the spread of the Bible, and which follows them to their graves and digs up their dissolving dust and casts it out under the anathemas of the church, leads them more cautiously, but not less persistently to obtrude their church into the political affairs of this country, and to demand a representation in municipal, in State and in national legislation. Catholicism is a unity. Were any branch of Protestants to make like demands, every secular paper would denounce them; and yet these same papers are silent, though the policy of the Catholic Church is a fact no intelligent man in the land will question.

THE cruelties of the Turks toward the Christians, like the bloody deeds of Macbeth, have raised a ghost that will not "down" at their bidding. The Porte accepts the note of the powers, and has promised reform. The Herzegovinians have no faith in promises which are lightly kept, but easily made. Former pledges of reform given when revolution made the Turkish government tremble, have been followed by exactions more relentless and severe than those which caused each outbreak. No wonder the armed patriots now refuse to sheath their swords until they have achieved their independence. They have the sympathies of the civilized world. If the powers cannot secure reform let them give these Christians who have long been crushed by Mohammedan bigotry a fair chance to achieve their independence. If they are worthy of it, they will secure it.

NOTICE.—The district stewards of the Galveston District will meet on Friday, March 17th, instead of Saturday 18th, as heretofore published. Announced by request of the presiding elder.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE TEXAS STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—We are indebted to Dr. Trueheart, of Galveston, for a copy of the above work. It is neatly printed, and in every way reflects credit upon the medical fraternity of Texas.

"PLEASE COPY."—Appended to marriage notices, obituaries, etc., is often the request: "Please copy." We desire to say that this is in most cases superfluous. Nine times in ten the editor of the journal named does not see the request—and when he does, seldom grants it. The better plan is to clip the notice from the paper in which it appears first and enclose in an envelope to the journal you wish to copy it.

TURKEY wants Roumania to pay its tribute in advance. The province declines, and all this does not help forward a peaceful settlement of the Eastern trouble.

JOHN B. GOUGH has recovered his health and gone to Canada.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 4, 1876

EVANS & CO., TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.

Our stock of TEAS is complete, embracing every grade and quality.

We make a reduced price of 50% in tea to consumers purchasing in bulk.

Country Consumers can have TEA shipped by express or boat.

We can offer great inducements to GROCERS or families clubbing together.

EVANS & CO., 54 & 55 Market St., Galveston, Texas.

Popularity.

It is a self-evident fact that unless a person possesses sterling worth he will not have the esteem of his fellow-men.

This is applicable to articles recommended to the confidence of purchasers.

For a brief period by false commendations, and glittering exterior, they impose on the people, but as soon as tested they are cast aside.

A Recent Invention.

About nine years ago, the problem of constructing a practical Writing Machine was taken up by several ingenious inventors and mechanics.

In its appearance the TYPE-WRITER resembles the family sewing machine. Writing is done by simply touching keys, which are arranged in four rows of eleven each.

Every one who has any considerable amount of writing to do, will find that this machine will pay for itself within a month.

THE Premium Engraving, The Three Graces, advertised in another column, one of extraordinary size, and in its execution nothing has been sacrificed or slighted.

To the Consumptive.—Wilbur's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endorsed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which renders the oil doubly efficacious.

SPRING FASHIONS.

Our lady readers should immediately avail themselves of this favorable opportunity for procuring the celebrated Butterick's fashions for the spring of 1876.

Correspondence.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. Editor: I know you are a friend of, and a hearty supporter of our educational enterprises.

WE have glad tidings of great joy to report from the Centerville circuit; the Lord has visited us in his convicting and converting power.

JEFFERSON DISTRICT.—Mr. Editor: Having closed my first round of quarterly meetings in my district, I feel disposed to give you a brief account of the district.

BLOSSOM PRairie.—Mr. Editor: I thought before I joined the Methodist Church, in 1870, that she payed her preachers better than any other church.

Bro. "Do" and Bro. "Talk." Bro. Do—Good morning, Bro. Talk; I hope you are well; what are your prospects for success on this circuit this year?

Unanswered Letters. Feb. 24.—M. H. Wells, J. H. Stone, R. C. Armstrong, (paper stopped by mistake).

ITinerant Experience.—The itinerant life has its light and its shadows; its pleasant and its painful reminiscences.

Who was the bad boy? Little Mary was prettily dressed, and standing in front of the house waiting for her mother to go out to ride.

and nine or ten children; with no place to keep corn or wheat, horse or cow; you then complain because he is sad, won't live there; no wonder he is gloomy.

The Southwestern University and the Centennial. Mr. Editor—I write to call the attention of the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, (in Texas), to the importance of making an offering to God this Centennial year.

Unlimited Remedial Resources. People sometimes suppose that Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines represent the entire extent of his resources for curing disease.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments. BEAUMONT DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Newton Cir. at Spears' Chapel, March 15.

PALESTINE DIST.—SECOND ROUND. Tyler Station, March 18, 19. Palestine Station, March 25.

BOOKS OF PIANO AND ORGAN MUSIC. The Best Pieces in Existence For Piano, For Reed Organ, For Piano and Organ.

Either Book sent, post-free, for Retail Price. OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

ROSES. 700 Superior Varieties. ROSES, Half a Million of the best house plants, a specialty.

PURE CANE SEED. VARIETIES.—LIBERIAN, REGULAR, SOBERO, and GOMERANA.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TELL TELL IT ALL. The most complete and reliable of all the world's best.

When we entered home from prayer-meeting on Thursday night, February 10th, we found our hall and parlor floors covered with matting, put down in our absence.

ORANGE, Feb. 22.—Mr. Editor: Our first quarterly meeting closed last Tuesday night, Brother E. L. Armstrong was with us, and preached with power and effect.

MARRIED. WILLIAMSON—SUDAPARD.—By the Rev. I. G. John, Feb. 9, 1876, at the Methodist Church in Columbia, Rev. J. T. Williamson and Miss Kate I. Shepard.

SMITH—THOMAS.—By the Rev. J. W. Chalk, Feb. 26, 1876, Rev. J. B. Smith, of the North Texas Conference, and Miss Hattie E. Thomas, all of Cook county.

WALKER—HENDERSON.—By the Rev. A. L. P. Green, at the residence of Col. W. L. Upton, in Schulenburg, Dr. W. W. Walker and Miss E. A. Henderson—all of Schulenburg.

RIDGWAY—CROGGINES.—By the Rev. T. G. Woods, at the parsonage of Mendish Circuit, Mr. W. S. Ridgway and Mrs. V. T. Croggines, all of Atascosa county, Texas.

KING—WALDMAN.—By the Rev. S. H. Brown, Feb. 16, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Matagorda, Mr. W. W. King and Annie F. Waldman.

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THE PARAGON TOMATO. It is the most popular of all the tomatoes. It is the best of all the tomatoes.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TELL TELL IT ALL. The most complete and reliable of all the world's best.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SINGING BOOK. FILLMORE'S Songs of Glory.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. Successfully treated by the use of DE ROSS' EPILEPTIC REMEDIES.

