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PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Moody and Sankey Revival.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 14, 1876.

Mr. Editor—The excitement incident to the Holidays seemed to increase rather than diminish the interest in the meetings conducted by Messrs Moody and Sankey, in the great Depot Hall, 13th and Market sts., in this city. The only meeting omitted was on Christmas Eve; the services appropriate to Christmas day being held on Thursday evening, where to an immense audience Mr. Moody preached from the text, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." Mr. Sankey and some of his great choir sang some of their sweetest and most joyous Christmas hymns. During the protracted season of inclement weather the attendance was far beyond the expectations of any, and on the worst evenings the attendance was not less than from five to six thousand, and when the evening was at all passable the attendance was much larger. With the return of good weather comes nightly the crowds of the opening days, and week days and Sundays the hall is full, ten thousand being the regular audiences, with at times thousands more turned away unable to get in. The desire to get seats near the platform is so great that parties come and wait about the doors for hours before they are opened and four and five thousand people are often waiting for admission. Many come in at the close of one service and sit there three or four hours waiting for the next one. On New Year's Eve the service began at 9 o'clock, and at four o'clock the crowd began to gather, and at 7:30, when the doors were open, the house was filled in a few minutes. The service lasted from 9 till 12 o'clock, and at each hour the doors were opened for ingress and egress. The hall was densely packed during all the evening, full fifteen thousand being present, and thousands were turned away unable to get in.

A few months ago who was sanguine enough to suppose that ten to fifteen thousand people would sit from 9 till 12 o'clock to hear a simple presentation of the gospel, and simple songs of praise, and that, too, on the New Year's Eve of the Centennial Year, when the city was all ablaze with illuminations, fireworks, flag raisings, processions and merry-makings—and with the excitement in the streets seldom, if ever before, equalled? It is fair to suppose half of the audience were not church goers.

Mr. Moody preached three most impressive sermons, and in the midst of one of them called the venerable Dr. Plummer, of South Carolina, into the witness stand to testify as to the reality of the gospel preached.

Mr. Moody propounded some practical questions on different phases of Christian experience, and the difficulties met with every day in the inquiry rooms, and the doctor's ready and exhaustive answers thrilled the audience. During the evening Mr. Sankey sang with great effect "The Ninety-and-Nine" and other solos, and with a choir—out in full force—sang a number of appropriate hymns, arranged for the occasion. Slips, containing the hymns, had been distributed to the immense audience, and when the many thousand voices swelled the chorus, a mighty volume of sweet sounds of praise ascended heavenward. On Sunday last the eight o'clock morning lecture to Christians was attended by some six or seven thousand, largely the representative Christians of our most active churches. All over the house the rustle of leaves, as passage after passage was referred to, showed that the audience were noting them in their Bibles for future use. In the afternoon the hall was crowded with women only, and in the evening, notwithstanding the rain, a large audience of men only were present.

Many of the prominent ministers of all denominations are present at every service, and among the distinguished men on the platform other than these have been the President of the United States, Postmaster General Jewell, ex-Speaker Blain, Senators and members of Congress, Judge of the

United States Supreme Court, all the Judges of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Bishop Vail, of the Episcopal Church; Bishops Simpson, Peck and Haws, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and most of the prominent citizens of Philadelphia. A list of the meetings in a single day will give some idea of the variety of work now being carried on. Each day the noonday meeting is held in the hall and the part partitioned off for it, holding over three thousand, has had to be enlarged to accommodate the increased daily attendance. Over a hundred have arisen for prayer at different meetings this week. It is followed by a meeting for men only, conducted by Mr. Sankey, and for women only, conducted by Mr. Moody, and at the close of these, inquiry meetings are held. At 3 o'clock this week the union meetings connected with the observance of the day of prayer is held in the hall, followed at 4 o'clock by a Bible-reading by Mr. Moody. At 4:30 a meeting for young ladies only is held, and at the same time one for older people. At 8 o'clock is preaching service, followed at 9 o'clock by a prayer-meeting, each for men and women only. A young men's meeting, a boy's meeting, and a meeting for those who have been addicted to strong drink. Each of these meetings is followed by a meeting for inquirers.

The question most frequently asked by those interested in but not personally familiar with the work is "And what is the result so far?" In general terms of reply the attendance at all the meetings is beyond precedent and the attendance all that could be desired. The requests for prayer presented daily are numbered by the hundreds, and at every meeting, when the opportunity is given, verbal requests for prayer by persons for themselves and for friends are so numerous that they cannot be heard. The inquiry rooms, as often as they are open, have always many seeking the way of life, and the rooms are at times so crowded that the doors have to be locked. And there are large numbers not Christians who go away from every meeting deeply impressed to seek advice from pastors, and to consider it quietly at home. Large numbers go away from the inquiry room after personal contact with ministers and Christian workers, trusting Christ as their Savior. One can scarcely come in contact with those engaged in the inquiry-room work without finding them ready to tell of some marked or interesting special case of conversion, and the work is so fascinating that once in it it is a sacrifice to remain away a single evening.

Those engaged in the inquiry-room work meet with much less difficulty, now that with the opening of the meetings the inquirers themselves seem to understand the plan of salvation much better, and the workers have more experience in presenting it, as well as tact in meeting and removing difficulties usually met with. Any one acquainted with the work would hesitatingly say that many have been converted at every meeting, but how many will only be known when the "Lamb's Book of Life is opened." Many churches have already received large accessions, and very many more are applying for admission. Mr. Moody has a meeting for young converts every Monday evening, and while but a small proportion of those whom we believe have been converted attend any one evening, the number of new faces is steadily on the increase.

With a view of extending the influences of the meetings, the committees in charge have issued a call for a Christian Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, January 19th and 20th, 1876. It is to be hoped there will be a large attendance of ministers, editors, association men, and all interested in Christian work.

T. K. C.

The Baptists in England number 185,760 members and have 1,938 churches. The latest statistics of the University of this country give them 37 State conventions, 647 ministers, and 30,905 members.

The first meeting of the Alliance of the Reformed churches throughout the world, holding the Presbyterian system, will be held in Edinburgh, Scotland, in July, 1876.

The Outlook.

EXTENSIVE revivals are reported in the Baptist churches of Richmond, Va.

A REVIVAL of great interest has been going on in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Y. M. C. Associations have organized and are doing active work at Beyrout, Nazereth and Damascus, in Syria.

EIGHT citizens of Liverpool recently died whose aggregate legacies to charitable institutions exceeded four million pounds.

The late Dr. Anderson, of India, left a property of \$1,520,000, most of which he will be charitable and benevolent purposes.

REV. G. G. SMITH will soon publish his history of Methodism in that section. It is to be revised by Bishop Pierce.

REV. DR. CUYLER estimates that three hundred thousand people heard Moody and Sankey during their stay in Brooklyn.

TWENTY-FOUR out of the fifty Episcopal churches, and chiefly in Missouri, are said to have been built the past seven years.

A BAPTIST lady in Tennessee knit a pair of stockings that she might have a dollar for the denominational centennial. They sold at once for two dollars.

We see it stated that the average salary of Methodist preachers in North Carolina is \$535. This is better than Texas Methodism has done.

THE Mormons spend over \$200,000 per annum in bringing converts from Europe. This is more than the M. E. C. S. spends in her foreign missionary work.

THERE are now in India about 900,000 Christians, or one to every two hundred of the inhabitants, and yet some people think the mission work a failure.

A SINGULAR sect in Hungary now numbers 40,000 members. They have many peculiarities, yet show in their lives the highest Christian virtues.

THE Presbyterian Church in Canada now numbers in its united strength 600 ministers and 90,000 members. The reorganization includes four Synods.

THE united Presbyterians of the old country have not enough candidates for the ministry to supply the demand of the churches. Theological students are scarce.

Over fifty thousand copies of the Bible were circulated last year in Spain. In Portugal eight thousand were sold, and in Lisbon there are several congregations of Bible reading Catholics.

PETER HEDIRE, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, built and furnished a church building at a cost of \$100,000, and Christmas day formally presented it to the Protestant Episcopal Church of that place.

The papers tell of a grand work by Father Chiniqny among the French in Montreal. Recently he sent to Bishop Bought the names of 157 converts from Romanism to Protestantism. Fifteen persons recently announced their conversion from Romanism after one of his lectures.

RAVENSHEN'S denominational statistics brings out the fact that since the beginning of the present century the Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland have increased only 28 per cent., while Protestantism has increased 120 per cent. From this it appears the progress of Catholicism in Protestant countries is not equal to their decrease in their own lands.

MUCH apprehension was felt that the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Ireland would result disastrously, and that many of the ministers in the withdrawal of support from the government would be forced by poverty to abandon their work. These fears have proven groundless. The reports of the diocesan synods show that money by voluntary offerings on the part of the church has been provided to support the bishops and poorer parishes. The activities of the preachers have been enlarged, the interest of the church in its educational movements has been largely developed, and a decided advance is manifest in all other departments of church enterprise. What we esteem an affliction is often a blessing from the hands of our father.

BISHOP DUPONLOUP has gone to Rome, to arrange for the canonization of Joan of Arc.

It is proposed in Chicago to allow the distilleries to resume work under bond.

THERE are still two Waldensian congregations in France. They are feeble.

THE labors of the Rev. Robert J. Nevin, in Rome, will be crowned the 25th of March next by the consecration of St. Paul's Church.

A GRAND gathering of English, German and Swiss Protestants is contemplated to be held in Geneva, in the spring.

OF the 60,000 inhabitants of Richmond, Va., 24,828, are church members. Here is a mission field for our Northern brethren.

AN exchange says that fifty years ago all the Baptists of Ohio dined together at one table, and now they number 43,000.

THE circulation of the Sunday-school periodicals of the Presbyterian Board of Publication has increased 200 per cent. the past four years.

MAJ. COLE, assisted by his wife and daughter, is holding successful religious meetings at New Castle-on-Tyne, England. At this point Moody and Sankey labored with great success while in England.

MISS HOWARD, an English lady, has opened her rooms, in Paris, France, for religious and social conferences, and invites to them students of all nations resident in the French capital.

IT is said that the Baptists of Scotland have doubled their numbers in the past six years. They now have seventy churches and three thousand members.

DYNAMITE, which caused the explosion at Bremerhaven is simply pulverized siliceous saturated with nitro-glycerine. The saturated mass looks like damp grayish sugar. Like many forces in the world that looks very innocent, it is full of mischief when carelessly handled.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar is in Paris, but adheres rigidly to his faith, which forbids the use of wine. It is to be hoped that he will not meet any American travelers, and learn how unwholesome the water of that country is, or he may break his pledge.

THE *Methodist* (London) is somewhat puzzled over the fact that while Bishop Lincoln and the Archbishop of Canterbury style the Prince of Wales a "missionary to the Hindus," that said Prince and his advisers are found attending the wild beast fights in India, in which elephants under the influence of drugs gore each other to death. This is certainly not very princely or christianlike. The people of India, however, appear to understand the peculiar tastes of the coming King of Great Britain and its dependencies.

A marble group, we are informed, will be sent by Italy to the Centennial Exposition which will express allegorically a free church in a free State. The central figure represents the genius of liberty—in the female form of majestic mien, her head covered with the Phrygian cap and her body in armor. Her left hand rests on the fasces, or ax bound up in a bundle of rods borne by the lictors of old before the magistrates of an ensign of law, while her right arm extended commandly forward expresses the protection she affords the gentle boy beside her, who lifts his eyes toward Heaven in devotion, and is representative of conscience. At her feet an eagle is holding captive and helpless in its talons the writhing form of a serpent. The interpretation is not obscure. The fasces announce that liberty is not licentiousness and that laws wisely enacted must be faithfully observed. Her protection pledged conscience in the form of that tender boy is a proclamation of a free church in a free State. The right of private judgment in all questions of conscience is to be the central idea in the minds of Italian Statesmen, and the birthright of all her children helpless in the talons of the eagle tells that bigotry shall no longer gather its folds around the intellectual and spiritual life of the nation. Tyranny in church and State are at an end. With the Pope in the Vatican, the spirit of the Italian Government and people are essentially Protestant.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has over 140 Christian women at work spreading gospel truth in India.

