

People's Indicator.

Largest Circulation of Any Country Paper in the State.

Rates of Subscription.

One Year \$2.50 Six Months \$1.50 No subscription taken for less than 6 months.

J.B. LEWIS BOOTS, SHOES, HATS SHREVEPORT, LA.

PARISH AND CITY NEWS.

See New Advertisements.

Business in our city is dull—very dull.

The river continues to walk up, at a lively rate.

Quite a number of strangers have been visible on our streets during the week.

Some of our subscribers are still in arrears. Walk in and settle up.

The weather the past week has been clear and cool, with frosty mornings.

All persons holding unpaid School Warrants for 1876, and previous years, are requested to read the Treasurer's notice, to be found in another column.

Owing to the continued absence of the Editor, the Vindicator, this week falls short of editorial and local items. But we promise our readers to make up the deficiency in our next issue.

Mr. W. H. Tannard, District Clerk, furnishes us with the following list of marriage licenses, issued during the week.

Adolph Breda to Miss Amelia Druit, George Gray, Emma Beasley, Jess Martin, Celey Bebee, Joseph Maxler, Mary E. Hickman, Ward Taylor, Caroline Smith, Edw'd Wallis, Georgiana Johnson, Eveline Lebrun, Celia Trichel, Nerson Rushing, Nora Coleman.

The Bart Able did not reach our city until late Tuesday evening—having been detained by taking cotton, in the lower Cane river. When she reached this point, there was quite a quantity of the staple shipped by her, making it about as large a cargo of cotton as she has carried in this season. Her officers remembered us to the extent of one New Orleans paper.

It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that the School and Convent property of the Sacred Heart, is advertised for sale. The property is situated in the suburbs of this city, and is well suited for an State University, or Female College, having been used for the latter, for several years. The building is a three-story brick—with large and convenient hallways, and well ventilated apartments, affording accommodations for at least two hundred pupils. The tract upon which the buildings are situated, contain 200 acres of land more or less, a portion of which is timbered, making it a desirable location for either an educational institute or farm.

This boy stood on his little sled, And looked down at his toes, As down the slippery hill he sped, Upset, and smashed his nose.

He tore his breeches, ripped his coat, And skinned his little rump. When he went home he told his ma He run against the pump.

She asked him "if he'd been to school," He told her that "he had," But he had been with other boys Engaged in doing bad—

"Playing hooky" 'd lied—deceived his ma She smashed his little sled, She warned him with a piece of stove And made him go to bed.

That little 'erebin's out again, And walking 'bout the streets; Walks pigeon-toed, and makes a face At every boy he meets.

He don't sit down—the boy ain't well, And often gets a slur; He licks his lips, and says, "I rid A bare-backed mule too fur."

Enterprise—Pluck.

Few men of this day have exhibited as much pluck and enterprise in business as Dr. Tutt, of New York, the proprietor of Tutt's Liver Pills. In a few years he has built up a business of vast proportions and made his name a household word all over the land. Advertising agents say that he has paid the press this year over one hundred thousand dollars, and that the demand for his medicines is enormous, both in foreign countries and at home. The New York papers, report the shipment from that port in one day of a "ton of Tutt's Pills." Think of it: two thousand pounds of Pills. From this great success our merchants and manufacturers may learn a useful lesson. If they have an article of true merit—no humbug—let everybody know it through the medium of printer's ink, and success is sure. It is true it requires pluck, but "none but the brave deserve the fair." More, Dr. Tutt and hard times will disappear as rapidly as disease vanishes before his most excellent medicine.

If you dream of a ring-tailed monkey chewing bar soap on the top of an oak, and scratching the snail of his back with his left hind foot, on which there is a blister of the eighth potentiality and of two years standing, it means that you can meet a cross eyed girl the next time you go hunting racoons in a reservoir.

To the care worn man of business who cannot afford himself a recuperative holiday, a pleasant reliable tonic stimulant becomes a necessity, and such he will find in Home Stomach Bitters.

REMARKABLE SUCCESS.

