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COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Strand, Galveston.

SHAW & BLAYLOCK,
STATE PRINTERS.

Christian Advocate

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

VOLUME XXIV.

GALVESTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1876.

NUMBER 21

CHAS. H. LEE, Fayette county.
J. J. MURPHY, Leon county.
Lee, McBride & Co.
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AND
General Commission Merchants
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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 18, 1876.

I. G. JOHNS, D. D., Editor.

Associate Editors.

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

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

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The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:

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The postoffice of Rev. J. M. Reeves, is Cad-do Grove, Johnson county, Texas. Announced by request.

Notice.
All members of the East Texas Conference and visiting brethren, who propose bringing their wives to conference, December 12, will confer a favor on us by notifying us at once, as homes may be provided for them.
J. S. MATHEIS, P. C.

The New Free Press of Vienna says: England possesses the clearest proofs of Russia's ulterior designs. She has communicated these to Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador in London, and a complete agreement is established between England and Austria.

VIENNA, Nov. 15.—The favorable reply of Austria to the English conference proposal has been dispatched to London.

ONE WEAK LINK.—When I was on shipboard, and a storm was driving us on the rocks, the captain cried:

"Let go the anchor!"
But the mate shouted back:
"There is a broken link in the cable!"

Did the captain say, when he heard that, "No matter; it's only a link. The rest of the chain is good. Ninety-nine of a hundred links are strong. Its average is high. It only lacks one per cent. of being perfect. Surely the anchor ought to respect so excellent a chain, and not break away from it?" No, indeed! He shouted:

"Get another chain!"
He knew that a chain with one broken link was no chain at all. That he might as well throw the anchor overboard without any cable, as with a defective one. So with the anchor of our souls. If there is the least flaw in the cable, it is not safe to trust it. We had better throw it away, and try to get a new one that we know is perfect.

THE *Western Methodist*, of Nov. 4th, contains an article which will awaken the sensibilities of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, if it professes any of that material in its composition. In its excess of anxiety to make the impression that the South is filled with rebellion, and every portion black with outrages against the negro, it published what it claimed were extracts from Southern journals. Among them are the following:

The war-drum was beaten loudly and lustily. The ghastly echoes of long-silent cannon, the gleam of Confederate bayonets, the flashing of swords, the shouts of charging squadrons, the passions of that wonderful war-time, were all aroused from the grave. Drive out the white Republicans and subjugate the negroes!—*Brownsville (Texas) Democrat*.

Brother Johnson, editor of the *Western Methodist*, enclosed the above to the editor of the *Brownsville Democrat*, with a note of inquiry from him, and received the following reply:

Brownsville, Tenn., Oct. 21, 1876.
My Dear Sir: A severe spell of illness has prevented me from answering your letter of the 21st, sooner.
The extract you sent me never appeared in the *Brownsville Democrat*, but is a lie from beginning to end, and is a part of the infamous campaign which, I am sorry to see, is participated in by men calling themselves Christians, and waged upon the Democratic party by the followers of Grant and Hayes. I authorize you to denounce the editor of the *Chicago Christian Advocate* as an unmitigated liar. Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM HAYGOOD.

The *Methodist* says: This is a wholesale warning to this Northern Methodist editor against the evil of going into partisan politics. We suppose he clipped the above "extract" from some partisan secular journal; but he knew that many such journals are given to falsification, and we believe him in copying the libel guilty of recklessness, entirely out of place in the office filled by him. We apologize to our readers for occupying so much space with this matter—though if any of them reads the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* we need not apologize to them.

[Commended.]
DOUGLAS, TEXAS, Nov. 11, 1876.—The year is nearly out, and my work for the season about done. I have received about fifty-four into the Church, and the prospect are a little better than when I came to the work. Finances are very low. I have had some very good meetings; am just out of one of the best that has been held at the place in some years. It was held at Friendship, 5 miles north of Douglas. It commenced on Saturday before the 4th Sunday in October. Nine were converted; thirteen joined the Church. The meeting closed with the altar full of mourners.—J. T. SMITH.

E. N. Freshman & Bros., who have for a long time conducted a thorough, systematic and successful advertising agency at Cincinnati, have established a branch of their business at Pittsburgh, Pa.

ILLUSTRATED FASHIONS.—Among the eminently successful periodicals of the day is *Andrews Bazar*. Mr. W. R. Andrews, its publisher, furnishes, at the minimum price of one dollar per annum, a monthly fashion journal, richly illustrated, ably edited, and containing correspondence from the best and most popular writers in this country and Europe. The illustrations and the matter are original throughout, the designs are fresh and in advance. A glance at the editorials, the reviews, hints to housekeepers, criticisms upon social and scientific topics, amusement notes, etc., will prove a pleasure and furnish a fund of instruction. *Andrews Bazar* is published in Cincinnati. It is printed upon beautiful tinted paper, and in clear, handsome type.—*Exchange*.

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS SALTS. J. B. Wilder & Co., of Louisville, Ky., place the genuine Crab Orchard Springs Salts within the reach of all. The high character of these Salts, in the State in which they are produced, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Constipation of the Bowels, Torpid Liver, etc., makes it desirable for all persons afflicted with these diseases to give them a trial.

Tramps are swarming into Texarkana. Are we to have them as well as the grasshoppers?

Kind Words Mixed with Candor.

Your paper is very popular here, and very deservedly so. I regret the necessity of a temporary change in its form. It has a tendency with some to awaken a suspicion that ere long it will "play out" entirely, and to allay their fears I hope you will soon resume the old form, and I trust that the necessity for another change of form may not occur soon; and now, while I am *grumbling*, I will tell it all: Can't you fold the paper in some form so that it will not wear and rub out so badly while in transit? Of late, the papers that come to this office are badly rubbed, so that we have to guess at two or three lines in each column of the first page. I hope this matter can be remedied, for I like to read it all. I am proud of our *ADVOCATE*. I think it second to none of the family, except in point of size; and if every Methodist in Texas would take it, it could, and I believe would, assume almost as large proportions as the *Nashville* or any other of our church papers.

Our county will vote soon on the prohibition law, and I think the majority favor it; but I do not expect such a unanimous approval of it here as in Live Oak, the adjoining county.

The grasshoppers are here by the million, but so far have done no damage to gardens, nor anything of the kind. No news of interest here, so I will close.

T. R. ATKINS.

Thank you, Bro. Atkins, for your candor. Some of our agents keep their objections to themselves. The change that made some to fear a complete "play out" of the *ADVOCATE* could not be avoided, because we could not do the press work. It was, in fact, more expensive than when in the old form. However, it shall not occur again, if we can help it. Bro. Atkins also slightly demurs to the *ADVOCATE*'s size. Will Bro. A. and all of our readers please compare the reading matter given in the *ADVOCATE* with that given by the other papers of the Southern Church. Count the average number of words in a line and the number of lines per column of the different kinds of type in each paper; multiply and compare. We think you will decide that the *TEXAS ADVOCATE* actually gives more reading matter than any of them. This is a fact that printers alone appreciate.

LUDDEN & BATES' MUSIC HOUSE—The *Blockade Raised*.—Our friends and patrons throughout the South are respectfully notified that during the terrible epidemic—which has now entirely ceased—our store has not been closed, nor our business disorganized, and in our new and elegant ware-rooms, No. 21 Whittaker street, we are prepared for a lively fall trade, with a magnificent assortment of Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Mathushek and Southern Gem Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin Church, School and Parlor Organs, which will be sold on the most favorable terms ever given. Our sales must be doubled. Low prices and easy terms will do it. Orders for Sheet Music, Music Books and small Instruments promptly filled.

LUDDEN & BATES,
Savannah, Ga.

A TOWN LOT FOR NOTHING.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Ohio, Kentucky and Texas Land Company. The company claims to be giving away alternate lots to induce settlers and increase the value of the remaining lots. The offer is only open for thirty days.

A lad named Jimmie Boutwell, aged six years, was in a cotton wagon with his father when the wheel struck a stump and the little fellow fell, with his head under the rear wheel. The scalp on the left side was torn loose and the skull laid bare. The scalp was replaced and sewed back and the physicians are hopeful that he will recover. He bore the operation without a murmur.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The Benton City *Eve* says A. F. Gates killed recently, near that place, a panther which measured nine feet in length. The dogs ran it up a tree where Mr. Gates shot it.

Mr. Eaton, near Denison, captured a grey eagle. A leather strap on its leg showed that it had escaped from some former owner.

On the 9th, Mr. Nathan Potts, near Sherman, was thrown from the wagon he was driving, and the wheel passing over his body, crushed it terribly. He died in about two hours. He was recently from Springfield, Wisconsin.

Near Benton City, a short time since, a horse in a yard suddenly broke through the crest of earth, and fell into a hole some fifteen feet deep. An old well had been filled up, but a cavity had formed in some way, into which the horse fell. He was so badly hurt that they made his grave where he fell.

A correspondent of the *Comanche Chief*, writing from Eastland county, exults in the abundance of deer, antelope and other game with which that section abounds.

The *Houston Telegraph* has an article describing the Fifth Ward, as the most beautiful and desirable portion of that city for homes.

A Mexican train recently arrived in San Antonio freighted with 500 bushels of pecans. After lively bidding, they were sold for \$2.75 per bushel.

Rusk county has made 40,000 gallons of sorghum.

Nine Italians recently purchased 17,000 acres of land near Pilot Point, and purpose bringing over a colony from Italy.

Lamar county purposes voting on local option law.

A young lady near Lampasas recently suffered much from screw worms, caused by a fly which got up her nose while she was milking.

The *Brenham Banner* says cotton is coming in at the rate of two hundred bales per day. All the cotton is not gathered yet.

Dr. Givens has been assigned the place held by Dr. Bibb. Dr. G. was raised in Kentucky and educated in Europe, having devoted several years to the study of those peculiar mental and moral diseases which will now be intrusted to him.

The association of soldiers of the Mexican war were to meet in Austin the 16th inst. They number 741 enrolled members.

Hotels in Tyler are crowded with guests. Cotton coming in at the rate of two hundred bales per day. The military department at San Antonio closed the bids for 650 horses, needed by the military department, by accepting one of Mr. Miller of Austin at \$112 per horse. They are to be Northern animals.

Mr. Conductor Ware, of Freight Train No. 6, Central Road, while at Calvert station, met another train. Both stopped, and he was walking by his train, lantern in hand, when he fell into a culvert, breaking his leg.

Jefferson is thronged with people, business lively, and cotton-pickers in demand.

Many farmers in Jasper county, so says the *Neshey*, are busy making sugar. Mr. George Denman has cane which measures eight feet three inches in height, with twenty joints to the stock.

James Lee of Jasper county raised seventy-two bushels of corn on one acre of ground. Immigrants take notice.

Lieut. Sayburn, U. S. A., who commanded the scout from Fort Duncan after Indians, found a Mexican who had been wounded on the Hackberry crossing of Linn river, who reports that they were not Indians who shot him, but Mexicans. This occurred in Maverick county.

Fine syrup is made in Houston county from ribbon cane.

The *San Marcos Press* says the Blanco is dry for miles, but the San Marcos pours forth from its mountains a volume of water that never varies.

The crops in Angelina county are the best ever raised in that section.

The skeleton of an Indian, also a clay kettle which will hold

about one and a half gallons, a smaller vessel, a spear-head and clay pipe, have been found on the farm of Rev. J. C. Freeman, in Anderson county. The larger vessel and the pipe are carved in circular, zig-zag and serpentine rings.

Indians recently visited Coleman county and took off twelve head of horses. They left an old white horse dead, with his head painted red. Two squaws, recently captured, passed through Coleman county on their way to Fort Sill.

A fire in Hempstead, on the 15th, entirely consumed the buildings on the west side of the public square. The loss is estimated at \$80,000; insurance about \$20,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE ELECTION.

Up to this time it is conceded that Tilden has 184 electoral votes, and needs but one more to secure his election. South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida are still doubtful, though there seems, at this time, little doubt but they have gone Democratic. In South Carolina and Florida the vote was very close, but Louisiana has probably gone for Tilden by over 7,000 votes. The Governor claims that intimidation has been employed, and it is apprehended that the several strong Democratic counties will be thrown out, thus securing the vote of the State for Hayes. The President has sent Gen. Sheridan to New Orleans, and troops are on the ground, but the citizens are quiet and self-possessed, and from all indications, the excitement, though great every where, is much greater in the North than in the South. The President has requested the following gentlemen to proceed to New Orleans and inspect the counting of the votes in Louisiana: Wm. M. Evarts, E. W. Stoughton, Gen. John A. Dix and Gen. James A. Van Allen, of New York; Senator Sherman and Judge Stanley Matthews, of Ohio; Courtland Parker, of New Jersey; Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; John B. Harrison, of Indiana; Senator Logan, of Illinois; Hon. Wm. B. Kelly and Hon. John Schenck, of Pennsylvania; and Hon. John A. Kasson.