We see it stated that five of the assassins of Stephens, a missionary under the American Board at Akapulco, Mexico, were executed October 16th. The trial of others charged with participating in this outrage against liberty and conscience is still pending. The reign of Papal intolerance in Mexico is fast coming to a close.

EFFORTS are being made by Austria with the aid of the other powers to secure reforms in Turkey which will secure religious toleration and provincial self-government.

THE report of the medical commissioners show that nearly two-thirds of the inhabitants of Boston are foreigners, or their offspring. The native born Yankee is dying out.

A PRIEST of the church of Rome, at New Port, R. I. recently refused to perform the funeral ceremonies over the remains of the daughter of one of the members of the diocese, because she had attended a Protestant school.

ONE hundred and fifty years ago, when Oglethorpe was Governor of the province of Georgia, there were in its bounds 1,000 members of the Church of England and no Methodists; now there are 150,000 Methodists and not quite 5,000 Episcopalians.

AT the funeral of the late W. B. Astor, according to the announcement previously made, none but the relatives of the deceased and the pall-bearers, attended the body to the cemetery. No carriages were provided for other people. A man or a family are to be pitied when either fortune or misfortune places them outside of the sympathy of their fellow-beings.

BISHOP SMITH, president of the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops, has written a letter expressing the hope that the organic union of the Orthodox churches will take place. He recognizes as the leading obstacles to that result the Episcopal doctrine of the divine right of the Episcopacy and the Baptist doctrine of adult immersion.

THE family of the Queen of England are somewhat divided. The Queen is not over-fond of the rituals, and delights in a simple form of worship. The Prince of Wales prefers the forms of the church when he attends, which is seldom. His eldest sister is a Lutheran; Lord Lorn is a Presbyterian; the Duchess of Edinburgh is a Greek Catholic, and her husband is a Low Church Episcopalian.

ENGLISH papers report the case of a rich wine dealer in London, who, on his death bed, confessed that for years he had purchased all the sour wines in the market, and by the use of lead and other poisonous ingredients had restored their flavor. He was satisfied from facts that had come under his observation that he had thus caused the loss of hundreds of lives. His remorse in his dying hour called out the confession. He only represents the whole class of liquor dealers. They gain riches by selling poison.

GREAT Britain has purchased the Khedive's interest in the Suez canal. Germany and France are somewhat puzzled, and all England applauds. The Khedive has secured ready cash, and England ready transit through this artificial channel for her products to the great world in the East. The Christian looks at these movements from moral and religious standpoints. As the world comes closer together the influence of the gospel is brought more directly on the powers of paganism. Commerce, precedes civilization and christianity. With each new highway opened, the Prince of Life extends his dominions.

THE American Board has appropriated \$475,000 for the expenditures of 1876. This is a reduction of \$20,000 from the appropriations of last year. It is not because the pagan world need the gospel less than formerly, but because the faith of the Church is not equal to the demand of the world needing conversion. If it had the needed faith the mountain of financial pressure on the land would be moved out of the way, and the day of small things on missionary work, would belong to the past.

Christian Advocate

L. G. JOHN, D.D., Editor.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN 15, '76

The Family Circle.

RESULT OF A LITTLE SEED.

Gertrude was reading an interesting book on missions that she had borrowed from the Sabbath-school library when her little sister Josie came and asked to look at the pictures. Gertrude very obligingly showed her several pictures, and told her a great deal that was interesting about missions and mission aries, and how much good they did.

"Sister, could I do anything for missions?" "Yes, Josie, you can pray for their success, and you can give what little money you may have to help support them," answered Gertrude.

"But would my money do any good?" "Certainly, if God should bless it," was the reply. "Christ blessed a few loaves and fishes, and they sufficed to feed a great multitude; and, besides, there were twelve basketfuls left."

"But then, sister," observed the little girl, "I would give so very little." "That would make no difference, should God choose to bless it. I was reading just the other day of a lady who was preparing and filling a box to send to a missionary in India, when a child brought her one cent. She took the cent, bought a tract for it, and put the tract in the box. That very tract was afterwards given to a chief in Burmah, and led him to Christ. Being converted the chief told the story of his great happiness to his friends. Many of them also believed, and cast away their idols. A church was built there, and a missionary sent there to preach. The consequence was that fifteen hundred persons were converted to Christianity; all through the influence of that little tract which cost just one cent."

"Then I will give every cent I get to the mission cause," said little Josie.—Kind Words.

Kitty's Christmas.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

It was the day before Christmas—out doors the snow came whirling down, and countless people, white with the drifting flakes, were hurrying to and fro with arms filled with boxes and bundles. Inside a fire burned cheerily, and the plain little room was cosy and pleasant. But Frank, seated on the lounge, seemed to be studying the pattern of the worn carpet, and thinking of nothing very pleasant.

Little Kitty, sitting here and there, with her face full of sunshine, watched him with eager eyes. Her head was brimful of Christmas plans, and she did so want to talk them over with brother Frank.

"But I must not trouble him now, 'cause I s'pose he's thinking business," she whispered to herself.

Kitty had great ideas of the importance of Frank's position, and the very weighty pressure of business cares upon him since he had obtained a position as clerk in a china store. But poor Frank was thinking what a very small business it was, so far as profits were concerned, and allowing his thoughts to wander back regretfully to a Christmas two years ago, when home and prospects were very different from those that surrounded him now.

Since his father's death he had given up many of his own ambitious plans, school, and studies, because it seemed right to do so; and he had accepted thankfully that clerkship. Yet how slender the salary for such steady work! And how little he—only a boy, after all—could do for those he loved! He thought drearily of the coming Christmas, and almost bitterly of the few poor gifts he could make—only a pair of shoes for Kitty—something that she must have any way, and so scarcely worth calling a present; and for his mother, just one of those plain print dresses that he was almost ashamed to see her wear. Yet how much pinching and contriving it had required to buy even these.

"Frank," said Kitty a little timidly—she began to be afraid that the "business" would occupy him until he went back to the store unless she did venture to interrupt—"Frank, to-morrow is Christmas."

"I know it," answered Frank gloomily; "but I can't help it, if it is."

"Why, you don't want to help it," said Kitty with wide open eyes; "you will be home all day, you know," she added, going to his side "and I have been planning things I've made mamma a pin-cushion and grandma a needle-book, and

there's a little girl down the street that I don't believe ever had a doll, and I can spare her my old one, 'cause I had it a good while, and I am getting to be a pretty big girl any way. Of course, we can't give much, now we are poor; but I mean to give the little things just as glad as can be, for the Scripture says, 'God loveth a cheerful giver,' and I s'pose that's what it means! don't you?"

"A cheerful giver?" so it does; yes, dear," answered Frank not very connectedly; but he walked down the street with his little sister's text lingering in his mind.

He had given up his plans to God; his life into his Father's keeping; and now should he be gloomy and repining about it? No, no! "God loveth a cheerful giver," and Frank's brow cleared and his eyes brightened as he went about his work, and he brought a cloudless face to the next day's simple festival.

Kitty, watching him, whispered to herself that she was "very glad that dreadful business didn't have to bother Frank on Christmas," but she never dreamed that she had been God's messenger of cheer and comfort.—N. S. Visitor.

Rash Promises and Threats.

In ancient times, when kings could not read, and moreover there were no entertaining books for them, if they they could read, it was the custom for them to have a man in their court to make fun for them by his jokes, gibes, and his fantastic capers. He was called sometimes the Court Fool, and sometimes the King's Jester.

Once upon a time there was such a king, and he had a favorite horse, one that he was very fond of—very fond indeed. In talking one day with his jester, he said: "I really don't know what I should do if this horse should die. One thing I am determined upon: if he does die, I'll positively have the man hung who first tells the bad news."

It was the custom in those days to reward messengers bringing good news, and the king seems to have thought that it would be perfectly in keeping with that practice to punish those who brought tidings that were bad.

Well, after awhile, true enough, the horse died, and everybody was afraid to go and tell the king. Finally, they persuaded the fool to go; so he entered into the palace and went into the presence of the king, wearing a most woe-begone expression of countenance, as if something terrible had happened.

"What is the matter?" asked the king.

"Oh, your majesty, your poor horse. Oh, dreadful!"

"What is the matter?" asked the king. "Speak, I tell you."

"Oh your majesty, how can I speak? and to think that yesterday at this time he was as well as ever. Oh, what shall I do?" and Here the fool seemed to be so distressed that he could not speak.

"He is dead!" said the king. "I know he is dead! Why don't you tell me?"

"Yes, your majesty," said the fool, suddenly calming himself and assuming a look of composure; "but there is worse news than this I have to tell your majesty."

"What is it, cried the king, starting up, more and more alarmed."

"It is that your majesty will have to be hung; for you declared whosoever first said in your hearing that your horse was dead should certainly be hung; and it was your majesty that said it to yourself."

The fool then began to dance and caper about the room in great glee at the joke which he had perpetrated on the king.

This story is a warning to everybody not to make rash promises or declarations in respect to what they will do in certain contingencies in the belief that the contingencies will never happen. A boy once said to another boy who was boasting that he could jump across a certain brook, that he did not believe he could do it. If he did, he said, he would give him a million dollars; so the other boy tried and succeeded. On gaining the other bank he looked up triumphantly, and demanded the million of dollars. Of course the boy could not pay. All he could do was to look foolish.

A DEAD HAWK AND A LIVE ONE. "What a commotion you are making!" said a sparrow to a flock of small birds, chattering and twittering round the body of a hawk that lay still and cold on the ground. "He's dead, he's dead!" they cried: "we are safe from him now; he will never frighten us again."

"Frighten us!" cried the sparrow, hopping up to the dead enemy and giving him a contemptuous little peck. "Speak for yourselves, my friends; as for me, I never saw so much to be frightened about in the fellow. After all, as you may see, he is but a bird; he has wings, and a head, and legs, and claws; and so have we. A close view shows one

of the absurdity of needless alarm; for my part I intend in future to show the whole tribe—why, where are you all going?" he exclaimed, stopping in his harrange, as the small birds suddenly took wing.

"Off, as fast as we can," they said; "the hawk's mate is hovering above, and as we haven't received your new light, we prefer going out of her way. You can stay and tell her your mind."

"Hawk's mate? You don't say so?" screamed the sparrow. "Here! let me pass, pray?" and he rushed through the throng, and never rested till he had gained his hiding place.

Better have God for your guardian than the Bank of England for your possession. You might spend the wealth of the Indies, but the infinite riches of God, you can never exhaust.

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These machines are to be given to the committee for thorough examination and test; the machinists to test and pass upon the machinery; and the cabinet-makers likewise upon the wood work. The test shall be the most perfect machine constructed on the best mechanical principles; also quality of material used in its construction, both metal and wood.

ESTATE OF JEAN M. COUGET, deceased. Administration pending in the District Court of Galveston County. All claims for money against the estate of Jean M. Couget, deceased, must be presented to me within one year from the 15th DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1875, for allowance, or payment of the same will be postponed until the claims presented within that time are paid.

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Christian Advocate

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

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN 15, '76

THE NEWS DON'T LIKE IT.

The Galveston News does not like our pointed notice of its significant silence respecting the gambling hells of our city. Our remarks elicited the following:

The uncharitableness of some religious journals is only equaled by the unlimited charity which persons presume upon at the hands of secular papers or secular papers which they vauntly asperse. The reckless manner in which the Galveston Christian Advocate leaves its proper vineyard of spiritual labor and moral suasion to ding calumnious imputations at the proprietors of the News, is, for an obvious reason, safe from our resentment; but deserves and receives our profoundest pity.

