

TO THE MINISTERS OF THE SOUTH.

I take this method of calling your attention to the enclosed Body and Lung Brace, which I have sold for the last eighteen years, that I may make it a benefit to my paper by making it a far greater benefit to you.

I will briefly give you my reasons for recommending this invaluable article to you. More than eighteen years ago, I was thoroughly broken down in voice from excessive preaching; I could speak but a little while without getting hoarse; my throat was generally sore, and easily irritated, and its tone became heavy and husky; soon a hacking cough set in, that increased, until at the close of a long meeting, my voice failed entirely, under the effects of a chronic laryngitis, which soon superinduced bronchitis, which seriously threatened my life. I was now compelled to desist from preaching, and, if possible, overcome those difficulties, and recover the lost treasure.

This invaluable article I am prepared to place within the reach of every Baptist minister of the South, and when he has worn it one month, or through one meeting, he will evermore be grateful to me.

One thousand ministers and brethren and sisters bear united testimony to the fact that this Brace is a scientific Shoulder and Lung Brace; that it supports the back, abdomen, stomach, lungs; prevents lamitude, huarseness, piles, hernia, consumption; increases the breathing capacity; gives strength to the body; increases the vital powers; expands and enlarges the lungs; renders breathing free and easy; relieves chronic costiveness; it is used by singers, lawyers, laborers, and is a specific for all cases of prolapsus of the bowels in males or womb in females. It relieves when all other means fail; it will last a lifetime; it benefits in every case. Whoever does not, every minister and old man should use one.

I offer my Improved Brace to any one as a premium for 10 new subscribers to THE BAPTIST at \$2.70 including postage. Let the fact be known to your members that you need a Brace, and they will readily help you to secure it in this way. Secure as many as you can and send one dollar for every one of the 10 you lack, and you can secure it. If you will send 10 Braces at the regular price, I will give you a Brace as a premium. In one of these ways you can secure a Brace; and when you have experienced its benefits you would not induce you to preach without it. Get my Improved Brace. No other party in this city or the South sells my Improved Brace unless he can show a written commission from me.

SECRET TESTIMONIALS. We call attention to the voluntary testimonials given in favor of the Brace, showing that it really does all that is claimed for it. There are real living witnesses, who can be addressed if any one doubts.

Let Suffering Females Read This. DR. GRAVES:—About the 10th of last August I purchased from you a Bonning Lung and Body Brace for my afflicted wife. My wife had been afflicted for more than a year with prolapsus uteri, female weakness, which had troubled her since the birth of our first and only babe. I tried skillful physicians; they all agreed as to what her disease was, but all differed as to what her disease was, but all agreed that it was some derangement of the reproductive organs. They tried various remedies, but all to no purpose. She hadn't sat up a day for more than a year when I obtained the Brace. I would now express—as well as words may—my gratitude for the Brace, and especially for your generous offer of it to weary females; for it has restored to health her whom I had almost given up as an invalid for life. She began to improve immediately after putting it on; said she felt restored and strengthened. The lamitude, weariness, and dragging down sensation were removed, and in a very short time was able to sit up all day, and could walk about with a great deal more ease than usual. In a short time she began attend-

ing her household affairs, has improved steadily, and is now in the enjoyment of her usual health. Words cannot express my gratitude for such a blessing. May God bless you, dear sir. C. H. KELLY. Alvarado, Texas, Nov. 26, 1876. DR. J. R. GRAVES:—I received the Brace for my wife. She has worn it fifty days, and has found it to be of great benefit to her. She has suffered for the last six years with prolapsus uteri and leucorrhoea. The Brace alone is restoring her. R. P. PHILLIPS, JR. Skipperville, Ala. Suffering very much from "Dyspepsia" and general debility—the result of protracted illness, I obtained and have been wearing Bonning's Lung and Body Brace, and am enabled to do my regular work as usual. I feel confident others similarly affected would be greatly benefited by its use. WILSON, Miss. EUDORA COLE. What Ministers and Old Men Say. DEAN H. GRAVES:—Ten made me a present, some three years ago, of one of Bonning's Lung and Body Braces. I accepted and kept it for three years without wearing it, rather trusting such things under the head of "ham-baggy"; but recently the heavy and fatiguing efforts of the Centennial, quite broke down for the first time, I concluded to try the rejected Brace, and do not hesitate to testify to the invaluable worth of this Brace. I ran around at least three times the amount of labor that I did before without fatigue. My voice has IMPROVED AT EVERY STEP OF INCREASED EXERCISE, and my general health has been much improved. I would not take ten times the price of my Brace, and be compelled to discontinue its use. I can certainly recommend this Brace to those who may, physically or otherwise need it. Pastor First Baptist Church, Memphis, Tenn. For several years past I have suffered from spinal affection, and, after wearing the Body Brace for less than two months, I have experienced a very considerable relief; my general health has improved, and I find that the Brace assists me both in speaking and singing. Chester, S. C. A. J. JOY. A Georgia Evangelist. Having experienced a fair trial, I cheerfully bear my testimony to its value. I can perform my labor with fifty per cent more ease and comfort than before; I would not be without it for twice its price. T. A. BRYAN, Sunday School Evangelist. Atlanta, Ga. I can preach day and night for two months with my Brace on and not be as hoarse as I would be one week without it; every minister who is weak should have one. Union Depot, East Tennessee. Conception, Cal. In 1873 I bought a Brace for my nephew, James T. Fuller, who has been pronounced to be the victim of consumption by the very best physicians in the country. I differed from them, recommended him to get the Lung Brace and he would get well. I bought it for him, and he is now a robust man, able to split rails or do any work. I write this, because I think it ought to be known, and thousands of females ought to know its advantages in weakness. E. B. FULLER. Friars Point, Miss. Great Reduction. Owing to the excessive hard times in the South, and for labor, and scarcity of money in the South, I have been obliged to reduce the price of my Brace, and now I sell it at a low price of \$10.00. All persons who obtain the Brace within ten days after taking the Brace the wearer furnish a certificate stating the weakness or ailment, and the measure of relief that has been experienced, otherwise the usual price will be charged. \$15.00—\$12.50 to ministers. For the single or double hernia Brace in all cases a \$12.00. The price in the office in New York is \$25.00 and 25.00. Knowing as I do the inestimable value of the Brace to every public speaker, and singer and to every minister most especially, I take this way to make this rare offer of a Brace for \$10.00 known to you. I know from my own experience, and from the testimony of hundreds, that it is the

very mechanical help you need, and which will not only relieve you from present suffering, but prolong your labors for years. Hundreds of ministers well nigh, or altogether laid by, notable to mention, and who had their usual railing or speaking, have been by its use restored to a full use of all their powers and returned to full labor with ease to themselves. I call your attention to the offer because the protracted meetings are at hand, and if you are perfectly sound you need help to keep so. With the Brace you can perform twice your usual labor without fatigue and never injure your voice, never suffer from dyspepsia, constipation, the piles, or hernia. However sound you are you need a Brace to keep so. How to Measure for the Brace Trans. Take exactly the number of inches around the hips, over the hips, about two inches below the tips of the side bones, and about two inches above the pelvic or front cross bone. Directions for Putting on the Brace Trans. Open the truss and fetch it around the body, throwing the hip-bows close down to the tip of the haunch bones, then lie down, draw up the feet, carefully return the rupture, and place the oblong truss balls, with the lower end close to and above the cross bones, and the outer convex side of it very close to the small hard ligament outside, which can be found and felt by the finger. Then, with one hand, draw up the bowels well, whilst with the other you hold the ball from rising. This causes the bowels to lie above and on top of the truss ball, (and not behind it, as in other trusses), thus forming a "dead lock," and making it impossible for the bowel to escape. To place this Brace before the public, I have in the last twenty years advertised to the amount of several thousand dollars, and have improved it and made it more durable and valuable. The Brace with my improvements is made for no other person in the United States. Here is the cart of the only manufacturer of this Brace: Let all Take Notice. This is a cart that the undersigned is the only manufacturer of the Bonning Lung and Body Brace. It is made of different, and are more durable, and an improvement over the present style now in market. We sell no other kind of Brace. E. C. BONNING, Office of Man'g Co., Conn., May 1, 1876. I have had this above Brace all my life, and if they want the Brace that I advertise for the voice and all cases of prolapsus, and consequent weakness, AND THE BEST ONE MADE, they had better send their orders to me, or to some one who has my written commission. I have no agent in this city, and before you purchase through other parties desire to require them to show you a written, not printed, commission from me. Don't fail to avail yourself of this offer at your earliest convenience. The only premiums I can offer on the reduced price are: 1. A Brace for 10 new subscribers at \$2.70 each, or \$1.00 each for every subscriber you fail to get in making up your club. 2. An office call for 10 Braces at \$10 shall receive one for commission. Dear Sir: If you decide that you have need for this help in preserving a fine voice, making an old one good, or restoring lost or weak physical power, will you not place this circular in the hands of some man or woman you know to be suffering, and do a good deed? Notice.—All sizes over 40 inches, having to be expressly made, are \$2.50 extra. Front Pile and Spring supplied for \$1.00. Hernia pads (separately) are \$1.00. Reliable Rupture pads. Sent by mail, post-paid. DIRECTIONS FOR MEASURING. Take a tape, if you have not a regular measuring tape line, and measure two inches BELOW the tips of the hips around the abdomen, and send the measure in inches. The Braces are all marked in even numbers, and can be enlarged two inches.

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OUR PULPIT.

COVETOUSNESS. BY C. E. HENDRICKSON, PASTOR AT JACKSON, TENN.

"Take heed, and beware of covetousness."—Luke xii. 15. THESE words were spoken by our Lord, and were illustrated by one of his most striking parables,—that of the rich fool: "The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully; and he thought within himself, saying: 'What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits?' And he said: 'This will I do: I will pull down my barns, and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods. And I will say to my soul, soul, thou hast many goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.' But God said unto him: 'Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee; then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided?' So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."