1876! Texas State Fair! The Seventh Annual State Fair of Texas will be held in the STATE FAIR GROUNDS HOUSTON.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 4, '76

Correspondence.

The Centennial Year.

BY B. T. KAVANAUGH.

Number VI.

THE CHURCH.

In the preceding numbers of this series of articles I have had occasion to notice the diversified forms in which the energies of the church have been called into action, in the dissemination of the Word of God throughout the world; in sending the gospel into heathen lands; in the cause of Christian education, and the great Sabbath-school enterprises of the day; but as yet the church itself, as it stands in connection with the Centennial year, remains to be considered.

That the church, through the past century, has enjoyed an extraordinary degree of the divine power is evident from its grand achievements, as seen in the enterprises above referred to. A higher degree of evidence of an inward vitality, and spiritual life and vigor could not be given. The abundant fruit it has borne, bears testimony to the health and prosperous condition of the living vine. It is the life-power of Christ, the true vine, that flows out into all the branches of the evangelical church.

A close examination of the history of the church, through the past century, as compared with its condition and history in former times, will show that since the days of the Apostles up to the present time, it has never been so pure and free from corruption and heresy as at the present time. To travel back upon the line of its past history to the days of the Apostles we shall find that it has been beset and surrounded by difficulties, entangled in controversies, and assailed by enemies, within and without, that have greatly obscured her light, burdened her with a mass of false doctrines, and a corrupt priesthood intolerable to the borne. The church of Rome to-day stands out in bold relief as proof of these assertions. It has come down to our times, with the accumulated evils of twelve hundred years and more—having had the Christian world subjected to its power for a time—and stands before us today as a corrupt compound of Judaism, (the Priesthood) Paganism, and a semblance of Christianity.

Errors in doctrine began in Apostolic times. It was extremely difficult to free the primitive church from the errors of Judaism. Paul had a sharp controversy with Peter at Antioch on the doctrine of circumcision. Nicolas, the seventh of the first deacons elected and ordained to that office, (Acts, 6-5) became the leader of a heresy called the Nicolaitans, who greatly disturbed the church in the days of John, (Rev. 2-15.) Among Gentile converts to the Christian faith there were many who were constantly laboring to engraft the Platonic philosophy, or the doctrines of the Gnostics, into the early system of Christian faith. Origen, one of the fathers, born in 185, at Alexandria, was a very learned and eloquent man; wielded a great influence in the church in his day; yet he taught the doctrines of the pre-existence of the human soul, prior to the Mosaic creation; that souls were condemned to animate mortal bodies to expiate faults previously committed; that the soul of Christ was created before the beginning of the world; that after a long period the damned will be released, etc. Others of the fathers were in like manner led into great heresy, and none of them can be relied upon as models of Christian faith in this more enlightened age.

Some of these fathers inculcated doctrines that have wrought ruinous results in the church that have reached our times, and still hang as a dark cloud, obscuring the beauty and harmony of the gospel system. St. Augustine, for example, introduced the horrible doctrine of unconditional election and reprobation, commonly called Calvinism. He was born in 354, and his pernicious doctrines have permeated a large portion of the church to the present day. These examples will serve to show how the church has traveled through the dark wilderness of error in the past, and endured a great fight of affliction—encountered by the world, flesh and Satan—but now, since the spell of darkness has been thrown off, the Bible re-

leased from its prison chains, the light of truth left free to combat error, we may exclaim, in the language of Isaiah, (LX-1) and say to the church, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."

The reformation under Martin Luther marked a great epoch in the history of the church, and inflicted a deadly wound upon the papal beast; but with all the zeal and power put forth by the great reformer, he did not wholly free himself and his followers from all the false doctrines of the church of Rome. He still tolerated the idea that "the body and blood of Christ are materially present in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper." He also maintained the doctrine of unconditional election, based on eternal decrees. The church of England, which took its rise with the reformation in the sixteenth century, under Henry VIII, retained the doctrine of Calvinism, and adheres to that of baptismal regeneration.

The reformation under Luther, and the organization of the Protestant Church of England, was more of a reformation in doctrines and ecclesiastic rites, than that of heart and life. Neither were characterized by any great revival of experimental godliness. The doctrine of the new birth, by the direct operation of the Holy Spirit, by faith in Christ, especially in the church of England, was not only unknown but its power denied. The Moravians, or United Brethren, who claim that they sprang from the Greek church as early as the ninth century, and subsequently united, for a time, with Waldenses, in 1467, they were the only church at that time that insisted upon a change of heart, as we now hold the doctrine. They established missions in America in 1734.

John Wesley, who was ordained at Oxford by Bishop Potter, in 1725, set out with Gov. Oglethorpe and his brother Charles for Georgia, Oct. 14, 1735, ten years after having received orders in the church. On their passage they met with some of the Moravian missionaries going over to reinforce their missions. Mr. Wesley was attracted by their Christian conversation and devotions, and soon perceived that there was a depth and spirit in their experience and devotions to which he was a stranger. On his return to London he sought for the Moravian preacher there, Rev. Peter Boehler, and by him, "in the hands of the great God," says Mr. Wesley, "I was clearly convinced of unbelief; of the want of that faith by which alone we can be saved." A scruple immediately occurred to him whether he ought not to leave off preaching; for, how could he preach to others who had not faith in himself? Boehler was consulted as to whether he ought to preach or stop. "By no means should you stop," said B. "But what can I preach?" said Mr. Wesley. "Preach faith till you have it; and then because you have it, you will preach faith," said Mr. Boehler.

Accordingly he began to preach this doctrine; though he says his soul started back from the work. This was his state until May 24, 1738—an eventful day in the history of the reformer and of Methodism, for upon that day he dates his conversion. From that conversion under God, the Methodist Church, or "Christianity in earnest" arose. The history further says: "On the evening of that day he went, very unwillingly, to a society on Aldersgate street, where one of the assembly was reading Luther's preface on the Epistle to the Romans. What followed may best be given in his own words: 'About a quarter before nine, while he was describing the change which God works within the heart, through faith in Christ, I felt my heart strangely warmed; I felt I did trust in Christ, Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given me that He had taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death.'

The conversion of Mr. Wesley not only brought about a great change in his heart, filling it with love to God and a burning zeal for His cause, but his mind underwent a like change in regard to the doctrines which lead to and required the new birth. He had been preaching for fourteen years. Up to this time he held to the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, thereby giving a saving efficacy to the sacraments of the church, as taught by the Church of England. Now he fully adopts the doctrine of Paul, viz: "Justification by faith, without the deeds of the law." Up to the time of Mr. Wesley's conversion, you never hear of a single

conversion under his ministry. Now, however, with an experimental knowledge of sins forgiven, with the Spirit of God within him, he goes forth as a burning and shining light to preach with the demonstration of Divine power, which was attended by the Holy Ghost, and the multitudes that sat in darkness saw a great light and attended him in crowds wherever he went.