The wounded bird flutters! Our cotemporary shows exceeding sensitiveness over our plain statement of facts; but does not deny them. They cannot be denied. There is not a sensible man in Galveston who does not know that if the secular press would open on these sinks of iniquity as the Advocate has done, that the law would be enforced, and this foul disgrace be wiped from our city. We say again, what we have said before, and what the News has not denied, that its silence is the shelter under which the gambling hells of Galveston find protection.

As we do not belong to the News, we shall not allow it to dictate the "vineyard" in which we shall labor. Our interest in the good name of our city—which is dishonored every day and night by bold violators of the law; in society, which is being polluted and poisoned by these corrupt and debasing yet gilded dens of infamy; in our young men, who are being debauched in morals, defrauded of their honorable names, and sent headlong to the devil—is at least as deep as that of the Galveston News, and we shall consult our own judgment in showing it.

When we see men in high position or papers of commanding influence truckling to this vice and pandering to the interest of those who are growing rich in its iniquitous profits, we shall not hesitate to denounce them. Harsh epithets—assailing us when in the discharge of what we consider our duty—weigh as lightly on our mind as does the good or bad opinion of those whose conduct we condemn.

When we were first engaged in the contest with this gigantic evil, the News planted itself in our path and attempted to cripple us in the fight. It made itself a party in the conflict. All its readers are aware that it has not proved itself our friend or sympathizer in this battle. It has given aid and comfort to the enemy; and if by thus revealing to the world its affinities and preferences for the gamblers and their dens over an antagonist who was meeting them in a square fight, it finds its position uncomfortable, it may thank itself for the attitude it has assumed, and the obloquy that it has brought upon its own name.

We do not know what may be the "obvious reason" which renders us "safe from its resentment"—nor do we care. We are sure that we are right, and the resentment of the Galveston News in our estimation is lighter than chaff. Such covert threats may do among street boys or bullies; but among men who hold themselves responsible for their every utterance or act, they are puerile and contemptible.

The Methodist Episcopal Church (North) is agitating the question of electing a colored bishop at the coming general conference. Bishop Haven and the wing of the church he represents will favor this, but we have no idea that it will be done. The doctrine of social equality, which so many of them erect into a question of conscience, is very good so long as the colored man keeps at a distance; but when it comes to their own doors and their own people, it assumes a very different complexion. Yet consistency demands that they should give the colored man a representation in every department. What they preach should be put in practice.

REFER to list of valuable premiums on first page.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

"We make this assertion that at any moment the Catholics of the United States more as a body they can decide any election. We know that they cannot nor do they desire to form a distinct political party, but they can make any such party triumphant or ensure its defeat. This language is not a bid for the favor of Democrat or Republican. In neither party do we find, as Catholics, guarantees which we desire; but it is the language of common sense, of future possibilities, and may be considered as a note of preparation if the pressure threatened is placed upon us."

The above italicized as we print it, is from the Catholic Review, one of the leading organs of the Catholic Church on this continent. It is a "note of preparation" addressed to the adherents of the Pope; it is also a note of warning to the Protestants of the land. The solidarity of the Catholic Church is patent to all thinking men. With an infallible head; with a priesthood who rank obedience to their superiors as one of their leading virtues; with a laity who, in accepting the dogma of infallibility, surrender their right of private judgment in all questions of faith and practice, the training of skillful drill-masters is the only thing needed to enable them "to move as a body" and decide the elections of this land.

The universal condemnation of Bishop Haven's third-term folly, even by the Northern church and people, shows how sensitive the Protestant mind of this land is respecting any interference on the part of any church in political affairs. No Protestant Church acknowledges the supremacy of any single mind or any single order in matters ecclesiastical or spiritual. They repudiate all interference in things temporal. None of them are so unified that any man, or order, or council, can so influence them that they can be made to "move as a body," when ecclesiastical issues are involved, or important political questions agitate the public mind.

The Catholic Church alone, as the Catholic Review so truthfully boasts, "can move as a body—can decide an election," and in that perilous preeminence they stand alone.

It would be well if the Protestants of this country heed this note of warning. It indicates the policy of the leaders in the Catholic Church. That political demagogues at many points acknowledge their power, and cater to their demands, is a fact patent to all who read the papers. When the hour comes to which the Catholic Review points, when the interest of the Church in their judgment calls for action, they will move in a body—they will control the elections of the land. If this is a mere boast on the part of the Review, it reveals the wish of that Church; if, with growing power, they can make that boast a fact, then the Protestant world is wise if it heed the warning.

VARIETY SHOWS.

So soon as the sun goes down there is music on Market street—at how many places we know not. On every night in the week save Sunday, this music may be heard issuing from rooms behind a bar. Crowds of men and boys go in and come out. The whole street is alive with them, and it is evident that those within do a thriving business. For no matter how decorously one enters, he is sure to come out with a swagger, if not a stagger, that tells of drink. There is an atmosphere of profanity all around, and the scriptural metaphor, "he is clothed with curses as with a garment," becomes a dreadful reality. Do the pious mothers and the Christian fathers of our young men know what these places are? Do they know or even suspect the entertainment which their sons receive in them? We trow not. We feel that we shall be doing God's service by removing the screen that fronts the door to these pit-falls of Satan, and show to the fathers, mothers, wives and sweet-hearts of our State the hideous doings of these variety shows within. First comes the bar-room, more filthy and more profane than ordinary bar-rooms. A large sign beseeches the visitor to "patronize the bar and see the show." It is expected that the guest shall drink before he enters. And perhaps it is well he does, for

any sober man would be disgusted with the orgie within. There is a room with tables for drinkers, and a stage with a curtain, foot-lights and other theatrical accessories. Around the tables sit men—old and young, boys and youths. Any night in the week there may be seen in these places men whose whitening hair and tottering gait tell of the grave; and lads not yet in their teens—some dressed in handsome cloth and others in the coarsest and cheapest of shoddy. Among this throng move young women, with all the paint and daub that marks a sinful woman! These supply, in the intervals of performances, the guests with vile cigars and viler liquors; drink with them; listen to their filthy jokes, and exchange with them lewd compliments. These wrecks of womanhood, despite their paint and disguise, are hideous in their own deformity. Their mouths are filled with curses—as the air reeks with the fumes of filth. Presently the curtain rises on a scene that the decency due to society forbids us to fully describe. More than half the performers are women, whose costume, or rather the want of it, constitutes the chief attraction of the stage. When Olive Logan denounced the indecency of the drama, she spoke of satin breeches ten inches long. These would be esteemed ridiculously modest by a performer at these variety shows. The stage performance consists of songs, dances, jokes, negro melodies, etc., differing only from those of the regular theatre in their greater indecency. We can but touch upon the scene, or else we should offend against all sense of delicacy. But hideous, wretched, wicked, as this is, there is another department still more disgusting, and if possible still more wicked. The "Wine Room" is a place where the orgie takes its highest form of depravity. Guests who visit this apartment are secluded from the gaze of the vulgar herd which throng the general auditorium; a vile beverage surnamed wine; which it resembles in name and excels in drunk-making power—is the staple drink. Each guest orders bottles of it for the refreshment of the "ladies" who receive their visitors in all the undress of their theatrical costumes. In these wine rooms young men nightly spend many dollars on these sirens, who sit on their laps and receive their caresses. Married men with wives, and young men with sweet hearts, may be seen in these wine rooms every night toying with these creatures. They go away to wives and sweethearts with their vile kisses on their lips, and receive, perhaps, the salute of purity on the very spot that the breath of wantonness had polluted. The wise man speaks of the house of the strange woman as the gate of hell. The wine room of the variety show is nearer to perdition than that. We have had no pleasure in drawing this sketch, which is but an outline. The subject is not one we delight to pursue; but it is our duty as a Christian journal to denounce these gates of hell and to demand that they shall be closed. If there is no law to shut them up, let one be made at once. We demand in the name of the wives and mothers of our city that the Council shall without delay enact an ordinance closing each one of these hot-beds of sin. They are institutions which are a disgrace to any civilized city. They would not be tolerated even in Paris—for there vice must be divested of its deformity. There is no excuse for their toleration. Boys are trained in them to all manner of dishonesty and vice. They are the resort of thieves and depraved persons of both sexes. There is not one feature in them that deserves toleration. They are a blot, a stain on our civilization which, in the name of outraged Christianity, must be removed. Is there any Councilman so verdant that he doubts these statements? If there is any who does not know them to be true, we ask that he enter these pandemoniums and ascertain for himself whether the picture is overdrawn. Let the City Attorney exercise his rare talent in bringing these offend-

ers to justice. Even New York, full as it is of all manner of wickedness, has suppressed the "pretty waiter girl" nuisance, without which a variety show would be divested of half its wickedness. Let Galveston do likewise.

WHO SHALL EDUCATE THEM?

The Philadelphia Common Council recently passed a resolution asking the Board of Education to inform the council by what authority the reading of the Bible had been discontinued in certain public schools in that city. We have not seen the answer, but a prophet's ken is not needed to enable one to read it. The Catholic joins the infidel—the servant of the Vatican unites with the Mongolian, and says: "We do not wish our children to read that book, and as we pay taxes for the support of those schools, we claim as a sacred right that our wishes be represented and respected." In this Republican country the argument is a hard one to answer, and the tendency of the times is unquestionably drifting to the exclusion of the Bible and religious instruction of every kind from all schools under State control. The religious training of our children is a matter of overwhelming interest to every Christian heart. We do not wonder that the Protestants of those States now agitated by this question are startled by the issues pressing upon them. They want their sons and daughters, while passing through that impressive period of life, to be surrounded by all those aids which will implant the principles of the Christian faith in their opening hearts and minds. Under the old dispensation the religious instruction of the children was laid with solemn emphasis upon every Jewish parent. In the Christian Israel the importance of having the children taught in the ways of the Lord is clearly enforced by the words and acts of Christ and his apostles. But with these convictions and with this desire on the part of religious parents, the opposite of the Bible in the public schools are gaining ground, and States and cities are coming steadily to the point that the religious element must be eliminated from all schools supported by taxes paid by people of every faith, as well as by unbelievers and pagans.

The exclusion of the Bible must be followed by a rigid inquisition into the religious proclivities of the teacher. The insensible influence of the teachers' views and habits will be recognized, and in those localities where the balance of opinion between Evangelical Christianity and all the opposing isms swings on even scales the earnest Christian teacher will be held at discount, and the man or the woman who has no faith—no religious character, will be one preferred to take charge of the children, and this at a period when the impressions made on their opening minds will shape their characters for time and their destinies for eternity.

No problem is fraught with deeper interest than this one now pressing itself upon the American people. We see but one solution. Education is one of the most important functions of the church, and the church must meet its demands. Christians of every denomination must support their own schools or turn over their children to the chilling atmosphere of a school-room where the Bible is a forbidden book, and the name of Christ an element of discord. The education of every child is a matter of supreme importance both to society and the individual. The obligation to supply it is as sacred as that which impels the parent to supply his offspring with bread. If the parent fails and the child is starving, then society may assume the parent's place and supply the wants of the starving; but the obligation is one from which the parent can be absolved only by the hand of poverty or sickness, insanity or death. Until calamity robs the child of its natural protector, none can perform its duty so wisely or so generously as the parents to whom Providence has committed the sacred charge. That multitudes are utterly unlit

for the responsible duties of parental responsibility none will deny. Parents trained for their holy task is the great demand of the age. Any system which fails to meet this demand is sadly defective. It may make skillful artificians, active merchants, industrious farmers, keen lawyers, learned physicians, good soldiers and sailors, but it will not qualify men and women for the most sacred duties and obligations of life. It leaves the moral nature in the back-ground; it banishes the only influence that can mould and master the evil in man; it shuts out from head and heart those teachings and influences which God in His mercy has provided to qualify him for all the duties and obligations of the present life. The church of God cannot give up its obligation to care for its children. It cannot turn them over to those whose first qualification is their utter silence with regard to those interests and those agencies which are of all others the most important to an immortal nature.