New York, Nov. 11.—The following persons have telegraphed their intention to start immediately for New Orleans, in response to the call of the National Democratic Committee: Hon. Lyman Tumbull, of Illinois (the ex-United States Senator); Hon. J. M. Palmer, of Illinois; Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Governor and ex-Senator Hamilton, of Maryland; Hon. S. P. Doolittle, of Wisconsin (ex-Senator); ex-Lieut. Gov. Colbaugh, of Illinois; Judge J. B. Stallo, of Ohio; Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York; Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; Hon. Theo. W. Randolph, of New Jersey; Hon. G. B. Smith, of Wisconsin; Gov. Carroll, of Maryland; ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Hon. V. Fox, ex-Assist. Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Sam. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, and H. D. McHenry, of Kentucky.

We give, from the telegrams, some leading items, which indicate the present state of affairs and temper of the people:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—L. Q. C. Lamar telegraphs from here to a friend that the people of New Orleans, though profoundly agitated, are quiet, and there is not the slightest purpose to disturb the public peace. The proposition to place the counting of the vote under the supervision of honorable men of both parties from a distance meets the cordial concurrence of the entire community.

The following is so characteristic that no comment is needed: LOWELL, MASS., Nov. 13. To J. B. Pitkin, United States Marshal, New Orleans:

I don't believe Northern men ought to go down and interfere in the affairs of Louisiana, except, if necessary, with arms in their hands. Have a fair count of the honest votes at all hazards. Nobody will submit to anything wrong. Every true man will sustain you in that. B. F. BUTLER.

The following is from the *New York Tribune*, of Nov. 15:

The Democrats claim that a count of the votes actually cast

will show Tilden to have carried the State by 8000 majority, and Nicholls by about 9000.

The Republicans, the correspondent believes, do not deny that a majority of the votes were actually polled against them, but they assert that under the law they will be able to prove that several parishes were carried by the Democrats by intimidation and violence, and that when the votes from these parishes arrive, rejected as they will be legally, Hayes and Packard will be found to have carried the State.

New Orleans advices of the 15th, says:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 11 P. M. Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, E. W. Stoughton of New York, Senator Sherman of Ohio, Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa, Hon. W. D. Kelley of Pennsylvania and Hon. Eugene Hale of Maine, arrived this evening. The Republicans will reply to the note of the Democrats to-morrow. There was no action to-day by either party.

It is understood the Republicans are gathering affidavits in several parishes, showing intimidation, etc. The Democrats, it is said, will secure several thousand affidavits of colored people who voted for Tilden voluntarily.

It will be several days before the final issue will be reached, and in the mean time, our nation stands in need of that prudence and patriotism which will hold passion in check.

The war cloud in the East is becoming more threatening. Russia and Turkey are preparing for war. We give condensed telegrams which show the present status of affairs:

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar has ordered the mobilization of part of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining the measure, says the Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice, which have been recommended as necessary by the whole of Europe, shall be carried out in Turkey under efficacious guarantees.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14.—Several English officers of the corps of Royal Engineers have arrived here. The third million Turkish pounds of the new paper currency is about to be issued.

BELGRADE, Nov. 14.—The Russian Consul-General has informed General Tchernayeff that the Czar forbids his return to Russia. General Tchernayeff will go on leave of absence to Vienna to-morrow.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 4 P. M.—In the Stock Exchange Russian securities were greatly depressed—almost to a panic. They have fallen four per cent. from this morning, the highest point.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Poll Mall Gazette* says Russia has given large orders to Berlin houses for military exports. Should Russia persist in her warlike policy, there is reason to believe she will be perfectly isolated. Germany is understood to be pledged to observance of neutrality as against Austria, with an engagement to watch the Polish provinces, presumably to assist in repressing any Polish rising.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Standard's* Constantinople special says Turkey is preparing vigorously for war. Torpedoes have been placed at the east end of the Bosphorus, and ports have been strengthened.

VIENNA, Nov. 11.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, which summarizes the reforms which Russia intends to demand of the Porte as follows: Disarmament of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, without distinction of creed; abolition of irregular troops; transfer to Asia of Circassians settled in Europe; the language of the country to be introduced into public offices; a native Christian to be appointed Governor by the Porte in each province, and a permanent commission, composed of the Consuls of the Great Powers.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 15.—An imperial order was promulgated to-day, prohibiting the export of horses from Western and Southern Russia.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 18, '87

(Communicated.) An Old Veteran

Brushy Creek, a beautiful, crystal-looking stream, traverses the South border of Williamson county. As lovely a country as Texas can boast is drained by its tributaries.

The old veteran was choked with emotion. I honored and loved him as he "worshiped leaning on his staff." I have often been at his house since. I almost always find him reading God's Word.

The German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met at Grassy Fork, in Lee county, Texas, November 1. Bishop Doggett was present and opened the conference with the usual religious services.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bayland Orphan Home met at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1876.

Two were ordained deacons and one elder. Several other matters I wished to mention, but my letter is too long, and I must stop.

WINCHESTER, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

Bayland Orphan Home.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Bayland Orphan Home met at the office of C. S. Longcope, in the city of Houston, on Saturday, Oct. 28, 1876.

Present—Ashbel Smith, President; T. W. House, treasurer; C. S. Longcope, E. H. Cushing, H. F. Gillette, secretary.

The German Conference.

The German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met at Grassy Fork, in Lee county, Texas, November 1.

I arrived on Saturday morning, received a cordial welcome, and learned that the business of the conference would be nearly finished during the morning session, and all the doings of the conference had been harmonious.

I found Dr. Redford in attendance, and his speech before the conference Saturday morning, though simple and plain, stirred every heart present.

The following statistics and figures will show the status and doings of the conference the present year: Local preachers, 14; white members, 1,212; increase this year, 135; infants baptized, 151; Sunday-schools, 21; number of officers and teachers, 137; number of scholars, 1060; number of volumes in library, 3,195; visitors taken, 742; money expended, \$467 25; number of churches, 20; value, \$79,150; number of parsonages, 14; value, 10,500; money expended, \$2,411 35; Bishop's fund, \$136 80; education, \$297 50; the poor, \$846; other objects, \$290; Foreign Missions, \$384 75; Home Missions, 573 35; Family Friend taken, 577; other church papers and periodicals, 279.

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The minutes of the last two meetings read and approved. The treasurer then made the following report, which was received and approved.

Important to Consumers of Coal Oil.

Messrs. Jervey, Pettit & Co., have greatly increased their facilities for supplying the Galveston market with Kerosene or Coal Oil, Paraffine, Insurance Oil, Gasoline, for gas-machines, and all kinds of Illuminating Oils.

TO THE LADIES.

Batterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries.

MILLINERY.

The cheapest and best assortment of straw, felt, and velvet hats, trimmed or untrimmed; flowers, feathers, wings, silks, ornaments, velvets, ribbons, ruchings, hair, and fancy goods, in Galveston.

GOOD ADVICE TO BARBERS.

Abundance of clean napkins, whether you work a ten or fifteen cent shop. Keep your razors well honed. Wash your hands previous to every shave.

A LADIES' CASH STORE.

Goepfinger's Building, Twenty-second street, between Market and Postoffice. Millinery and hair sold for cash at unprecedentedly low prices.

M'NEE, J. L. PAUL, KNOLL, importer

and manufacturer of human hair, flowers and perfume, has lately returned from New York, where she purchased a large and elaborate stock of millinery, fancy goods, perfumery, soaps, kid-gloves, etc., which will be sold at very low figures.

The elegant Jewelry Emporium of Messrs. M. W. Shaw & Bro. is on the north-west corner of Tremont and Market streets Galveston. The stocks herein consist of every class and variety of the most choice goods in this line.

Messrs. Shaw & Bro. purchase their large stock of silverware from the best manufacturers in European cities and New York, which includes all the latest styles.

Messrs. Jervey, Pettit & Co., have greatly increased their facilities for supplying the Galveston market with Kerosene or Coal Oil, Paraffine, Insurance Oil, Gasoline, for gas-machines, and all kinds of Illuminating Oils.

Batterick's celebrated patterns have reached a pre-eminent position in this and foreign countries. A few years ago it was difficult for ladies to get reliable patterns by which to make their own or their children's clothing.

The cheapest and best assortment of straw, felt, and velvet hats, trimmed or untrimmed; flowers, feathers, wings, silks, ornaments, velvets, ribbons, ruchings, hair, and fancy goods, in Galveston.

Abundance of clean napkins, whether you work a ten or fifteen cent shop. Keep your razors well honed. Wash your hands previous to every shave.

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This being our Centennial year why not try DR. A. A. WHITE'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS.

DR. A. A. WHITE'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS. They are purely vegetable; and positively will cure all diseases arising from the impure state of blood, liver, kidneys and stomach.

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WASHINGTON HOTEL. JOHN SUMMERS, Proprietor.

Corner of TREMONT and MECHANIC Streets, Galveston. This house is Centrally Located, convenient to Business, and but two squares from Morgan's Line of Steamers, and one block from Union Depot.

LEON & H. BLUM.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

WM. PENNY, M.D., SURGEON.

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Campbell & Clough, FACTORS.

DAVIDSON HOUSE.

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MOODY & JEMISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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H. HIRSCH & CO., AGENTS FOR

LAWYERS AND JOURNALS.

GREENVILLE DOWELL, M.D., OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.

AT LA PEERE HOUSE, Broad Street. (bet. Walnut and Chesnut Sts., Phila., Pa.) Where he hopes to see all his old Texas friends until October, 1876.

Hedge Rose Seed!

For Sale by JOHN S. MENEFEE, Texana, Jackson County, Texas.

THE MASONIC JOURNAL.

A Live, Progressive Masonic Newspaper, Published Semi-Monthly, and devoted exclusively to the interests of the craft.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 18, '76.

Family Circle.

PRACTICAL KINDNESS.—One of the most beautiful and practical instances of real kindness came to me in this wise: I had gone into my butcher's shop one Saturday night, was waiting for my steak. While doing so a man black with the toil and dust of machinery, came in. He was old and homely, and meanly dressed, and I never should have looked upon him as a divine agent of consolation had not a little girl come in and revealed him to me.

"How's father to day, Polly?" he asked. "He's worse to day, and mother's down, to;" and the weary little thing began crying to herself. Then the man stooped and said something in a low voice, to which she only shook her head more bitterly. So he took the basket from her, saying: "Run away home, Polly, or that baby, she'll be in mischief. I'll bring the basket." She offered him twenty-five cents, but he hurried her away and would not touch it. Then he chose some good beef, a piece of bacon and plenty of vegetables, and having paid for them, walked off toward a large tenement-house in sight.

I gave him a silent reverence, as he passed me, for I know him as one of God's messengers, unconsciously, but oh! how blessedly, taking a share in the ministry of angels.

Opportunities like these are constantly thrown in our way by the angel who watcheth for our souls; but "if a brother or sister be naked and destitute of daily food, and one of you say unto them, 'Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled,' notwithstanding ye give them not those things which are needful to the body what doth it profit?"—Mrs. Barr, in *Christian at Work*.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.—A colored resident of Detroit who occasionally lends a few dollars on good security, was the other day invited to lend a neighboring cobbler thirty dollars on a note of hand running thirty days.

"Suppose that note comes due and you haven't the cash?" inquired the capitalist.

"But I will have." "But s'pose you haven't?" "The cobbler couldn't get over that, and he was looking very serious when the capitalist got a bright idea, and said:

"We kin fix dat. You may be good, or you may not be. I'm good, and we bof knows it, 'cause here's de cash right here. You make de note and I'll back it. I knows myself, you see, and de capitalist who won't lend money on his own 'dorsement' hasn't any business head on him."

And they fixed in that way.

A PRECIOUS MEETING.—I do not mean the church prayer-meeting, held every Thursday evening. That surely is a precious meeting. I refer to the weekly gatherings, in my study, of dear young people and children of my parish. We hold the meeting immediately after school so that the children can come. At a late hour, darkness would probably keep most of them at home.

I hear you ask, are not these youths and children very backward about taking a part in the meeting? Had you been present at our meeting yesterday, the facts would have been an answer. We had our Bible reading, and a familiar talk about the truth taught in the verses read and then we knelt in prayer. Without being called upon, one after another prayed aloud. In simple, touching, earnest supplication, ten of these young people offered prayer before we rose from our knees.

Our meeting was made as informal and homelike as possible. While no one is asked or urged to take a part, each one is made to feel that it is a privilege to do so. When the meeting was started, some timidity was manifested in praying aloud, but this soon wore away.

I think experience teaches us that it is better that a young people's meeting should begin with a few persons, and others be brought in mainly by personal effort of those originally interested in the meeting.

In connection with a protracted meeting held a few weeks ago, the efforts of the writer to start a children's meeting proved a failure, in consequence of the large numbers present at the first meeting. The law of growth is development from a germ. We should not despise a meeting beginning with three or four young persons, ready to pray and labor for Jesus. This is undoubtedly the true beginning. Such a meeting may have a leavening power, reaching eventually all the young people of the community. The beginnings of the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting, and of Mr. Moody's work in Great Britain, are illus-

trations of God's method of working. The meeting which I have described has been greatly blessed to our young people. One after another has been converted in connection with it.

If God's blessing has attended this meeting, it will attend a thousand others of the same kind.

Precious meetings, truly are those in which the voices of children lead the supplications. In the great ingathering, seemingly before us, may tens of thousands of children be brought into the Good Shepherd's warm fold.—S. S. Times.