In the latter part of the year 1739, so great was the effect produced by his preaching that those who heard him came to him "groaning for redemption," and asked to be instructed in the plan of salvation. The members increased daily, so that he had to set apart a time ("Thursday in the evening") when he could see them together. These meetings were the germ of the Methodist Church, "both in England and America," and is now spreading over all the earth. The further history of the Methodist Church is sufficiently familiar to the reader without further details here. The aim has been to get at the root of the matter—the inner spiritual life—Christ formed within the heart, "the power of God" and the "hope of glory." Without this inner life—God in the soul—the church sinks down into a state of lifeless formality, and fails to accomplish the great work for which it was organized.

Now let us take a glance at the effect of this great work, through Wesley and his co-workers, on other churches and the Christian world—see how the heavens worked. At the time that the great spiritual reformation commenced, the chill of spiritual death, coming out of the "dark ages," rested upon all the churches—the Moravians excepted. "They had the form, but denied the power of godliness." Two points of doctrine formed the theme of their preaching: 1st. A free gospel—salvation for all—in which the God-dishonoring doctrines of Calvinism were battered down. 2d. The new birth—We must be born again—an experimental knowledge of sins forgiven—spiritual regeneration. When these doctrines were boldly proclaimed everywhere, with an experience of their truth in the heart of the preacher, and the work of the Holy Spirit everywhere manifested in the conviction and conversion of sinners by the thousands. Every old dead church rose up in arms against the new sect—wild fanatics—and the doors of the church were closed against them. This only had the effect to drive them to the open fields, where the greater multitudes could attend, and the work was greatly promoted thereby.

By degrees true godliness gained the mastery over this opposition, both among the churches and before the world. They came to the conclusion that this work was of God, and could not be resisted. Soon the good heaven took effect among them, and thus pure Christianity gained a conquest in the churches that had long been in spiritual bondage. To this general rule the Episcopal and Catholic churches form marked exceptions. They are still as dead and dark as ever. But they are wasting away, and must soon reform or die. I heard it said, not long ago, when a proposition was made to hold a prayer-meeting in an Episcopal church in St. Louis, that one of the Vestrymen declared that "whenever you introduce politics or religion into our church, I will leave it." He has not left it yet. All Christians will rejoice to see the rise and progress of vital religion in our country through the last century.

A Law of Prohibition.

Mr. Editor.—I have been deeply impressed for some time past with the importance of introducing a subject which, to many, will be regarded as wild and visionary. And yet it is one that every one would say would be highly beneficial and unparalleled in its good results. If so, should it not find advocates enough in this Christian nation to carry it through. I think so; but it will require time and a thorough discussion to effect it. And if the remainder of my days devoted to this subject could only effect it, I should die with the conviction that I had been a great benefactor of my race.

What is it? It is to pass a law prohibiting the making and importation of spirituous liquors in the United States; or in other words by law to banish the accursed stuff from our land and country.

The evils growing out of its use are untold, and eternity can only unfold them. It is this that stands at the head and front of all other evils.

It is painful in the extreme to the philanthropic and the Chris-

tian heart, to see the aged father and mother, with weeping eyes and broken hearts nearing the grave, doomed to this sad state by the utter abandonment of a lovely boy, given up to the use of the intoxicating cup, and realize the sad thought the habit has become a disease, so that moral restraints are lost, and no earthly hope of a reformation but the utter banishment of spirituous liquors so that he cannot, by possibility, get it; and to know that it is set as a trap to ensnare him at every turn.

Now I assume that there are but two classes that would oppose the enactment of such a law:

1st. Those who make it a source of profit in a pecuniary point of view. These are the makers and venders of it.

2d. The political demagogue who would ride into office, no matter what it costs his constituents and the evil that it entails on society.

Can any sane man doubt that the inebriate, who uses the hard earnings of a devoted wife to get whiskey, would he not shout for joy to know that the cause of his ruin was now removed forever, as a source of temptation, from him, and to feel what the law had done for him, what temperance societies, the church, father, mother, wife and friends, all failed to do: made him a sober man, and by the force of circumstances would compel him to be so the remainder of his life? I think not.

Would it not be a cause of great joy to sober and discreet minds of all ages and sex to feel that the deadly incubus resting upon our political, civil, and social relations was banished from our midst; and that man, with his noble powers, should never be debased by the degrading vice of drunkenness?

Would it not cause the sun of morals to shine with undimmed luster over the United States?

Would it not remove one of the greatest barriers to the success of the gospel, and give promise of the speedy extirpation of all other vices?

But my object is only to introduce the subject, relying on the importance and the incalculable advantages of such a law, to call out fabled pens, and, if possible, get the press to discuss the subject.

JOHN H. STONE.

CHAPEL HILL.  
The Houston Telegraph—Moody and Sankey.

Mr. Editor.—I have been gratified to find that the ADVOCATE, for some time past, has taken occasion to defend the church and the cause of Christianity against the scurrilous attacks of the political and secular press, so often and freely indulged in by many. There is a manifest tendency in the licentious course pursued by too many of our public journals to degrade, besmear, and bring down everything of a high, pure, and sacred character to the level of the taste and standard of the low and vulgar minds of the mingled masses that frequent the liquor-shops and through the thoroughfares of our cities. A public journal is supposed to fix the grade and moral standard of his paper to suit the taste and fancy of the class of readers he expects will patronize him. If he indulges in slang phrases, and throws the weight and force of his influence in favor of a low grade of morals to suit the rabble and profane—then let that class alone patronize and support the publication; for in our free country every journal, like every individual, must make and support a character of its own, and live and die by it. We live in a Christian country; Christianity is the great common law of our nation and just so long as its doctrines and principles are maintained, we shall be a prosperous, wise and happy people; but let the great vital force of conservative Christianity be extinguished, and the bonds that now unite and give us strength, will be severed, and we shall sink beneath the weight of corruption and vice that would immediately seize upon this fair fabric of government erected by our patriotic and pious fathers, and it would be forever lost.

Christianity and its sacred institutions are not to be lightly esteemed. The man who makes war upon the Evangelical Church and its living ministry, which is the embodiment of Christianity, makes war upon the best interests of our country; for the church of God is the spiritual soul of our nation. The secular press has a wonderful influence in forming and giving character to the sentiment of the American people. While there are some noble exceptions found to the general rule, we are compelled to say that the greater number either ignore the divine authority of pure Christianity entirely, or treat it with indifference, as a mere abstraction; the claims and authority of which may or may not be re-

garded, as may suit the whims of each for the time being.

The Houston Telegraph, one of the very best papers published in the State; one that has maintained a high moral tone, and even vindicated the high claims of our holy religion, strange to say, came out on the morning of August 17, with the following little squibs in its editorial columns:

Moody and Sankey have arrived in America. They will now take a rest and enjoy some of their money. Song books sell well in England.