The success of the leading literary paper of the West, THE CHICAGO LEDGER, is truly remarkable. Since its introduction to the reading public, six years ago, THE LEDGER has steadily advanced in favor, and is now acknowledged second to no paper of the kind in the country. Its circulation is national, and has been obtained through the efforts of its publishers to produce a paper of high moral character, and at the same time sell it at a price consistent with the present hard times. That they have succeeded, and will, too, the thousands of readers of THE LEDGER scattered from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida will bear testimony. THE CHICAGO LEDGER is a large forty-eight column weekly paper, which contains stories both complete and continued, in each number, written by the best authors of the day, and a great variety of information interesting to every one. The subscription price of THE LEDGER is only \$1.50 per year, postage paid, and it is equal in every particular to other papers of the same character which sell for \$3 a year. Three copies of this valuable paper will be sent to any one who sends 10 cents and their address to THE LEDGER, Chicago, Ill. Jan 12-14

Special to our Lady Friends.

THE VINDICATOR has always been the especial favorite of the patriotic ladies of this and adjoining parishes, and in our darkest hours they not only stood by, encouraged and applauded our efforts, but they have done all in their power to extend our usefulness. We ask them to continue during this year their efforts in our behalf. Let them solicit their friends and neighbors to subscribe for the VINDICATOR and we will promise them a special department in our columns devoted exclusively to their interests. Who will be the first to send in a list of subscribers?

OUR OFFERS.—To the lady sending us one hundred new subscribers we will present a Singer Sewing Machine; and to the one sending us fifty subscribers a nice Parlor Stove; and to the one sending us twenty five a Sherman Clothes Wringer.

This is our first offer, and if successful we will continue to give prizes. Now ladies let us hear from you at once. See our rates. Jan 5-6

THE DOCTRINE OF HELL.

Opinions of Some of Our Eminent Divines on the Subject. N. O. Democrat.

The sensation produced by Beecher's sermon in which he virtually denied the inspiration of the Scriptures, the doctrine of the Trinity, and the belief in a literal hell, has reached this city, as well as others throughout the country. Beecher's sermon itself has not made a very profound impression, because, as it appears, he enjoyed but poor repute as a theologian, and his views are but little respected by divines here. But the individual views held by the number of clergymen of various denominations, as reported in the N. Y. Herald, have produced a decided sensation. It is a matter of surprise to many that from among so many divines there should be but one who referred the matter entirely to the accepted theology of his denomination. The interest manifested in the matter has induced us to call upon several of the more eminent of the clergy of the various denominations of this city for an expression of their views upon the disputed doctrine, the result of which we give below. It will be seen that our clergy, as a rule, stick to the orthodox teachings of their various denominations.

Our first visit was paid to HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP FERCHÉ.

We found the reverend prelate in his rooms at the archbishopric, at the corner of Chartres and St. Ann streets, and were received by him with his usual courteous affability of manner, which combines the prince in the church, the christian before his fellow men and the gentleman of the world.

Without many preliminaries we stated to his grace that the object of our visit was purely journalistic, and asked whether he had any objections to giving his ideas on the delicate question of eternal punishment by fire which is now agitating the intelligent and religious world. Finding no objection to this we inquired whether he had read the various articles that have been lately published in the Northern, Western and European papers, all of which, the expression of thought of eminent divines and theologians, concurred in a denial of eternal punishment by material fire, some of them going even so far as

TO DO AWAY ENTIRELY WITH HELL.

"To tell you the truth," answered his grace, "though these publications have come to my notice, I have paid very little attention and attached small importance to them. You see, these are only expressions of opinions from men, The Protestant sects, with their liberty of conscience and of interpretation, have done away with faith, and their sayings have simply the weight of individual opinions. Opinions, as you well know, vary according to different natures, tendencies, characters and idiosyncracies. A man may honestly change his opinion, but faith is one, unchangeable and eternal. The Catholic Church is not governed by opinions, it is governed by faith. I can, therefore only tell you about the subject on hand, that I believe all that the Catholic Church teaches, and that the teachings agree not only with Holy Scripture, but with the doctrine of true philosophy. No sincere Catholic doubts that there is a material as well as an immaterial punishment in hell.