HOW THE ENGINEER "LET HER OUT A LITTLE" AS HE PRAYED. Not long ago an engineer brought his train to a stand at a little Massachusetts village where the passengers had five minutes for lunch. A lady came along the platform and said: "The conductor tells me the train at the junction in P— leaves fifteen minutes before our arrival. It is Saturday night; that is the last train. I have a very sick child in the car, and no money for a hotel, and none for a private conveyance for the long, long journey into the country. What shall I do?"

"Well," said the engineer, "I wish I could tell you." "Would it be possible for you to hurry a little?" said the anxious, tearful mother.

"No, madam; I have the time table, and the rules say I must run by it."

She turned sorrowfully away, leaving the bronzed face of the engineer wet with tears. Presently she returned and said: "Are you a Christian?"

"I trust I am," was the reply. "Will you pray with me that the Lord may, in some way, delay the train at the junction?"

"Why, yes, I will pray with you, but I have not much faith." "Just then the conductor cried: 'All aboard!' The poor woman hurried back to her deformed and sick child, and away went the train climbing the grade.

"Somehow," said the engineer, "everything worked to a charm. As I prayed I couldn't help letting my engine out just a little. We hardly stopped at the first station, people got off with wonderful alacrity, the conductor's lantern, in the air in a half minute, and then away again. Once over the summit, it was dreadful easy to give her a little more, and then a little more, as I prayed, till she seemed to shoot through the air like an arrow. Somehow I couldn't hold her, knowing I had the road, and so we dashed up to the junction six minutes ahead of time!"

There stood the other train, and the conductor with his lantern on his arm. "Well," said he, "will you tell me what I am waiting here for? Somehow I felt I must wait your coming to-night, but I don't know why." "I guess," said the brother conductor, "it is for this woman, with her sick and deformed child, dreadfully anxious to get home this Saturday night." But the man on the engine and the grateful mother think they can tell why the train waited.—*Watchman*.

BEFORE THEY CALL I WILL ANSWER.—A Dutch preacher one evening held a meeting in a strange city. While he was preaching, and enforcing upon the hearts of his hearers the doctrine of the cross, a police officer came into the room, and forbade him to go on. He even commanded him to leave the city. As he was a stranger in the place, and the night was dark, he wandered around the city gates. He was not, however, without consolation, for he remembered Him who had said: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me."

He had long been in the school of Christ, and had learned to watch for the slightest intimations of His will. While he was thus wandering around, suddenly he saw a light in the distance.

"See," he said to himself; "perhaps the Lord has provided me a shelter there;" and in the simplicity of faith he directed his steps thither.

On arriving, he heard a voice in the house; and as he drew nearer he discovered that a man was praying. Joyful, he hoped that he had found here the home of a brother. He stood still for a moment, and heard these words poured forth from an earnest heart:

"Lord Jesus, they have driven Thy persecuted servant out of the city, and he is, perhaps, wandering at this moment in a strange place, of which he knows nothing. Oh, may he find my home, that he may receive here food and lodging."

The preacher, having heard these words, glided into the house, and as soon as the speaker said, "Amen," he saw his prayer answered. Both fell on their knees, and together

thanked the Lord, who is a hearer of prayer, and who never leaves nor forsakes his servants.—*Christian Era*.

PROTOPLASM.—The eminent English scientist, made but a short stay in New York, but his arrival was the cause of a conversation between one of our amateur scientists and a matter-of-fact friend that seems to be worth reporting. The amateur is an enthusiastic admirer of Huxley, and he spoke so extravagantly about him that the friend finally became curious and asked: "Who in thunder is Huxley, anyway?"

"You mean to say that you have not heard of Professor Huxley, the great scientist?"

"Yes, I do, though. Never heard his name before. What has he done?"

"Why, man, Huxley made the great discovery about protoplasm."

"About what?"

"Protoplasm."

"And what the dickens is protoplasm?"

"Now, look here, you don't mean to sit there and tell me you don't know what protoplasm is?"

"That's just it. Nary protoplasm."

"Well, protoplasm is what we call the life principle."

"Anything to do with insurance?"

"Oh, nonsense; the life principle in nature—the starting point of vital action, so to speak."

"He discovered that, did he?"

"Yes, a few years ago in England."

"And what good is it going to do?"

"Good! A great deal of good. It expands the circle of human knowledge, and is valuable in bearing out the theory of evolution. It is a noble contribution to science, and it has made Huxley's one of the names that were not born to die."

"So Huxley knows all about the life principle, does he?"

"Yes, all about it."

"And the starting point of vital action?"

"Exactly."

"Well, see here, now, can he take some of that protoplasm and go to work and make a man, or a horse, or an elephant with it?"

"Oh, no; he couldn't do that."

"Can he take it and make anything at all of it, even a gnat or fly?"

"No."

"Well, then, he may just go to thunder with his protoplasm. I don't believe it's worth ten cents a pound, anyhow. 'Pears to be these scientific fellows put on a big lot of airs about very little. Protoplasm, eh? Shouldn't wonder if Huxley came over here to get up a company to work it. Did you say the mine is in England?"

The scientist gave him up in despair.

A DISCOVERY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—WOLF CREEK, Tenn., October 8.—I give you an account of a mound I opened recently. It is about eight feet high. After digging to the surface of the earth on the edge, we went through to the center, and found a skeleton. After getting out fifty-four bones, including the skull and chest, we traced him out to get his length. He was, as nearly as we get it, seven feet in length. From his jaw bone he must have been a very large man. We found nothing else, except a small rock that had been broken, about three inches long, perfectly smooth, and with a small hole through it, which we supposed was used for a pipe stem. Around the skeleton was a row of burnt rock; under this, ashes and fire coals all in a circle. According to Mr. Squires, it has been three thousand years since these mounds were built.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate*.

Charles Lamb was once riding in a stage coach in company with one of those sympathizing souls ever on the lookout for an opportunity to compassionate affliction. "What a bad cough you have, sir," said the sympathizing one, after Lamb had recovered from a violent fit of coughing. "I know it," replied Lamb, "but it is the best I can do."

Tommy is fond of sugar, and asks his mother for some to eat with his strawberries. She refuses. He appears resigned, but adds gravely: "You know, mamma, what happened round the corner? There was a little boy, and his mother would not give him any sugar on his strawberries and—"

"And —?" "And next day he fell into a well."

The Seventh-Day Baptists have 58 Sabbath-schools, with 489 teachers and 4,519 scholars. During the past year 182 scholars were baptized.

It is the care of a very great part of mankind to conceal their indignance from the rest. They support themselves by temporary expedients, and every day is lost in contriving for to-morrow.

Sunday-School.

The Vermont State Sunday-school convention, held at St. Albans recently, reported 600 schools connected with the organization, with 11,000 teachers and 65,000 scholars, 4,000 of whom were converted the past year.

The police reports of New York show a large decrease of crime and pauperism, especially among the children. The result is due to the mission Sunday-schools, industrial schools, reformatory institutions, which have been established in, and revolutionized some of the worst quarters of that city.

North Carolina rejoices now. One of the girls in the Bethesda Sunday-school, Johnson county, committed to memory, in June last, 2,367 Scripture verses. In one week she learned and recited 1,605 verses. This is said to have been done "without stimulus of promised reward." How well the girl might have done under "stimulus" we can only conjecture.

For nearly thirty years it has been the custom of Dr. Storrs, to give a Bible and a bouquet of flowers to each child whose baptism took place the seventh year previous. This year some twenty-five to thirty received illuminated copies of the Scriptures, in which were written the names and dates of each child's birth and baptism. Such a ceremony can not but strengthen the tie between the church and her children.

Where edged tools are used time employed in sharpening is by no means considered as lost. He loses most time who does not stop to sharpen his tools. It is about so with teachers. Time consumed in careful preparation is time saved upon the actual work. The wise men of the Scriptures said: "If the iron be blunt, and he do not whet the edge, then must he put to more strength." (Ecc. x 10).

Missionary Densmore, of the American Sunday School Union, as an instance of progress, says that only seven years ago, in a certain county in Michigan, only forty-seven persons could be mustered to attend a Sunday-school picnic. Milk was wanted for the occasion and the only cow in the place was caught and tied up several days before the affair came off, and was fed by all the neighbors. On the day before she was milked four times for puddings, and three times for coffee and tea. Now, he says, there are thirty Sunday-schools in that county. That milk, you see, gave pretty rich cream.

Complaining is cheap. The least possible amount of mental power is sufficient to produce a large amount of it. Complaints, of course are lodged against the Sunday-school. Some have good grounds but many are groundless. The Rev. Mr. McChesney, of Fall River, Mass., exposes the fallacy of one oft-repeated complaint in this way: "It is said that the work of the parents is framed out of the Sunday-school, and we are told that the most beautiful lessons are learned at the mother's knee. But where is the fault? If the Sunday-school did less, would the parents do more? If a parent has not the thoughtfulness and sense of responsibility to supervise the whole work of training the child, with the Sunday-school to help, will he be very apt to do much without it?"

How intelligent young people can be held in the Sunday-school was a topic discussed at a recent convention at Martha's Vineyard. Everybody wants a solution to that very problem. Mr. F. A. Clapp, of Worcester, Mass., recommended these things as helpful: "Do not seek after novelties continually and do not dwell forever on platitudes and matters learned long ago. Advance in knowledge. Add something to its stock from every lesson. Be growing teachers, if you would retain intelligent pupils. Assume that the intelligent people are to become Christians. Lead them to Jesus, and then lead them upward in Christian knowledge and activity. Commend your teaching by your lives."

Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, in *The Sunday School Times*, presents the advantages of "teaching through the eye." First, it "arouses attention;" second it "awakens curiosity;" third it "favors both novelty and variety;" and, finally "the teacher who addresses the eye becomes master of the power of illustrations. He reaches the imagination, that wonderful doorway to the understanding. Children think in pictures; pictures become lessons to them. Our Lord's parables, though they address only the ear, are so vivid and real that we seem to see them." He says further: "The two things to be sought in teaching are attention. We help to secure attention by simplicity, novelty, variety. We aid retention by awakening curiosity and memory, using illustration and imagination."

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Christian Advocate

ALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 18, '67

THE APPOINTMENTS.—We have no intelligence from the North-west Texas Conference since we left last Monday. We had hoped the appointments would have reached us in time for this week's issue. We look for them confidently in time for the next issue.

We hope the Secretary will send the postoffices with the appointments. If this is not done, we must rely on the preachers forwarding their offices promptly. Let none who purpose acting as agents neglect this.

The Greek government issued an order prohibiting the sale of English and American Bibles in Greece. The United States Minister has induced the government to rescind the order, and the word of God is no longer bound in the land where the Gospel was proclaimed amid their seats of learning by the great Apostles. The intolerance of the Greek Church has been one of the causes of the indifference of the Christian world toward them during the struggle of Servians with Turkey.

We see it stated that five hundred conversions have been reported as the result of the work during the past summer in the "Gospel tent" erected by the younger Tyng in the city of New York. Such movements have on them the impress of earnest christianity. A church which makes no aggressive movements will accomplish as little toward the conversion of the multitudes as the Apostles would have achieved had they remained in Jerusalem and waited for the nations to come up and hear their message. The aggressive element in the gospel must meet a response in the heart of the church, and then we will find sinners with our messengers, even if we have to stand in the crowded thoroughfares or open highways and bid them welcome to the feast.

Among items of interest reported by the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, we have the statement that a day laborer gave year after year the largest donations received from a large congregation. He kept his accounts faithfully with the Lord, and gave freely but systematically of the reward his hard toil brought to him. It will be the widow's mite, and not the rich man's gold, which will send the gospel to all nations. The church will accept "giving" as one of the duties binding on each member of the family of God, and when the poor man's pennies are poured into the treasury of the Lord they will outweigh the larger offerings of the few rich men in the Church of Christ. Very few rich men really give of their ability. This "day laborer" came up to the scriptural standard. A man who only gives what he can spare without his feeling it has not realized the real character of his obligations to a world lying in darkness.

RANDOLPH-MACON, Va., Wofford College, S. C., Emory College, Ga., average about one student to each traveling preacher of the patronizing conferences. When the Texas itinerants bring up the patronage of the Southwestern to the same average, it will have the largest number of students of any institution in the church.

DR. PELCHER, a Methodist minister of Detroit, some time since took the position that under the discipline of his church no woman could be licensed to preach, and at a late meeting of the Conference, Bishop Ames has sustained the position.

The Galveston News has been disputing with some one in regard to a text of Scripture. Excceedingly strange things occur in this world of ours.

Immigrants are flowing into Brown county rapidly. Pecan gathering is one of the important industries in that region.

THE ACTION OF THE JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The Joint Board of Publication of the TEXAS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE met during the recent session of the North-west Texas Conference, at Calvert. Each of the five Texas Annual Conferences were represented by one or more members. The discussions respecting the interests confided to them were thorough, and the action on each point harmonious. Each resolution adopted during the progress of the business commanded the unanimous vote of the Board. An official report will be made public in due time, by the Secretary, Rev. W. C. Haislip, but, under instructions, we now furnish a brief synopsis, in order to explain certain advance movements which will be manifest immediately in the conduct of the paper.