The Sunday-school is doing an important work, but it can accomplish only the seventh part of the great undertaking. The character is under process of formation every day in the week. A few scraps of truth thrown hastily into the opening mind, possibly by an unskillful hand, is but a small portion of the training needed by beings whose life time begins amid the scenes of time, but is measured only by the ages of eternity. We need in the church a membership trained for the work that is growing upon it with each coming generation. We must educate them ourselves, or others will educate them out of the church and away from Christ.

HEAVEN.

Like the guiding star that led the wise men from afar to the cradle of the infant Savior, the brightness of the Golden City beckons us on to the feet of the same Divine Lord—sweet haven of rest after life's weary labors; the sunlit harbor, where our storm-tossed ships may anchor in safety forever more. There are very few among us who have not sent one or more of our loved ones across the turbid waters of death to await us in the boundless realm of unspeakable delight that we call Heaven. And what are the joys of that blissful clime? Surely hath it been said that their extent is far beyond the comprehension of the finite mind. We believe that one of its joys will be the re-clasping of every link in our broken household bands. The brightening of the sweet baby eyes that in time were closed in death's long sleep, the fluttering of tiny dimpled lids towards the mothers so bereaved on earth. The re-awakening of old dreams of love in every heart, and the meeting of soul unto soul in the infinite delight of mutual recognition; and above and beyond all other bliss will be the rapture of seeing God face to face, and of throwing ourselves at the feet of our merciful Savior with the assured confidence that we shall never offend Him again. Never again to pierce His sacred hands and feet with the merciless nails of our own iniquities; never more to tear open His wounded side by our ungrateful neglect of His holy law, or to press the thorny crown of our impious ingratitude upon His meekly bowed head. Heaven, to our mind, is a place made radiant by the perfection of every virtue, and illumined by the matchless effulgence of an ever-present God. We hold our breath in reverential awe, as we dare to dream of the infinite splendors, the never ceasing glories, that await the faithful followers of our crucified Redeemer. None but God himself could ever have conceived anything so vast, so illimitable, so essentially glorious in itself, as the city of golden streets and gates of purest pearl. Ah! spotless indeed should be the soul that would cherish the hope of entering that pearly portal, and treading throughout all ages the shining pathway of the new Jerusalem.

There is but one avenue to that abode of eternal delight, and that is marked by the blessed Savior's blood, up the rugged heights of Calvary, where He bore for us the Cross upon which He was at last crucified for our sins. Every trial or pain in this life may, by the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, be sanctified to His glory, and converted into a glittering jewel for our eternal crown in Heaven.

OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLES.

A revival of unusual interest has been going on in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the labors of Rev. E. P. Hammond, whose visit to Galveston will long be remembered by the churches here. The manifestations of feeling on the part of penitents and converts have been a surprise to Mr. Hammond as well as others laboring in the meeting. Many we are told have been in such terrible distress that they would have fallen to the floor and lain there in agony had not the ministers and Christian friends literally held them up. Nearly every one who was in this agony of soul is now rejoicing in the work of Christ wrought in their hearts. Cries at times were so loud that even in the large Opera House, during inquiry meetings, when the singing stopped for a moment, they were heard beyond the walls of the building. While Mr. Hammond and his co-laborers express surprise at the demonstrations of those who are under the convicting and converting influence of the spirit of God, they accept them as Divine in their origin and designed to arrest the attention of the careless—as when on the day of Pentecost the voice of the Apostles proclaiming the gospel, in languages unknown to them until that hour, caused all Jerusalem to ponder on the strange things which were transpiring in their midst. Over fifteen hundred covenant cards have been signed. Over four hundred young converts are reported by one of the resident pastors who is engaged in the work; and from one to two thousand remain in the inquiry meetings from 9 o'clock till midnight.

All this sounds strange to our Congregational brethren, but a Methodist preacher will feel very much at home in the midst of such scenes. We encounter them every year in our revival meetings, and can rejoice that other churches recognize that power which has since the birth of Methodism come down on our congregations to seal the prayer of faith and fill the hearts of the converts with rejoicing.

While Mr. Hammond was in Texas, we noted in every movement some Methodist peculiarity. His inquiry meetings have in them the characteristics of our altar exercises—with the difference that, instead of inviting the penitent near the pulpit, the preacher and pious workers go out into the congregation, and talk and pray with the penitents at their seats. We have strong predilections for the old-fashioned Methodist plan, but were willing to work according to any system that enabled us to lead penitents to the cross. Old-time Methodist preachers preached on the streets; and in the field preaching of our camp-meetings, we see the relic of this outdoor work. Mr. Hammond makes street preaching an important feature in his movements. We are convinced that its neglect is a blunder on the part of the church. We constitute our churches in one sense Jerusalem, and require the people to come up to them and find the Savior. Christ commanded his servants to "go out and compel them to come in." The praise-meetings are the class-meetings in a new form. We have conducted them with profit in the prayer-meeting, the love-feast, and in the congregation on the camp-ground. When all are invited to arise and name *one thing* for which they are grateful to God, all feel they have something to say; and usually when they begin, they find many tokens of the Divine love for which they desire to praise God. We have no objection to receiving old wine from new bottles. So the work moves on—sinners are shaken out of their slumbers—sinners find the Savior—the church aroused till it bestirs itself in the work of saving souls—we shall not stop to be critical about the mode of operation; and if penitents cry mightily unto the Lord, and converts rejoice, and the camp of Israel resounds to the shouts of the victorious church of God, we shall not stop to find fault with the proceedings. We will drive the oxen; but will be careful not to lay our hand on the ark of God.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 15, '76

EVANS & CO., TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS.

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

We make a reduction of 5c. on all TEAS under 50c. per lb. and 10c. on all TEAS 50c. and upward.

Country Consumers can have TEA shipped by express or boat C. O. D., in any desired quantity FREE OF FREIGHT, or they can pay the FREIGHT on delivery, and we will allow the discounts named.

We can offer great inducements to GROCERS or families clubbing together to order large quantities; and in such instances, on application, we will furnish special price list. For terms and samples, address

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[All notices under this head must be paid for in advance. In no case will an announcement be inserted for less than Ten Dollars.]

County Judge.—We are authorized to announce EDWARD T. ALSTIN, Esq., as a candidate for County Judge of Galveston County, at the election in February ensuing.

Justice of the Peace.—We are authorized to announce BRADFORD HANCOCK as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace, Precinct No. 3, Galveston County.

Sheriff.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Galveston County.

JOE A. OWENS.

MARRIED.

TAYLOR—SEARS.—By Rev. Sam P. Wright, at the Third Street Methodist church, in Waco, on Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. J. W. Taylor, Esq., and Miss Sarah M. Sears, daughter of Dr. J. H. Sears, all of Waco.

SIMS—HARGROVE.—By Rev. J. Matthews, Oct. 24, 1875, at the residence of Mr. J. W. Chandler, Mr. I. Sims of Milam county, and Miss Lizzy Hargrove of Austin county, Texas.

EDDINS—CRUMP.—By Rev. J. Matthews, Nov. 29, 1875, at the residence of Mr. G. Collins, Mr. W. A. Eddins and Miss Sarah Crump, all of Austin county, Texas.

FOSTER—JOHNSON.—By Rev. J. Matthews, Dec. 26, 1875, at the residence of Rev. J. Matthews, Mr. L. E. Foster and Miss A. A. Johnson—all of Washington county, Texas.

NOTICE.

To the Brethren of the Northwest Texas Conference.

This is to say that the committee to prepare advertisements to publish our minutes, have not reported; and the amount of money in hand is not sufficient to secure a first-class job, as Bro. Young informs me. The committee will please report without delay to Rev. W. C. Young, at Dallas, who has kindly consented to edit the minutes.

F. P. RAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.

To the Preachers of the West Texas Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN:—I find that the other conferences in Texas have resolved that each preacher shall raise Ten Currency Dollars for the Southwestern University. The West Texas Conference did not pass such resolutions, because the subject was not presented in that shape. I hope, however, that we shall not be behind in any good work. And I there, fore earnestly request you, my brethren, each to raise ten dollars for our University. We are trying to build a house for our orphans; and it is important that we have money soon. Will you collect this amount as soon as possible, and remit it to me at San Antonio, Texas, either by Postoffice Money Order, or in Registered Letter. JOHN W. DEVELLES, Agent, Southwestern University.

NOTICE.

To the Preachers of the East Texas Conference.

DEAR BRETHREN:—Please give notice of the following appointments: Centre, Antioch, at 7 p. m. Jan. 16. Pleasant Grove, Jan. 18. Ruscomb, Jan. 19. White House, Jan. 21. Tyler, Jan. 22. Etna, Jan. 24. Larissa, Cherokee county, Jan. 25. Pleasant Hill, Jan. 26. Kitchapoo, Jan. 27. Neches Station, Jan. 28. Palestine, Jan. 29. Field's Chapel, Jan. 31. Augusta, Feb. 2. Grapeland, Feb. 3. Crockett, Feb. 4. I will be pleased to meet the Pastors at any and all of these appointments, especially the officers, teachers, pupils and friends of Sabbath-schools. Expect to have books on hand to supply demands; but should persons wish books I have not, please have your orders made out. I have arrangements with Dr. Redford to furnish all the books needed. D. M. STOVALL, Sundry-school agent, East Texas Conference.

GOOD WORDS.

FROM Bro. W. T. Melugin, Waco, Jan. 7: "I am doing the best I can for the ADVOCATE."

FROM Bro. W. L. Ridout, Blanco: "I will send you more subscribers soon." This accompanied a good list.

FROM Bro. S. H. Williams, Flatonia, Jan. 3: "I will send other names soon, how many I cannot tell. Will send all I can; mean to do my best."

FROM Bro. W. R. Robinson, Palo Pinto: "I shall send you a list of subscribers from my work soon."

FROM Bro. Jonathan Burford, Willis, Jan. 5: "Please forward me one-half dozen extra copies of the ADVOCATE for distribution. I am sure that to be loved, the ADVOCATE needs only to be seen and read. My labors for the circulation of the paper shall be abundant."

FROM Bro. D. M. Proctor, Paris, Jan. 4: "I believe this makes eighteen and one-half subscribers from the Robbinsville circuit since the session of the North Texas Conference." We wish every agent could send us a similar statement.

FROM Bro. J. J. Davis, Dresden, Jan. 4: "I have waited for the ADVOCATE until I am almost out of patience, and now ask again for a change of my postoffice. I am lost without the ADVOCATE. I send you some subscribers this week; and think I shall be able to send you a large list this year."

BRO. JAS. HINER, Acton, Jan. 1: "The ADVOCATE has some warm friends here, who are saying 'Amen!' to all you say about the gambling-hells and delinquent officials. Go on, my brother, and we will pray for you. I think quite a number will take the paper. I am going to work for our ADVOCATE this year in good earnest." As an evidence Bro. H. accompanied the above with a good list of names.

ACCOMPANYING a subscription letter from Bro. W. F. Compton, Bemand, is this: "I hope to send many more subscribers soon—as a number have said they will subscribe. I shall press the claims of the ADVOCATE—in my pastoral visits—in my church conferences—and wherever I have a chance! God grant me success as an agent of so worthy an organ."

FROM Bro. J. Fred Cox, Hillsboro, Jan. 5: "This (meaning a subscriber sent) is a young brother, whose example I hope others will imitate. As soon as I can educate (religiously speaking, of course) my people a little, you may look for large list of subscribers." Will not all our pastors begin to educate their congregations on the ADVOCATE question.

FROM Bro. John S. Mathis, Henderson, Jan. 6: "And still I expect to send more subscribers. We are all so well pleased with the way you have opened your battery upon the gambling-hells in Galveston and elsewhere, we have resolved to sustain you and the ADVOCATE. May the good Lord bless you. We know you are doing a good work, and we will pray for you."