Herr Maurhardt, an eminent German, has written a book on "Wood and Field Worship." We don't think he has anything to say about Moody and Sankey.

These little flippant remarks may have been nothing more than the scintillations of wit and sharpness from an over active and fruitful mind; but when seen in print, the sober-minded reader must pause and enquire: what are we to understand from these remarks? What do they mean? Does the Telegraph mean to insinuate that "Moody and Sankey" went to England, and remained there for nearly twelve months, preaching to the vast multitudes that attended upon their ministry, alone for the purpose of selling a few song books? Had they nothing in view but to make "money?" No other interpretation can be fairly given to the language here employed. In the estimation of the Telegraph, "Moody and Sankey" are to be regarded as a couple of shrewd Yankees, who, with a lot of "song books" on hand, go to England to create a market for their wares by assuming a false and deceptive character—put on the livery of heaven to serve the devil in—and by these means to make a little money! This is, at least, the light in which their conduct is set before the world by this ill-timed and unjust fling.

Is it not strange that two such men as Moody and Sankey, who make no great claims to learning or eloquence—plain, unpretending, honest and faithful men—should possess the power to draw out hundreds of thousands of all classes of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, including a very large number of the most learned and pious of the whole nation? Men who hold the highest position in church and State, irrespective of denominational differences, all wait upon the ministry and songs of these American evangelists, and witness the wonderful effects of gospel truth upon the vast multitudes that throng the places of worship; thousands are converted and made to rejoice in God's love. What power could it be by which so great a work was effected in so short a time? Every one was prepared to say: "The power is of God alone; these plain men are God's honored servants. God uses the weak things of this world to confound the things that are mighty." This was the judgment of the people in England, who saw and heard for themselves. But, no, says the Telegraph man; the whole thing was gotten up to sell a few "song books," and make a little money. How contemptible! Let the better class of wise and good men judge between the Telegraph and the good people of England, as to motives of the evangelists.

But the Telegraph is not satisfied with its unmanly fling at Moody and Sankey, and their motives; but adds its remarks upon the new work written by the "eminent German," "Wood and Field Worshipers." We are not told what the character of that work is; but from his having associated the two things together, and connects Moody's and Sankey's names with his remarks, in a like spirit, it is not likely that it is intended to burlesque and ridicule "Wood and Field Worshipers." Whether it be in favor or against such worship, it matters not a cent; the interests of the true church of God and His worship, are, in no way, dependent upon any thing the eminent German, the Telegraph, or any one else has to say in regard to it.

As "Wood and Field Worshipers" are more common with the Methodist than any other Christian church, it is most likely this fling is intended for them. Be this as it may, we accept the position and glory in the distinction. We acknowledge ourselves "Wood and Field Worshipers." When Wesley had the doors of his own church closed against him in England, by the formal ritualists, he took to the "woods and fields," where vast multitudes gathered around him, and, like Moody and Sankey, he dispensed the word of life among them. God honored and blessed his labors, and raised up a body of living Christian men, zealous for God and His cause, and now his followers are numbered by the millions.

In the great revivals in this western country among the Methodist, when the vast masses of the people assembled to worship, no house was large enough to hold them, and as a matter of necessity and convenience they entered the shady forest, erected their altars, and worshipped God in nature's temple. God accepted their service, and counted thousands of the tented worshippers. This form of worship has been wonderfully blessed by God, and has His endorsement.

What has "Wood and Field Worshipers" accomplished for the Old and the New world? When Wesley was forced to the "fields," the church of England was spiritually dead. Its institutions and ministry were generally ungodly and corrupt; and but for the work done by the "Field Worshipers," it is now seen and believed, by the best men in England, the condition of that country would have been deplorable. The spiritual light that was first displayed in the "field" has now penetrated a large part of the old dead church of England, and greatly vitalized all others in that country, and thus rescued the whole, under God, from spiritual ruin.

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In this country the Methodist Church "Wood and Field Worshipers" have been opposed, persecuted, vilified, ridiculed and slandered, to a degree that never fell to the lot of any other young church; but through it all—despite it all—it has risen to an eminence, in numbers, wealth and usefulness, that we fear endangers her future prosperity and power. It has penetrated every section of our vast country, preached the gospel to rich and poor, gone out upon our frontiers and ministered to the spiritual wants of the most distant emigrant, and is still in the full enjoyment of a wonderful organization, and tully manned for future duties. Who can estimate the amount of good done to our great country by our mounted ministry, pushing forward to every field and wood, carrying religion, civilization, morality and good government wherever they go?

The days of our persecution have passed. There is now a manifest disposition on the part of some who were foremost in casting sneers and reproaches upon us, to be very respectful and even sometimes courteous. They rely chiefly upon us for their ministers. When they get a second-rate man they immediately magnify his importance and robe him with honors. This sprig of nobility, boasting of apostolic succession, and an exclusive right to the orders in the ministry, (Romanists excepted,) claim to be the only church of Christ—except as above. And yet what would the world do for salvation, allowing their arrogant claims to be just, if it had to wait upon its snail-like movements? It is from this quarter that reproaches upon "Wood and Field Worshipers" are heard. With them it is all irregular—all unauthorized—no church without our authority, etc. Well, well, we have heard enough of that. The world cannot be held down, in this age and land, by any such pretentious claims. God has set his seal upon the churches that hold to the evangelical truth, and fully recognizes the direct operation of his holy spirit, in the conversion of the soul. Water regeneration may answer ritualists, and those who give all importance to dead forms and ceremonies; but the experimental Christian of this time and country requires something more divine and vital.

Conversion—spiritual regeneration—is the true test of Christian character among evangelical churches, and it matters not whether this has been experienced under "Woods and Fields" preaching, in the city or wilderness; so the converted soul feels the spirit of God, bearing witness with his spirit that he is a child of God, he is not only in the "regular succession," but he becomes an heir of God, and a joint heir with Christ. God's own testimony to such a new born soul is worth more than all the "authority, possessed by a thousand so-called ritualistic "Priests." Let us keep up our field preaching—camp-meetings—and so long as we have the pillar cloud, and the out-beamings of the Shekinah among us, we shall be content to follow on under this light, and leave the lifeless form of ritualism to grope its way in the dark. METHODIST.

Houston, August, 1876.  
CHICAWA NATION, INDIAN, TER., Feb. 18.—Mr. Editor: "Although I have left Texas I desire still to remain a subscriber to the paper that is the representative of my church in Texas. Say to my brother preachers, through your columns, that I have a work at last. I am pioneering a work in the above named country. I have already organized a small circuit; expect to be recognized at the next session of annual conference. Say to them, the harvest is great and the laborers are few. I have just begun to feel the weight and responsibility of being a pastor. Leaping at one bound from the sphere of a humble local preacher to that of a preacher in charge on a circuit without local preachers, or exhorters, class-leaders, or any presiding elder, is to me a great change. Pray for me, brethren."—L. D. HOLTSNBRAKE.