In addition to the re-election of the editor, five associates, whose names will be seen at the head of the paper, were added to the editorial corps; one from each of the patronizing Conferences. Most cordially do we welcome these brethren to the toils and tribulations of the editorial chair, as well as to the wide field of usefulness opened in the editorial columns of the organ of our church in Texas. They bring to the duties assigned them, cultured intellects, well-trained pens, and hearts consecrated to the service of the church. It is no light relief the Board, by this action, has rendered the editor, who renews his task with the assurance that while his labor may not be lessened, the columns of the ADVOCATE will be enriched each week by contributions from other pens which already have rendered noble service to the cause of Methodism and christianity. In selecting the associate editors from the ranks of Texas preachers, we feel that the Board has acted justly, as well as wisely. As this number of the ADVOCATE may bear to some of these brethren their first intimation of the duties assigned them, we hope to receive a prompt notice of their acceptance in the shape of contributions to their department.

The editor has been placed under instructions which will hereafter guide him in the discharge of duties as delicate as they are responsible. As they will be officially reported, we shall simply name them now, as our action must date from the action of the Board.

We are instructed to "boil down" all revival reports, eliminating everything but the facts. Brethren, bear this in mind. We are instructed to restrict obituaries within certain limits. Brethren who furnish such notices will lighten our labor very much by confining their length to ten or twenty lines.

We are instructed, as a rule, to decline serial articles, especially those of that style of literature which more appropriately belongs to the book department of our Publishing House at Nashville.

A good soldier obeys orders. So does a good Methodist preacher respect those whom the church has placed in authority over him. The editor respects the instructions—either advisory or mandatory—which come to him through the representatives of the church, viz: the Joint Board of Publication.

A contract was formed with the publishers, Messrs. Shaw & Blaylock, which was eminently satisfactory to all parties. It will secure the prompt publication of the paper, and wise and efficient management of the business department; and at the same time the church is guarded against all liability of indebtedness which may be incurred in the publication of the paper. All that is now demanded, is the cordial co-operation of the preachers to insure the prosperity and improvement of the paper. As these gentlemen have had charge of the publishing department during the past two and a half years, the most perilous and eventful period of its history, and have successfully

carried it through the financial pressure of the past year, their permanent engagement by the Board is not an experiment with untried men; but the emphatic approval of agents who have proven themselves faithful to their trust.

The editor may here be indulged in a remark: During the conflict with popular vices in which the ADVOCATE has been engaged during the past two years, he has found the publishers cordial and unflinching in the support of every fact proclaimed and principle asserted. This has been rendered the paper in more than one instance, where the maintenance of these assaults on vice has involved the loss of valuable patronage to the advertising columns. This fact alone should command for them the cordial sympathy of all good men and the active and vigorous support of every Methodist preacher in the State. Let them realize, brethren, by your increased activity as agents that their faithfulness to the trust they have assumed is appreciated by the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Texas. Send them ten thousand new subscribers before the green grass of the coming spring shall cover the hills and valleys of the State.

Among other acts of vital importance to the enterprise, taken by the Board, was one instructing all agents to hereafter decline forwarding the names of subscribers until the money is in their hands. Very frequently the agents come up to Conference with a list of subscribers on their accounts, many of whom have failed or forgotten to pay them. This works a hardship on the agents, many of whom can but poorly afford to advance the money. Let the agents remember that they are not authorized to forward the name of a subscriber until they have received the money. The cash system is of vital importance to the success of the enterprise.

In conclusion, the editor returns to the Board his grateful acknowledgments, not only for their cordial endorsement of his course by his unanimous re-election, but for the deep interest they displayed respecting the enterprise itself. We accept their words and their action as an expression of the estimate our preachers and people place on their church organ. They gave us the assurance that the ADVOCATE is no longer a candidate for admission, but has been taken into full membership by the Conference it represents. It shall be our highest ambition to render it worthy, in every respect, the best wishes of its friends.

We feel specially grateful that in the choice of our associates they have not only selected brethren with whom we have long been united in strong fraternal bonds, but men whom the Methodist Church in Texas have long delighted to honor. We feel ourselves elevated by the association, and enter again on the work, to which the best years of our life have been devoted, cheered by the assurance that not only have we the sympathy of the church, but that clear heads, warm hearts and facile pens will bear with us the burdens and responsibilities of the editorial department.

A FRIEND recently asked us what was the secret of the success of Moody and Sankey. We replied that many causes led to these results, and chief among them was their implicit faith in Divine help. Among others is the fact that the preachers and the people "have a mind to work." Whenever this obtains we may look for a revival.

We presume Bishop Marvin is out on the Pacific on his way to China. We trust his visit will not only cheer our little band at that distant outpost, but that on his return his appeals will arouse the church respecting its obligations to send the Gospel to those distant lands.

OUR VISIT TO THE NORTH-WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

This Conference, which held its late session at Calvert, was the largest, both in point of numbers and extent of territory, of any of the family in our State. We were unable to remain until the Statistical Secretary completed his report, but noted the fact that it numbers over a hundred traveling preachers and reports a membership of more than eighteen thousand. The number of transfers and applications for admission reveals the rapid advance of the work in this region, as well as the strong attractions its field of labor presents to those who purpose changing their conference relations. It is seldom the case that a conference, in a field which within a quarter of a century was an unsettled wilderness, is so thronged with ministers that the increase may become a burden. From what we learned, the North-west Texas Conference has already reached the point when she can "grow" all the preachers needed to meet the home demand. If she does not secure another transfer for ten years, and produces preachers at the same ratio that has marked her history for the past two years, the supply will be equal to the demand. This statement, taken in consideration with the fact that the population of this territory is filling up, with the tide of immigration pouring into our State, more rapidly than any other section, unless it be that of the North Texas Conference, indicates the vitality of Methodism in this field of labor. We congratulate our brethren and the Church in this Conference on their prosperity.

It is not strange that this magnificent country attracts a large share of the new comers flocking to our State; and it is not surprising that transfers should follow the track of the multitude as they find homes amid its beautiful hills and prairies; but we suggest that the preacher, in looking for a new field of labor, must heed another call than that which floats back from a field astir with enterprise and rejoicing in its material prosperity. He works in moral walks of human life, and the harvest he should seek to reap from the whitening fields is the souls of men. The questions he should answer are: "Which Conference is the most needy? Where can I find a field where I can accomplish the most for my Savior and for the salvation of souls?" To the young preacher who is not called to mingle with his plans of usefulness anxious thoughts for the support of a family, these questions should outweigh all others. If he fail to consult the missionary spirit at a period when he is untrammelled by these cares, he will never expand to anything like apostolic proportions, either in his conceptions of ministerial obligations or the sacrifices and services he should render the Church of Christ. The preacher must measure his growth, not by the popularity, of his appointment or the wealth or refinement of the people he serves, but by the grand moral and spiritual results wrought out in the regeneration of immortal souls. These thoughts were in our mind often as we listened, while at Calvert, to anxious enquiries from Dr. Finley, of the East Texas Conference, as to the possibility of securing young, active, zealous preachers to fill important appointments in the conference he represented. We learn that the Texas Conference also needs men for fields of labor which none but young men can supply. Will not our brethren in these growing conferences bear these suggestions in mind, and while providing with such anxious solicitude for their own field, remember the grand principle of connectionalism in our economy, and aid in supplying the wants of sister conferences?

We were compelled to leave the conference on the Monday's

train before any of the reports of committees came in; but from those made by the preachers from their different fields, we inferred that amid all the burdens which the financial embarrassment of the country places on the preacher and the enterprises of the church, general prosperity has marked the work during the past year.

OUR VISITORS.

Drs. A. H. Redford and R. A. Young, of Nashville, were in attendance; the former representing the Publishing House, and the latter Vanderbilt and the Missionary Society. They performed their respective duties with fidelity to the special interests they represented and with rare regard for all the local enterprises of the church in the bounds of the Texas Conferences. This spirit is as wise as it is just. While it is easy in the presence of a great end to lose sight of others even of kindred character, we should ever bear in mind that the connectionalism of Methodism secures to each member and to each locality a property in the prosperity of all others. Those who control these movements on which the eyes of our entire connection are turned, must ever regard as sacred those interests which are of vast importance to special localities, and be religiously careful, while promoting their grand work, that the rights and interests of the weaker agency be not damaged. On the other hand, our solicitude for local interests must not blind us respecting the grand work Methodism may accomplish when it comprehends in its movements enterprises which will demand the best energies of the entire church. Every Methodist in Texas has an interest in those movements which have their centre in Nashville; and while we guard our home work, realizing the support of our home institutions as our first and most imperative duty, we should comprehend the mission of Methodism and demonstrate our loyalty to the noble enterprises the zeal of our people may project. While Dr. Redford faithfully represented the interests of the publishing house, and presented the claims of the Nashville Advocate, he was careful to emphasize the duty of every Methodist in Texas to take their TEXAS ADVOCATE; and if they could subscribe to but one, invariably to give that the preference. Dr. Young, in representing Vanderbilt, confined himself to those departments which would not be regarded as rivaling home enterprises, and in glowing terms commended as first in its claims on Texas Methodism the Southwestern University at Georgetown. We accept these utterances as tokens not merely of the liberal and enlarged spirit which prompted them, but as a recognition of the commanding position our Texas enterprises are taking among the great movements of our church. If, in the estimation of many abroad, we have exhibited a degree of sensitiveness respecting the treatment our home interests have met at the hands of many who have visited our official bounds, it must be remembered that in every instance the struggles of our new enterprises in this border land have not always received that generous sympathy and cordial encouragement so freely accorded us by our present visitors from Nashville. We are sure these brethren will bear back to Tennessee not only enlarged views respecting the vast resources and magnificent future of our Empire State, but also a broader and higher conception of the magnitude and importance of those enterprises Texas Methodism must foster if it fulfills in its future the promise of its present opportunity.

It was our privilege to hear on Sunday afternoon Bishop Doggett's lecture on the "Progress of Methodism in the Nineteenth Century." We hope every conference in our State will hear it. We listened to it with a delight which expanded into enthusiasm as the speaker unfolded the grand work and wonderful triumphs of Methodism during the past seventy-five years.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

We were conversing recently with an intelligent gentleman who has served a number of times on the grand jury in his county, where he inveighed in as strong terms as we have ever employed against the culpable neglect of public officers to enforce the laws against certain offenses. He said there was something ludicrous, were not the matter so serious, in the great solicitude of these officials to impress on the jury their extraordinary vigilance in the discharge of their duties respecting certain offenses. From the manner he told his story, we could but recall the activity of our own city officials in suppressing chuck-a-luck and negro gambling hells; walking some miserable drunkard to the lock-up; arresting unhappy vagrants, or killing unfortunate canines in dog-days. "But," says our friend, "when we asked them: 'Can you tell us anything about the violation of the gaming laws?' they displayed the profoundest ignorance of gambling institutions." If they are to be believed under their oaths they do not know of the existence of any of these establishments. Walking the streets of our cities and towns, with the rattle of dice and the count of "keno" telling every passer-by where these institutions are to be found, these men do not know of their existence! They are as keen on the scent of a miserable sneak-thief as a blood-hound on the track of its victim; but a most remarkable blindness shades their vision when they approach the vicinity of these establishments. If a man wants to be impressed with the majesty of the law, let him violate any petty city or town ordinance, such as fast riding, or leaving his horse unhitched, or permitting his horse or cow to graze along the sidewalks. But the gambler enjoys immunity. He can play cards, open faro banks, count keno, and "rope in" the unsophisticated at pleasure, and the police officers look on with admiration. We have been trying for some time to find an explanation respecting this strange state of affairs. Are our laws miserable failures; our courts of justice solemn farces; our police a set of imbeciles; or what is the matter?

It is rumored that Father Beckx, the General of the Order of Jesuits, is to be made a cardinal. This is strenuously denied by the Romish papers. Inasmuch as the Society of Jesus came under the condemnation of Clement XIV., it will certainly have an odd look if they so far secure the approval of Pius IX as to have the general of their order placed in a position which may lead him directly to the Papal throne. Two infallibles will hardly pronounce judgments so radically in conflict with each other. Yet, Father Beckx may be made cardinal, and may preside in the Vatican in spite of infallibility.

Very often the preacher who is about to take up his missionary collection is met with the question: "What has missions accomplished?" We heard it out on one occasion, not from an infidel, but from a professed believer, and an official member of his church. When we meet this question we may reply: Africa reports from among the millions enshrouded in Pagan night, 130,000 members of the Church of Christ; the West Indies reports 150,000; Asia 120,000; Polynesia, 70,000; while other fields swell the number to a grand total of 500,000. This is what missions have done for the heathen world.

In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and New Zealand there are 387 ministers and missionaries, 60,165 members, 135,839 Sunday-school scholars and 338,493 adherents to the Methodist Church. These outposts will ere long be the centre of Christian effort which will spread the Gospel throughout the Islands of the Pacific, and be the chief agents in christianizing the eastern nations of Asia.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 18, 1876

Want of Confidence.

Trade is depressed, and the industries of the whole country flag. Ask the cause and you are told it is due to "want of confidence."