FROM Bro. E. A. Baily, Comanche, Dec. 31: "Your determined attacks upon 'spiritual wickedness in high places,' particularly the 'gambling-hells' of your city, are heartily endorsed by the good in this section of the frontier. I believe them to be the signal for general engagements to be brought on by all true men against this flood of corruption that is sweeping so many to endless woe. Go ahead, my brother. Cry aloud, spare not, and may great grace rest upon you. God grant that all his servants may become sensitively alive to the dangers to which we are exposed."

FROM Bro. A. Davis, Waxahachie, Jan. 10: "You are doing a noble work; go for crime in all forms and in all places; the church, with the right-minded, will sustain you. I feel encouraged to work in the interests of the ADVOCATE more than ever before. I expect to do better in the future than I have done in the past. If the church and preachers of the five Texas Conferences will all come to the rescue with a commendable zeal, the number of subscribers to the ADVOCATE can be doubled in the year 1876. I propose sending you more than double the number of subscribers that I have sent any previous year. The outlook for Waxahachie District is altogether promising. The preachers all at their posts, in earnest."

FROM Bro. J. F. Denton, Lavaca, January 10: "I have been canvassing for your paper since I came to my work, and expect to send you a number of subscribers this year; wish you success in your attempts to uncover the wickedness and rascality that exist in your city, and can assure you that you are heartily indorsed by every preacher worthy of the name in the Church."

FROM Bro. J. Kingsbury, Floresville, Jan. 5: "I think I shall be able to send you a few subscribers from Sutherland Springs circuit this year."

FROM Bro. T. W. Hines, Corsicana, January 11: "While you continue to fight the devil, as you have been doing for a few months, we will press the claims of the ADVOCATE until it shall find a place in every family."

FROM Bro. G. S. Sandel, Plantersville, January 10: "I hope to send you a large list of subscribers from my new work."

FROM Bro. Jno. F. Cook, Post Oak Grove, Jan. 8: "Bro. * * * says 'give the Gamblers fits'; and he sends you the money for the paper to help you—he hates gamblers and drunkards, and all their abettors."

FROM Bro. P. W. Gravis, Bullards Cove, January 3: "Find enclosed a list of subscribers for the ADVOCATE. I have set the key note and emphasized it: One hundred subscribers this year for my part of the work—one-tenth of which I forward to-day. I love plain talk—and the ADVOCATE talks it. I am gratified to know that we have a journal that will zealously oppose crime and successfully combat evil. Clear the deck for action—run out your guns—load up—prime—take good aim—and give the gambling sinks a double charge of grape and canister! My first quarterly meeting was a glorious success; two penitents found peace by believing, and five joined the church. I claim one thousand souls for Jesus on my district this year. The times are hard; money scarce; subscriptions hard to get; but I have planned the work so as to get the names."

PERSONALS.

THOMAS CARLYLE was eighty years old the 4th of December last. An address, signed by eighty persons, was presented him on his birthday; and with a gold medal bearing on one side the date of his birth and the date of the presentation, and on the other his likeness. The day was cold and snowy, but he took his daily walk as usual of two or three miles.

A. M. HOLBROOK, editor and proprietor of the N. O. Picayune, died at Bladen Springs, Ala., the 5th of December. He was a man of untiring industry and great prudence. Under his management the Picayune has maintained the high position secured for it by his predecessors among the leading journals of this continent.

THE remains of Gen. J. B. MARGERUM were received in Galveston January 8th; were escorted to their final resting place by the military companies, the fire department, city officials, Judges of the Supreme and U. S. Courts, and a large concourse of citizens. Lieut. Gov. Hubbard delivered an eloquent oration, and the remains of the dead soldier were left in their silent home.

Jewelry Emporium—T. E. Thompson

The above establishment is one of the best stocked houses of the kind in the great Southwest. Those of our readers who have visited Galveston, and called at this well-known jewelry and silver-ware Emporium, can bear witness to the excellent taste and good management of Mr. Thompson and his efficient assistants, Messrs. Slade, in the arrangement and display of the extensive and varied stocks of each department. We would call special attention to the rich assortment of solid and plated silver ware just received, consisting of tea-sets, coffee-urns, butter-dishes, cake-baskets, berry-dishes, card-receivers, etc., etc. Among the beautiful specimens of solid ware in this department, suitable for weddings and presentations, are: Tea-services and water-sets, pie-knives, cake-knives, beam-holders, salad tongs, castors, boquet-ladles, etc. Adjacent to this department will be found an elaborate display of table and pocket cutlery, from the most celebrated manufacturers. Mr. Thompson is not only the State agent for the celebrated Elgin watch, but he also keeps constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of the most popular American, Swiss and English watches, among which may be found the "Howard" and the "Waltham." The department for the repairing of watches and jewelry is supplied with superior workmen and all the necessary apparatus. Mr. Thompson personally superintends this department. All work repaired is guaranteed to give satisfaction. The establishment will be found on the southwest corner of Tremont and Market streets, opposite the Opera House.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "SLIGHT COLD" which would yield to a mild remedy; if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief.

BURGESS' Business College,

112 STRAND, GALVESTON, BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND AND TREMONT STREETS.

This is a Regularly Organized and Practically Conducted BUSINESS (or Commercial) COLLEGE. Its course of instruction is unsurpassed, and includes Every Branch relating to a Complete Business Education, being thorough and exhaustive.

All the facilities known to Business Colleges used at this Institution to promote the proficiency of its students. Night Sessions for those unable to attend during the day.

STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME. CALL OR WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

OFFICE GEORGE SCHNEIDER & CO., Cor. Strand and Center Street, Galveston.

I take pleasure in stating that the attendance of my four sons upon your college for instruction has been highly satisfactory. I concluded to enter all four of my sons—as I have done, and in the following order of time: In 1870, I entered William; in 1871, George; and in 1872, Charles. I have also sent to your Institution two of my relatives—their instruction being equally satisfactory. You merit the success you have achieved.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I have sent several pupils to your Business College. That is true; I have sent to you at different times for instruction several young men, among them my brother. I sent him after having seen the results of your instruction in others. I did so because I believe such instruction is the best a young man can have; and I am fully satisfied that your College is not only a private but a public benefit.

Prof. B. W. Burgess: I am gratified to say that my nephew, Hamilton Conley, who attended your college, was greatly benefited through the knowledge obtained by your manner of teaching. In consideration of which I commend your Institute to those wishing to patronize a first-class Commercial College.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF THE METHODS OF TEACHING EMPLOYED IN THE BURGESS' BUSINESS COLLEGE, AND HAVING WITNESSED THEIR RESULTS IN PREPARING YOUNG MEN FOR BUSINESS LIFE, DO RECOMMEND THIS INSTITUTION TO PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

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OFFICE STEELE, WOOD & CO., 65 and 70 Tremont Street, Galveston.

OFFICE LEON & H. BLUM, Cor. Strand and Twenty-second Street, Galveston.

WASHINGTON HOTEL, GALVESTON.

J. H. COLLETT.

PATENTS.

Issued by the Patent Office to Citizens of Texas, for the week ending Jan. 7th, 1876.

161,409. Ventilators. Alex. L. Moyer, Sherman. [Filed June 18, 1875.]—The funnel or vase has a tail, so that while air is descending for ventilating purpose, vitiated air is rising and passing through the tail to the open air.

171,428. Sewing machine Thread Guards. Lillian Roosevelt, Hempstead. [Filed July 31, 1875.]

171,380. Rotary Dredges. A. Hawley, Galveston. [Filed Dec. 2, 1875.]

171,299. Gang-Plows. J. B. McCormick, Georgetown. [Filed Oct. 9, 1875.]

WINTER FASHIONS.

Our lady readers should immediately avail themselves of this favorable opportunity for procuring the celebrated Butterick's Fashions for the winter of 1875-6. By addressing Ira Godfrey, Jr., 153 Market street, Galveston, you will receive by return mail an illustrated catalogue containing hundreds of the latest patterns, comprising every kind of garment worn by ladies, misses, girls, little children and infants. We commend this little book to our lady friends, as it will prove both invaluable and instructive. Every dress-maker, and all those who prefer making their own garments, should immediately apply to Mr. G. for one of these books.

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THE SPRING TERM

Opens FEBRUARY 21, and closes on commencement day, JULY 11, 1876.

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R. W. KENNON, W. B. NORRIS, Pres't Board Curators, Pres't Board Trustees

GEO. F. ALFORD, Secretary.

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Plantersville and Courtney, at Anniversary, Jan. 22, 23. Zion cir., at Lake Grove, Jan. 29, 30. Madisonville cir., at Madisonville, Feb. 5, 6. Huntsville sta., Feb. 12, 13. Huntsville cir., at Martha Chapel, Feb. 19, 20. Willis cir., at Willis, Feb. 26, 27. Cold Springs, at Cold Springs, March 4, 5. Prairie Plains cir., at San Jacinto, March 25, 26. J. M. WISSON, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Pennington cir., at Pine Grove, Jan. 22, 23. Crockett cir., at Bethel, Jan. 29, 30. Kiekapoo cir., at Salem, Feb. 5, 6. Rusk and Jacksonville, at Rusk, Feb. 12, 13. Athens cir., at Athens, Feb. 19, 20. Trinity mis., Feb. 26, 27. Cherokee cir., at Ato!, March 4, 5. Palestine cir., Field's Chapel, March 11, 12. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

WEATHERFORD DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Alvarado cir., Jan. 22, 23. Mansfield cir., Jan. 29, 30. Springtown, cir., Feb. 12, 13. Cartersville, cir., Feb. 19, 20. Weatherford sta., Feb. 26, 27. Weatherford cir., March 4, 5. Cleburn sta., March 11, 12. Cleburn cir., March 18, 19. Grandbury and Acton cir., March 25, 26. Caddo Grove cir., April 1, 2. W. C. YOUNG, P. E.

BEAUMONT DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Jasper cir., Spring Hill, Jan. 22. Moscow cir., Cold Springs, Jan. 29. Beaumont cir., Beaumont, Feb. 5. Orange cir., Orange, Feb. 12. Liberty cir., Liberty, Feb. 26. E. L. ALMSTRONG, P. E.

GEORGETOWN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Sugar Land, at Houston Creek, Jan. 19. Liberty Hill, at Liberty Hill, Jan. 26. Georgetown, at Georgetown, Jan. 15, 16. Cameron, at Given's Chapel, Jan. 21. Deer Creek, at Powers' Chapel, Jan. 22. W. G. VEAL, P. E.

MAKSHALL DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Starrville cir., at Chappell Hill, Jan. 22, 23. Bellville cir., at Kilgore, Jan. 29, 30. Marshall sta., Feb. 5, 6. Hallville cir., Blalock's, Feb. 12, 13. Harrison cir., at Wiley's Chapel, Feb. 19, 20. Elysian Fields cir., at Elysian Fields, Feb. 26, 27. Larisa cir., at Larisa, March 4, 5. R. S. FINLEY, P. E.

WACO DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Marlin, Jan. 22, 23. Waco City mis., East Waco, Jan. 29, 30. Mount Vernon, Pitsah, Feb. 5, 6. Calvert and Hearne, Calvert, Feb. 12, 13. Owensville cir., Owensville, Feb. 19, 20. Wheelock cir., Wheelock, Feb. 26, 27. The District Stewards will meet at Beaumont on Friday, Jan. 7. W. G. CONNOR, P. E.

SHERMAN DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Pilot Grove cir., at New Prospect, Jan. 22. Dexter cir., at Dexter, Feb. 6. Pilot Point mis., at Oak Grove, Feb. 13. Galinsville cir., Feb. 26. J. W. CHALK, P. E.

COMANCHE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Rockvale cir., at Rockvale, Jan. 22, 23. Fort Mason and Llano mis., at Llano, Jan. 29, 30. San Saba cir., at San Saba, Feb. 5, 6. Brownwood mis., at Jones Chapel, Feb. 12, 13. P. W. GARVIS, P. E.