The text is also strikingly illustrated by our Sunday-school lesson to-day. Achan's sin was the sin of covetousness. In his confession to Joshua, he says: "When I saw among the spoils a goodly Babylonish garment, and two hundred shekels of silver, and a wedge of gold of fifty shekels' weight, then I coveted them; and, behold, they are hid in the earth in the midst of my tent, and the silver under it." (Joshua vii. 21.) I coveted, I took, I hid them; and for that sin,—covetousness, Achan and his family, and all he had, were put to death, and burned with fire: "All Israel stoned him with stones, and burned them with fire, after they had stoned them with stones."

Covetousness is avariciousness or greediness: it is an inordinate desire for that which belongs to others. This is evident from the tenth commandment: "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his man-servant, nor his maid-servant, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor anything that is thy neighbor's." (Exo. xx. 17.) The appropriation to one's self of that which belongs to another without rendering an equivalent is covetousness. If you take advantage of a poor man's necessity or misfortune, and get his goods at half their value, it is covetousness. If you take from your neighbor, his house, or lot, or horse, or cow, or anything, without a fair equivalent, it is covetousness. If you have an inordinate love of property, if you are absorbed with increasing wealth, if you are taking satisfaction in your fruitful fields and overflowing barns, it is covetousness: you are a brother of the rich fool. He viewed his condition with the utmost complacency. He said to himself: "Take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry." What more could any animal say? Yet this is the man that the world admires. How the world praises his wisdom, prudence, common-sense, and industry! he is held up as an example of the successful business man,—the model farmer; he is just the man that many of you would like to be; his fertile fields and fruitful orchards, plethoric barns and comfortable mansion, would suit your tastes admirably; but, in God's judgment, this man was a fool. Not a fool because he was a prosperous man; not a fool because he was a man of taste, foresight and

industry; but a fool because he was covetous; using everything for himself, and having no nobler aspirations than the ox that plowed his fields. He was a mere earthworm, having his portion in this life, but without God and without hope. As the prophet says: "They covet fields, and take them by violence; and houses, and take them away; so they oppress a man and his house, even a man and his heritage. Therefore thus saith the Lord: 'Behold, against this man do I devise an evil, from which ye shall not remove your necks.'" (Micah ii. 2, 3.) THE PECULIAR SIGNIFICANCE OF COVETOUSNESS. Covetousness is a sin against God,—a crime against man, and a terrible vice in all who indulge it.

1. It is prohibited by the law of God; it is the tenth commandment, written by the finger of God on the tables of stone; it is classed among the prohibited crimes against mankind: "Thou shalt not kill; thou shalt not commit adultery; thou shalt not steal; thou shalt not bear false witness; thou shalt not covet." It is classed with murder, adultery, theft, and lying. This shows the enormity of the sin in the mind of God. With other base and inhuman crimes, it was forbidden when Mount Sinai was wrapped in flames, and trembling under the footsteps of God. When the voice of Jehovah pealed forth in thunder-tones from the craggy heights of Horeb, it said to all men down through the ages to the end of time, "Thou shalt not covet." And when Jesus, the great teacher,—the Son of the God of Mount Sinai, came, he took up the strain, and said: "Take heed, and beware of covetousness;" and then illustrated its enormous evil and frightful tendency by his striking parables.

The teaching of our Lord prepared his apostles to place this sin— 2. Among the worst crimes and vices of mankind. Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, draws a fearful portrait of the depravity of mankind, and places covetousness in the midst of the most debasing and ruinous vices, thus showing the nature and position of the sin: "Being filled with all unrighteousness, fornication, wickedness, covetousness, maliciousness; full of envy, murder, debate, deceit, malignity; backbiters, haters of God, proud boasters, inventors of evil things," etc. As a man is known by the company he keeps; so a vice is known by the class to which it belongs.

3. This sin is condemned and forbidden all through the apostolic epistles. To the Ephesians, Paul says: "But fornication and all uncleanness or covetousness, let it not be once named among you, as becometh saints," (Eph. v. 3.) To the Colossians, the apostle says: "Mortify your members which are upon the earth,—fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry." (Col. iii. 5.) To the Corinthians, he says: "Neither thieves, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, nor covetous, shall inherit the kingdom of God." (1 Cor. vi. 10.) Covetousness is classed with murder, adultery, theft, lying, uncleanness, maliciousness, and beastliness. The covetous are put in the same class with thieves, drunkards, extortioners, false accusers, blasphemers, haters of God, and murderers. Mind you, this is not my classification; if it were, you might deny its truthfulness: it is the classification of inspired apostles; it is the word of the Holy Spirit; that word man nor angel can change. Is it a wonder, then, that

Jesus Christ said, "Take heed, and beware of covetousness?" This is the dangerous sin,—the degrading sin,—the soul-destroying sin,—the sin that excludes from heaven; and yet it is the sin that nobody fears. In this respect it is like the vice of drunkenness. No dram-drinker expects to become a drunkard; he resents the intimation as an insult; it is an imputation upon his honor and manliness; and yet nobody become drunkards but dram-drinkers. It is by occasional tipping that the habit is formed, and the vice established. Strong men are overpowered; men of character and position are enslaved and debased; the most brilliant geniuses that ever shone in the world of letters have become obscured, and have died in agony and woe, cursing God and man; and yet each tippler, as he "looks upon the wine that is red," laughs at the warning of danger. "I am a man; I can control myself; let me drink, and be merry." So all have said; and one hundred thousand drunkards went down to hell last year, and a hundred thousand more will go down this year; and tens of thousands more are joining the mighty procession that is moving on to jails and poor-houses and pine-coffins and dishonored graves and a hopeless hell. Not one of the countless multitude expected to become a drunkard; but when a man once forms the habit of going to a saloon, however elegant, or to a winery-shop, however cheap, he has entered the trap-door of hell; and not one in ten thousand ever returns. Covetousness is a kindred vice to drunkenness; and no one dreams that he is in danger. Covetousness wears the gloss of respectability, and is welcomed into the best society; it feels the faculty of acquisitiveness; it is the way to wealth and position; it is the sign of prosperity, and the challenge for commendation: "for men will praise thee, when thou doest well for thyself." The world loves devotion to mammon, and takes off its hat to the successful devotee. Covetousness creeps over a man stealthily, and weaves a net-work of selfishness and hardness, that cannot be broken by mere human strength; it is a vice like drunkenness, the impulsion of which a man resents as a personal insult, and denies with indignation. A man who loves his glass, or sells the accursed poison by wholesale or retail, becomes exceedingly uneasy and disgraced, if his minister happens to touch his boasting sin, and is pretty apt to fret his mind about ministers meddling with other people's business; and the same is true of the victims of covetousness. The mere mention of it, in a sermon, for any charitable object at home or abroad,—for Sunday-schools or foreign missions, throws them into a spasm of indignation, and spoils their devotion for that day. There is no part of Christian growth and development that is so slow and so hard to promote in a church as the grace of benevolence; for, as this grace is the opposite of covetousness and selfishness, it is most bitterly and resolutely opposed by the covetous.

Covetousness has its natural ally in the unregenerate heart, while benevolence finds its friend in the renewed, consecrated and sanctified soul. Knowing as we do, from the Scriptures, our natural proneness to covetousness, we ought to be thankful to God for every call, and every opportunity to exercise our benevolence; and thus mortify, subdue, and crucify our covetous tendencies. A man becomes a better man,—a nobler man,—a more Christ-like man, just in proportion as he exercises his charitable disposition. On the

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industry; but a fool because he was covetous; using everything for himself, and having no nobler aspirations than the ox that plowed his fields. He

THE WORK OF CHRIST

Consummated IN 7 DISPENSATIONS.

BY THE EDITOR.

My delineation with myself is to follow neither men nor their opinions, but God and his word.

CHAPTER XII.

CHRIST THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE COVENANT. The Conditions of the Covenant - The Promises of the Covenant - Christ made the Promise of the Covenant without giving Bond - The Rescuer of the Covenant - The Legatees and the Legacies of the Covenant.

BY the condition of the Covenant of Grace, I mean the part of the compact that must be performed, or sum paid, in consideration of which the benefits, or promises, of the Covenant are to be secured.

There is the order or connection in every Covenant whereby one thing goes before another, but is not the ground of the title; and this condition of connection is often mistaken for what properly is the original condition of the Covenant.

Every Covenant has a promise or benefit, answering to the condition of the same, which the party to whom the condition is performed obligates himself to bestow for the sake of the performance of that Covenant.

In the Covenant of Grace, made between God and Christ, as the representative of his spiritual seed, the promise was God's part, as the conditionary was that of the Mediator.

The promises of this Covenant are of two kinds: 1. Those that refer directly to and have their effect on Christ himself; and 2. Those that affect Christ's spiritual seed, comprehended with him in the Covenant.

1. The first class were made directly to Christ; and they may be classed under three heads: 1. Promises of assistance; 2. Of acceptance; 3. Of reward.

For the Lord God will help me; therefore shall I not be confounded; therefore have I set my face like a flint, and I know that I shall not be ashamed.

When the Divine Son was so fearfully overborne in the Garden that his human nature was about to give away, with strong cries and tears, he called upon the Father for assistance, that his human nature might not give away under this agony.

Who in the days of his flesh, when he had offered up prayers and supplications with strong crying and tears unto him that was able to save him from death; and was heard in that he feared.

And lo a voice from heaven, saying: "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased."

And again at his transfiguration: "While he yet spake, behold, a bright cloud overshadowed them; and behold a voice out of the cloud, which said: 'This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him.'"