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., Oct. 30, 1869. DR. W. H. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—I consider your Hair Dye a triumph. Our barbers pronounce it superior to all others.

Yours Truly, I. A. THOMPSON, Druggist.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5, 1870. DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—Your Hair Dye bids fair to run every other dye out of this market. Respectfully,

JOHN KIMBALL.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 27, 1871. DR. TUTT:

Dear Sir:—Your Hair Dye is the best I ever used. Yours truly, L. O. MEYERS.

MACHINERY

WIGGIN & SIMPSON—Engines 12 to 80 horse power; Boilers, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers and all kinds of Machinery built and repaired.

H. SCHERFFUS, HOUSTON, TEXAS, Agent for Gullett's Celebrated Cotton Gins, Straub's Corn and Wheat Mills, Coleman's Corn and Wheat Mills, Buckeye Mowers and Reapers, Cotton Presses, Horse Powers, etc.

DECHAUMES & DUNN, Houston, Texas, are dealers in hardware and stoves, manufactured at the most popular establishments in Europe and the United States.

Calculations have been published showing that over twenty-three millions of animals and birds were wounded without being captured by the licensed sportsmen and poachers of the British islands during the year ending March 31, 1876.

On the first of January next, it will be seventy years since the Emperor of Germany entered the Prussian army.

Mr. Ruskin has lately been hard at work in Venice, the directors of whose academy have shown their respect for the author of "The Stones of Venice" by offering him every facility for seeing large pictures, causing them to be taken down from the walls, and placing them in a room where he may examine or take sketches of them at leisure.

It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a prize fighter by the name of Walker was killed in a prize fight near Philadelphia.

Long engagements have always been considered unwise, and the Indiana Supreme Court declares them illegal.

In St. Louis on the 25th, a man was prevented from committing suicide by drowning and locked up in the station-house.

The great maritime canal connecting Amsterdam with the German ocean, was opened on the 1st inst., with imposing ceremonies.

Governor Rountt, of Colorado, in his annual message, shows that the State has no debt and that the annual production of its mines is \$8,000,000.

The Turkish fleet is quite respectable, consisting of 20 iron clads and seventy steamers; manned by 30,000 sailors and 4,000 marines.

It is not generally known that Maj. Andre's remains were brought from America and interred in Westminster Abbey in 1821.

Several horse thieves who have been operating near Kansas City, Mo., for some time past, were caught and hanged by farmers last week.

The Greek Patriarch of Constantinople has created great indignation among Greek Christians by issuing a circular asking for contributions to carry on the Turkish war.

The admissions to the Centennial show have reached upward of 8,000,000. It is estimated that these people must have expended, in railroad fare, &c., at least \$25,000,000.

The Shah of Persia has postponed his second European visit until 1878, when he will attend the Paris Exposition. He will be accompanied by his heir apparent, twenty-two years of age.

W. H. Brown of Pittsburg, who lately died, is "the representative American" who in early life dug coal at one and a half cents a bushel—and departed this existence the possessor of \$3,250,000.

The pope having desired to divide the arch-bishopric of Lyons into two dioceses without the assent of the French government, the latter has issued a decree forbidding such a division.

It is estimated that 10,000,000 pounds of butter, valued at nearly two million dollars, has been exported from the United States to Europe since January last, and our dairy valuation for one year is between five and six million of dollars.

The strength and extent of the liberal movement in Spain is indicated by the fact that no less than eighteen generals and one hundred and eight other persons have been arrested for complicity in the recently discovered conspiracy.

The Countess Mary Joannini, the only American resident in Belgrade, has made an appeal to her countrymen on behalf of the homeless and suffering Servians. She computes the number of people needing aid at 250,000.

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On the first of January next, it will be seventy years since the Emperor of Germany entered the Prussian army. He was at that time not ten years of age, which is now the age at which the Prussian princes first become soldiers.

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It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a prize fighter by the name of Walker was killed in a prize fight near Philadelphia. His opponent, trainer and backers have been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary ranging from two to six years.

Long engagements have always been considered unwise, and the Indiana Supreme Court declares them illegal. It has filed a decision that if a promise of marriage is by its terms not to be performed within a year it is void unless in writing signed by the parties.

The amount expended from the Peabody fund for schools in the South last year was \$99,150. West Virginia and Tennessee, making more efforts than other states to foster and promote a public school system, received the largest amount of aid. Over a million children are now attending schools in part supported by the Peabody fund.

In St. Louis on the 25th, a man was prevented from committing suicide by drowning and locked up in the station-house. He had just been robbed of \$3,000 in bonds, and about \$9,000 in promissory notes and money. This loss caused him to attempt suicide. The police recovered all except \$2,000 of bonds within twenty-four hours.

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The reported discovery, by the crew of a whale-ship, of great and valuable deposits of plumbago and mica, somewhere about Baffin's bay, seems not to be as valuable as at first supposed. Ceylon is said to possess inexhaustible quantities of graphite. It is also found in several of the states of the United States, and in Lower California and Colorado.

Commercial.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, Thursday Evening, June 15, 1876. Cotton.

Market dull and nominal. The following tables show the condition of the Cotton Market: Closing quotations of the Galveston Market.

Table with columns: Last Thur'd'y, To-night. Rows: Low Ordinary, Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Middling, Good Middling.

Monetary.

GOLD—Closed in New York this evening at 109 3/4. The rates here closed at 109 buying, and 110 selling.

SILVER—Rates at the close are nominal; buying par; selling 10.

EXCHANGE—Rates continue firm, and generally unchanged.

COMMERCIAL.

Sterling 60 days..... 1/2 discount

New York Sight Currency..... 1/2 discount

New York Sight Gold..... 1/2 discount

New Orleans Sight Cur..... 1/2 discount

New Orleans Sight Gold..... 1/2 discount

BANKERS.

Sterling, 60 days..... 1/2 discount

New York Sight Currency..... 1/2 discount

New York Sight Gold..... 1/2 discount

New Orleans Sight Cur..... 1/2 discount

New Orleans Sight Gold..... 1/2 discount

EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER.

Commercial Bank.

Sterling, 60 days..... 1/2 discount

New York sight..... 1/2 discount

New Orleans sight..... 1/2 discount

Gold..... 109 3/4

Silver..... 109 3/4

THE GENERAL MARKET.

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

Wool—Per dozen, planters' A. B. No. 1, \$1.50; No. 2, \$1.40; No. 3, \$1.30; No. 4, \$1.20; No. 5, \$1.10; No. 6, \$1.00; No. 7, \$0.90; No. 8, \$0.80; No. 9, \$0.70; No. 10, \$0.60; No. 11, \$0.50; No. 12, \$0.40.

Iron—Per ton, common bar, 30c; band 60c; hoop 70c; sheet, common, 70c; galv., 17c; Russia, 20c; imitation Russia, 22c; pig, 15c; malleable, 18c; axels, 17c; horse shoes, 18c; mules-shoes, 15c.

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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.

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

PROF. B. W. BURGESS: I take pleasure in stating that the attendance of my four sons upon your College for instruction has been highly satisfactory.

PROF. B. W. BURGESS: I advised my brother-in-law, Joseph Baldrige, to attend your Business College. He did so with a result in the instruction so satisfactory to both him and me that we have agreed to do all we can to induce our young friends to go to your Institute, as much for their sake as for yours.

PROF. B. W. BURGESS: You say that 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 result 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

Christian Advocate

SALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 18, 1876.

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

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

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

JOINT BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

The ADVOCATE having been returned to the direct control of the Five Annual Conferences, is now published under the direction of the following Joint Board of Publication:

- WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—John W. DeVill. MS. O. A. Fisher and J. G. Walker. NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE.—S. J. Hawkins, W. C. Haislip, W. F. Easterling. NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—Thomas Stanford, T. W. Hines, W. C. Young. EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.—R. S. Finley, D. Morse, John Adams. TEXAS CONFERENCE.—J. W. Whipple, B. D. Dashiell, J. M. Wesson.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Table with 3 columns: Insertion type (One-half inch, One inch, etc.), Duration (1 mo., 2 mo., 3 mo.), and Price (\$1.00, \$2.00, etc.).

Rates on Standing Advertisements

To find price of an advertisement for a given time over three months, multiply the price of an advertisement for one month by the number of months; then deduct.

CHANGES.—Each advertisement may be changed quarterly free of charge. For double column advertisements 25 per cent. added to the regular rates.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. When articles are rejected, we must decline to give reasons therefor.

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

IN preparing articles for publication, write on both sides of the paper; otherwise your communications may be thrown into the waste-basket.

WE keep open accounts with agents only. Subscriptions orders from others must, in every instance, be accompanied by the cash.

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

REMIT by Postoffice Money Order, Draft, or Registered Letter. The date on the address of your paper indicates the expiration of subscription.

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

Very Important. The Business Manager of the ADVOCATE proposes visiting all the Conferences. We do not wish to carry old balances to our new books.

To Traveling Preachers, East Texas Conference. BRETHREN.—You will please order printed blanks from the Publishing House, at Nashville, on which to make your reports at the Annual Conference.

Read. Read. Read.

Great Inducements to Agents, Subscribers, and Clubs!

PREMIUMS OF SOLID VALUE!

- SEWING MACHINES: \$1.00. BOOKS: \$1.00. GIVENS: \$1.00.

It is a condition that property on Subscriptions sent must be made before any Premium is forwarded.

Those desiring to work for a Premium will please so state, as we do not offer both Premiums and Commissions.

Premium No. 1.—Three Subscribers.—A beautiful silver napkin-ring. Retail price \$1.00.

Premium No. 2.—Eleven Subscribers.—Child's silver set, (knife, fork and spoon), just the thing for a birthday present. Retail price, \$4.50.

Premium No. 3.—Twenty-two Subscribers.—A handsome Silver Butter Dish. Retail price, \$2.00.

Premium No. 4.—Eight Subscribers.—Child's Cup, (gold lined). Retail price, \$2.75.

Premium No. 5.—Ninety Subscribers.—One-half dozen Teaspoons, (double-plated). Retail price, \$5.00.

Premium No. 6.—Sixteen Subscribers.—One-half dozen Tablespoons, (double-plated). Retail price, \$6.00.

Premium No. 7.—Thirty-nine Subscribers.—Silver Trencher of beautiful design. Retail price, \$16.00.

Premium No. 8.—Thirty-four Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Cake Basket. Retail price, \$15.00.

Premium No. 9.—Sixty-eight Subscribers.—A beautiful Silver Communion Set, (of five pieces), to-wit: 2 plates, 2 cups, 1 flagon. Retail price, \$30.00.

(All of the above articles will be purchased of the jewelry establishment of T. E. Thompson, of this city—and will be forwarded under his guarantee. The reliability of this house is well established as first-class.)

Premium No. 10.—One Hundred Subscribers.—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$25.00.

Premium No. 11.—One Hundred and Ten Subscribers.—No. 6 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$30.00.

Premium No. 12.—One Hundred and Thirty Subscribers.—No. 9 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$35.00.

Premium No. 13.—One Hundred and Fifty Subscribers.—No. 7 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$40.00.

Premium No. 14.—Two Hundred and Twenty Subscribers.—No. 8 Wilson Sewing Machine. Price \$45.00.

Premium No. 15.—Two Hundred and Fifty Subscribers.—No. 5 Wilson Sewing Machine, (extra finish). Price \$50.00.

Premium No. 16.—Seventy-two Subscribers.—Clarke's Commentaries. Price \$24.

(Descriptive catalogues and circulars of the above Machines forwarded on application to HESSING & BROS., of this city, from whom we shall purchase the Machine.)

Quarterly Meeting Appointments.

BEAUMONT DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Hardin Mt. at Friendship, Nov 18.

WOLF CREEK, at Wolf Creek, Nov 25.

Pastors will please bring up a complete report as the Discipline requires. E. L. ARMSTRONG, P. E.

HUNTSVILLE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Bryan Sta., Nov 18, 19.

Huntsville Sta., Nov 25, 26.

Bishop Pierce is expected to preside over the Huntsville District Conference to convene at Anderson. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

PALESTINE DIST.—FOURTH ROUND. Risk and Jacksonville, Nov 25, 26.

Crockett cr. Dec 2, 3.

Dear brethren, please have your statistics ready, and remember the resolutions of the District Conference, especially those relating to the circulation of the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE. JOHN ADAMS, P. E.

SAN MARCOS DIST.—FIRST ROUND. Blanco cr. at Blanco City, Nov 18, 19.

Perkins mts. at Rocky, Nov 25, 26.

San Marcos Sta., Dec 2, 3.

Lockhart cr. at Lockhart, Dec 9, 10.

Seguin sta., Dec 16, 17.

San Marcos cr. at Pleasant Ridge, Dec 23, 24.

Gonzales cr. at Gonzales, Dec 30, 31.

Thompsonville cr. at Zion, Jan 6, 7.

ML. City, Jan 20, 21.

The District Stewards.—J. P. Kellam, P. H. W. A. Blackwell, Hugh E. Clark, W. H. Carpenter, W. L. Thompson, T. Rees, J. G. Wiley, and D. W. Fry will meet at Lockhart, Dec 9 at 3 o'clock P. M. O. A. FISHER, P. E.

Obituaries.