The human being is made up of material and immaterial parts, the body and the soul; both live and sin together.—Death is but the separation of the two. It is, therefore, logical that both should be punished in the hereafter, and this inevitably brings us to the conclusion of the necessity of material punishment.—God, it is true, may so ordain in His infinite wisdom that, until the end of the world and the day of resurrection the soul will be made to suffer alone, but it will experience material suffering. It may appear paradoxical to say that an immaterial body should suffer materially; but, after all, is it not during life the soul that receives impressions, that perceives them; does it not experience joy from a caress, or shame and anger from a blow? Upon the question of a belief in a real fire in hell, his grace stated that there was not a doubt, unless we deny the words of our Lord Jesus Christ himself. The Saviour spoke of an "eternal fire," and it would be a wilful and uncharitable misconstruction of his words not to interpret them as he evidently meant them, literally. What that fire is there is no question upon which to fix a theory, but that it is upon which there is no doubt. We would have liked to stay longer and enjoy the interesting conversation of the Archbishop, but many people were calling upon him and we had to withdraw.

REV. D. M. PALMER.

Dr. B. M. Palmer, was at tea when called upon, and had but a few moments to spare, having other engagements for the evening. He had heard of the clamor produced by Beecher's sermon, and was astonished at the sensation that had been created by it, and indeed, that any general importance should be attached to his utterances. As a theologian he was of bad repute, and his opinions were not widely known. The Palmer's attention was then called to the interview with Dr. Arthur Crosby, of the New York Presbyterian Church, as reported in the Herald in which he avowed a belief in a place and condition of punishment for incorrigible sinners in a future life, but could not conceive of eternal punishment, except on the basis of eternal sinning. Said Dr. Crosby, "If a soul does not sin eternally, it could not and would not, be punished eternally. There are opportunities for sinning and repenting in the future life as there are in this. Otherwise he could not see the necessity for continuance or eternal punishment."

Commenting upon this, Dr. Palmer's said that Dr. Crosby had always been known to entertain very singular views. There was much that was subject to criticism in his "Declaration of Sentiments," and "everlasting" were misapplications, and with these words strangled from the English Bible there would be no basis for the popular teachings about hell. Dr. Palmer said, producing his Greek Testament and turning to Matthew, xxv. chapter, 46th verse, that he could not agree with the Canon. If the Greek word there did not signify "everlasting, eternal," he would not wish to express an idea in the language.—Reading the above verse, which is as follows: "And these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal," the reverend doctor said this verse, following after the two parables in the ten virgins and the talents, and the splendid description of the last judgment, can have but one meaning. Those who deny everlasting punishment must necessarily deny the life eternal, brought, as they are here, in juxtaposition. The conclusion is inevitable, and it is absolute unambiguity. He, himself, it was a pure Calvinist, and held to the creed of the fathers.

RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Edited by the Rev. T. J. Hough.

HOME AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR: I take this method of informing the members of my church, and my many friends in Natchitoches parish, that after an absence of six weeks, which seem to me fully six long months, I am at home again. During these six weeks I have attended our Annual Conference, have traveled twenty five hundred miles by boat, and have attended to a vast amount of secular business, besides have preached regularly every Sabbath, save one.

My heart leaped with joy when the Bishop read out my appointment, announcing that I should fill the station at Natchitoches for the present year, and I now enter upon the discharge of the duties incumbent upon me with great pleasure, and yet I feel that it is an inadequate to the great task before me. I shall endeavor to do my whole duty, and prayerfully leave the result in the hands of Him who is able to carry on the work.

And before I proceed to my second year's labor, I desire to return my heartfelt thanks to the citizens of this city and parish, for the kindness, hospitality towards myself and family during the past year; and for the moral and financial support afforded us while engaged in our labor of Love. We came into your midst "strangers and you took us in"—and this kindness and generosity was not prompted by the fact that we were "Methodists" and therefore had a peculiar claim upon the people, not at all, we only had four members of our church to commence with; but we were received as the messenger of salvation, and treated as such, by all, irrespective of sect, or nationality, and I wish to record my testimony to the fact, that no kinder or more noble hearted people exists anywhere than the Catholics of this vicinity, they have contributed no little towards our happiness and comfort during our residence here. I have visited their church, and we have not in the least interfered with each other's religious opinions, but simply greeted each other as friends and fellow travelers to Eternity, and many of us expect to meet each other in the happiness land.