His resurrection from the dead was a signal proof that the Father accepted his work. He sent his angel to roll away the stone from the door of the prison-house; thus signifying that Divine Justice was satisfied, and that all claims against those Christ represented were legally removed.

3. He had the promise of a glorious reward set before him, for the joy of which he willingly en-

dured the cross, despising the shame (Heb. xii. 2):—

1. The new and tender relationship of Son, by which he became "heir of glory:—

2. Exaltation to be Prince Minister of heaven, and the great Administrator of the Covenant of Redemption:—

3. But made himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant, and was made in the likeness of men; and being found in fashion as a man, he humbled himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross.

4. The inheritor of all things as primary heir:—

5. A numerous seed, which no man can number, even as the stars in the sky in multitude.

6. Hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds.

7. All things are delivered unto me of my Father; and no man knoweth the Son, but the Father; neither knoweth any man the Father, save the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son will reveal him.

8. Ask of me, and will give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession; and thou shalt rule them with a rod of iron.

9. Let us now consider the promises in and through Christ that have their effect on those he represents, denominated "the heirs of the promises," and "partakers of his promise in Christ."

Let it be borne in mind that there were promises made to Christ's spiritual seed as well as to himself; but his interest in them was chief and fundamental, while theirs was only a derived interest through him.

1. The promise of the Spirit of life.

As the fire that burned the incense on the golden altar was brought from the brazen altar of burnt-offering in the court of the temple; so the Spirit who quickens dead sinners into life is procured from the Cross of Christ, which was the altar on which he "suffered without the gate."

The promise is, "I will pour my Spirit upon thy seed" (Isa. xli. 3); "I will put my Spirit within you" (Ezek. xxxv. 27); and ye shall live" (Ezek. xxxvii. 14); "thy dead men shall live" (Isa. xxvi. 19).

The effect of this operation of the Spirit, passively received by the sinner because dead in sin, is to quicken the dead soul into life:—

"Even when we were dead in sins, hath quickened us together with Christ."—Eph. ii. 5.

"Sinners," says an old writer, "in their natural state, lie dead and lifeless and moveless; they can no more believe in Christ, nor repent, than a dead man can speak or walk: but, in virtue of the promise, the Spirit of life from Christ Jesus enters into the dead soul and quickens it; so that it is no more morally dead, but alive, having new spiritual powers put into it that were lost by Adam."

The heart of the dead sinner is by Christ compared to the "stoney ground," the

other hand, a man becomes a mean man,—a dwarfed man,—a man of diminished manhood, just in proportion as he denies the calls of benevolence, and indulges his covetous propensities.

We have seen that covetousness is classed among the lowest and basest sins of mankind; but we have not said all that the Scriptures say. Covetousness is classed with—

Paul, in his letter to the Colossians, while classing covetousness with low, sensual vices, says, with all possible emphasis, covetousness is idolatry, and covetous men are idolaters.

How much of this idolatry is found to-day in the house of God! How many come to the Christian sanctuary ostensibly to worship God, the creator and upholder of all things; yet their minds are pre-occupied with their farms and stores and stocks and business and plans of making money!

If the idolaters of manum were to-day excluded from the Lord's house, it is safe to say that there would be many very small congregations left behind. If you are covetous, you are an idolater.

NEITHER THIEVES, NOR DRUNKARDS, NOR REVELERS, NOR EXTORTIONERS, NOR COVETOUS, SHALL INHERIT THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

No covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Christ. Whatever may be a man's pretensions to piety,—whatever his professions of religion, the covetous man has no place in the kingdom of God, and, of course, has no right to a place in the church of Christ.

And if, by mistake, such a man should be received into a church, as soon as possible he should be excluded. A church has no more right to retain a covetous member, than it has to retain a drunkard, or an adulterer, or a murderer, or any vicious character.

Paul says, "I have written unto you not to be associated with any one called a brother, if he be a covetous person, or an idolater, or a reviler, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such a person not even to eat. Put out from among yourselves that evil person." (1 Cor. v. 12, 13.)

This is a clear case, the church is required to withdraw fellowship from a covetous person, just as fellowship must be withdrawn from drunkards, extortioners, and the worst of mankind.

God's estimate of this sin is shown in its punishment. 1. Achan. 2. Ananias and Sapphira.

THE REMEDY. "Take heed and beware of covetousness." Be on the alert, watch and pray, work against it.

2. Cultivate habits of benevolence. As benevolence thrives and takes possession of the life, covetousness will die out; its roots will be extirpated.

An active self-denying life, with generous giving to objects of humanity and religion, is the true remedy for a sordid, covetous life.

Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that it is more blessed to give than it is to receive. To receive may foster one's selfishness and develop the spirit of covetousness; in those who have need; but to give cheerfully, to give as the Lord prospers you, to give liberally as the poor widow did, to give lovingly out of your deep poverty, is to empty out your selfishness and get rid of your covetousness and develop a noble, generous, beautiful character, like the Lord Jesus who gave himself for us all.

Let those intending to visit New Orleans during the Convention, as well as delegates, read the following notice, and respond at once:—

The Southern Baptist Convention will meet in New Orleans, La., on Thursday, May 10th. Board of colored rates can be secured for those visitors who will apply to me or the committee.

The committee on hospitality will be in session at the Coliseum Place Baptist church, corner of Camp and Terrapoint streets, on and after Wednesday, May 8th. Delegates will please forward to the undersigned, as soon as possible, their names and addresses.

The horse-cars run directly, or by connecting lines, from the several depots and the levee past the Coliseum Place Baptist church.

A. H. NELSON, 57 Camp Street. Postoffice lock-box 192.

Our good works, cordially performed, are but the "rills meet for repentance"—visible evidences of our union with Christ,—and so justify us before men, and thus is our faith made perfect.

"If ye love me ye will keep my commandments." By faith we personally consent to embrace the Covenant, and in its condition fulfilled for us by our Surety, and being justified, receive the Spirit of adoption whereby we cry "Abba Father."

"I am the door: by me if any man enter in he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and shall find pasture."—John x. 9.

"But as many as receive him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name."—John i. 12.

"For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John iii. 16.

"Jesus saith unto them, I am the way, the truth, and the life; no man cometh unto the Father but by me."—John xiv. 6.

The condition of the Covenant of Grace is what Christ undertook and performed in the form of a bond-servant, as Kinsman-Redeemer, Surety, and Priest, "fulfilling all righteousness" demanded by God's holy law for the redemption of those who accept of his offices.

Let us now briefly consider the second part of the Covenant of Redemption,—

THE PROMISORY PART.

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dured the cross, despising the shame (Heb. xii. 2):—

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The heart of the dead sinner is by Christ compared to the "stoney ground," the

"thoru patch," and "the wayside;" and though the good seed may be sown upon it never so liberally or long, it will bear no fruit of repentance and faith. It is the office-work of the Spirit to prepare the ground,—to quicken and warm and tender the dead, cold, hardened heart, and open it, so that it can attend to and receive the word of truth. Hence the prayer of David, and therefore the apostle prayed:—

"That the God of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of glory, may give unto you the spirit of wisdom and revelation in the knowledge of him: the eyes of your understanding being enlightened; that ye may know what is the hope of his calling, and what the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the saints, and what is the exceeding greatness of his power to us-ward who believe, according to the working of his mighty power."—Eph. i. 17-19.

The quickening, life-giving act of the Spirit is direct and immediate, and not through any medium, as the word, written or preached.

The other aspect of the promised Spirit is, to inspire faith, and its effect is, on the part of the quickened sinner, to enable him to accept Christ as his Priest and Sacrifice. He is so influenced as to be made willing to accept Christ. "Thy people shall be made willing in the day of thy power," (Ps. cxlii. 8); "they shall come;" "all that the Father giveth me shall come unto me," (John vi. 37); "the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and they that hear shall live." (John v. 25.)

The quickening into life is the Spirit's work, in which the sinner is passive as a dead man. Apprehending, receiving and embracing of Christ is the act of him who has heard the voice of the Son of God and been made alive.

The space we have allotted to this chapter permits only the bare mention of the other promises, as Justification; Sanctification; Adoption as God's children with His Spirit; Preservation unto life eternal; the Promises of all need temporal good; Protection from life's evils; Victory over death, and everlasting life and happiness.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM COLUMBIA.

BRO. GRAVES:—Our meeting here is still in progress, and the interest is unabated. Up to the present time about forty accessions have been made to the church, and others will join. The meeting has encountered much opposition. Right in the midst of our meeting our Methodist friends started a meeting, in which the pastor was assisted by other resident ministers, and some able men from abroad. But our congregation was not diminished either in numbers or interest. The Methodist meeting continued one week and closed why I will not say. The weather has been exceedingly unfavorable; and there has been a good deal of unusual excitement in the community over different matters; but our meeting has gone right on with increasing and uninterrupted interest.

Baptists have had a long and hard struggle to get a foot-hold in this community; but the few faithful, "choice ones" stood by their colors, never betrayed their trusts; and now they are reaping the fruits of their patient and arduous labors. Bros. Harrison, Sheppard, Latta, James and a few others have certainly been tried and since they have proved themselves so eminently true and faithful, the Lord has pronounced a great blessing upon the works of their hands. These godly and faithful men, with the aid of a few friends, recently erected a neat house of worship, and dedicated it to the service of the true God, who has come and filled it with his presence and blessing.

Bro. W. H. Wallace, who took charge of this church about the first of January, has greatly endeared himself to this people. He is a good man and a faithful pastor; and the Lord will make him a great blessing to this community.

Baptist principles were but imperfectly understood here, and I felt especially called upon to declare the whole counsel of the Lord as plain and fully as possible. If this people do not now understand our principles and practices I am certainly not to blame.

Persons have been to hear me who never heard Baptist preaching before, and of course, I could not have been true to our faith and practice had I not made known our views fully.