GUNTER.—Nancy L. Gunter, daughter of Jos. and Mary Moore, was born in Gibson county, Tenn., March 5, 1832.

and was married to Rev. C. C. Gunter, May 23, 1852; immigrated to Texas in 1857, and died at her home, five miles west of Douglass, in Nacogdoches county, September 25, 1876.

Sister Gunter professed religion about twenty-five years ago, and joined the M. E. Church, South, of which she lived an acceptable member till the day of her death. She was too weak to talk, and tell how she felt, and what her prospects for the eternal world were in the hour of dissolution, but from what we could learn her life had been a triumph of virtue and faith, and doubtless, if she could have told it, her death was victory. She leaves seven children and a husband to mourn her loss; but she shall live again; they that sleep in Christ will God bring with him. J. T. SMITH.

Nashville Advocate please copy.

The decay of the agricultural interest in New Hampshire is attracting marked attention. Seven per cent. of the farms in the State, 2,000 out of 28,642, are vacant and unworked. The population of the farming districts is steadily diminishing by migration to the West.

The other day a gentleman entered a hotel in Glasgow, and finding that the person who appeared to act waiter could not give him certain information he wanted, put the question: "Do you belong to the establishment?" to which James replied, "No, sir; I belong to the Free Kirk."

When one has been long and far away from an earthly home, what a happy sight to see brothers and sisters all crowding to the door to bring us in. What is that but a dim image of what will be seen at the gates of glory?

Selections.

Death of the First Napoleon.

The London Times publishes the following story told by an old soldier who was one of the guards of Napoleon I, at St. Helena:

"Boney was the fattest man I ever saw; the calves of his legs, and his cheeks too, you might see them shake as he was walking, and yet he had not the ruddy, healthy look our people had. He would carry a stick, about as thick as my walking stick, with an iron spud at the end, and if he saw a weed he would always spud it up, anywhere he went. Four nights out of seven I was on sentry, and would fall asleep while walking, and stray off the path; and then my hair would stand on end with fright and raise my cap, for I knew if I were caught napping I was safe for three hundred lashes. I have heard men say that their sufferings from want of rest in St. Helena were more trying to them than the hardships of a campaign.

Napoleon died on the 5th of May, 1821. Two priests were in attendance. We who had to lift the body were not allowed to touch the coffin until a priest had sprinkled us with holy water. We started at three o'clock. The coffin was very heavy. We carried it six at a time, and the men that were lowest down in carrying it, suffered all the punishment. I was one of these. All the garrison was assembled about the Emperor's quarters and followed him to the grave, the bands playing a dead march. It was reported that Napoleon had requested to be buried with the honors of royalty, twenty-one guns; but the Governor ordered nineteen guns to be fired, the number assigned to a general. We carried the body where a cart with oxen could not go; but in certain parts of the distance the men were relieved, and the body drawn upon a cart. The Roman Catholic priests who had been in attendance on him conducted the funeral service. The actual funeral took place at about 6 P. M.

Nine or ten of us had been employed for three days excavating in the rock a cavity seven feet deep and eight square. The rock was blasted, and where the powder had made the sides uneven, it was filled in and the cavity smoothed all round. In the cavity thus made by sappers and miners, assisted by my own labor, and that of others, flag-stones were inserted in the rock and formed into a case or box, which received the coffin. The coffin was covered over with a large flag-stone, and the four corners were bored and filled in with melted lead, which fastened them firmly together. The remainder of the excavation was filled in with the rubble and leveled, and a mound resembling a common grave raised above it. An iron palisading was placed round and sentry kept over it night and day until all the troops were withdrawn. They were gradually withdrawn, and our regiment left six months after the funeral."

The Bosnians.

Mr. Arthur J. Patterson, in a review in the London Academy of an account of a tour through Bosnia and Herzegovina on foot, during the Insurrection, notices how the author sets the conversion of the Mussulman population of Bosnia to Islam in a novel and interesting light. He tells us how the Paulician heresy, persecuted by the orthodox emperors of Byzantium, crossed the Euxine from Armenia to Bulgaria. On the fall of the first Bulgarian Empire—the Paulicians, under the Slavonic name of Bogomiles, retreated before their Byzantine persecutors to the parts of Bosnia, whence under the names Patrenes, Albigenes, etc., they diffused their Manichean doctrines throughout the West. But the Bogomiles had exchanged the frying-pan of Byzantium for the fire of Rome. From the end of the 12th century down to the very eve of the Turkish conquest, the Pope and other ecclesiastical authorities of the Western Church continually fulminated threats, decrees and exhortations against the Manicheans. Whenever circumstances permitted they invoked the aid of the secular arm. The fortunes of the Bogomiles fluctuated with those of Bosnian independence, and the Manicheans were persecuted or tolerated according as the kings of Hungary succeeded or failed in forcing their "overlordship." Against Bogomile Bosnia, as against Hussite Bohemia, the Magyars served as champions of the Holy Sea down to the very outbreak of the Reformation. So numerous were the Bogomiles in Bosnia, and so close their connection with the national feeling of the country, that they baffled the joint efforts of Eastern Orthodoxy and Western Catholicism to exterminate them. At last the tide turned. To avenge the wrongs of the levelling, iconoclastic, puritanical Bogomiles appeared the immense armies of the levelling, iconoclastic,

puritanical Moslems. Within a week, "seventy cities defended by nature and art" passed into the hands of the Turks. Bobovac, the ancient seat of Bosnian bans and kings, was surrendered by its governor, "a Manichee, who had feigned to be a Christian." A vast number of Bosnians embrace Mohammedanism, and from that time the Bogomiles sink into insignificance as an obscure and scarcely noticed sect. On reading this history it is certainly difficult to avoid coming to Mr. Evans' conclusion, that the great mass of Bosnian converts to Islam consists of the long persecuted Bogomiles, who as Moslems have since repaid to the Orthodox and the Catholics the sufferings inflicted on their forefathers during the middle ages.

Canyon of the Colorado.

On the 19th of July Bradley and I climbed the left wall, below the junction of the streams. The path we selected was up a gulch. After climbing for an hour we found ourselves in a vast amphitheatre, and our way was cut off. We clambered around to the left for half an hour until we found that we could not go up in that direction. Then we tried the rocks around to the right, and discovered a narrow shelf nearly half a mile long. In some places this was so wide that we passed along with ease; in others it was so narrow and sloping that we were compelled to lie down and crawl. We could look over the brink of the shelf down eight hundred feet, and see the river rolling and plunging among the rocks. The edge of the cliff, five hundred feet above, seemed to blend with the sky. We went on until we came to a point where the wall was again broken down, and up this we climbed. On the right there was a narrow mural point of rocks extending toward the river, two or three hundred feet high, and six or eight hundred feet long. At last we came back to where this set in, and found it cut off from the main wall by a great crevice. Into this we passed, and now a long, narrow rock was between us and the river. The rock itself was split longitudinally and transversely, and the rains on the surface above had run down through the crevices and gathered into channels below, and then run off into the river. The crevices were usually narrow above, and by erosion of the streams, wider below, forming a net-work of caves, but each cave having a narrow winding sky-light up through the rocks. We wandered among these corridors for an hour or two, but found no place where the rocks were broken down so that we could climb up. At last we determined to attempt a passage by a crevice, and selected one which we thought wide enough to admit of the passage of our bodies, and yet narrow enough to climb out by pressing our hands and feet against the walls; so we climbed as men would out of a well. Bradley went first; I handed him the barometer, then climbed over his head, and he handed the barometer to me. So we passed each other alternately, until we emerged from the fissure of the summit of the rock.

What a world of grandeur was spread before us! Below was the canyon through which the Colorado runs; we could trace its course for miles, and at points get glimpses of the river. From the northwest came the Green in a narrow winding gorge. From the northeast came the Grand through a canyon that seemed, from where we stood, bottomless. Away to the west were lines of cliff and ledges of rock; not such ledges as you may see where the quarryman splits his blocks, but ledges from which the gods might quarry mountains; not cliffs where you may see the swallow build its nest, but where the soaring eagle is lost to view before he reaches the summit. Between as and the distant cliffs were the strangely carved and pinnacled rocks of the "Toom-pin Woo-near Too-weap." Away to the east a group of eruptive mountains were seen—the Sierra La Sal. Their slopes were covered with pine, and deep gulches were flanked with great crags, and snow-fields were seen near the summits; so the mountains were in uniform—green, gray and silver. Wherever we looked there was a wilderness of rocks—deep gorges where the rivers are lost below cliffs, and towers, and pinnacles, and ten thousand strangely carved forms in every direction, and beyond them mountains blending with the clouds.

The British Government is receiving warm praise from Roman Catholic sources for having given a splendid site at Gibraltar for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church. It is not anticipated, however, that gratitude will lead to the granting of even a modest site for a Protestant Church at Madrid.

Nations are like hair mattresses—they want jerking apart and making over every now and then.

CLIMBING AN UNEXPLORED MOUNTAIN.—Hazard Stevens, in the November Atlantic, gives this startling account of his ascent of Mount Rainier:

Four hundred yards of this progress brought us to where the rock joined the overhanging edge of the vast neve or snow field that descended from the dome of the mountain and was from time to time, as pressure advanced and downward, breaking off in immense masses, which fell with a noise of thunder into the great canyon on our left. The junction of rock and ice afforded our only line of ascent. It was an almost perpendicular gutter, but here our ice-axe came into play, and by cutting steps in the ice and availing ourselves of every crevice or projecting point of the rock, we slowly worked our way up two hundred yards higher. Falling stones were continually coming down, both from the rock on our right and from the ice in front, as it melted and relaxed its hold upon them. Mr. Van Trump was hit by a small one, and another struck his staff from his hands. Abandoning the rock, then, at the earliest practicable point, we ascended directly up the ice, cutting steps for a short distance, until we reached ice so corrugated, or drawn up in sharp pinnacles, as to afford a foothold. These folds or pinnacles were about two or three feet high, and half as thick, and stood close together. It was like a very violent chop sea, only the waves were sharper. Up this safe footing we climbed rapidly; the side of the mountain becoming less and less steep, and the ice waves smaller and more regular; and, after ascending about three hundred yards, stood fairly upon the broad dome of mighty Takhoma. It rose before us like a broad, gentle swelling headland of dazzling white, topped with black, where the rocky summit projected above the neve. Ascending diagonally towards the left, we continued our course. The snow was hard and firm under foot, crisp and light for an inch or two, but softened into a foot or less beneath the surface. The whole field was covered with the ice waves already described, and intersected by a number of crevasses which we crossed at narrow places without difficulty. About half-way up the slope, we encountered one from eight to twenty feet wide and of profound depth. The most beautiful vivid emerald-green color seemed to fill the abyss, the reflection of the bright sunlight from side to side of its pure ice walls. The upper side or wall of the crevasses was some twelve feet above the lower, and in places overhung it, as though the snowfield on the lower side had bodily settled down a dozen feet. Throwing a bight of the rope around a projecting pinnacle on the upper side, we climbed up, hand over hand, and thus effected a crossing. We were now obliged to travel slowly, with frequent rests. In that rare atmosphere, after taking seventy or eighty steps, our breath would be gone; our muscle grew tired and strained, and we experienced all the sensation of extreme fatigue. An instant's pause, however, was sufficient to recover strength and breath, and we would start again.

ANECDOTE OF A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—A gentleman connected with the Newfoundland fishery was once possessed of a dog of singular fidelity and sagacity. On one occasion a boat and crew in his employ were in circumstances of considerable peril, just outside a line of breakers, which, owing to some change in wind or weather, had, since the departure of the boat, rendered the return passage through them most hazardous. The spectators on shore were quite unable to render any assistance to their friends afloat. Much time had been spent, and the danger seemed to increase rather than diminish. Our friend, the dog, looked on for a length of time, evidently aware of their being great cause for anxiety in those around. Presently, however, he took to the water, and made his way through to the boat. The crew supposed he wished to join them, and made various attempts to induce him to come aboard; but no! he would not go within their reach, but continued swimming about a short distance from them. After awhile, and several comments on the peculiar conduct of the dog, one of the hands suddenly divined his apparent meaning: "Give him the end of a rope," he said, "that is what he wants." The rope was thrown—the dog seized the end in an instant—turned round, and made straight for the shore; where a few minutes afterward boat and crew—thanks to the intelligence of the four-footed friend—were placed safe and undamaged. Was there no reasoning here? No acting with a view to end, or for a given motive? Or was it nothing but ordinary instinct?—The Zoologist.

The custom of throwing a slipper after a bridal pair, which now means a wish for good luck, originally signified renunciation of authority over the child by the parents.

INDICTMENT OF A NATION.—What shall we say of the indictment drawn with the pen of inspiration by the prophet Malachi: "Ye have robbed me, even this whole nation." A strong indictment is this. To the Jews, against whom it was first drawn, it was well nigh incredible. They were ready with the retort, "Wherein have we robbed thee?" With them, too, you also may wonderingly ask, "Will a man rob God?" but what if it shall appear that this solemn text charge lies against us truly now, as when the grand old prophet of God charged it home upon his own nation.