REV. JAMES PARKER.

of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was the next called upon, and he, who is a man of open face and handsome open face, was called at his editorial desk in the rooms of the New Orleans Christian Advocate. He greeted the representative of the Democrat kindly and invited him to a seat.

Rep.—Mr. Parker, I've called upon you to talk about hell. You doubtless have read of the recent sermon on the subject by Canon Farrar, at Natchitoches, and Beecher in New York, the object of my visit is to learn your opinions on the subject.

Mr. Parker.—Yes, I have seen something of the sermons you refer to, but I do not accord to them the importance that seems to be given them by the press. In the Methodist Episcopal Church South there have been some differences of opinion relative to the continued duration of the physical character of the punishment of sin. According to the tenets of faith, on the resurrection day the body reunites with the soul, and both will suffer for deeds committed in the flesh. It is true that there has been much moderation in the views hitherto held. Mr. Wesley had the idea that at the resurrection the body and soul would be invested with a new and better body. Now, there is a difference as to the duration of this punishment. The Methodist Church holds to eternal damnation still; I believe that emphasis is laid on the mental punishment, and not the physical.

Rep.—If this idea of a non-existence of a hell spreads, do you not think that it will be the cause of secession in the church? Mr. P.—No, not that I know of. I have never heard of any difference of opinion in our church regarding the subject. It is true there were three candidates to the ministry refused admission by the British Conference last summer for not believing in the doctrine of eternal punishment, but beyond these I do not know of a case. They are the only examples I know of any deserting the faith.

The Universalists do believe in the restoration doctrine, I think. In my thought and study on this subject, and I have given much time to it, I have been forced to the conviction from the scriptural and philosophical evidence that the punishment was eternal. I do not believe, however, that the heathen, as was formerly believed, are condemned to eternal punishment because of their not having become members of the church. I think if they acted up to their faith the divine mercy of God would not permit them to be condemned.

REV. JAMES MILLER THOMPSON.

was then called upon at his residence, on Chestnut street. When ushered into the spacious dining room of the rector of Trinity Church, that gentleman was absent at the Sunday school celebration of his flock. After a short delay he arrived, however, and somewhat flushed with his labors he came into the rooms extending a welcome hand to the reporter. When questioned about the subject of Canon Farrar's discourse and Beecher's pronouncement, he said:

"I can only say this, that I had only heard of these by reading the reports from them. The English papers I read do not credit Canon Farrar with as strong enunciation of these views as I see credited to him. If I mistake not, the Canon came out in a card after the publication of the report of his sermon, in which he explained that he had not gone as far as the press alleged he had.

"The Canon in his card stated that he gave the true translation of the Greek of 'everlasting, hell and damnation.' This I perfectly agree with him, as every scholar must. The 'gnashing of teeth,' etc., referred to in the Bible, of course could not refer to a physical gnashing of teeth, for there can be no teeth in a spiritual life."

Rep.—Then you do not differ with Canon Farrar's position?

Mr. Thompson.—He, as is shown by his card, has not stepped beyond the boundaries of our creed. He has excepted to the translation of certain words, but nothing beyond this. I am of the opinion that future punishment, like that on earth, should not follow natural laws. It has come under my personal experience that a man would forget friends, family and everything else and sink themselves. The consequence is that they suffer correspondingly. They suffer and the suffering in the other world, spiritual, will be coordinate with that in this world. It may be that in the revolution of time there may be a restoration, and that those who have suffered will be relieved from their former position. A revolution that happens in all of nature's works may come about and after a term of punishment the sinner may be relieved. There is room for some discussion on the subject however.

REV. DR. KRAMER

was called upon next and requested to give his views regarding the subject of a material hell. The reverend gentleman said the word hell was used in the Bible in a figurative sense, so far as he believed. That whether those who were deprived of the presence of God, for the sins committed by them in this life, were to be burned in a lake of fire he was not

prepared to say; that was something he knew nothing about. That he always looked upon the word hell as a way to impress the living how terrible it was to be deprived of the presence of God.