AGENTS for a colony of twelve families from Charlotte county, Virginia, were in Jack county a few days ago, looking for homes for them.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 4, 76.

WOOD AND LIME.—M. Lostal, a French railway contractor, noticing that the boards of mortar-beds become very hard and resist decay, has invented a process for preserving wood by impregnating it with lime.

1. In letters of business use as few words as possible. 3. Business letters should be promptly answered. 3. Use a clear, distinct writing, avoiding all flourish of penmanship or language.

4. Come at once to your subject, and state it so clearly that it will not be necessary to guess your meaning. 5. Give town, county, state and date explicitly. It is frequently of great importance to know when a letter was written.

6. Read your letter carefully when finished, to see that you have made no omissions and mistakes. Also carefully examine your envelope, to see that it is rightly directed, with postage stamp affixed.

7. Copy all business letters, of your own, by hand, or with the copying press made for the purpose. 8. Send money by Draft, Post-office Order, or Express, always stating in the letter the amount, and by what means sent.

9. Write date and from whom received, across the end of each letter, and file for future reference, fastening the letters together with rubber bands, or binding in a letter-file adapted to the purpose.

In ordering goods, state very explicitly the amount, kind, quality, color, shape, size, etc., and on what terms wanted. Whether you wish the same sent by freight or express, and what express. Much inconvenience is experienced among business men because of a neglect to designate explicitly what is wanted.

Should the writer wish to make suggestions, ask questions, or add other matter to the letter, which is foreign to the subject, such words should be placed entirely separate from the order.

MOTHERS-IN-LAW. I think are a much-abused fraternity, and they should not be the cause of discord in any family. The husband should have respect enough for his wife to put up with the perhaps unpleasant eccentricity of her mother and the daughter should respect the woman who gave her birth as to exercise her love for her husband in such a manner as to prevent any disruption.

The men who cry down wealth and curse the rich, and demand that property should be equally distributed, and the ones who in their business habits have nearly all the same aim—simply to get a little money, and—after getting a few of the necessities of life—to have a "good time."

—A German street fruit dealer rebuked a young clerk who took a single peanut from his stand the other day by saying: "Young fellow, we don't sell dose py de piece any more!"

—A Vermont man returned home the other day, after an absence of eleven years, and found that neither of the three husbands his wife had married and buried had fixed the gate.

There few more mysterious travelers than tuncs and diseases. A new tunc comes out in London, and six weeks later it may be heard whistled by boys in some obscure and distant village, to which it has found its way in some manner best known to itself.

Ladies' wearing apparel of all descriptions is made of much warmer stuffs than formerly. Shoes are made warmer, stockings also; undergarments are also universally adopted, and outside-garments of all styles are made of warm and heavy goods.

The drum of the ear is as thin as thin paper, and is stretched like a curtain between the air outside and that within; and thus having nothing to support it, and being extremely delicate, a slap with the hand on the side of the face made with the force which sudden and violent anger gives it, has in multitudes of cases ruptured this delicate membrane, resulting in the affliction of deafness for life.

Ah Jim, a man who was shot in the back and killed by Ah You in Chinatown the other night, was this morning fitted out for his voyage to China. The body was inclosed in a \$150 casket, a fan was placed in one hand and a silk handkerchief in the other.

A Leipzig journal gives favorable notice of a new manufacture, recently exhibited in that city, consisting of hollow iron cylinders filled internally with a stony mass, for which greater strength is claimed than that possessed by unfilled columns with walls of the same thickness—the idea being that for telegraph poles, buildings, and a variety of other purposes, the advantage of the arrangement is quite decided.

LIME IN THE EYE.—A correspondent writes to the Druggists' Circular, describing a mode of treatment for lime in the eye. He says: "A negro came to me in intense agony, some unslacked lime having got into his eye. That it must be neutralized at all hazards I felt certain. I chose sulphuric acid. I put one drachm and a half of the diluted acid in a four-ounce graduate, filled it with water, and told him to wash his eye with the liquid. He did as he was told, and was relieved almost immediately. Then I made him rinse his eye with pure water, and after that I told him to anoint it with olive oil and to continue the application for some time. To-day he is almost well, and can see with his eye again.

—A Vermont man returned home the other day, after an absence of eleven years, and found that neither of the three husbands his wife had married and buried had fixed the gate.

MISCELLANEOUS. CAUTION NOTICE! The genuine edition. Immense Success! 40,000 of the genuine LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE

AGENTS WANTED—For Ridpath's History of the U. S. Embracing a clear account of the Aborigines; the Norse explorations of the Eleventh Century; a full series of progressive Maps; numerous colored chronological Charts

BEAUFORT FLOWERS delivered free of cost per man at your door. Solely assortment of ROSES, six for \$1.13

EMORY COLLEGE. 1876. OXFORD, GA. One mile from Covington Depot, between Atlanta and Augusta—Georgia Railroad.

THE SPRING TERM begins Wednesday, January 19, 1876; ends Wednesday, July 19, 1876.

Special attention is called to the desirability of Oxford, as a place to educate young men. Its location and healthfulness, as well as its social and religious features offering peculiar advantages.

REV. ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD, D.D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science. REV. GEO. W. W. STONE, A.M., Vice-President and Professor of Mathematics.

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Southwestern University GEORGETOWN, TEXAS. THE SPRING TERM Opens FEBRUARY 21, and closes on commencement day, JULY 11, 1876.

TEXAS Military Institute, AUSTIN, TEXAS. SPRING TERM BEGINS MONDAY January 24, 1876, and continues Twenty Weeks.

TEXAS Baptist Herald IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT Houston and Dallas, Texas, at \$2.50 A YEAR, in Advance.

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The Company are prepared to do REPAIRING or PAINTING of old and leaky roofs of every description. New roofs painted with this composition are guaranteed to last longer than any other paint, and not to crack from the heat of the sun or change of the weather.

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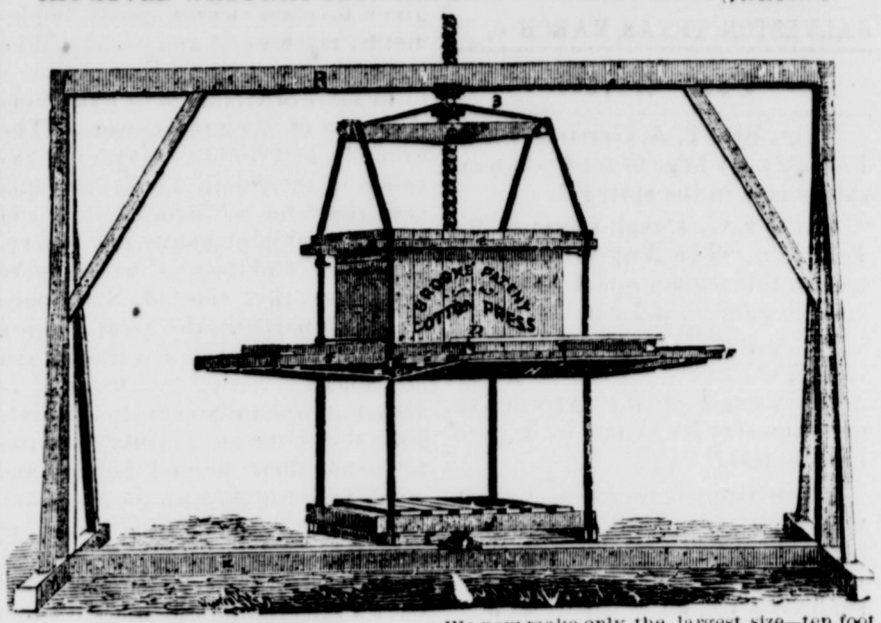
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Raymond House, Austin, Texas, now open, CAPT. J. H. STERRETT, Proprietor.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE U. S. The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains 442 fine historical engravings and 925 pages with a full account of the approaching grand Centennial exhibition.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, MARCH 4, '76

Good Words.