Now, there are two counts in this Scripture bill of indictment for robbery. "In tithes and offerings." Let us carefully weigh the evidence, and seriously consider whether we shall bring in a true-bill against this—our nation. Has not God here been robbed in tithes, while we spend annually in this country \$35,000,000 in law suits, and \$2,200,000,000 in liquors, but \$6,000,000 are expended in the support of churches? And point with pride, as we may, to our institutions of learning, asylums, beneficiary establishments, and eleemosynaries in general, while we talk as we will of our vast resources, are we not forced to confess that Satan hath filled the heart of the nation, Ananias-like, "to keep back part?" The rich man or nation is designed to be an administrator of the manifold gifts of God, and these ought to be administered as to observe the highest interests of mankind. To accept a gift, and then to divert the use of it from the design of the giver, is robbery.—Rev. J. H. Hays.

SPAIN.—A Madrid telegram States that the sale of Protestant Bibles at Talladoid has not been absolutely prohibited, but only the hawking of them in the streets. A correspondent of the London Times, at Barcelona, writes that a Spanish Protestant traveling in the Basque provinces with a small hand cart of Bibles in Spanish for sale was turned out of Victoria, and forced to seek shelter elsewhere. The priest and high families have made, during the last three months, a severe attack upon any employee or servant who dares to worship in or send his child to a Protestant school or church. "Hundreds of poor men and women have suffered for their faith; but more have withdrawn their children from those schools, where, Protestant or not Protestant, they were receiving a useful education." In Barcelona, out of 800 children of Spaniards educated in a school kept up at his own expense by an English gentleman, a large percentage have been removed, the parents saying: "The education you give our children is excellent, but we cannot bear the sneers of our family or the threats of our employers." The order came from Madrid and was delivered by the English acting vice-consul to all connected with these schools, that "every notice-board was to be immediately torn down, and that perhaps the school had better be for the present closed." With this latter advice, the owner of the school has refused to comply.

WILD BEASTS AND THEIR PREY. To be devoured by a wild beast is to each of us an odious thought; but it does not follow that to be killed by a tiger or by a lion is peculiarly painful. On this topic Dr. Livingstone has given us his own valuable experience. A lion leaped on him, seized him by the shoulder, and tossed him in the air as a dog tosses a rat. The tossing caused a delicious delirium, which precluded any sense of pain; had he then died, it would have been a merciful death, but we should not have known that it was so. However, his companions shot the lion, who thereupon dropped his intended victim, and took to flight. Dr. Livingstone's life was saved, and he endured much pain in the healing of his wounds, though he had none while in the lion's jaws. The skill with which all rapacious animals kill their quarry, has often been noted. Evidently this is no accident; it pervades nature. The tossing of a rat, or of a man, in the air, might have seemed sportive caprice in the victorious beast, whom he can not suppose to do it from any design; but when we learn that it causes the captive to swoon, and benumbs pain, we seem to read a Divine mercy beneath the animal instinct. Young lions are said to bungle in their first attempt to seize large game, and to need instruction from their parent; but to judge by young hounds, there would be no bungling if they did not assail game disproportioned to them. With great accuracy a young dog bites asunder the fatal artery of a rabbit or leveret; and it is not without reason that we ascribe to all the carnivora an effective skill in killing, which man, with much training, rarely equals.—Fraser's Magazine.

Faithfulness and fidelity are the biggest things.

Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 18, 1876

House and Farm.

If you are buying carpets for durability, choose small figures.

Benzine and common clay will clean marble.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

Castor oil is an excellent thing to soften leather.

Wood and common salt, made compact with salt, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

To clean a brown porcelain kettle boil peeled potatoes in it. The porcelain will be rendered nearly as white as when new.

RED ANTS.—To get rid of little red ants, place leaves of tansy plant on the shelves, storerooms or closets. The ants will soon disappear.

MAKE HOGS COMFORTABLE.—Hogs, doubtless, have no souls, yet this is no reason why they can not enjoy a decent, comfortable place in which to finish out the brief remnant of their allotted days and nights.

SORE TEATS AND LINSEED OIL. J. Durham, in the Country Gentleman, recommends linseed oil for sore teats, and says that any dairyman troubled with cows having sore teats should use plenty of linseed oil before and after milking.

The Scientific Farmer thinks that any one going to the cow for her opinion will find that she is averse to feeding in the hot sun; that she will choose to rest during the mid-day—and will do so in a fairly luxuriant pasture; whether the pasture has shade or not.

SHRINKAGE OF GRAIN.—A series of experiments, instituted to test the average loss in weight by drying, show that corn loses one-fifth and wheat one-fourteenth by the process.

HORSES AND MEN.—Some good horsemen do not dare to feed a valuable horse irregularly, and yet they eat when they please.

Scientific.

The largest light-house lantern which has ever been made has just been completed by Edmondson & Co., of Dublin, and will shortly be erected at Galley Head, on the coast of Cork.

The wonderful expansive force of growing vegetable tissue is shown by the fact that a young squash, whose sides and bottom were imprisoned in iron bands and across the top of which a lever, with weights attached, was placed for purposes of experiment, at six weeks old had lifted sixty pounds, at two months 1,100 pounds, and at three months the extraordinary weight of 5,000 pounds.

The feat of crossing the English Channel in a canoe has been accomplished by Lieut. Co'ville, of the

Grenadier Guards, who started from Dover at three o'clock in the morning and paddled into the harbor of Calais at half past nine, doing about thirty miles zigzag across the Channel in six hours and a half.

The establishment of Krupp, the great gun maker, extends over seven hundred acres, and employs 12,000 workmen. It is traversed by a railway five miles in length, and a tramway of two miles.

The London Lancet draws attention to the value of chloride of lead as a deodorizer. The manner of its use is to dissolve half a drachm of nitrate of lead in a pint of boiling water, and pour this solution into a bucket of water in which two drachms of sodic chloride (common salt) have been dissolved.

Nails driven into fruit trees as near the ground as possible, are said to have the effect of making such trees more healthy, vigorous and excellent than those into which no nails have been driven.

Waste Basket. We knew a man once who objected to sleeping on a straw bed, because he said it was beneath him.

A young man in Jersey City was urged to marry. But he replied: "I don't see it. My father was a single man, and he always got along well enough."

A minister remarks as an impressive fact that Peter, though suffering so many trials, was a very cheerful man. It should be remembered, however, that Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever.

"The times are hard, my dear, said a man to his better-half, "and I find it difficult to keep my nose above the water." "You could easily keep your nose above water," returned the lady, "if you didn't keep it so often above brandy."

A colored preacher, commenting on the passage, "Be ye therefore wise as serpents and harmless as doves," said that the mixture should be made in the proportion of a pound of dove to an ounce of serpent.

"Ma, what is lanker?" inquired a bright-looking child the other day. "I'm sure I don't know, my son; where did you hear the word?"

Step up to a fellow and tell him that his father and grandfather were lunatics, and see how quickly he'll crook his elbow. Yet, let that citizen shoot somebody, and he'll bless you if you'll help him prove that all his ancestors were not only crazy, but the biggest fools in the neighborhood.

A standing engagement—Popping the question over the front gate. It is estimated that it takes eighteen centuries to form a foot of coal.

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It will extract the poison of bites and stings, and heal burns or scalds without a scar. Lock-Jaw, Palsy, Weak Back, Caked Breasts, Earache, Toothache, Itch, and cutaneous Eruptions readily yield to its treatment.

Henry Black, of Ada, Harlan county, Ohio, says: "My wife has had Rheumatism for five years—in her feet and joints. She could walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

James Hurd, of Zanesville, Ohio, says: "The Centaur Liniment cured my Neuralgia. Alfred Tush, of Newark, writes: 'Send me one dozen bottles by express. The Liniment has saved my feet from being cut off.'"

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The Castoria destroys worms, regulates the bowels, cures Wind Colic, and permits of natural healthy sleep. It is efficacious in Croup, and for Teething Children. Honey is not pleasant to the taste, and Castor Oil is not so certain in its effects. It costs but 25 cents in large bottles.

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Christian Advocate

GALVESTON, TEXAS, NOV. 18, '76.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Last Week Before the Election -- They Manage These Things Better in Switzerland -- Bears vs. Eagles -- Politicians and Newspapers -- How the Result will affect us -- Hopes and Fears -- Reminiscences of "Auld Lang Syne" -- Two Pictures -- A Stage-coach of the Olden Time -- Weller, Sr., Resurrected -- Fifth Avenue, New York, via the Alexandria Turnpike.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1876. It is a time-honored custom in that sister-republic of ours, Switzerland, on the eve of every important municipal or national election, to consult the "Baren Oracle," or the oracle of the Bears for the maintenance of which Berne, the capital city of Switzerland, has for centuries been famous. These bears, which are one of the "sights" of the city, are kept in a large open den at the expense of the government; they are well taken care of, and fare sumptuously on raw beef and sweet milk -- not to speak of occasional gazelle-steak and honey, to which they are treated by those who come to consult the oracle: provided, the answer received is a favorable one! If not, it is doubtful if there is any manifestation of extra generosity on the part of the disappointed ones!

The method most in vogue is to approach the bear-garden at midnight when the moon is in its first quarter; and, turning towards the center of the den or cave in which the bears are confined, which is surrounded by a high iron railing, propounding three questions, all bearing upon the same subject. If, after doing this, any of the bears approach the large pole which is placed in the middle of the den and partially climbs it, the answer is favorable; if he climbs up to the top, the answer is considered still more favorable; but if he remain there for any length of time, all doubts are relieved from the minds of the interrogator, who walks home and goes to bed with an easy heart, satisfied that his wishes will be fulfilled. But if the bears do not approach the central pole; if they maintain a bearish indifference in spite of the importunate whisperings to the wind on the rim of the cave above; well, that means a denial of the prayer of the supplicant, and he may as well make up his mind accordingly, if he be a true Bernese.

How fortunate it would be if a similar power were vested in the Eagles that are confined in the large cage in Lafayette Park, opposite the White House; and if we were as ready to accept their verdict as true as are the Bernese to accept that of their famous bears. For it would settle at once, and in an easy and pleasant manner, all doubts, disputes, fears and anxieties on that one momentous question, which just now is uppermost in everybody's mind: who is going to be the next president of the United States? Both parties admit that the race is an exceedingly close one; contradictory reports as to the projects in the several States are received at the political headquarters of the respective parties every hour; and there is a flutter and a tremor in all the public departments that is but too clearly the exponent of uneasiness. Now, if instead of worrying upon the subject; if instead of this feverish scanning of the newspapers and telegraphic dispatches, we could at once settle all questions by an appeal to our national bird, what a relief it would be to the pent-up feelings of Republican and Democrat alike, for anything would be preferable to this uncertainty which keeps the politicians on the rack (I will not say the fence), and causes sleepless nights to those whose means of a livelihood depend upon a continuation of the Republican party in power!

It may be attributed to the fact that the birds referred to are of rather slovenly appearance, or it may be that we Americans do not possess the feeling of veneration for our national animal (pardon the oddity of the phrase), which characterizes the English with their lion, the Spanish with their leopard, and the Swiss with their bears; but I am not aware that they were ever consulted on any subject! There they sit on their perch, looking wise and lazily blinking with one eye at the White House, and with the other at the statue of General Jackson; never uttering a sound, but keeping up a heap of thinking, doubtless. Presidents are elected, administrations change and old Father Time passes ruthlessly by, moving down and

building up; but for a hundred years to come, (if the arithmologists are to be depended on) these same eagles may be flapping their wings on the same perch; blinking with one eye at the place where the White House used to be, and with the other at the weather-beaten statue of General Jackson; and keeping up a heap of thinking.

No, there is nothing here that we care to consult on that just now, all-absorbing question, except the opinions of politicians and newspapers. Eagerly sought as they are, they do not amount to much; yet they are believed in by many. Prognostications are rife and opinions volunteered in the corridors of the hotels and at every street-corner; and it is notable that the calmest and most experienced are those who say the least. It is not among them, be their politics what they may, that you find the arrogant assertion of success, or the buoyant hope that "we're all right!" Not to them must you look for decided and vehement expressions, or for rapturous delineations of the personal character and merits of the respective candidates; no, like the birds in Lafayette Park, they have nothing to say, but keep one eye on the White House and the other on their favorite candidate, and keep up a deal of thinking.

It is our young men who make all the noise and do all the hurrahing! Thoughtless and inexperienced, incapable perhaps, they do not see beyond their own interests in the matter, and are actuated in the exertion of their political privileges, not by any great and good impulse to further the common prosperity and the welfare of the country, but by that secret spring to which so many human actions can be traced: selfishness. The Republican is in office, and naturally desires to remain there; the Democrat is out of office and desires to get in; both vote the ticket that subserves their respective interests; but for any true or unselfish expression of a candid mind on the great pending questions and issues which will control the destinies of our future, Washington is the last place to look! There are, of course, exceptions; but they are like angel's visits -- "few and far between!"

