

MATTERS OF RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

MISSIONARY MONEY.

At the last Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, held in Charleston, the Presiding Elders were instructed to appoint, according to their best judgment, the amount of missionary money to be raised by each circuit in the South Carolina Conference.

We hope every preacher will take the matter in hand at once, and that all the official members will cooperate in lifting the amount assigned to each circuit. We propose to raise \$1,200 this year, \$900 on the Charleston District and \$300 on the Florida District. Let every one remember that the old John Wesley Church gives twelve thousand dollars to the S. C. Conference this year, or just ten times the amount we propose to raise for the General Missionary treasury.

Table listing contributions from various churches and individuals, including Charleston City, Beaufort Circuit, Cooper River, etc., with amounts ranging from \$225 to \$15.

Rev. J. C. Emerson, P. Elder of the Florida District, will apportion the \$300 to be raised on his District, to the various circuits under his supervision.

THE MISSION OF MISSIONS.

The Mission Committee of the M. E. Church held their recent annual meeting in New York. They have carefully considered the wants of the great field we are trying to occupy, and hopefully estimated the amount the Church will be likely to raise during the ensuing year to meet this demand.

THE SESSION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The next session of this Conference will be held at Camden, Feb. 11th, 1869, Bishop Ames presiding. Let every preacher to be examined at this session be carefully prepared on the topics of study assigned.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH EVER ERECTED.

MANY of the scenes and incidents connected with the history of early Methodism were much like those now being enacted in our efforts to plant Wesleyan Methodism in this section of the South, but the world did not seem to hate them worse than it does here at the present.

expenditures in time or money. One hundred and twenty-nine years ago the first Methodist edifice was erected under the immediate supervision of Rev. John Wesley, near Bath, England.

On Wednesday, May 9, 1739, we took possession of a piece of ground near St. James' Church-Yard, in the Horse Fair, where it was designed to build a room large enough to contain both the societies of Nicolas and Baldwin, and such of their acquaintance as might desire to meet with them during the expounding of the Scriptures.

In twenty-two days from the laying of the first stone, and only twenty-five days from the time they determined to build and procure the site, the building was up, inclosed and filled with worshippers.

How TO PREVENT ERRORS.—It is very difficult to reason people out of any error into which they never have been reasoned. If Universalism and other errors of a like character are overcome, it will be by the influence of experimental Christianity.

I am persuaded, after an experience of many years, that the most effectual way to resist the encroachments of Popery, to thin its ranks, and to weaken its influence, is to labor to spread Scriptural Christianity throughout the land, to present a living religion in opposition to a cold formalism, a chilling ritualism, and a degrading superstition.

Is not this the true way of meeting other errors as well as Romanism? Good Answer.—Rev. James Wilson, of Limerick, President of the Primitive Wesleyan Conference, recently held in Dublin, when addressing a large assembly of members and friends of the society, who were met for breakfast in the large school-room in Great South George-street, said: "Let me entreat you, my dear friends, not to adopt the injurious practice of bringing out intoxicating drinks on your tables for your ministers. This is a custom that may produce sad results among both ministers and people."

THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.—The resources of the country have been greatly exhausted by war, its business interests depressed and loaded heavily with the burden of exorbitant taxation. The Southern section of the country has experienced a heavy penalty of its own indiscretion in appealing to the sword, and has lost all that was staked in the conflict.

GREAT VALUE OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Watchman publishes the religious experience of the young men who are candidates for ordination in the Wesleyan Conference. Quite a number were converted through the instrumentality of the Sunday school.

time to take Edwin for an hour alone in to his closet, and there he prayed earnestly for his conversion. But Edwin grew hard and rebellious under the process, and though it was kept up for a year and half, he was as callous at the close as when the commencement was made.

NOT POLITICAL.—Bishop Duggan, of Illinois, has refused to permit requiem mass to be celebrated in the Chicago churches for the repose of parties executed in Manchester, England, for participation in a Fenian riot.

The Charleston Advocate.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1868.

TO OUR READERS.

Those who subscribe now for the Advocate, paying Two DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, will be entitled to the paper to January, 1870.

SHALL WE HAVE PEACE?

THE country has long been in a state of unpleasant agitation. In the original structure of our government, an effort was made to harmonize in the system elements that from their own nature must be in perpetual hostility.