FROM Bro. T. A. Garrison, Elbee, Feb. 22: "I hope to send you more subscribers in the spring."

FROM E. G. Duval, Lagarto, Feb. 19: "The ADVOCATE is popular in this region, and I intend to make it more so if I can."

FROM Bro. Jas. B. Hall, Bellview, Feb. 24: "I am interested in the success of the ADVOCATE, and represent its claims with peculiar interest."

FROM Bro. J. E. Akin, Centerville, Feb. 24: Brother... says his family are starting from want—the ADVOCATE. Think I shall send you more names soon."

FROM Bro. E. A. Bailey, Commerce, Feb. 7: "The ADVOCATE is growing rapidly in favor. I trust to cheer you with list after list of subscribers."

FROM Bro. A. B. Davis, Rockdale, Feb. 25: "Accept within (remittance) as a slight token of my regard. I am going to work for the paper this year."

FROM Bro. L. S. Chamberlain, Oatmeal, Feb. 22: "We want the ADVOCATE sent to all our members—and that as soon as possible. Will try and send some other names next week."

FROM Bro. M. H. Neely, Dallas, Feb. 24: "The ADVOCATE is rising rapidly in public favor, and deservedly so. There is a more united determined effort being made by our preachers than ever before in the history of the paper."

FROM Bro. S. W. Turner, Tyler, Feb. 28: "I still feel more and more proud of the ADVOCATE and its able management. I find according to my judgment more good soul and mind pabulum in it than any I get. Long may it live to bless Texas Methodism."

FROM Bro. H. J. McQuary, Brownwood, Feb. 18: "I send you a few more names; think I can forward a long list as soon as I get out on my work. All are pleased with the ADVOCATE. I wish I could put it in every family in the bounds of my work."

FROM Bro. W. F. Easterling, Dallas, Feb. 22: "I am glad the brethren are speaking out in commendation of the ADVOCATE's course. The ADVOCATE has done great good and deserves the thanks both of the church and all who desire to see the moral and social status of the country elevated."

FROM Bro. L. W. Harrison, Menardville, Menard county, Texas: "I am much delighted with the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. I am doing all I can for it in this frontier country. I send you two subscribers. I present the claims of the paper to all my people, and hope to send you a good list of names soon. God bless the paper—for it is doing much good."

A LADY friend writes from Eagle Lake, Feb. 23: "Enclosed find money for ADVOCATE. I have been late deprived of my messenger, and it has thrown around me a cloud of darkness that I never apprehended would arise from being deprived of a paper. It has reminded me of the old adage: 'We never know how to appreciate blessings until deprived of them.' I think I feel like the young convert: I want to tell all around. What a dear paper! I have found."

I would rather pay \$10 a year than be without it, for it is no less than a beacon that cheers my pathway in life."

FROM Bro. A. Cumming, Turner's Point, Feb. 5: "Send me the ADVOCATE. I cannot do without it; I was much interested in the charge you made on vice—and you did not stop; but followed it up with good hard hits that were felt and which produced a wave that has reached even thus far, and waked up some drowsy people to the fact that dangers stand thick in all our land. Go on; I dislike to see a paper 'weak in the knees'—a sort of 'milk and water' concern that tries to please everybody—and often at the expense of truth and duty. The harder the battle, the greater the victory. You never gain a victory without a battle first! I am almost deaf and, therefore, must read our papers to get something to fill my mind."

We commend to the traveling public the Girardin house of this city. Those who have patronized this popular resort, agree with us when we assert that the accommodations and bill of fare are unexcelled by any other hotel in the Southwest. The names of Messrs. Romanet & Girardin, the proprietors of this hotel, are familiar with our friends in the interior.

THE condition of Hayti is alarming. The revolutionists have purchased the steamer Octavia, taken in ammunition and sailed from Jamaica for Port au Prince.

ADVERTISEMENT of the Seventh Annual Texas State Fair appears elsewhere. Every facility will be given to show wares, goods, implements, machinery and stock. The Seventh Texas State Fair promises to be more profitable to its exhibitors than any of its predecessors. The grounds and buildings are not excelled in the South for beauty and facilities; and to manufacturers of agricultural implements, machinery, etc., the exhibition is worth more than any this side of St. Louis. From all parts of the great Empire State, over the several railroads and steamboat lines concentrating at Houston, annually come to the State Fair the citizens of sixty counties to spend their annual holiday and combine business with pleasure, and to take with them to their home, or give their orders for plows, wagons, implements and machinery; and each Fair sustains the assertion that more sales are made at one Texas State Fair at Houston, than at any other three State Fairs in the South. This is further established by the fact that the fair books show that they have not lost an exhibitor of implements and machinery from prominent ones have been added who continue to make enlarged displays at each succeeding Fair. There is room for more, and each year hundreds of thousands of Emigrants fill our State, who want what you have to sell, besides the demands of those who already know the merits of your manufacturers. Exhibitors will do well to ship early and advise the managers of doing so.

MESSRS. Landgreen & Co., proprietors of the model drug store, under Girardin House, have just received by steamer from New York a large assortment of fancy goods and toilet articles, embracing Labin's, Coudray's Lunderberg's and Atkinson's celebrated Extracts; English, German and French perfumery and fancy soaps; hair brushes, tooth brushes, body brushes, perfume boxes and satchels; all of which will be sold at New York prices. Ladies desiring toilet articles of any kind should price the goods sold by this house before purchasing elsewhere.

AN INVITATION.—Those who have visited the establishment of M. Strickland in this city will bear witness to the fact that no house in the South can boast of superior advantages as to extensiveness and variety of stock, the rare exhibition of taste in the arrangements and fittings of the various departments, or the ability of a large force of experienced workmen, whose handiwork may be found in all portions of the State. Mr. Strickland cordially invites visitors to the city to call at his establishment; it will afford him pleasure to show callers through the various departments of his extensive house, promising to exhibit many points relating to lithography, book-binding, job-printing and stationery, which will prove both interesting and instructive to any accepting this kind offer.