Less than a week from to-day and the excitement will all be over. Nowhere in the United States will the result be looked for with more eagerness and anxiety; nowhere will it, whatever it may be, make itself more felt. The ultimate verdict will mean, to many, "to be or not to be" -- a resident of Washington, at least; for nearly one-third of our entire population derive their support from government offices, and will have no source of income if they lose it. This, more than anything else, adds to the prevailing anxiety and accounts for the unusual flutter among the lady clerks in the departments, and this accounts for the eagerness with which, after office hours, the "knowing ones" and the newspapers are so eagerly consulted. Meanwhile, and while all this is going on, not a feather is ruffled on the proud bird, which is the emblem of our nationality, and which (allegorically) soars beyond the influence of partisan politics; but in the flesh, sits on its perch in Lafayette Park, opposite the White House, blinking and thinking of the next Centennial -- perhaps.

Somehow or other, (and quite naturally for that matter), the Centennial did, even long before it had fairly dawned, inspire a widespread and contagious desire to emulate the customs and habits of our forefathers of a hundred years ago; at least in so far as this could be done by outward appearances and manifestations. If this wholesome ambition extended beyond the surface, or was more than skin-deep, remains an open question. Martha Washington "tea parties," "quilting-bees," and all their associations of blue-patterned tea-sets, frilled caps, and quaint old brocade dresses, with an odor of lavender and rose-leaves about them, became, all of a sudden, wonderfully popular -- the more so, perhaps, because many an innocent and sweet face looked so much more attractive framed in a snow-white muslin cap than when adorned(?) with one of the monstrosities, known as modern Parisian bonnets. Patriotism also, of course, had a good deal to do with it; for who could attend one of these reproductions of old-time affairs and not feel enthusiastic over the achievements of the brave pilgrims who landed on Plymouth Rock, and of their descendants down to the time of George Washington, who gave us freedom and independence? Verily, that must have been a callous mind that would not,

amidst such surroundings, vouchsafe all honors to "those good old times" to whose bright sides (and they were sunny) distance now lends enchantment, and over whose shadowy phases that bright mantle which "covers a multitude of sins" has long since been charitably drawn -- by common consent as it were.

I was led to make this retrospect of the ante-Centennial days by contrasting in my mind two "turnouts" which belonged to a hundred years ago, yet may be seen any day by those who can, as it is the good fortune of your correspondent to be able to do, oscillate between the commercial and political capitals of the United States; or, in other words, make flying trips between New York and Washington. The first one I saw on Fifth Avenue in New York but yesterday; and the second I saw, this very morning, on the Alexandria turnpike; but, alas, it would require the pen of Dickens to do justice to picture the first; and, as for picture number two, I fear that no mortal pen would even be equal to the emergency. However, take the will for the deed; so up goes the curtain, and here is the panorama:

Down the broad avenue, jingling, and clanging, and the horses' hoofs clattering against the hard pavement, came the stage-coach of a hundred years ago. There, on the box, was a veritable Weller of a coachman; there were the "outside passengers," dangling their legs from the roof, and the "inside" peeping out through the dew-covered windows; there was the "boot" with its stuffed baggage and oil-skin-covered pockets; and there were the post-boys, in red jackets, with their crackling whips and loud "huzzas-get!" in genuine Lancashire dialect! How it rocked and swayed and jumbled as if every spring should break; how the six horses steamed as they went at a brisk trot down the avenue, dragging the huge, top-heavy coach after them; and how drowsy the "outsides" looked, wrapped in their great coats and shawls, as if they had but scant sleep during the night. Instinctively looked for Mr. Squeers and half-expected to see the coach stop to give him an opportunity to come down "to stretch his legs;" but was interrupted by the loud "tra-ra-tra-tra-tra-tra-ara; tra-ra-tra-tra" of the guard, who was blowing his horn; and, inspired by the frosty morning air, did it with a zest that sent the shrill notes over the housetops, and through neighboring streets, where this quaint apparition was not even dreamt of.

But what was it? what did this mean? It meant that Mr. James Gordon Bennett's famous "Pelham" coach was coming home from the country with Mr. Bennett's guests. Mr. B. is a member of the "coaching club," an organization started about a year ago for the purpose of resurrecting old time trade -- tempered (it should be added) with modern comforts and conveniences; but these are not perceived at a casual glance. Money has not been spared to produce exact fac-similes of the time-honored stage-coach with all its appendages; the apparel of the guard and coachman, not to speak of the post-boys, are ent after the patterns sent over by the landlord of the famous "Blue Lion" inn in Manchester; everything is complete. Wealthy men only, such as Bennett, Jerome, Bronson, Kane, Rice, Whitney, etc., (they are all members of the club and each own a coach and outfit) can, of course, indulge in such pastime; but I doubt if they themselves enjoy as keen a pleasure as I experienced at this vision of the past -- this materialized page from "Pickwick Papers."

A contrast, indeed, was picture number two, which I saw this morning. The Arlington Heights formed the background; in the foreground, a dusty road with deep-worn ruts; and to the left, the broad Potomac, as placid and silvery as a hundred years ago, before Washington city had been born in thought, even! On the road, a huge cart, with two wheels made of single disks of wood, which looked for all the world as if they might have been made out of the two heads of a huge tobacco cask. Two oxen lazily pulled this vehicle, in which were seated seven persons, all negroes -- three grown and four children. The grown persons were all women, all old and ugly, and all smoking tobacco of stumpy clay pipes; the children were huddled together in the back part of the cart; they were black, dirty, and chewed their fingers. Not a word was spoken by anyone; the woman-driver lazily swung her whip now and then, and struck the oxen on the eyebrows; they merely winked, but went no faster. Up in the

air went the curly smoke from the clay pipes; rudely grated the wheels against the sand and pebbles of the road; and now and then, when the wheels in their lazy revolutions touched an uneven spot on the axle, there would be a creak that made the blood run cold and set the nerves on edge; but the occupants of that cart did not mind it; they only smoked, hit the oxen on the eyebrows, and chewed their fingers.

Such a spectacle is rarely seen now-a-days within two miles of the nation's capitol; it belongs to the bygone times of a hundred years ago. Modern arts and appliances have forced their way, in the age of progress, into the hut of the humblest negro even, and the primitive conveyances of the Roman Campagna of the present day or of the rural districts of America of a hundred years ago, are curiosities in the nineteenth century. And if they have not the merit of being attractive as the expensive Fifth Avenue turnout, they have, at least, the merit of being more genuine. CARR.

ANOTHER WASHINGTON LETTER

After the Battle -- Scenes at the National Capitol -- How the News were Received at the White House -- The feeling in Departments -- How the Change will affect us -- The Approaching Session of Congress -- The Gay Season -- The Inaugural, etc., etc.

(From our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1876.

Now, when the battle is over and the smoke has, in a measure, cleared away, it is interesting to recall and note down the many varied scenes and incidents of the great political struggle that has just come to a close. There is no city in the Union where the result of a presidential election is looked forward to with so much anxiety as here, or where its influence is more severely felt, for the reason that such a large proportion of the inhabitants of Washington, of both sexes, are government employees, dependent upon the bounty of "Uncle Sam," and to whom a change of administration is, therefore, fraught with the most disastrous consequences. Vol! *Vicis!* is the nightmare that is haunting those unfortunate ones, and their name is legion, who, preferring the easy-going life and munificent salary of a clerkship in one of the departments, for the harder work, longer hours, and smaller pay of private drudgery, have left their native towns and States, backed by the requisite political influence, to seek a social status and political preferment (such as they are) at the national capital.

It is not to be wondered, therefore, that Washington was in a white heat of feverish excitement last night. During the day, little or no public business had been transacted in the departments; those of the employees who had not "gone home to vote," assembled in groups in the halls and corridors to discuss the prospects and probabilities. Scarcely less excitement was manifested by

THE LADY CLERKS,

and for once the Centennial and the latest fashions ceased to be a subject of conversation among the fair ones, and politics usurped their place. To not a few of these the question as to whether or not they could afford a new silk dress and winter bonnet in which to attend the Presidential and Cabinet receptions during the coming season, would have to be deferred until after the result of the election became known, and would then receive a favorable answer only in the event of a certain contingency -- the election of the Republican candidate. Should the election go the other way, their farewell to velvet cloaks and Parisian hats, for the most stringent economy would be imperative during the few months of office-holding that remained.

As the day wore on and dispatches began to be received, the anxiety increased -- especially as the news were not of a character to bring much encouragement and comfort to the anxious ones. The newspaper and telegraph-offices were soon besieged by crowds thirsting for the news, while prominent officials assembled in cosy rooms to which special wires had been conducted, and where the news were received, by the aid of an operator, direct from all parts of the country.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE, President Grant and a few invited guests, among whom Secretaries Fish and Morrill, Attorney-General Taft, Generals Sherman, Barnes, Babcock and Catton, Judge MacArthur, and some

others, were assembled in the President's library, awaiting the news, which were flashed into the ante-room through a special wire direct from the Western Union Telegraph office. In the drawing-room, back of the library, were Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris (the daughter of the President), Mrs. Fish and three or four other ladies of distinction, who were scarcely less anxious to hear the news than the gentlemen. When the first dispatch arrived, a little before 8 o'clock, announcing that the State of New York had probably gone Democratic, the President said nothing, but merely knocked the ashes off his cigar, and sent the dispatch in to Mrs. Grant. Other dispatches now began to arrive in quick succession, but nearly all of an unfavorable character, and, by degrees, the Presidential face began to lengthen and the conversation to be less animated and hopeful. Shortly after 11 o'clock, the party adjourned to the State dining room on the floor below, where a magnificent collation had been spread, to which all present did ample justice.

At the Republican Headquarters, on F street, there was considerable enthusiasm manifested early in the evening, but it died out by degrees, as if

A WET BLANKET

Had been thrown over it, and by midnight the rooms were deserted. Not so at the Democratic Headquarters, on Seventh street, where a brass band was in attendance, and where the feeling was jubilant to the last degree. It was far into the "wee small hours of morning" before the assemblage dispersed; and all through the city might then be heard the "rah's for Tilden!" -- but from none louder than the "fence men," who thought that their opportunity to "come over" had now arrived, and that the political somersault might be undertaken with some degree of probability that they would land upon their legs on the right side!

To-day, the feeling of dejection and disappointment at the Departments is very general, and while some still consider the result as doubtful, the majority had accepted the situation and abandoned all hope. Knowing as they do, that "to the victors belong the spoils," they do not look for a tenure of office extending beyond the fourth of March next, when the new President takes his seat. That event will have the effect of

COMPLETELY REVOLUTIONIZING Affairs, social and otherwise, here in Washington. The circles and coteries we have known so long we shall know no more, but others will come and take their place; prominent ladies of fashion and of society will glide into obscurity, and will soon be buried under the veil of oblivion (for it is wonderful how fast we forget!) and we shall do homage to people whose names, perhaps, we do not even know now! As the glories of the second Empire vanished at a single blow at Sedan, so will the social glories of the present administration vanish into thin air after the fourth of March, to be followed by a new order of things, which the future only will be able to determine whether or not it is an improvement upon the past. That there is room for improvement, no one who has lived in Washington as long as has your correspondent will venture to deny, be his political complexion what it may.

After the first effects of the shock shall have passed off, there will be enough to entertain us and tax our energies; in the first place, CONGRESS WILL SOON ASSEMBLE, and the very first official act of that body will be to count the electoral vote, which, in itself, is a spectacle well worth witnessing. Then, speculations as to who will compose the next Cabinet will be in order; to be followed by the preparations for the inaugural of the new President, in March. Washington correspondents will, accordingly, have their hands full, and Washington intelligence will take the place of the stereotyped "Centennial Notes," which must come to a close with the close of the exhibition, two days hence. In closing, therefore, I do not say "farewell;" but only, *au revoir*. CARR.

The autumn is so far advanced now that a man can take a lady out for a walk and wonder that he ever experienced a sense of nervous apprehension on approaching an ice cream saloon. -- Norwich Bulletin.

Capt. Nares of the Pandora, reports that the Polar sea, the scene of the last expedition of the late Dr. Kane, is never navigable. The ordinary ice averages thirty feet in thickness. Animal life and the northerly migration of birds ends south of Cape Columbia. Esquimaux traces cease on the west shore in latitude 81:52; practicability of reaching the North Pole was proved. All the neighboring lands were examined.

A man in Solano County, Cal., beat his wife so unmercifully that she died within a week. When the carriages and hearse passed through the streets of Knoxville, he was shaking dice in a saloon. Some one remarked that it was his wife's funeral.

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Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe the wonderful cures accomplished from the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 104 TRINITY STREET.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq. I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic. T. W. ALLEN, Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, Boston.

A WALKING MIRACLE.

DEAR SIR:--Through a stranger, I want to inform you what VEGETINE has done for me. Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system--large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows: One on each of my arms, one on my thigh, which extended to the knee, one on my neck, which cut into my skull bone, one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate it, but I refused, upon consultation concluded not to do so, as my whole body was so full of Scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore, which was painful beyond description, and the result was a quart of matter run from this one sore. The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were so swollen that I could not walk, and if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw VEGETINE advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles, and this morning I am going to plough with my own team. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working. In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world, but as VEGETINE has restored me to the blessings of health, I desire more than ever to enter the world, and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to give the name of the medicine of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WILLIAM FAXIN.

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

DEAR SIR:--I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over it 50 years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE.

Cor. Magazine & Walnut Sts., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Prepared by H. R. STEVENS.

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