It has always been my custom to preach doctrinal sermons in protracted meetings, and here as elsewhere, I have seen the effect of such preaching.

The church here is now a permanent success, for which many a warm heart will render most grateful praise to the Lord, who has done great things for the people, whereof they are glad.

I am under very man obligations to Bro. J. M. Sheppard and his most excellent family, and to Dr. W. H. Brown for most kindly entertainment during my stay in Columbia. These very dear friends will always have a warm place in my heart.

April 27th, 1877. A. B. MILLER.

P. S.—I should have stated in the body of this letter that S. C. Evans, of Culleoka, has been with us most of the time, and has rendered efficient service. He is a good man, full of good works and the Holy Spirit. I am greatly pleased with him.

I have preached about fifty sermons during the meeting, and am as fresh as when the meeting began.

Pastors and churches desiring my services will address me at Versailles, Ky. A. B. M.

KIND WORDS FROM OLD FRIENDS.

[We publish the following from old subscribers who took the paper in 1846 when we took charge. These words are very interesting to us, and we wish every living subscriber of 1846 will write us word and give us their postoffice.—Ed.]

BRO. GRAVES:—My father took THE TENNESSEE BAPTIST from its beginning, and I began myself two years afterwards, and continued many years—during its existence in Nashville; and have taken it several years since its publication in Memphis; though at the present I am not taking it, not however, from disinclination, for I prefer it before any other paper in the world. I hope to take it again soon. The year I served the Yallobusha Association in Mississippi, long before the war, I sent you 101 subscribers; and I expect to send some shortly from this place. A. W. FLECKNER.

Jonesboro, Coryell county, Texas, April 4, 1877.

BRO. GRAVES:—I cannot say what the precise date is that I began to take THE BAPTIST; but it was several years before your connection with it. Drs. Howell and Crane were then editors. By and by I saw pieces signed J. R. G. I had no knowledge of who he was except it was said by some that he was a young school teacher in Nashville. However, I distinctly remember when Dr. Howell ceased to be editor, and this J. R. G., became editor of the old TENNESSEE BAPTIST which I greatly loved for many years. From that time to this I have been a subscriber and reader when it was possible so to be. And I remember that I have twice authorized you to enter my name as a life subscriber, i. e., as long as I live or you are the editor. I suppose I stand that way on your books and so wish it to be. I have been confined to my bed and room more than four years and have ceased from active labor. During that time I have looked for the weekly visits of THE BAPTIST with more impatience than I did when I moved in a business sphere. You speak of the Old Guard, you may mark me as one, I am sure I have done the duties of an Old Guard for many years. I was during my active ministry a volunteer agent for your paper always sending the money and never claiming any pay. But on the contrary have from time to time sent the paper to some brother who I felt likeliest to read it but could not pay for it. That I thought was one of the duties of the Old Guard. These things I did not tell the editor nor reader; and perhaps he thought you gave it to him. I received my pay in the consciousness of doing good. I know not how others of the Old Guard worked. That was my plan and I hold the same doctrine yet. And it is a pleasure to me to reflect on the good I may have done in this way unknown to others. E. A. McNEIL.

ordan's Valley, Rutherford county, Tenn.

When the Breton mariner puts sea, his prayer is, "Keep me, my God; my boat is so small, and thy ocean so wide." Does not this beautiful prayer truly express the condition of each of us?

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THE FOUNTAIN.

INTO the sunshine, Full of the light, Leaping and flashing, From morn till night. Into the moonlight, Whiter than snow, Waving so flower-like When the winds blow! Into the starlight, Rushing in spray, Happy at midnight, Happy by day; Glad of all weathers, Still seeming best, Upward or downward, Motion thy rest; Glorious fountain! Let my heart be Fresh, changeless, constant, Upward, like thee!

—James Russell Lowell.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

BRO. GRAVES:—I have long felt that there was a growing and dangerous evil in our land which seems to be encouraged by many professed Christians of all names, and which has attained to such gigantic proportions, that the ministers of the gospel and the religious press of the day are afraid to attack it, or else they are in sympathy with it, for we never see it mentioned in the papers nor hear it spoken of from the pulpit.

The writer once attempted to call the attention of the Christian public to this evil by a short article in THE BAPTIST on the subject, but he got only slaps at the wrists for his temerity. And I only slaps at the wrists of the ministry and the religious press that they have kept silence until the secular press has felt it a duty to expose and condemn the evil. I know, Bro. Graves, that you condemn the evil referred to, and I think you with the others ought to be more outspoken against it.

The following editorial in the Virginia Herald of March 24th, is so true and so forcibly put, that I must ask you to give that paper the credit it is entitled to by a publication of the article in your excellent paper.

INJURIOUS LITERATURE.

In to-day's paper will be found a very strong letter on a subject that should receive much more attention than it does. We allude to the evil and growing custom of the youth of the South in reading injurious literature. "As the twig is bent so is the tree inclined." The literature devoured by the youth of both sexes, as a general rule is debasing and hurtful to the last degree. It is fast, it is false, it is fascinating, it is unreal, it is frequently vulgar, and it is always worthless. If the time taken up was all there was lost, it could be borne, for many of the young persons now growing up are utterly indifferent to the value of time. But this is the least loss. The great evil lies in the generation of a warped and false judgment of the every-day affairs of life. The Miss or Master who reads the Ledger, and the Ledger is the best of its class, is stuffed with those stories, romances, narrow escapes, frolics of ghosts, the deeds of witches, foot-pads, burglars, and office-seekers, until he walks around dazed and nearly bereft of what little common sense he originally possessed. The youngster is filled with visions of his lady love, and so soon as he discovers a suitable one, he proceeds to make love to her after the high-flown style suggested in the novels and romances of the day. This style includes hugging and kissing, cooling and billing, and woe be to the silly fools if the parents do not protect them from the emotional consequences. At this stage the emotional is but one small remove from the criminal, and that is too often overcome by the romantic fools who are filled with the histories of heroes and heroines.

There is another sort of literature worse even than this emotional, emotional, spicy stuff. This is the vulgar sort. The publications are generally filled with vulgar pictures, and suggest stories of vicious people, and the deeds of criminals. Nothing can be more hurtful than for such stuff to fall into the hands of young people, or old people either, for that matter. The depravity created in this country by this means is positively frightful. It creates a morbid appetite that grows by the feeding of it. The very imagination, that should be pure, is fouled and ruined in efforts to keep pace with the pictures of lewdness, and the tales of crimes. The youth who may as pure in mind as the clearest water, by this means is rendered as impure in hopes, aspirations and efforts for his future career, as the clear water would be, if impregnated with the blackest poison.

We join our correspondent in her cry against the monstrous sin. It is a sin and a great sin, that those whose duty it is to protect the youth of the land, should use every effort to remove. Let the mothers and fathers and the sisters and brothers look themselves if they do their duties for those under their care and protection. The schools, the churches, the press, and all those who labor for the good of the people, ought to guard our youth against this besetting, always threatening danger.

SOUTHWESTERN BAPTIST UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES, 1877.

Sunday, May 27,—11 a. m., Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. S. Landrum, D.D., Memphis, Tenn.

Sunday, May 27,—8 p. m., sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry by Rev. G. S. Williams, Bowling Green, Ky.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,—Examination of classes.

Tuesday May 29,—8 p. m., Prize Declamations.

Wednesday May 30,—2 p. m., Meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday May 30,—8 p. m., Prize Declamations.

Thursday, May 31,—10 a. m., Graduating exercises and Literary Address by Rev. S. A. Goodwin, Columbus, Miss.

DETECTIVE.

BRO. P. Hill of West Lenox, Pa., authorizes us to publish "S. A. Grant & Co.," of Cincinnati, Ohio, as not good to trust. He lost his money. We have before warned our readers to beware.

BRO. GRAVES:—There is an impostor lately left this vicinity, named C. T. Mosley, who was a Baptist minister of Georgia, who recently committed crimes of such a character that he was compelled to leave there. He stopped in my vicinity, I recognized him as being the preacher Mosley, and he denied being the man. I immediately inquired after him and found him to be the man. He is deposed from the ministry and expelled from the church. His description, about six feet high spare made, dark-red skin, brownish yellow hair and beard, deformed or near sighted eyes, high and all finished manners, a very good education and passes for an Old Landmark Baptist. You will please drop a note in your paper advertising him. I think when he left here he went West. For further information write to Perry Collins, Reidsville, Caswell county, Ga.

J. B. TATOM.

Tampa, Florida, April 16th, 1877.

WORK FOR AN OBJECT.

DEAR READERS OF THE BAPTIST:—I believe we should have a special object in view when we pray; so we should when we work: and on this principle have I directed my efforts. I have taken Bro. E. B. Miller, who is a young minister at Jackson, for my special object. I have obtained for him \$4.00 and a few articles of clothing, which I have sent to him. My reasons for taking him, are, he is well known in this community; and I thought I could do more for him than I could for any other one of the young ministers, or all of them together.

Now, brethren, let each one of us work for the young minister with whom we are acquainted, or any other one. If we will do this, not a single one of the young brethren will have to leave school for want of means. Let each one build up the wall over against his own house. An educated ministry is what we need, and an educated ministry is what we must have, or we will be the losers.

Now, brethren, I am still ready to send Bro. Miller money, if you will hand it over to me; or, if you had rather send to some one else, I will take great pleasure in sending it to any of the brethren at Jackson, Bethel, Clinton, Georgetown, or any Baptist school.

Now is the hardest part of the year with the young men at school; for the canned fruits and vegetables are about out, and this year's crop has not come into market yet: so it is bread and meat for breakfast, and meat and bread for dinner, and that on a credit; and it is now time that that credit was paid out. The meat that they buy at

this time of the year is in little quantities; and, of course, they have to pay the cash for it. Their wash bills, books bought on a credit at the beginning of this five months, and various other little articles I could mention that they are compelled to have, have to be paid for; or they are forced to leave now, or in June, never to return. Erewhien, let one and all help; for you know you all like to hear good preaching.