NEWS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

VERNON. PARISH OF VERNON, LA. January 14, 1878.

Dear Vindicator: Most heartily do I rejoice your wish for a "Happy New Year" to our people, and congratulate you on your success as a fearless and faithful "Vindicator" of the rights of the people. You have made many friends during the year just numbered with the past, by your earnest manly counsel. Your laudable words of encouragement have caused many who were wavering in the path of duty to become steady and firm. And many times have the hearts of the strong and steadfast been made glad, and caused to thrill with delight on reading your exhortations, to stand firm by the right, and follow not, till the great prize of self-government and home rule is won back, completely, from the hands of British vandalism.

Many hearts that had fled forth in promise of a full time, having been shocked by the death of Time, during the passage of the last year into the Tomb of the "dead past," and the victims of disappointment are prostrated, some to sink deeper and deeper into the abyss of despair, and yet others, torse with renewed energy and faith believing that every failure increases the chances of success.

Many bright and promising little children that were the pride of our best parents, having barely touched the shore of Time, scarcely remaining long enough to make their "first prints" in the sands of life, have been wafted on the wings of the dark angel to realms of bliss; to the arms of Him who said, "suffer little children to come unto me." Many tempest tossed, weary, travelers on life's stormy sea, during the past year, reached the haven of rest, having been freed from the grave. Many years are left standing as it were on the brink of eternity, with the consciousness that their lives are blank, and looking back through the dark vista of the past, they see nothing but a vast desert, over which life's uncertain trail is not marked by a single sign of good deeds, there is not a spot that has been watered by the tears of gratitude, weeping up from the heart of a fellow being, whose sufferings they relieve. All is blank behind, all is a darkness ahead, there is not a single ray of light, not a glimmer of hope, all is bitterness and woe; and they stand in agonized terror of the messenger that shall call them to the last, and final account.

And yet, there are others who are as shining lights, whose lives when taken in retrospect, exhibit many bright spots among their pathway is marked by deeds of charity, by words of kindness, uttered to the erring, to win them over to a virtuous life; at along their life's journey, there are places where they have put forth their strong arms, and lifted some fallen brother to his feet, and shared him away on the road that leads away from temptation; many are the finger boards put up by them, in the way of guidance, to mark out the way to felicity and knowledge for those that are to come after them. To such there is no dread of the future, all ahead is bright and cheering, and when the messenger shall call them, they will be no dreg on their part. There is much cause for us to be thankful for the past, and there is much for us to regret. Is there much to render us hopeful of the future? I think there is. Our wise men are assembled in New Orleans to make the crooked ways straight, and as there is no backward public or legislature to pay we may hope that our taxes, (to say the least) will not be increased, and they may perhaps take time enough from voting "extra compensation" to consider the condition of the State, and grant a Constitutional Convention, so let us hope, while we wait.

Yours Truly, VERNON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE of an ordinance of the Board of School Directors, all persons holding unpaid School Warrants for 1876 and previous years, are hereby notified to present the same to me at my office, on or before the 25th day of February next, in order that the same may be adjusted and set off, out of such funds as may remain from the appropriations of these years.

A. E. LEMEE, Treas. School Board.

NOTICE.

U. S. LAND OFFICE. Natchitoches, La., January 17, 1878

COMPLAINT having been entered at this Office by Thomas J. Welch of Natchitoches, La., against Anton Swich, for abandoning his Homestead Entry, No. 759, dated 12th August, 1872, upon the east half of north west quarter and west half of north east quarter Section 31, Township 9 North, Range 2 West, in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, with view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this Office on the 15th day of February, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

I. DUPLEX, Receiver.

A. E. LEMEE, Receiver.

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NEW YORK MERCURY.

FOURTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

For forty years the New York Mercury has been before the public—a welcome guest throughout the length and breadth of the world. This Pioneer of Weekly Journalism, it has kept pace with the march of Improvement and Progress. As in the Past so in the Future, it proposes to retain its rank as the LEADING LITERARY FAMILY AND MISCELLANEOUS JOURNAL OF THE AGE.