WAXAHACHIE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Ennis and Chamber's Creek, at Ennis, Jan. 22, 23. Lancaster cir., at Liberty, Jan. 29, 30. Wesley sta., Feb. 5, 6. Wheatland cir., Feb. 12, 13. Waxahachie cir., at Bethel, Feb. 19, 20. Peoria cir., at Peoria, Feb. 26, 27. Hillsboro and Ash Creek mis., March 4, 5. A. DAVIS, P. E.

PARIS DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND.

Sylvan cir., Shady Grove, Jan. 22. Dodd City cir., Lawrence Pool, Jan. 29. Laodicea cir., Mr. Carmel, Feb. 6. Henry Grove cir., Lane's Academy, Feb. 13. J. C. SMITH, P. E.

JEFFERSON DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Sola Lake cir., Jan. 22, 23. Atlanta cir., Jan. 29, 30. Coffeeville cir., Feb. 5, 6. Glimmer cir., Feb. 12, 13. Longview cir., Feb. 19, 20. J. C. SMITH, P. E.

GAINSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Montague cir., Jan. 22. Henrietta mis., Feb. 6. Maryville cir., Feb. 13. W. H. MOSS, P. E.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.—FIRST ROUND.

Clinton, cir., at _____, Jan. 15, 16. Victoria cir., at Victoria, Jan. 22, 23. A. A. KILGORE, P. E.

STEEPHENSVILLE DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Fort Griffin mis., De Grafton, Jan. 22, 23. Palo Pinto cir., Palo Pinto, Jan. 29, 30. Graham mis., Graham City, Feb. 5, 6. Jacksboro cir., Jacksboro, Feb. 12, 13. Black Springs mis., Bethesda, Feb. 19, 20. J. P. MUSSETT, P. E.

SULPHUR SPRINGS DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Sulphur Springs cir., Jan. 22, 23. Pittsburg cir., Jan. 29, 30. Winsboro cir., Feb. 5, 6. Mineola mis., Feb. 12, 13. SHERWOOD, P. E.

CHAPPELL HILL DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Brech Creek mis., at Mount Pleasant, Jan. 22, 23. Independence cir., at Washington, Jan. 29, 30. Brenham sta., Feb. 5, 6. Burton cir., at Union Hill, Feb. 12, 13. San Felipe cir., at San Felipe, Feb. 19, 20. Travis cir., at Sempronis, Feb. 26, 27. Chappell Hill sta., March 4, 5. The District Stewards will please meet me at Brenham on the 25th of February, 1876. Their names are Geo. Fletcher, J. C. Eldridge, F. G. Eldman, J. D. Giddings, J. C. Monis, J. C. Murray, Wm. Phillips, J. E. Stevens, H. L. Hamlin and J. M. Nicholson. T. B. BUCKINGHAM, P. E.

CORSICANA DIST.—FIRST ROUND.

Birdston mis., at Burnett's Chapel, Jan. 22. Red Land, at Jewett, Feb. 6. Centerville, at Centerville, Feb. 13. Fairfield, at Fairfield, Feb. 20. Corsicana sta., Feb. 27. T. W. HINES P. E.



School Books. HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERIES: McGuffey's, Independent, Holmes' Readers and Spellers, Davison's, Venable's, Robinson's, Arithmetics, Montiel's, Matur's, Mitchell's Geographies and a complete stock of GERMAN SCHOOL BOOKS.

Also a full line of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS and OFFICE STATIONERY. On the above I can give SPECIAL TERMS. Everything used in a School Room can be found at this establishment. Send for Price List, or call in person.

J. E. MASON, Galveston, Texas.

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ATTENTION!! COLLEGE PRESIDENTS AND SCHOOL BOARDS!!!

A situation wanted in a Female College or School, by a lady of many years experience as teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting. Address: 207 LOCK BOX 73, AUSTIN, TEXAS.

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TRY National Granger 4 months

for

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 15, '76 House and Farm.

CREAM PIE.—Take one table-spoonful of white sugar, one egg, one table-spoonful of flour, one table-spoonful melted butter, add sweet milk enough to fill your pie plate, and lemon if preferred. This should be baked with but one crust.

SPONGE CAKE.—Beat three eggs 20 minutes, add one cup of sugar, one table-spoonful of sweet milk, a little nutmeg, or extract of lemon. Thicken with one cup of flour, in which has been mixed (thoroughly) one rounding teaspoonful of baking-powder; stir rapidly. Sift the flour before measuring. Bake in a quick oven. Grease your tin the first thing.

CRACKER PUDDING.—Roll four or five crackers very fine, then mix with yolks of three eggs and one and a half pint of sweet milk; bake lightly. When done, have the whites beaten to a stiff froth and stir in one cup of powdered sugar. Spread this over and put back a few moments to brown lightly. Serve with cream, sugar and nutmeg.

TO STEW CRANBERRIES.—One quart of berries to one pound of white sugar, half pint of water; when the water is dissolved and the syrup boils, put in the fruit and boil for 15 or 20 minutes. Put in a mold, and if done right they will turn out in proper shape. If the berries are inferior it may take rather longer to cook.

CONFINING POULTRY.—If we wish to confine our hens, so as to protect the garden and crops, we must necessarily take much more pains than when we allow them to run at large. To confine hens, and to have them do as well as when allowed to run at large, we must follow the following rules: 1. Feed regularly, at least twice a day; not too much, but just enough to satisfy their appetites. 2. Keep pure water before them all the time. 3. Keep plenty of gravel and sand before them. 4. Provide for them a good warm roosting house, and always keep it free from dirt and vermin. 5. Keep at least half of their park in grass, and plough the remainder occasionally so as to allow them plenty of wallowing places.

Waste Basket.

The man who would like to see you—the blind man.

ALWAYS getting things down to a fine point—the needle maker.

"HAIL, gentle Spring!" said Thompson; and gentle spring hailed, and snowed, too.

WHY is a pig the most provident of animals?—Because he always carries a spare-rib or two about him.

How many grains of common sense go to one scruple? How many scruples of conscience go to one dram.

"I'm married now," was the excuse a Chicago youth gave a florist for not buying as many bouquets as in former years.

The earliest art students made arrow heads. Some of the latest art students make chuckleheads.

"COURTSHIP is bliss," said an ardent young man. "Yes, and matrimony is blister," snarled an old bachelor.

"I STAND upon the soil of freedom!" cried a stump-ordinator. "No," exclaimed the shoemaker; "you stand in a pair of boots that have never been paid for."

"MAMIE," said a mother to a little six-year-old, "if I was a little girl like you I would pick up all those chips." "Well, mamma," said the little one, "aint you glad you are not a little girl?"

OVER the porch of the Old South Church at Boston is chiselled: "Behold! I have set before you an open door," and under, on the door, is printed in emphatic letters, "Positively no admittance."

"Now my little boys and girls," said a teacher, "I want you to be very still—so that you can hear a pin drop." In a moment all was silent, when a little boy cried out, "Let her drop!"

"Yes, he may be a good scholar, and all that, but he can't pass a beer saloon," was what a literary gentleman remarked of another on the street yesterday.

The shortest way the best—Mamma (to Ethel, on their way to the latter's first party)—"Now, mind, darling, if you see any nice things on the table that you'd like to eat, you musn't ask for them." Ethel— "O, no, mamma!—I'll take them." Punch.

A NOBLE fellow that tramp was who returned a five dollar bill he said he had found in an old vest a Norwich gentleman had given him. His honesty was rewarded with a one dollar bill, and the next day the five turned out to be a counterfeit.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Sunday-School

If any person has a right to speak on this wise Edward Eggleston is the man. He says: "Do not spin. Spinning is one of the worst things a teacher can do. By spinning I mean trying to draw out your instructions on the lesson after you have said all you know, and some things you do not know, perhaps. One of the fundamental rules of good teaching is to stop when you have done. But when you have finished touching lightly a lesson that you cannot adapt very well to your class, then comes one of your golden opportunities. Find out where your pupils live. Find out what are their purposes, their difficulties, their temptations. Get inside. If you are already intimate with them and if they have already shown the beginning of better things, you can hold a sort of experience meeting without letting them know what you are doing. In proportion as you get inside you will be able to suit yourself better to their wants, and you may after awhile find adaptations in Scripture lessons of which you did not dream before."

SOON after the Illinois State Sabbath School Association there appeared in the Central Christian Advocate a well deserved criticism on the devotional character of that assemblage. It commended the harmony of the addresses, but with sorrow referred to the fact that when one was leading in prayer many heads were not bowed, and none knelt. "Here," it said, "two brothers talk in subdued tones about the business next to be done; over there a brother is reading a hymn; on the platform a man gazes out over the audience, watching the late comers; and at the Secretary's table a friend writes away, all unconscious of his surroundings." As this lack of reverence and devotional spirit was shown by those quite prominent in the management, the effect was quite observable in a like indifference upon the part of the audience. All meeting together for the purpose of study will be worse than useless that makes a mockery of prayer—all cultivation of means and methods will amount to nothing if there is not the spirit of prayer to bring down and vitalize them with the Holy Ghost.

THE BEST TIME.—A very dear only daughter lay dying. She had been a thoughtful, praying child, having professed religion at twelve years of age, and lived a devoted and useful life. Now she was only waiting a few hours to go home. Severe pain at times almost took away the power of thought. Between these severe sufferings she looked back on her childhood's experiences, and forward into the blessed future, with equal clearness and joy as she said, "There's a delightful clearness now." As I sat by her bed, we talked as her strength would permit. Among the many things never to be forgotten, she said: "Father, you know I professed religion when I was young, very young—some thought too young—but oh, how I wish I could tell everybody what a comfort it is to me now to think of it." Reaching out her hand—the fingers already cold—and grasping mine, she said with great earnestness: "Father, you are at work for the young. Do all you can for them while they are young. It is the best time—the best time. Oh, I see it now as I never did before. It is the time—while they are young—the younger the better. Do all you can for them—while they are very young."

DRAWING AS AN EDUCATOR.—In referring to the usefulness of the art of drawing in education, the Illustrated London News says: "The school board have taken an important and, we think, very wise step by resolving to introduce the elementary teaching of drawing into the schools. The teaching of drawing confers, as it were, a new sense; it develops perceptions which reading and other branches of education can never reach. To say nothing of the increased pleasure it affords through life, so long as the power of sight endures, it trains precisely those faculties which are most regarded in nearly all mechanical occupations; and it forms, therefore, the basis of a most technical education. There are few mechanics who would not be benefited in their work by a knowledge of drawing; while here and there proposed teaching may stimulate genius that might otherwise remain dormant."

No two sides of any human face are precisely alike. It is the same with every limb; no pair of limbs are fashioned alike. One hand is almost always larger than the other; so with the foot, the leg, and the arm. But the greatest of all marvels is, that never were two human faces alike.

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Each pupil is expected to attend such Sunday-school as such Church service on Sunday forenoon as the parent or guardian may choose.

We earnestly commend the College to the fostering care, the confidence, and patronage of all who have daughters or wish to educate.

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Good board can be obtained at cheap rates with families who like convenient to the University. For further information apply to the president of the institution.

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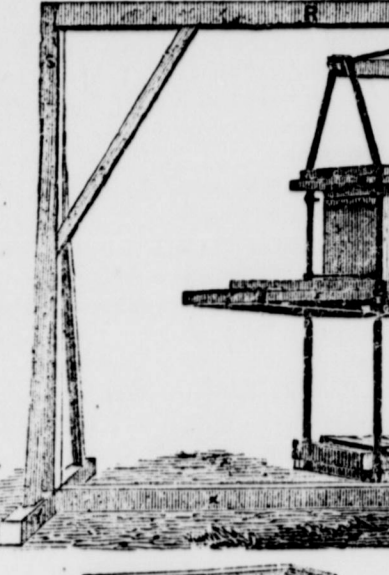
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Note: Heads printed at \$5 per 1000, Shaw & Blaylock, Galveston

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, JAN. 15, '76.