Love Station, Miss. T. M. JACKSON.

News From the Churches.

We assure our brother that the growth of Baptist principles in Nova Scotia do interest us in the South. Write often.

DEAR BRO. GRAVES:—It has occurred to me that the growth of Baptist principles in this province might be of interest to your readers in the Sunny South.

In the year 1823, we could boast of nineteen ordained ministers, three licentiates, and twenty churches, with a membership of 1454 with a strong public prejudice against us. In 1876 we have ninety-seven ordained ministers and twenty-eight licentiates, one hundred and eighty-three churches with a membership of 21,731, an increase in fifty three years of fifteen hundred per cent, while in the United States during the same period you have increased about seven or eight per cent. So you see the cold of these regions do not impede the progress of our principles. I have seen delicate females baptized in the river when the mercury was ten to twelve degrees below zero. The ice was twenty-eight inches thick and a grave had to be cut through to the water on the 28th of February, when I was buried thirty-two years ago.

Our principles are growing to-day in Nova Scotia faster than they ever did, the Baptist population is now about 70,000, in a total population of 325,000. We shall be fifty years hence at this rate 325,000 church members, and more than the whole population at its past rate of growth would be Baptist in sentiment, and who says we shan't increase the former rate of growth? for that is the way truth works you know.

W. H. H.

OBITUARIES.

Obituaries and Resolutions of Churches, if old subscribers 100 words gratis; all over, and of all non-subscribers, 10 cents per line of eight words. Cash must accompany the manuscript for it to receive attention.

The subject hereof, Sister Lucinda Addison, was born in Pike county, Miss., Jan. 20th, 1829; was married to our esteemed brother, Geo. W. Addison, Nov. 19th, 1846, and was baptized by Eld. J. Crawford in the fall of 1850; removed to Sabine parish, La., in 1854, and placed her membership in the Baptist church at Toro in the fall of 1855, and departed this life Dec. 19th, 1876, after an illness of seven days. As it has been the will of our all-wise and kind God to take from us our sister, his pilgrim, let us mourn not while we are assured that our loss is her eternal gain, and that she has found rest at last in the all-protecting arms of her Saviour.

Resolved, by the Toro church, that the clerk be requested to furnish the editor of THE BAPTIST, through our pastor, Eld. L. Scarborough, a copy of these resolutions for publication.

Resolved further, that the clerk be requested to furnish the family a copy, and a copy to be kept on record for future reference.

Committee, F. D. SELBY, W. S. ELLZEY, R. F. STELEY.

TO. J. B. SEARCY.

Your explanation is satisfactory to me and it ought to be to every one else, some who, no doubt, as I, have heard the case stated differently, and in a way to cast suspicion of inconsistency on your teaching and practice. And now that the facts are plainly stated to one can have an excuse for a different statement unless he was present and knows to the contrary.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mrs. R. C. A. Falconer in Wayne county, Miss., on the 19th of April 1877, by Eld. O. D. Bowen, Mr. M. A. Boynton of Dallas county, Alabama, to Miss E. Willie Creagh of Wayne county, Mississippi.

The Baptist.

"THOU HAST GIVEN A BANNER TO THEM THAT FEAR THEE, THAT IT MAY BE DISPLAYED BECAUSE OF THE TRUTH."—Ps.

J. R. GRAVES, Editor and Proprietor, JAS. B. MARAFFY, Book-keeper and Order Clerk.

Business Office: 227 Second street, Memphis, Tenn.

Terms, \$2.75 per annum, in advance. Send money by Postoffice Order, Registered Letter, Express or Draft, at our risk; otherwise at the sender's. If answer is desired by mail, send stamp or postal card.

Distinguishing Principles of Baptists.

- 1. As Baptists, we are to stand for the supreme authority of the word of God as the only and sufficient rule of faith and practice. The Bible, and the Bible only, as opposed to all human tradition in matters both of faith and practice. We must claim as basic, a distinguishing doctrine of our denomination—a doctrine for which we are called earnestly to contend.
2. As Baptists, we are to stand for the ordinances of Christ as he enjoined them upon his followers, the same in number, in mode, in order, and in symbolic meaning, unchanged and unchangeable till he come.
3. As Baptists, we are to stand for a spiritual and regenerated church, and that none shall be received into Christ's church, or be welcomed to his ordinances, without confessing a personal faith in Christ, and giving credible evidence of it.
Distinguishing Policy of Historical Baptists.
The non-recognition of human societies as Scriptural churches by affiliation, ministerial or ecclesiastical, or any alliance or co-operation that is susceptible of being apparently or logically construed by our members or theirs, or the world into a recognition of ecclesiastical or ministerial equality with Baptist churches.

Send all orders to the editor, and not to other parties in this city or elsewhere; for we cannot be responsible for money or merchandise through others; and no one in this city sells our improved Bibles.

ALIEN ORDINATION.

This subject is receiving considerable attention at present from the Northern press, particularly the Examiner, Baptist Weekly and the National Baptist. The discussion is somewhat intemperate, and reveals a misapprehension of facts and a want of candor quite surprising. The Baptist Weekly, we are sorry to say, takes the lead in the use of language that is discourteous and is exceedingly offensive to a large portion of the Baptist family. Speaking of the re-ordination of Pedobaptist ministers who become Baptists, as advocated by the Examiner, the Weekly says: "The topic is not an original one. It is imported from the Southwest and comes from a quarter where narrowness is a characteristic of the leaders of the churches, and to whom the term 'bigotry' applies with a justness hardly to be denied."

Such language as this from a certain class of Pedobaptist editors awakens no surprise, but from a Baptist editor is simply amazing. The leaders of the churches in the Southwest are such men as Drs. Jones of Nashville, Landrum of Memphis, Webb of Mississippi, Wilson of New Orleans, Crane of Texas, Yeaman and Lofton of St. Louis, and scores of others. And what is true of the Southwest is true also of the vast majority of the Baptists of the South. They are so "narrow" and so "bigoted" that they do not recognize the validity of Pedobaptist ordinations; for these ordinations are not unmeaning ceremonies. With some denominations ordination means the transmission of ministerial grace; and with nearly all it clothes the minister with authority to regenerate unconscious babes, perform priestly functions, and officiate in ecclesiastical government. How can any Scripturally enlightened Baptist recognize the validity of such an ordination? And yet the Weekly says: "A multitude of distinguished converts to our sentiments have occupied commanding places in our churches, whose regular or ministerial qualifications were never questioned."

This may be so and this may be the cause of the increasing looseness of the churches of the North. One thing is certain, and that is, if a Baptist minister transfers himself to a Pedobaptist church he is required to submit to re-ordination. It may be "narrowness and bigotry" on the part of Pedobaptists, but they know that a Baptist ordination does not qualify a man to officiate in a Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal or Catholic church.

From men as erratic and radical as J. R. Graves we are not surprised to hear demands for re-baptism and re-ordination, but that such innovations should find advocates in this enlightened latitude is most amazing. We do not propose to defend Bro. Graves. He generally

takes care of himself. Many have tried their hand on him and have learned to let him alone, or stand off and throw dirt. Even the very able editor of the Examiner has always found "discretion the better part of valor." But it seems that the radical notions of J. R. Graves are finding "advocates in this (New York) latitude." Well, Philadelphia is not far off and "such innovations find advocates" in such men as Drs. Cathcart, Henson, Pendleton, and others. Brooklyn is not far from New York and Drs. Sikes, Fulton, and some others are "erratic" enough to see that a Pedobaptist ordination does not qualify a man for the Baptist ministry.

And we doubt not that there are many thousands in the North who will look upon the course of the Weekly and the National Baptist as an innovation upon long established usage. The advocates of the validity of Pedobaptist ordinations is something new, and thus far confined to 37 Park Row and 1420 Chesnut street. The Weekly says: "We earnestly desire to protest against the notion of the invalidity of an unbaptized presbytery." This is a strange protest from a Baptist paper. There is "a notion," not only in "the Southwest where narrowness and bigotry characterizes the leaders of the churches," but even in "the enlightened latitude" of New York, that an ordination by an "unbaptized presbytery" is not valid, that is, is not Scriptural. The Weekly protests. We should like to know on what ground? An "unbaptized presbytery," or eldership, is certainly an unscriptural body. How then can such a body give a valid or Scriptural ordination? and especially when that ordination clothes a man with apostolic grace, or gives him authority to sprinkle infants and adults and exercise church discipline.

The Weekly advocates the validity of ordinations by an "unbaptized presbytery," that is, Pedobaptist ordinations: Episcopal, Methodist, etc., and their recognition and reception by Baptist churches. We protest against the notion of their validity. "We have no such custom nor have the churches of God." We do not take up the question of ordination at present, but simply say that a Scriptural ordination differs so essentially from Pedobaptist ordinations generally, that we do not see how any enlightened Baptist in the "enlightened latitude" of New York can for one moment subscribe to "the erratic and radical" notion of the Baptist Weekly. No wonder Baptist churches of such slow growth in the great metropolis. They seem to thrive best in "a quarter where narrowness and bigotry characterize the leaders of the churches."

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THE YOUNG MINISTERS.

We must raise \$500 for the young ministers studying at our University within one month or send some away. Who will help?

SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE.