Originality is a Prominent Feature, especially in its Literary Columns. Its Serial Stories are by the Best Authors. Its extensive list of contributors embracing the names of the most celebrated AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN WRITERS OF THE AGE.

The Mercury has achieved a National Reputation for its Sketches of Romance and Real Life, a field in which it has no rival. Another speciality is its TABLE TALK DEPARTMENT, in which appears regularly the "best thoughts of the best minds" overflowing with diverting anecdotes, vivacious poetry, and quaint conceits.

THE HOME CIRCLE.

While the Ladies are also always sure to find in the Mercury articles of living interest to the fair sex. Children are entered to in a manner designed to instruct as well as amuse.

RECORD OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Mercury gives every item of public or personal importance in the Theatrical, Musical, Acrobatic and Variety World. Its correspondents, who cover both Hemispheres—ever faithful and industrious—contribute regularly a full, comprehensive, and reliable budget of information respecting in accuracy and scope to that of any journal published.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The Mercury is the only recognized favorite of the Volunteer and Paid Fire Departments of C. P. Union and Canada, affording, as it does, promptly and exhaustively, all attainable facts and gossip. During the season of Outdoor Sports many columns are devoted to the favorite game of Baseball. Its reports of games, and its tabular records of plays and players, are the best published.

THE NEWS AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

always embrace special articles on timely and interesting topics, editorials, condensed news items, luminous paragraphs, etc., etc.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The New York Mercury, with its brilliant columns of calling, original matter, will continue to be issued at Eight Cents a copy, and sold by all news-vendors and periodical dealers in America. To mail subscribers our terms for 1878 will be (cash in advance):—Single copies (postage paid), THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM. Write plainly the name of post-office, county and State. Specimen copies sent free to all applicants. Address WILLIAM CATLIN WELLS, Proprietor of the New York Mercury, No. 125 Fulton street, New York City. Jan 12-14.

A GREAT OFFER FOR HOLIDAYS!

We will during these HARD TIMES and the HOLIDAYS dispose of 100 NEW PIANOS and ORGANS, of first-class makers at lower prices for cash, or on installment, than ever before offered. WATERS' Pianos & Organs are the best made, warranted for 5 years. Ill. Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. Pianos, 7 octave, \$110; 7 1/2 octave, \$150. Organs, 2 stops, \$18; 3 stops, \$25; 7 stops, \$65; 8 stops, \$70; 10 stops, \$85; 12 stops, \$90; in perfect order, not used a year. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & Sons, Manufacturers and Dealers, 49 East 14th Street, New York.

Agents Wanted.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. 829 Broadway, New York City; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; or San Francisco, Cal.

RUPTURE.

Those wishing Relief and Cure for Rupture should consult Dr. J. A. SHEPHERD, 258 Broadway, New York.

Sent free, for his new book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Beware of cheats who pretend to furnish Dr. Shepherd's treatment.

One of these fellows, a german clerk, now calling himself Dr. W. G. Crempien, is indicted on complaint of Dr. S. and awaits trial for forgery and embezzlement.

50 LARGE MIXED CARDS with name, in cases, 13c. 25 without case, 3c. 50 new fun cards 10c. On this the F. WASHBURN & CO., Middleboro, Mass.

NEW ORGANS. 16 Stops \$123. 10, \$75. 12, \$85. \$35. Pianos retail price \$75.00 only \$25. Send for confidential circulars. DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

3 New Vocal and 2 new instrumental pieces Sheet Music, 10c. silver or stps. Music Pub. Co., Middleboro, Mass.

25 CARDS 25 Styles 10c., or 29 Chromo Cards 20c., with name. J. Husted & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

\$50 That Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. Referencs, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells Fargo & Co., Astoria, N. C.; Wm. Bowen, Esq., McPherson, Grant & Esq., St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail.

of Catarrh. Price, with improved in haler, \$1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors Boston, Mass. COLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTERS are the best.

MARSDEN'S Pectoral Balm, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION. FINLAY & THOMPSON, New Orleans, La., Sole Ag'ts. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.