MELROSE ALMANAC.—This Almanac, published as hitherto by the book agents at New York, is now passing through the press, and will soon be ready for the supply of orders.

mony established between the Executive and Congress, no impediment will exist to hinder the adoption of a system of foreign commercial relations that will foster our commerce and recover the ground lost during the war, and all the great interests of the country will be carefully fostered.

It is well known that a want of union and harmony among the different churches of the country was the entering wedge to the political hostilities which divided the nation.

The Church should be the first to rid themselves of these wicked and un-Christian prejudices, and in brotherly affection should pray for peace, and unite their efforts to promote the great interests of humanity.

THE colored people of this State when they were slaves, were said by every observer, both residents and stranger, visiting our city and State, to be the most pleasing in appearance, the most amiable and polite in manners of any of their race that they had ever seen in other parts of the world.

THE issue involved in the recent war should be regarded as forever settled. No advantages can be secured by perpetuating the struggle in any form or in any section.

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"DOES HIS OWN THINKING."

MR. CAIN, in a reply to a brief paragraph in the Advocate, of Nov. 11th, on his peculiar course in the recent municipal election, boasts of having been born free, and of doing his own thinking!

MR. CAIN has often boasted that he does his own thinking. This we think no one is disposed to deny, for we are sure no one wishes the credit of doing his thinking, speaking or writing, who is at all acquainted with the gentleman's capacity or who reads his crude, vapid and disconnected productions in the Record.

A CHARLESTON LADY AND R. H. CAIN.

IS the Missionary Record, of last week, purporting to be written by "a Charleston lady," who, by some means, heard that Mr. Cain "professed to be a Minister of the Gospel of Christ, and that he was able to exert a powerful influence on his people in this city and in every other part of the State where he was known?"

THE colored people of this State when they were slaves, were said by every observer, both residents and stranger, visiting our city and State, to be the most pleasing in appearance, the most amiable and polite in manners of any of their race that they had ever seen in other parts of the world.

THAT, continues the lady, "a great change has been wrought in them is manifest to the most casual observer. A very large portion imitate as far as they can, the worst and lowest class of Northern whites—those who indulge in noisy, riotous and degrading conduct—idlers, who stand about the corners of the streets looking as if they did not know what to do with themselves, living on the hard earnings of some poor hard-working wife, and taking out of her mouth the portion of food allowed her for herself and children."

HOW Mr. Cain will feel when the proper interpretation of the lady's remarks penetrates that organ of his in which is embedded "the large amount of talents with which he is endowed," we can scarcely conceive.

ARE these men South Carolinians, of whom it was once said, "they were more proud of their native State than even their masters, and they are proud enough of her; or are they the dregs of other States come here to be a disgrace to our respectable and time-honored colored population?"

the Reverend R. H., who, according to his own statement, "was born in Virginia, amid the free hills of the Shenandoah," "in the midst [qu., mist?] of slavery!"

BUT, to continue. The "lady," feeling, no doubt, that the hints already given—sharply put as they are—would be sufficient to arouse Mr. C. to a sense of his shortcomings, and probably deeming his "omissions" to be the result more of ignorance than intention, lays down certain rules for his guidance in future, which it is hoped he will abide by.

SIR, there is a great work for you to do, and with the help of Him who said, "Without me, ye can do nothing," I hope you will do it.

OF course, the colored people will be amused at some of the old lady's statements and deductions. She evidently observes things through spectacles dimmed by tears shed for the "lost cause," and could scarcely be expected to see in many of those "idlers" which move her wrath, the nobility that scorned bribes and all other temptations to overcome their conscience and betray their race.

THE Des Moines Register says, that on the 19th instant one of the most prominent politicians of Iowa had a conversation with General Grant, in which the General expressed himself as being particularly solicitous about the success of impartial suffrage in that State.

GEN. GRANT ON IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE IN IOWA.

HE said "he hoped the people of Iowa, whose soldiers achieved such renown in the field, would be the first State to carry impartial suffrage through unflinchingly. It had gone down in other States, but he trusted that Iowa, the bright Radical Star, would proclaim by its action in November, that the North is consistent with itself, and willing to voluntarily accept what its Congress has made a necessity in the South."

WE commend the above to those who are trying to comfort themselves with the idea that the Republicans have been sold in the election of General Grant, and that he will prove another Johnson.