- J. R. Graves, \$1.00; Mrs. J. B. Graves, 1.00; Miss Nora Graves, 1.00; from a poor sister, (no State or postage), 1.00; no name, 1.50; L. M. Walton, 1.00; E. F. H. Johnson, 4.00; J. R. Jordan, Rutherford, Tenn., 1.00; Miss Patti A. Owen, Courtland, Ala., 1.00; John Newberry, Mooringsport, La., 1.00; J. P. Bashaw, Mount Juliet, Tenn., 1.00; G. W. Garrett, Pocatotas, Tenn., 1.00; W. D. Stanton, Atlanta, Ga., 2.00; Jas. C. Williams, Eagleville, Tenn., 1.00; J. W. Bashaw, Mt. Juliette, Tenn., 1.00; J. W. Chatham, Tenn., 1.00; C. M. Broadway, La., 1.00; A. O. Montgomery, Tenn., 1.00; Jos. Robertson, Tenn., 2.00; J. A. Belscher, Texas, 1.00; N. A. Holman, Tennessee, 1.00; C. M. Sherrouse, Louisiana, 1.00; Rev. S. C. Lusk, Mississippi, 1.00; J. W. Tallafiero, Tennessee, 1.00; Mrs. D. A. Fort, Alabama, 1.00; W. T. Bennett, Tennessee, 1.00.

OUR SCHOOLS.

THE students of Mossy Creek have been making a vigorous effort to purchase a bell for the College, and lack only fifty dollars of the requisite amount. Are there not fifty Baptists who read this paper interested enough in the College to give one dollar? We are. Forty-nine more wanted. Send to W. A. J. Moore, Mossy Creek.

BREVETTES.

The State of Maine, by legal enactment, prohibits the manufacture of alcoholic spirits within the limits of the State. The general government should enact a law of the same kind.

Rev. A. Jaeger, the converted Jew who was for some time a teacher of Hebrew in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, has joined the Episcopalians. So says the Biblical Register.

The J. R. Graves Society of Religious Inquiry has been organized by the young ministers of the Southwest Baptist University, at Jackson, Tenn. We assure the young brethren that they could not have conferred, nor the University itself, a more distinguishing honor upon us.

Rev. F. H. Kerfoot of Midway, Ky., closed a meeting of four weeks, recently, by receiving into the fellowship of the church seventeen members, whom he had baptized that evening. During the meeting twenty were receive for baptism and eight by letter.

Every ninth person in Virginia is a Baptist. There are 174,000 Baptists in the Old Dominion. In the days of Bro. Sands, alien immersions were at a discount; but, under the influence of the Herald, they are at par. Every eighth person in Georgia is a Baptist, and generally, out of the fashionable cities and towns, Landmarkers.

Mr. Moody says a Scotchman has been counting the promises in the Bible: there are thirty-one thousand. There is a promise for every want and trial and difficulty. God has no poor children: they are all rich. Any one of God's promises is a rich inheritance; and he gives us thirty-one thousand of them.

We learn that the prospect for a college in western Arkansas is very encouraging. It is to be under the patronage of an Association embracing that part of the State and the Indian Territory.—Texas Baptist. Don't tell it a college, Bro. Buckner, but a school. We have quite enough cross-road colleges already.—Western Recorder.

"I cannot see the consistency in such Landmarkism as is given by Link, Gaubrell and Rejyea. How a Baptist can be a Landmarker, and retain fellowship for Campbellite or Pedobaptist immersions, is something I cannot reconcile as consistent."—Correspondent in Southern Baptist. One is not more than a half scholar in Landmarkism who can. A Landmarker is as much opposed to alien immersions as he is to open communion in preaching or at the table.

Among some East Tennessee Baptist news furnished to the Watchman, Boston, is the following: "The churches at important centers are all well supplied. Rev. Dr. J. F. B. Mays has been doing a grand work at Knoxville for four years. Rev. J. M. Phillips succeeded Bro. T. T. Eaton at Chattanooga. Rev. S. W. Tindell, recently from Newton Theological Seminary, is in charge at Cleveland, a growing place in lower East Tennessee. Newton has turned off few better jobs than Tindell, be the best never so well done. Breth. Evans at Morrilstown, Crouch at Jonesboro, Baker at Mossy Creek, and Lloyd at Bristol, are faithful men at strategic points. Many of our churches have had more than fifty additions during the past year."

Here is what the late President of Spring Creek College says about our young ministers:—BRO. GRAVES:—My heart is with you in your earnest effort to meet the crying demands of our young ministers at Jackson. We must not permit them to go home for the want of a few dollars. I am boarding and educating a very promising young minister, and have thought that I was doing a full share in that direction; but I cannot refrain from responding to this call for aid. May the Lord of the harvest bless my dollar for good. W. T. BENNETT.

Johnson's Grove, April 19, 1877. Ex-Governor Wm. G. Brownlow died at his home in Knoxville on the 29th ult., of paralysis of the bowels. He was seventy-one years old.

PRAYER-MEETING.

Our Prayer-Meeting opens on each Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, and it is proposed that every Christian who reads this will consecrate that hour to prayer for objects presented in this column.—E. B. B.

"There is a scene where spirits blend, Where friends in fellowship with friend; Though wind-ed far by faith we meet Around a common mercy-seat."

Spurgeon tells the following story: "A poor man, who had a large family, gave them a very comfortable support while he was in health. He broke his leg, and was laid up for weeks. As he would be sometime destitute of the means of grace, it was proposed to hold a prayer-meeting at his house. The meeting was led by Deacon Brown. A loud knock at the door interrupted the service. A tall, lank, blue-frocked youngster stood at the door, with an ox-goad in his hand, and asked to see Deacon Brown. "Father could not attend this meeting," he said, "but he sent his prayers, and they are out in the cart." They were brought in, in the shape of potatoes, beef, pork and corn. The meeting broke up without the benediction.

Mercy.—When Napoleon was first consul of France, a beautiful girl, about fourteen years old, might have been seen one morning at the entrance of one of the French palaces. Her tears and bitter sorrow touched the heart of the porter, who was a tender-hearted man, and he allowed her to proceed. She went straight to the consul; and as he, surrounded by his ministers, was walking through one of the apartments, in the deepest grief the girl threw herself at his feet, crying, "Mercy, sire; mercy for my father!"

"And who is thy father?" said Napoleon, graciously, "and who art thou?"

"My name is Lajolla," replied she, "and my father is condemned to die."

"Alas, my child!" said Napoleon, "this is the second time thy father has rebelled against the State; indeed I cannot help thee."

"Ah, sire!" wept the poor girl, "I know it; I know he has transgressed the law, but the first time he was innocent; this time I plead not because he is guilty—I plead for mercy, mercy! Oh, mercy for him!"

The lips of Napoleon trembled, tears filled his eyes, and taking the hand of the child in both of his, he drew her near him, saying, "Yes, my dear child, at thy request I forgive thy father."

"I read this touching incident we may learn after what manner the sinner is forgiven. The young girl said, 'I plead not for my father's righteousness; I plead for mercy—for grace.' Napoleon's heart could not resist that plea, and he gave her the desire of her heart.

Had she pleaded her father's righteousness, her case had been utterly hopeless; he must still have said, "Alas! I cannot help thee." God cannot help the sinner who brings his own righteousness to Him. He has no remedy for such cases. "Our righteousnesses are as filthy rags," says Isaiah. "Enter not into judgement with thy servant, O Lord; for in thy sight shall no man living be justified." It would indeed be strange to be justified because of the nature of our filthy rags.

But, instead of your righteousness, plead God's grace in Jesus. He cannot resist the plea; He never did, He never will, until the door of mercy is closed. The publican in the temple smote upon his breast, saying, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" and Jesus declared that he went down to his house justified rather than the self-righteous Pharisee.—S. S. Visitor.

THE SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Recently a distinguished Methodist minister published a compliment to the University.

He had been to Nashville, and taken a view of the fine buildings of the Vanderbilt, and all the appendages of the University. But he was surprised to find comparatively few students, outside of the medical department. He found the expenses very high, and came to the conclusion that the University was for rich men's sons. But speaking of the Southwestern at Jackson, he said, "that University is for the poor men's sons. It is within the reach of all, and therein it has the advantage over the Vanderbilt."

We glory in this. May it always be said that

"the Southwestern University is within the reach of all." To realize this claim, the endowment must be constantly and earnestly pressed. More Professors are needed now; libraries, apparatus, museums, and all the appliances of a first-class University must be obtained as soon as possible. Every dollar given now will help to increase the usefulness and permanency of this young and finely located institution.

FUND FOR YOUNG MINISTERS.

Collections have been taken by the First church in Nashville, the Central in Memphis, and the church in Brownsville to aid the young ministers of the Southwestern University. The First church in Memphis is preparing to do something handsome. The Helping Hand there struck twelve last year, we shall not be surprised to hear it strike thirteen this year.

Other churches would honor themselves and do a good work by taking collections right away.

ALMOST PERSUADED.

THE knock was loud at thy heart to-night: He touched thy eyelids to give the sight: For a moment the world lost its false, fair light, And hell seemed near, and heaven seemed bright, And heavy the weight of sin.

Hadst thou opened yet? For he standeth near, And he bids thee look and see, The side they pierced with the cruel spear, The nail-torn hands and the thorn-crowned head, And the blood at thine atonement shed, That the curse might pass from thee.

Hadst thou opened yet? Oh, the words were plain, That have touched thy heart to-night, They told the Savior's life of pain— Homeless, sorrowful, tempted, torn— That sinless robe might by thee be worn In heaven's own spotless light.

Joy in the presence of God to-night, If thou wilt arise and come; But the joy of friends if they see the slight The robe, the crown, and the home of light, And choose the paths that will end in night, And hell for the soul's long home. —London Christian.

STAND BY YOUR COLORS.