THE Houston and Texas Central Railway deserves the rich share of Texas patronage which has fallen to its lap since the opening of the new year. Under the able and consistent management of Hon. W. R. Baker, assisted by Col. Waldo and Col. Durand, the road is steadily increasing in popular favor and prosperity.

HOUSE-KEEPERS and proprietors of hotels will find a rich and tasty assortment of groceries at the popular establishment of Messrs. R. W. Sanders & Co., on Market street, second door below Thompson's jewelry store. We commend this house to our friends.

ON the 25th, Alfonso returned to Tolosa. The royal army immediately afterwards marched against the Carlists; the Carlists were defeated in the mountain districts between Leysa and Alsayo. The royalists have taken eighteen steel cannon and a quantity of powder and arms abandoned by the Carlists.

BUFFET's resignation has been accepted by President McMahon, and Dupaire will make up the new cabinet.

CORN is being planted in Waller county.

THE wheat fields of Hays county are unusually promising.

HENDERSON county has the finest wheat and rye ever raised since its settlement.

THE Waco Reporter, which was burnt out recently, will resume publication in a few days.

BUSINESS is reported to be good in Indianola. A few improvements are going on.

MORE wheat by half will be made than last year in Grayson county if the frost does not come.

A BEEF preserving company at Denison prepares meet for the table. It is said to keep well for almost any length of time.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Friday Evening, March 3, 1876.

Galveston, just now, is holding its own in the amount of trade her merchants are enjoying. This is the season when the consumers begin their work of producing, and hence if the corn and cotton fields keep the people of the interior at home, it is only to provide those means that contribute their vitality to the trade centers during the commercial season. There are heavy stocks in store of all the staple articles essential to the wants of the country, and our merchants are selling at prices that should attract the attention of inland buyers. This place is destined at no distant day to become one of the most important coffee depots on this continent. This particular interest is now guarded by a few men, but they are gentlemen fully alive to the work it is their's to develop. Already they have formed their alliances and established their correspondences all over the country, and in a few years more it may be safely asserted that as an importing point for coffee, Galveston will stand without a rival along the Southern coast. Manufacturing interests are also presenting themselves favorably to capitalists resident here and from abroad, and in due time it may be reasonably expected that the hum of spindles and the rattle of many mills will give renewed vitality to the dull months that have heretofore afflicted the business interests of this place.

Mr. H. White, an experienced miller from the West, is in the city now, and is engaged in arranging for the erection of a large flour mill, from which the South American ports will draw shipments of Texas flour. This is but a start in this particular interest, but it meets a want long felt, and it is believed that this movement will be followed by others, until Galveston can boast of manufacturing just as she does of her trading interests and facilities.

In cotton, matters remain as they have been for several weeks, with a downward tendency in prices. Shipments continue to arrive and depart. Noticeable in foreign shipments during the week may be mentioned a consignment to Venice

THE GENERAL MARKET.

Quotations not applicable to small orders, but represent cash prices for large lots.
Wool—Handled—per doz., No. 1, \$2 15; No. 2, \$1 50; No. 3, \$1 25; No. 4, \$1 00.
Wool—Unwashed—per doz., No. 1, \$2 15; No. 2, \$1 50; No. 3, \$1 25; No. 4, \$1 00.
Hides—Best Louisiana and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 43c; do. second quality 42c; do. fair saddle skirting 44c; do. oak harness leather 41c; do. second grade do. 38c; do. black bridle do. 40c; do. fair bridle do. 38c.
Lard—Market quiet and firm. Tierces, 14c; kegs, 16c.
Lumber.—The demand is light and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality, \$20; dressed weatherboards, \$25; surfaced boards \$25; ceiling, \$20; flooring, \$25; 30; express lumber by the cargo, \$25; ash, \$4; shingles, \$4; by the year, \$3; 2 50 by cargo lots.
Lime, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime, \$2 25 per barrel; Alabama \$2 50; cement, \$2 25; plaster, Paris, \$4 00; lath, \$4 40 per M.
Oils—Lard, raw, 80c; boiled 86c. Lard, No. 1, \$1 10; No. 2, \$1 00; Proctor & Gamble's, \$1 30. Turpentine, 50c. Kerosine, \$2 25.
Onions—Limited supply; downward trend. Western \$2 50; 3 00 per barrel. Bermuda per box nominal.
Potatoes—Sweet potatoes 75c per bushel.
Poultry—K.—Receipts fair and prices weak. Chickens \$1 00; 4 50 per dozen; Turkeys—\$1 45; 15c. Ducks \$1 75; 1 40 per dozen. Geese \$0 60. Partridges \$1 00 per dozen.
Starch—Dealers supply the demand at 4 25.
Salt—Stock full; prices firm. Coarse from first hands by car load \$1 05; gold; fine, \$1 15; 2 25, gold.
Soap.—In full supply. Olive 7c; large lots. German olive 6c; Ordinary orders filled at 7c.
Sires—Per dozen, iron, \$1 75; plated \$2 50 brass \$2 25.
Sugar.—Market steady for Louisiana and Texas, for which there is a fair demand. Fully fair 7c; prime 8 1/2c; choice 8 3/4c; coffee C 9 1/2c; coffee B 10c; coffee A 10 1/2c; crushed and powdered 12 1/2c; Demerara Choice 10 1/2c.
Tobacco—Supply ample and prices weak, with downward tendency. We quote: 12 inch, extra fine for lbs. 65c; 8 1/2 inch, fine, 50c; 7 1/2 inch, good common, 47c; 5 1/2 inch, all grades, 60c; smoking tobacco, 40c; 65c; snuff, per dozen bottles, \$3 90; cigars, domestic, per thousand, \$15; cigars, imported, per thousand, \$25.
Ties—Iron cotton baling ties 5c; per pound for Arrow and for Beard.
Meat—Cattlers—Supply large; Woodruff's No. 100, \$15; No. 150, 60.
Nails.—Quotations are as follows: 10d to 6d, \$3 25; 8d, \$3 75; 4d, \$4 50; \$4 50. Flooring, casings and boxing, 1 00 advance on above. Finishing 1 00, advance.
Tin—In plates, per box, \$14 00; IC \$11 50; IC loaded, \$11 75; Pig 30c per lb.
Tallow—Receipts light; prices steady, good to prime 6 7/8c; for small lots large lots in shipping order 7 1/2c; common 5 1/2c.
Twine.—Cotton baling twine is in good supply; selling at 17c per pound.
Tubs—Painted, 3 nest, 3 in \$2 25, 8 in \$3 25; white pine, 3 in \$3, 8 in \$4; cedar, 3 in \$3 75; 8 in \$6 50.
Vinegar—Fair supply and steady at 28c; 40c per gallon for cider and white. White wine, imported, 50c; 57c.
Woodware—PAILS—Painted, two hoop, per dozen, \$2 00; three hoop \$2 10; 2 25. Well Buckets—Per dozen, L. S., \$6 00; 67 00; extra \$0 50; 11 00.
Wheat.—Nominal at \$1 46 for No. 2, and \$1 25 for No. 3, Red Winter.
WHEAT—No. 2 Texas, nominal at \$1 35; 1 37; per bushel, by the car load, buyers paying elevator charges.
Wool.—Fall clip, 22c; 25c, for Medium, fine eastern, light, and free of burrs.
Zinc.—Per pound—Pig, none in market; sheet 12c. Sodder 16c.
For Bronchial, Asthmatic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties.