Unanswered Letters.

January 7.—J. K. Lane, J. W. Johnson, W. R. Robinson, R. M. Wiley, M. A. Black, J. G. Krauter.
8.—J. M. Pruitt, Jno. B. Denton, R. C. Hendrick, F. P. Ray, E. A. Bailey, James Hiner, W. C. Blair, J. B. Hall, J. Fred Cox, J. C. C. Black.
12.—P. W. Gravis, A. Davis, P. C. Archer, H. R. Hughes, W. G. Nelson.
13.—P. W. Archer, Jonathan Bedford, W. Monk, J. Kingsbury, T. W. Hines, W. F. Graves.

REV. W. C. BLAIR having sent us, during last quarter, the largest number of subscribers, has been awarded the prize—[Clarke's] Commentaries. The number sent aggregated over fifty names—amounting to thirty-six full subscriptions. Let competitors for the premiums remember that a whole subscriber means \$2.50. Fractions of that amount count only proportionately.

The attention of Presidents of colleges and school boards is respectfully called to the advertisement headed "Educational," which will be found on 5th page. The advertiser is personally known to us, and we cheerfully recommend her as fully qualified.

L. M. WATERS, the latter, has just received an invoice of beautiful and fashionable furs for ladies, misses and gents. Gentlemen desiring silk hats of the latest styles can have them made to order at short notice. Give him a call.

J. D. SAWYER, the Lightning News dealer of Galveston, has just received the regular appointment as agent for all of Frank Leslie's publications. It is claimed that these publications are equal, in every way, to any other periodicals, magazines, or illustrated journals published. Among the best known are Chimney Corner; Illustrated News; Illustrated Zeitung (German); Budget of Fun; Monthly Magazine; and Ladies Magazine (replete with the latest fashions and interesting literature.) To each yearly subscriber to any of Frank Leslie's popular publications will be given a fine chromo. After the 15th of January the opportunity for securing the magnificent chromo offered. So send in your orders without delay to Sawyer and Chamberlin, Galveston, Texas.

We call the attention of our readers to the card of Wm. Dibrell, wholesale grocer, Galveston, Texas. The name of Mr. Dibrell stands high in public favor. The liberality and fair dealing which has marked all his business transactions has given him an enviable reputation and a long list of patrons. This house is continually stocked with a large and varied assortment of groceries. Our friends desiring heavy or staple groceries, and wishing to know the lowest market value on same before purchasing, by addressing Wm. Dibrell, Galveston, Texas, they will receive by return mail a full and satisfactory statement. We commend this popular and reliable house to all.

ATTENTION is respectfully called to the card of D. E. Schoolfield, druggist, Opera House building, Galveston, Texas. Physicians in the interior desiring responsible medicines and drugs of every description can procure them on reasonable terms. Mr. Schoolfield is a graduate from one of the most celebrated colleges of pharmacy in the world. This establishment is supplied with an extensive assortment of fancy goods and toilet articles, which are sold at the very lowest figures. Polite and attentive gentlemen are constantly on hand to fill orders of patrons.

The card of Messrs. Turnley & Collins appears in another column. The eminent business qualifications and long experience of the respective members of this firm in the cotton factorage and commission business give them a prominent and solid position—both financially and commercially. This well known house has weathered the storm of many a financial crisis, which carried many firms overboard. The peculiar pertinacity and enterprise of this firm is acknowledged by all who know them. They endeavor to give satisfaction to patrons on all occasions. All business entrusted to their hands receives prompt attention.

The rest of heaven will be sweeter for the toils of earth. The value of eternal rest will be enhanced by the troubles of time.

OTHER church papers are reducing to \$2. Well! We shall have 50c the best paper—at least.

News Items.

WASHINGTON. CONGRESSIONAL skirmishing rife Mr. RANDALL introduced into the House a general amnesty bill which elicited warm discussion.

In the House, on the 6th, a resolution was unanimously adopted, recognizing the fraternal feeling and good will existing in all portions of the country.

SENATOR HAMILTON, of Texas, introduced into the Senate a bill to secure the speedy completion of the Texas Pacific railroad.

THE Freedmen's Bank Commissioners have filed a bill for the sale of the Young Men's Christian Association building, at Washington, for money loaned for its erection.

THE Mexican border committee, when appointed, will, it is presumed, make a tour of investigation, and will be timed so as to meet the President of Mexico, who is reported to be on his way to the frontier.

A PETITION signed by 2336 Mormon women prays Congress to give Utah a State Government, and annul Poland's anti-polygamy law. They fear their relatives will be arrested for bigamy without warning.

MRS. CATHARINE G. SHIFLAND was a Southern policy holder in the New York Mutual Life Insurance company. At the close of the war she tendered the full amount due which the company refused. She has recovered \$9908.

THE Committee on Privileges and Elections, in the Senate, submitted resolutions to the effect that Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, Senator from Michigan, who was elected President pro tem of the Senate at the last session, is now President pro tem by virtue of said election.

THE Secretary of Navy is concentrating vessels at Port Royal. Their object is to avoid the ice of the North; another to be ready for any emergencies that may arise in connection with our relations to Spain in connection with Cuban affairs.

A RESOLUTION was offered by Mr. Schleicher, of Texas, for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the inroads, robberies, and murders along the Mexican borders of Texas. An effort was made to refer it to the Committees on Military and Foreign Affairs. After debate, in which Reagan, Hancock and Mills participated, the motion to refer to the Standing Committee was lost and the original motion prevailed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN BULLOCK, at Bristol, R. I., died last week, aged 103 years. SUIT against Tweed & Co. for six millions has been commenced.

GOV. TILDEN refuses to pardon Stokes, the murderer of James Fisk.

RATIONS at Red Cloud Agency reported to be running short, owing to the exhaustion of appropriations. THE canals in the North are generally clear of ice and open to navigation.

A CHURCH Conference in reference to Mrs. Moulton and Mr. Beecher is to commence the 25th, if the list is completed in time.

BARCOCK'S case is set for January 31st. His counsel says he will be present, and will plead "not guilty."

THE sale of pews in Plymouth church this year, realized \$63,000 against \$70,000 last year. This would indicate a decline in Plymouth church stock.

ON the night of the 6th burglars broke into a drug store in the town of Osborne, Missouri, and stole a bottle of chloroform, drugged the people promiscuously, robbed halls, altars and private residences, and escaped with several thousand dollars.

FOREIGN.

BRITISH vessels coast warned to avoid the Spanish coast east of Bilbao, as Carlist batteries are stationed at intervals, and will fire at anything that approaches the shore.

ARCHDUKE RUDOLPH, Prince Imperial of Austria is to be crowned King of Hungary in July. There is strong feeling in Vienna against Hungary, arising from Hungary's demand for a forced circulation of Hungarian bank notes in Austria.

THE police of Berlin have the correspondence of Thomassen, author of the Bremerhafen dynamite tragedy, and are on the track of his accomplices, who visited boarding houses patronized by English and American tourists. They are in search for a Dr. Medworth, who it seems was an accomplice.

THE Grand Vizier in reply to the proposal by Count Andrassy, of Austria, offering mediations on part of that and other powers, and proposing reform in the Turkish provinces, rejects the offered mediation, and says the Sublime Porte will give the people of the provinces all necessary guarantees of reform.

Passing Events.

BEN HILL scathes Blaine in his comments on the "Amnesty bill."

THE government and banks of Peru are said to be all bankrupt. PARIS spends £400,000 on her 273 primary schools, annually.

THE school committee of Boston is composed largely of women. LONGFELLOW has declined the position of Centennial poet.

THE present population of the State of New York, according to the late census, is 4,704,205.

CHINA sends two ministers to Washington instead of one. Each, perhaps, is sent to watch the other.

PROF. MARSH has procured 2,500 volumes of Japanese literature for the library of Yale College.

THE English Parliament will meet Feb. 8, 1876, "for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs."

It is said the Porte will make a levy of 100,000 sroops in the spring, to suppress the insurrection in Herzegovina.

A WEALTHY merchant of Princeton has presented the theological college at that place with five billiard tables.

THE Molly Maguires, who have caused so much terror in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, have been excommunicated by the Catholic Archbishop Wood.

FROM all parts of the North we hear reports of destitution and suffering, owing to the enforced idleness of mechanics and laboring men.

By the recent discharge of employes in the custom service at Boston the expenses have been reduced \$100,000 per annum. Hard on the employes.

ACCORDING to the census of 1870 the number of idiots in the United States was 24,527, of whom 14,485 were males, 10,042 females, 3,188 colored, and 1,645 foreign born.

AN exchange says the lady Sophomores in Ann Arbor college haze the Freshmen of the opposite sex terribly. This may suit the tastes of some people.

CALIFORNIA raisins have been pronounced by good judges superior to the imported Malagas. Half of the raisins exported from Europe are sent to this country. Texas can raise grapes; why not make the raisins she consumes.

THERE is a monastery in Turkey in which there are twenty-three monks who have never seen a woman since their infancy. What a monstrosity in the shape of religion that system is that thus crushes all the best affections of the human heart.

The uncle of Vice-President Wilson positively denies the story that has been put afloat that the Vice-President was of Gypsy extraction. What if he was? It would not have made his life better or worse, or his death any more or less hopeful.

HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, speaking for himself and wife respecting their numerous children, said on a recent occasion: "From youth to manhood not one of my children has caused us a single pang."

BRIGHAM YOUNG came out in a Salt Lake paper in a long and labored defence of polygamy against the allusions made against it in the President's message.

Two men in Owensboro, Kentucky, a short time since, quarreled about a two dollar debt, and settled the affair by shooting each other to death. The two dollar debt is settled.

THE recent Hebrew charity fair at New York closed with \$136,000, receipts, showing a net profit of \$110,000, which is to be applied to liquidating the debt of a hospital.

REV. O. PERKEY, President Abington College, Illinois, was attacked and nearly beaten to death by a couple of drunken rowdies, who were disturbing a church sociable at the college, Dec. 26.

THE Japan Gazette says all classes in Japan are anxious for the spread of education. Now schools and educational endowments are weekly affairs. The Empress a few days since opened a normal school at Tokio, and delivered an address.

A JAPANESE nobleman has presented the Indian Library in London with a Chinese version of the Buddhist scriptures. They weigh three and a quarter tons.

EIGHT distilleries were seized in Chicago last month, and from evidence procured, it appears they were indulged in crooked whiskey to the amount of three-fourths a million dollars.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, of Westley, R. I., while drunk on Christmas, in attempting to strike his wife hit his child and killed it instantly. He was arrested, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the person from whom the father purchased the liquor that made him drunk was guilty of murder.

Texas Matters.

The Corsicana Observer says the wheat of Navarro county looks very fine.

Immigrants are passing through Austin on their way to Bexar and adjoining counties.

A firm from the East propose to start a pottery between Red River City and Denison.

It is proposed to build an iron bridge across the Colorado at Austin to cost \$125,000.

Texas has 140 organized counties, which average about the size of the State of Rhode Island.

The county jail of Cherokee county has one occupant—a negro charged with hog stealing.

Our friend W. A. Fort has been elected President of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical Association at Waco.

An aged man named Grisette, last week, in attempting to swim a swollen stream, was drowned with his horse.

The people of Corpus Christi have been holding meetings to consult on the best means to secure frontier protection.

Twenty-five coaches and two engines have been employed in bringing Texas immigrants from Little Rock to Texarkana.

We are glad to see there is a move being made on the gamblers of Jefferson by W. Y. Leader. The move has our best wishes.

There is no vacant houses in Bonham, Fannin county, and many more would be occupied if they were at command.