"LET Baptists betray their trust, scuttie their convictions, misapply their scholarship, and play the craven generally, if they choose to do so, by wincing before the contempt and ridicule of those who never did, and do not now, love them or their principles, and men will disdain them, and will forsake them; and they will become a shameful and contemptible spectacle to their own eyes; but, let them take and keep the first rank in all aggressive Bible movements, as in times past, and heaven will see to it that monumental effigy and pile, holy emblazonry and trophy shall mark their future as their past history. Fidelity to the Bible in the centuries to come will make them as eternal as the Bible, and, as the God of the Bible himself. We have a greater work to do in creating the history of the future, than our fathers had in the making of the past. Let us not dishonor them and ourselves by resting on their fame. Let us use our energy and quiet labor push us into the front ranks of Bible defense, Bible scholarship and faithful Bible translations, and preserve our position there."

These noble words are part of an address recently delivered by Dr. Armitage of New York, on the Bible and the Baptists.

BREVITIES.

Rev. Samuel Furman one of the oldest ministers of the Baptist denomination in South Carolina died on March 19th.

The Rome Tribune regrets to learn that the Mormons are gaining strength in Chattooga county, Georgia.

Eld. P. S. G. Watson wishes correspondents to address him in future at Turnersville, Coryell county, Texas.

A San Francisco widow won \$1,325, at cards on Saturday; communed in the church on Sunday morning, and on Sunday night gave \$1.50 for the conversion of the "Heathen Chinese!" Don't the world move though?

Any Baptist church which can hold affiliation meetings with, and aid in getting together, unite Pedobaptist societies, can, with the same propriety, disband and join those societies themselves.

The Courier-Journal says, "The hiccoughs of 4,000,000 drunkards vex the ear of the Republic." 4,000,000 human beings on the road to hell from whisky alone!

Episcopalians of Boston are largely under the influence of Phillips Brooks, a man whose Bible does not read: "It pleased God by the foolishness of reacting the service to save them that believed."

The editor of the Battle Flag says to its patrons: "We are compelled to make another appeal to you for help, for unless we receive assistance immediately we will be compelled to suspend the Flag." It ought not be allowed to suspend an issue.

The Baptist Weekly notes the fact that of thirty churches in Maryland, fifty years ago, only two took a stand in favor of Missions. These two have increased to thousands, while the anti-missionaries have "diminished till they now number seven or eight persons."

The Watchman, (Boston), says: "We think it would be well to move along our whole line against infant baptism, baptismal regeneration, sprinkling and kindred errors. Attack is, in many cases, better than defense." We are glad to see this sign of returning life and health in the Watchman.

A writer in the Southern Christian Advocate points to the fact that "out of 10,000 Methodist families in North Georgia, only 1250 infants were baptized last year," with the remark, "There is a great fault, if not a great crime, revealed in these figures."

Rev. J. L. M. Curry of Richmond, won the prize offered by the American Baptist Publication Society on this subject:—

"3. What are the Features in which a Baptist Church Differs Radically from a Pedobaptist Church?"

Some of the Baptist ministers of New York have been making some severe assaults upon Young Men's Christian Associations. They affirm that more money is spent by these Associations than is justified by the results, and that they draw away young men from the churches to do a work for an outside organization which ought to be done by the churches themselves.

Deacon Penn, the Texas revivalist, thus speaks of Galveston church and of himself: "Reader, when you go to Galveston, go to this church and see for yourself. This is emphatically a Baptist church—no alien immersion received there. Just here, permit me to say that I will not visit any church that receives into its membership what is known as alien immersions. If any of the kind have invited me, and have not repented of their great sin, I ask them to be kind enough to inform me, because oil and water will not mix."

The New York Examiner and Chronicle is more than ever opposing alien immersions, yet more from policy and feeling than principle, it seems to us; for he allows exceptional cases, which entirely upsets any principle that may enter into his reasonings. When a subject, no matter how qualified and conscientious, is baptized by a Methodist, he is openly baptized into the faith of Methodism, and for the design and purpose set forth in the ritual read upon the occasion; and if that is unscriptural, the baptism would be void, even though a Baptist were the administrator. If Baptists baptize with the Scriptural design, then their baptisms alone are Scriptural; for no other denomination baptizes with the same design. But, if Pedobaptist societies can administer valid baptism in any supposable case, then are they Scriptural churches, and Baptist organizations are alone, and a Scriptural church, through its minister alone, can baptize.

BUGABOOS.—The editor of the New York Examiner and Chronicle seems sorely exercised by two bugabooes,—Anabaptism and Landmarkism; for thus he names them twice in two articles in one issue; viz., "But there are two bugabooes which disturb the equalimity of many Baptist

people, ministers and laymen. One of these dreaded things is Anabaptism: the other is Landmarkism. Both are bad enough to be shunned." Again: "The way for Baptists is to do right, without the slightest fear of any such hoary hobgoblin as 'transmitted grace,' or either of the other two less antiquated bugabooes, named Anabaptism and Landmarkism." The trouble is, he sees and feels that it is suicidal for Baptist churches to receive immersion from other denominations; and, as a rule, he boldly says it is wrong; but, for the life of him, he cannot lay down any Scripture or principle by which to condemn it that will not force him to stand upon the ground occupied by our Anabaptist ancestors and modernly-called Landmarkism; but he has it to learn that—

"All other ground is sinking sand."

QUESTIONS.

N. R. E. propounds the following questions in the New York Examiner and Chronicle to those ministers in Chicago who are immersing persons who wish to join Pedobaptist societies:—

"1. Do not both Baptists and Pedobaptists alike recognize baptism as the door into the visible church?"

"2. If a Baptist minister knowingly performs the rite of baptism for the admission of the candidate into a Pedobaptist church, does he not baptize him into the fellowship of that church?"

"3. If he knowingly baptizes such candidate into the fellowship of that church, does he not fellowship that church in the act?"

"4. If he thus administers the first ordinance of the church to such candidate, how can he consistently refuse to him the second?"

We think these questions pertinent; but does it not follow as logically, that, to receive the baptism of another denomination is to fellowship its Scriptural character? and, how can Eld. Jeter or any other "liberal" consistently deny, that, he who is qualified to administer Christian baptism for Baptist churches, is qualified to administer the Lord's supper to them?

THE GRAVES AND CAMPBELL DISCUSSION.

THIS was a written discussion, Alexander Campbell being the challenging party, and was published in 1854. 224 pages. Many wish to see it republished, for the sake of seeing Mr. Campbell's defense of his system, and because his followers all over the South deny that Mr. Campbell ever debated with us.

We have not the means necessary to stereotype and bring out an edition; but if there are brethren and friends enough who will advance \$500 in cash, to be repaid in books, and who will pledge themselves to take one thousand copies at seventy-five cents, the regular retail price being one dollar, it shall be put to press; and the book shall be ready for delivery on the 1st of December next. We will let this proposition stand for one or two months to ascertain if it is wanted.

John J. Burnett, Mosey Creek, one dozen, \$12; Jacob Robinson, Cross Roads, Tenn., one dozen, \$12.

We have several who say they will take a copy; but we prefer to let all consider this proposition, and report again by card how many they will take when published.

LITTLE THINGS.—A star is a little thing, but it can hold this great world in its arms.

The tongue is a little thing, but it fills the universe with trouble.

An egg is a little thing, but the huge crocodile creeps into life out of it.

A kiss is a very little thing, but it betrayed the Son of God into the hands of his enemy.

A spark is a little thing, but it can light the poor man's pipe, or set the world a-burning.

The acorn is a little thing, but the black bear and his family live in the oak that springs from it.

A word is a little thing, yet one word has been many a man's destiny, for good or for evil.

A penny is a very little thing, but the interest on it from the days of Cain and Abel would buy out the globe.

Life is made up of little things. Life itself is a little thing; one breath less, then comes the funeral.

A WORD TO THE BRETHREN.

THE centennial year has ended; but the centennial work of the Baptists of Tennessee in raising funds for the endowment of the Southwestern Baptist University is still going on.

The second scholastic year of the University will close on the last of May. I am anxious to present at that time an encouraging report of the work that has been done. While I thank the Baptists of Tennessee for the subscriptions and bonds, which, in these hard times, they have made to the University, I desire to suggest the great importance of paying them in time for my report at the end of the session. Brethren, if you have not already paid your subscriptions or your bonds now due, please call on the collectors for the churches, or the local agents having authority to receive centennial funds, and pay them at your earliest convenience. May I also ask the collectors and local agents to make special efforts from now till the close of the session toward collecting the unpaid subscriptions and bonds now due, and to send the amount collected to me in time for my report? Send by draft or express, post-office order or registered letter, to—

JACKSON, TENN.,

where I shall have my headquarters till the first of June.

WM. SHELTON,

General Agent S.W.B.U.

BRO. GRAVES:—I am greatly pleased with your Series on the 7 Dispensations: they are full of information on topics of thrilling interest to every student of the Scriptures. So much valuable information cannot be secured in any other paper now published. May God bless you in your efforts to disseminate his truth.

J. M. PHILLIPS.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 19, 1877.

We appreciate the above, from our old friend and contributor; and we are receiving similar expressions from many scholars in different States, and from the Queen's dominion. To know that they are appreciated encourages us in the arduous work of preparing them in connection with all our other work. Will our brethren in the ministry let all know that Part II., The World's Great Week of 7 Dispensations, will commence on the 19th of May, and encourage as many as possible to commence then? See our new Prospectus and Premiums.

DELEGATES TO THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad will sell tickets on the 7th, 8th and 9th of May, to persons attending the Convention, at \$18 for the round trip from Memphis, good for return until the 31st. These tickets will be sold at the depot in Memphis only.

Delegates on the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R.R. will be taken to Nashville at reduced rates, and from Nashville to New Orleans and return, round-trip tickets will be sold to them at \$27 each; provided they make application in due season to J. W. Thomas, Esq., Gen'l Supt., or to W. L. Danley, Esq., Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, Nashville, Tenn.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia R.R., five cents per mile one way.