Tartar, pure, 48c; 50c; grocery 25c; 40c. Chloral hydrate 25c; 28c. Morphine, sulph, \$1 50. Logwood extract 15c. Gum assafetida 25c. Gum camphor 39c. Gum opium \$6 75. Hops (1873) 35c; 40c. Quinine \$2 25. Eggs—Plentiful at 15c per doz. packed in patent boxes. Fish—Mackerel, barrels No. 2, \$15 00; 15 50; half-barrels No. 1 \$8 50; No. 2 \$7 00; No. 3 \$6 50; No. 4 \$6 00; No. 5 \$5 50; No. 6 \$5 00; No. 7 \$4 50; No. 8 \$4 00; No. 9 \$3 50; No. 10 \$3 00; No. 11 \$2 50; No. 12 \$2 00; No. 13 \$1 50; No. 14 \$1 00; No. 15 \$0 50. Herring, Dutch, \$1 75; 1 00 per keg; dried No. 1 1 00; No. 2 50; No. 3 40; No. 4 30; No. 5 20; No. 6 10; No. 7 5; No. 8 5; No. 9 5; No. 10 5; No. 11 5; No. 12 5; No. 13 5; No. 14 5; No. 15 5. Flour—Sales light with prices steady. Large supply. Double extra \$5 25; 5 50; Good Treble extra, \$5 75; Choice Treble extra \$7 00; 7 25; Choice Family extra \$8 50; 9 00. Fruit—Dried.—Raisins: layers per box \$2 75; 3 00; figs per lb \$1 20; prunes, 10c; currants, Zante, per pound \$2 10; apples per lb, 10c; 12c; 15c; 20c; Dates 12c; almonds, soft 22c; 24c; shell, 24c; hard shell 18c; 20c; filberts 15c; pecans 8c; Brazil nuts 12c. Fruit.—Fresh.—Lemons in fair supply. Sicily \$8 00; Apples, supply fair. Western, \$6 00; 6 25; 6 50. Northern, nominal. Oranges, Louisiana per \$1 00; 1 00; Sicily nominal. Havana none in market. Cakes Goods—Per dozen, in cases—Pickles per gallon, \$5 25; 5 50; half-gallon \$3 65; 3 75; quarts \$2 65; 2 75; pints \$1 40; 1 50. Hams—Steady. No new. Choice balance sugar cured, 15c; 15c; 2d. quality, 13c; 13c. Hay—Small supply; local demand Western, at \$25 to \$26. Hides—Latest advices quiet. We quote, dry flint, selected 17c; 18c. Kips and calves 10c; as they run, nominal wet salted, selected, 8c; as butcher's green, etc.; dry pickled are sold as dry flint with allowance for salt; glue stock 5c. Hardware—Axes per dozen; Collins Kentucky light \$1 10; medium \$1 15; heavy \$1 30. Hoes—Per dozen, planter A B No. 0, \$7; No. 1, \$7 00; No. 2, \$7 50; No. 3, \$8 00; H. B. No. 0, \$6 00; No. 1, \$6 50; No. 2, \$7 00; No. 3, \$7 50. Iron—Per pound, common bar, 3c; 3 1/2c; band, 6c; hoop, 7c; 8c; sheet, common, 7c; K. G., 8c; galv., 17c; Russia, 30c; imitation Russia, 22c; plov slabs, 6c; nail rods, 10c; axles, 2c; horse-shoes, Burden's, \$6 50; 7 50; mule-shoes, \$8 00. Leather—Best Louisville and Cincinnati Oak Sole Leather, 43c; do. second quality 42c; do. fair saddle skirting 44c; do. oak harness leather 41c; do. second grade do. 38c; do. black bridle do. 40c; do. fair bridle do. 38c. Lard—Market quiet and firm. Tierces, 14c; kegs, 16c. Lumber.—The demand is light and stocks ample. Rough yellow pine, \$22; second quality, \$20; dressed weatherboards, \$25; surfaced boards \$25; ceiling, \$20; flooring, \$25; 30; express lumber by the cargo, \$25; ash, \$4; shingles, \$4; by the year, \$3; 2 50 by cargo lots. Lime, Cement, Etc.—In limited demand. Austin lime, \$2 25 per barrel; Alabama \$2 50; cement, \$2 25; plaster, Paris, \$4 00; lath, \$4 40 per M. Oils—Lard, raw, 80c; boiled 86c. Lard, No. 1, \$1 10; No. 2, \$1 00; Proctor & Gamble's, \$1 30. Turpentine, 50c. Kerosine, \$2 25. Onions—Limited supply; downward trend. Western \$2 50; 3 00 per barrel. Bermuda per box nominal. Potatoes—Sweet potatoes 75c per bushel. Poultry—K.—Receipts fair and prices weak. Chickens \$1 00; 4 50 per dozen; Turkeys—\$1 45; 15c. Ducks \$1 75; 1 40 per dozen. Geese \$0 60. Partridges \$1 00 per dozen. Starch—Dealers supply the demand at 4 25. Salt—Stock full; prices firm. Coarse from first hands by car load \$1 05; gold; fine, \$1 15; 2 25, gold. Soap.—In full supply. Olive 7c; large lots. German olive 6c; Ordinary orders filled at 7c. Sires—Per dozen, iron, \$1 75; plated \$2 50 brass \$2 25. Sugar.—Market steady for Louisiana and Texas, for which there is a fair demand. Fully fair 7c; prime 8 1/2c; choice 8 3/4c; coffee C 9 1/2c; coffee B 10c; coffee A 10 1/2c; crushed and powdered 12 1/2c; Demerara Choice 10 1/2c. Tobacco—Supply ample and prices weak, with downward tendency. We quote: 12 inch, extra fine for lbs. 65c; 8 1/2 inch, fine, 50c; 7 1/2 inch, good common, 47c; 5 1/2 inch, all grades, 60c; smoking tobacco, 40c; 65c; snuff, per dozen bottles, \$3 90; cigars, domestic, per thousand, \$15; cigars, imported, per thousand, \$25. Ties—Iron cotton baling ties 5c; per pound for Arrow and for Beard. Meat—Cattlers—Supply large; Woodruff's No. 100, \$15; No. 150, 60. Nails.—Quotations are as follows: 10d to 6d, \$3 25; 8d, \$3 75; 4d, \$4 50; \$4 50. Flooring, casings and boxing, 1 00 advance on above. Finishing 1 00, advance. 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