Rockdale, Milan county, shipped 13,660 bales of cotton, 77,460 pounds of wool and 220,540 pounds of dry hides the past year.

The town of Mineola, the terminus of the branch of the International, will ship this season 20,000 bales of cotton. It has a population of 700.

Frio county, out west, is said to be filling up rapidly. Sheep ranches are doing well and farmers in fine spirits. Irrigation has proved a success.

The Hempstead Courier says that Thomas Ray, of Waller county, had apples in his orchard which bloomed and matured since the storm.

Captain McNelly was in Austin last week. Some thought he was looking up recruits for his command. He will no doubt find as many as he needs.

Eleven hundred immigrants recently came down the International Road to Palestine, and from that point sought their new homes in different parts of the State.

An apple tree in the orchard of John Hank, Cherokee county, bore a full crop of apples this year, and has also grown and is maturing a second crop.

The News claims for Denison a population of six thousand, and says three hundred houses have been erected in its limits the past year.

The town of Terrell, Kaufman county, has shipped nearly 9000 beeves, 7500 bales of cotton and 50,000 bushels of wheat the past season. It numbers 1200 inhabitants.

Mr. F. S. Wade, of Lee county, some nine miles from McAdade, recently caught a swamp-rabbit on his place having on its head seven horns, some of which are three inches long.

Several men recently returned to Granbury after a prolonged buffalo hunt. Their wagons were loaded with meat and buffalo robes. Their hunting ground was near the Phantom Hills.

The Granbury Vidette says a new colony is being opened on the waters of the Polaxy of that county. A dozen houses have been built, and settlers coming in to till the virgin soil.

The Denison News says that there arrived this year in the State by the roads and ferries crossing Red River within the limits of Grayson county 52,368 immigrants. The Northern gate of Texas is still open.

The entire family of Stephen Leffel, of San Antonio, consisting of his wife, six children and a servant, were made severely ill by eating an uncooked ham which, under the microscope, showed myriads of trychaea. Would be glad to hear if it was a Texas ham.

Northern buyers are purchasing hogs in Washington, Lee, Burleson and Robertson counties, and shipping them by rail to Northern packeries. These hogs when cured will find their largest market in Texas.

The extreme warm weather this winter has been hard on farmers who have been keeping up their killing hogs. Many have exhausted their corn and have been forced to kill, but have on account of warm weather lost much of the meat.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE OFFICE, Thursday Evening, January 13, 1876.

The stringency in the money market all over the country has had its depreciating influence upon the cotton market. With the opening of the present season the demand for money was so great, and the premiums offered for it was so large, as to deflect vast sums which had been husbanded against the wants of the cotton market into other channels.

Consumers detected this feeling very early in the season and combined against all efforts of the factors to buy the prices in the market. The prolific yield that rewarded the planters all over the cotton districts, encouraged the manufacturers to withhold their purchases, unless obtainable at figures conformable to their terms. The liquidation of debts carried over from last year necessitated the planters to sell, and thus secured the aim of foreign and domestic consumers. The feeling among buyers has been full of distrust, and but few of those who have entered largely into speculations in the staple have realized anything like paying profits from their investments.

The market is full, with every facility on hand to meet the wants of the trade.

MONETARY.

GOLD—Closed in New York this evening at 112 1/2. The rate here closes at 114 buying, and 114 1/2 selling.

SILVER—Rates at the close are 107 1/2@buying and selling.

EXCHANGE—Rates continue firm and generally unchanged.

Table with columns: COMMERCIAL, BANKERS, COTTON. Lists various market rates and prices.

The following tables show the condition of the Cotton Market: Closing quotations of the Galveston market. To-night, Last Thursday.

Table showing cotton market conditions: Last year, This year, This week, This month, This year.

Table showing cotton market conditions: Last year, This year, This week, This month, This year.

Visible supply, according to "Financial and Commercial Chronicle": Jan. 14, 1875, 2,707,073; Jan. 14, 1876, 2,702,134.

Excess for 1876, 5,939.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The market closed firm at the following comparative quotations:

Table showing New Orleans market conditions: This Week, Last Week.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT—7 DAYS. Receipts, 17,197; Exports to Great Britain, 7,742; France, 10,303; Continent, 1,933; Channel, 82,127; Stock, 85,038; Against last year, 85,038.

NEW YORK MARKET. SPOTS. The market opened quiet and closed firm at following quotations:

Table showing New York market conditions: This week, Last week.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKET. SPOTS. The comparative closing quotations are:

Table showing Liverpool market conditions: This Week, Last Week.

THE GENERAL MARKET.

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

Le-Handles—per doz. No. 1, \$2.15 @ 2.75 No. 2, \$1.85; No. 2 (N) \$1.65.

Bacon—Supply in first hands ample market weak and demand light. We quote Clear sides, 14 @ 14 1/2; clear rib, 14 @ 14 1/2; shoulders 11 @ 12; breakfast bacon 16 @ 17.

Bagging—Quiet and steady.—Domestic—heavy, 15c; 7/8 yard; stock very light prices firm; India, 11c. in bales.

Bran—Is dull \$1.10 @ 1.25 per 100 lbs. Job lots, Texas \$0.90c. per 100 pounds by the Car load.

Butter—Good demand; assorted stick 14 @ 15c; fancy 20 @ 25c; rock 25 @ 30c; cream 25 @ 30c; gum-drops 30 @ 35c; maple sugar 25 @ 30c.

Coffee—Stock in importer's hands 4,000 bags. First hand quotations are firm at Fair 19, Good 19 1/2, Prime 20, Choice 20 1/2 @ —c. Dealers are selling from store about 1c. advance on these figures for ordinary order 10c. dozen cans: Peaches, 2 lb, \$2.00 @ 2.25; strawberries, 2 lb, \$2.50 @ 2.60; pine apples, 2 lb, \$2.00 @ 2.25; daisies \$2.50 @ 2.75; oysters, 2 lb, \$1.50 @ 1.75; corn, 1 lb, light weight, 8c; 2 lb, light weight, 17 @ 18; 2 lb, \$2.25 @ 2.50; tomatoes, 2 lb, \$1.25 @ 1.40.

Cheese—Western cream 15 @ 15 1/2; English dairy 1 @ 2c.

Corn—Full supply; prices easy 65 @ 75c for Texas in round lots; Western 70 @ 80c.

Corn Meal—Weak and dull. Selling at \$3.60 in job lots. Fresh from elevator \$4.00.

Crackers—In fair demand. Soda 3 1/2c; cream and ginger 10c.

CASTINGS—Hollow ware, etc., 5c; sad irons, 5c.

COFFEE-MILLS—Per dozen, Parker's No. 50, \$5; No. 60, \$6; No. 70, \$7.50; with ten per cent. discount.

CHAINS—Free, per pair, 6 1/2, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40, 43, 46, 49, 52, 55, 58, 61, 64, 67, 70, 73, 76, 79, 82, 85, 88, 91, 94, 97, 100, 103, 106, 109, 112, 115, 118, 121, 124, 127, 130, 133, 136, 139, 142, 145, 148, 151, 154, 157, 160, 163, 166, 169, 172, 175, 178, 181, 184, 187, 190, 193, 196, 199, 202, 205, 208, 211, 214, 217, 220, 223, 226, 229, 232, 235, 238, 241, 244, 247, 250, 253, 256, 259, 262, 265, 268, 271, 274, 277, 280, 283, 286, 289, 292, 295, 298, 301, 304, 307, 310, 313, 316, 319, 322, 325, 328, 331, 334, 337, 340, 343, 346, 349, 352, 355, 358, 361, 364, 367, 370, 373, 376, 379, 382, 385, 388, 391, 394, 397, 400, 403, 406, 409, 412, 415, 418, 421, 424, 427, 430, 433, 436, 439, 442, 445, 448, 451, 454, 457, 460, 463, 466, 469, 472, 475, 478, 481, 484, 487, 490, 493, 496, 499, 502, 505, 508, 511, 514, 517, 520, 523, 526, 529, 532, 535, 538, 541, 544, 547, 550, 553, 556, 559, 562, 565, 568, 571, 574, 577, 580, 583, 586, 589, 592, 595, 598, 601, 604, 607, 610, 613, 616, 619, 622, 625, 628, 631, 634, 637, 640, 643, 646, 649, 652, 655, 658, 661, 664, 667, 670, 673, 676, 679, 682, 685, 688, 691, 694, 697, 700, 703, 706, 709, 712, 715, 718, 721, 724, 727, 730, 733, 736, 739, 742, 745, 748, 751, 754, 757, 760, 763, 766, 769, 772, 775, 778, 781, 784, 787, 790, 793, 796, 799, 802, 805, 808, 811, 814, 817, 820, 823, 826, 829, 832, 835, 838, 841, 844, 847, 850, 853, 856, 859, 862, 865, 868, 871, 874, 877, 880, 883, 886, 889, 892, 895, 898, 901, 904, 907, 910, 913, 916, 919, 922, 925, 928, 931, 934, 937, 940, 943, 946, 949, 952, 955, 958, 961, 964, 967, 970, 973, 976, 979, 982, 985, 988, 991, 994, 997, 1000.

DRUGS—Acid Citric 50c; acetic 10c; tartaric 60c; oxalic 20c; sulphuric in carboys 30c; C. P. 40c; Aloes cap. 20c; alcohol \$2.40 alum 5c ammonia aqua 3c; ammonia spirits arom. 48c arsenic common powdered 5c. Bisulph. subnitrate, \$2.25. Blue Vitrol 15c. Pure refined 20c. Canstic lunar, barx \$1.05; Chloroform \$1.10. Copperas 3c. Calomel, English \$2.50 American 1.25c stock \$1.00. Cinnamon bark 35 @ 40c. Cream Tartar, pure, 45 @ 50c; grocery 35 @ 40c. Chloral hydrate, 25 @ 30c. Morphine, sulph. \$1.50. Logwood extract 15c. Gum assafetida 2 1/2c. Gum camphor 3c. Gum opium \$7.00. Hops (1873) 35 @ 40c. Quinine 25 @ 30c.

Eggs—Scarce at 15c per doz. packed in patent boxes.

Fish—Mackerel, barrels No. 2, \$15.00 @ 15.50; half-barrels No. 1 \$8.50 @ 9.00; No. 2 \$7.00 @ 7.50; kits No. 1 \$1.00 @ 1.10; No. 2, \$1.00 @ 1.10; herrings, Dutch, \$1.75 @ 2.00 per keg; dried No. 1 \$0.40 @ 0.50; No. 2 \$0.35 @ 0.45 per box; codfish, quarter-boxes, \$3.40 @ 4.00 half-boxes \$3.00 @ 3.25; 100 lb boxes 6c. per pound.

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 \$7.75 @ 8.00.

Fruit—Dried—Raisins layers per box \$3.00 @ 3.25; figs per 5 lb \$2.00; prunes, 10 @ 11c; currants, Zante, per pound 8 @ 10c; apples per 100, 10 @ 13c; 100c; Dates per 100, dried No. 1 \$0.40 @ 0.50; No. 2 \$0.35 @ 0.45; hard shell 15 @ 20c; filberts 15c; pecans 20c; Brazil nuts 12c.

Fruit—Fresh—Lemons in fair supply. Sicily \$8.00 @ 8.25; Apples, supply fair. Western, 8 @ 9 @ 10c. Northern, nominal. Oranges, Louisiana per barrel \$6.00 @ 6.50; Sicily nominal Havana none in market.

Glass Goods—Per dozen, in cases—Pickles per gallon, \$5.25 @ 5.50; half-gallon \$3.50 @ 3.75; quarts \$2.65 @ 2.75; pints \$1.40 @ 1.50.

Hams—Steady. No new. Choice balance sugar cured, 16 @ 17 1/2; 21 quality, 15 @ 16 1/2.

Hay—Full supply and no demand Western, at \$2.50 to \$2.75.

Hides—Latest advices quiet. We quote dry flint, selected 17