The New Orleans and Mobile B.R., for one and one-fifth fare, and will accept their proportion upon through tickets sold by foreign roads upon any arrangement that can be made with them. So also will the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago R.R., line.

Mobile and Montgomery R.R., round-trip tickets for accredited delegates (and members of their families) for six cents per mile, and will accept, on the same terms, round-trip tickets over this road issued by other railway companies.

Selma, Rome and Dalton R.R., round-trip tickets at six cents per mile from all coupon-ticket offices, good for return for fifteen days from date sold.

Montgomery and Eufaula R. B., round-trip tickets at six cents per mile, good for fifteen days after adjournment.

Savannah and Memphis R.R., five cents per

mile going, and return free. Delegates must present to ticket-agents certificates that they are such. Ministers who are delegates, three cents per mile going, return free. Good till June 1st.

Alabama and Chattanooga R.R., round-trip tickets at three cents per mile each way, good for ten days from date of sale.

Memphis and Charleston R.R., one fare (excursion tickets) for the round trip, good till May 20th.

Memphis and Little Rock R.R., one fare (excursion rate) for the round trip.

New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago R.R., line, at all stations from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, La., inclusive, round-trip tickets will be sold at one and one-fifth fare to delegates showing evidence that they are such, good to May 10th.

Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas R.R., full fare going, return free on the certificate of the presiding officer that the party was a delegate, and that he passed over this road going, and paid full fare.

Ministers holding half-fare passes must pay either full fare going or half fare each way. Delegates are advised to conform strictly to these conditions.

W. H. McINTOSH,  
Cor. Sec. H.M.B. S.B.C.

SOUTHERN BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

All orders for Books intended for the Society should be addressed to the present Corresponding Secretary, W. E. Paxton, and no longer to W. D. Mayfield, who was the former Business Manager, and who is no longer in this city. By noticing this much confusion and delay will be prevented.

J. R. GRAVES, Pres't.

NOTICE.

The Stock notes for Missouri and a part of Tennessee have been placed in the hands of J. R. Graves for collection. A. Van Hoose is acting as General Agent for the States east of the Mississippi.

W. E. PAXTON, Cor. Sec'y.

All Stockholders in West Tennessee and Missouri who are still indebted to the Society will please remit or report at once to me. The time has come when the unpaid Stock should all be paid in, or a new note given. If you know you are indebted please remit a part if not all, for it is needed to pay for Foundry and new plates.

J. R. GRAVES, Pres't.

"THE BAPTIST."

A Representative Journal

for the Baptists of the Southwest, we must have the support of all our friends, prompt payment, and earnest co-operation of pastors and others, with a view to place in

Thousands of Families

where it is not now read. It will make its readers More Intelligent,

More Religious,

More Prosperous,

More Benevolent,

More Enterprising,

More Hopeful

in all Christian undertakings, more appreciative of all that is beautiful and good, happier on earth and fitter for heaven.

We invite, and earnestly ask

Pastors and Brethren

to use their personal influence and solicitation to put THE BAPTIST into the hands of all who ought to read it.

Will You Do It Now!

We appeal to every subscriber to renew for the year to come; also that each one seek to gain at least one new name, and the money for the paper to January 1878; so that it may be read in every family in each church and congregation.

SPECIAL OFFER.

We will give the paper for one year to every brother who will send a club of five twelve months subscribers, and a package of Java Prolific Cotton Seed to each of the club, by mail prepaid.

We will give one bushel of the celebrated Java Prolific Cotton Seed,

Or,

We will give an Improved Body and Lung Brace for ten new subscribers, and a package to each subscriber.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Salmon placed in the Tangipahoe river two years ago are now nearly ten inches long. Atlanta, Ga., is to have a \$50,000 Presbyterian church. Five thousand Poles of the northwest are to emigrate to the south. There are indications that they will settle in Arkansas. The artesian well at Charleston is now 1,225 feet deep. The contract is 3,000 feet, unless a supply of water is sooner found. About 275,000 herring and 5,000 shad were raised at Alexandria the 24th, and the Gazette remarks that the business begins to resemble that of the days when the Potomac fisheries were at their best. The first American flag that ever floated in South Carolina, and which is the present state flag, was devised by Gen. Moultrie while preparing to defend Fort Johnson in 1776, according to papers of his under date of September 15, 1775. The state troops wore blue uniforms with crests on their caps, and accordingly, the flag was made to correspond—a blue flag with crescent in the center. Savannah (Ga.) News: The German ship Paul Teubner, Capt. Masop, was cleared from the port of Savannah for Liverpool on March 3, by Messrs. Kanop, Haneman, & Co. She sailed on the thirteenth of March with a cargo consisting of 2,385 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,109,91 pounds, and valued at \$136,567.30. On April 19 she was abandoned, and her crew was carried into Falmouth April 23 by the bark Leo, from New Orleans. The Charlotte (N. C.) Observer says: "Every new and then a new gold mine is found in this country in a place where the metal was not supposed to exist before. We were shown recently some of the finest specimens we have ever seen from any gold mine in this section of the state. They were taken from a vein on the plantation situated about seven miles northwest of the city. The metal is imbedded in soft brown ore, which is easily worked." New Orleans Picayune, 25th: A contract was made by the post-office department to-day, with John B. Adams, of Little Rock, Ark., for carrying a weekly mail by steamboat, by the Gulf States, Ocean, and Mississippi rivers from Camden in Arkansas, to Louisiana. The dates are about 1,000 miles, and the contract price at about the rate of \$10,000 per annum. Service will commence on the 1st of May, prox., and terminate June 3, 1878. At two o'clock on the morning of the 19th, four armed men rode into the town of Castle, Texas, took possession of the courthouse, saturated all the interior of the building with coal oil, set fire to it and decamped. The citizens rallied but were unable to save the building. That was destroyed, and also the district court and state papers. All that was rescued from the flames were the county records and one book of cattle records. While attempting to star the flames, sixteen shots were fired by the incendiaries. Charlotte (N. C.) Call: Within twenty-five miles of Charlotte there are seven cotton factories, viz: The Woodlawn mills, employing 100 hands, 75 looms, 2,500 spindles, manufactures about 800 bales of sheeting and about 240 bales of yarn, and sells all its products from this market. The Mountain Island mills runs 1,000 spindles, makes warps, and sells north. Mount Holly mills, 1,200 spindles, makes warps, sells north. The Gastonia mills, 3,800 spindles, makes warps and yarn, sells north. Blowersville factory, 1,200 spindles, 24 looms, makes shirtings and yarn for home market. Orell & Allison, 1,500 looms, make shirtings and yarn for home market. Mr. Thomas P. Jones, commissioner of agriculture of the state of Georgia, has issued a circular to the farmers of that state, in which, after giving his reasons for believing that the war in Europe was inevitable, he says: "In view of these facts, the farmers of Georgia are urged to increase their wheat and provision crops. It is not yet too late

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to increase the area in corn, even if it has to be done by seducing the area in cotton. Let farmers plant enough corn to insure an ample supply for the ensuing year. Let them plant crops for their horses, and force them forward to secure, as nearly as possible, a supply of bacon for home consumption. Let them plant liberally in German millet and shield-pens, to supplement their corn in feeding stock, in order that more of their corn may be used for bread. T. M. Scott, Sr., a wealthy citizen of Lauderdale county, Tenn., went to Italy, and while there came in contact with the "enemy" and absorbed to many for him. He was carried before Mayor John Tarrant and fined fifty dollars. Mr. Scott refused to pay it, when the mayor informed him he would have to go to work on the streets if he did not. At this juncture T. M. Scott, Jr., made an insulting reply, and drew a pistol. He was taken from the office, and persuaded to write an apology. Later in the day, as Scott, Jr., passed along the street, Mayor Tarrant remarked that they would settle that difficulty, and drew a revolver and fired at Scott, who drew his and returned the fire. Both pistols were emptied and both men wounded. As Scott turned to run, Tarrant drew a Derringer and shot him in the back, fatally wounding him. FOREIGN. The French government is forming a third division of iron-clads, a frigate and two corvettes, to precede to the Levant for the protection of French subjects. There is a distressing famine in the provinces of Chili and Siam, China. Thousands are dying daily. There is great efforts toward relief by the natives and foreigners, but these are only partially successful in checking the calamity. At Constantinople on April 11th an interesting race was rowed between one of the Gettysburg's service-outriggers and a crack boat belonging to the English gunboat Cockatrice. The course was two miles up the Bosphorus and return. The Americans won by a third of a mile. The English crew were the challengers. Russia's financial condition could be improved. She has a debt of not far from 2,500,000,000 roubles, the rouble being of the value in our currency of 73.11 cents; so that represented in dollars, her indebtedness amounts to nearly \$1,800,000,000. Her revenue was set down for the last fiscal year at \$25,000,000 roubles. The strength of the Russian army on a war footing is as follows: Officers for active service in the regular army, 11,557; for reserves, 5,922; for depots, 6,405; for local troops, 12,773. Total officers, 14,477. Soldiers for active service in the regular army, 845,183; for reserves, 171,798; for depots, 373,182; local troops, 350,960. Total soldiers, 1,641,123. Non-combatants, 135,148; horses, 210,734; guns, 2,606. Total number of men in regular army, 1,856,651. Santa Domingo dates to the ninth say that President Baez is fast losing his popularity. He has recently arrested four generals on mere suspicion, and issued a decree ordering duties payable in cash. This decree has paralyzed trade, merchants hitherto having been accustomed to pay part of the duties in government bonds. It is estimated that the tobacco crop will yield one hundred and fifty thousand serons, the largest ever had. Rumors are in circulation that Samana bay will be leased to Germany, but they are not credited. For the present war the Turks have been largely supplied with the Martini-Henry rifle, the same used by the English army. The Russians use the Karl and Grolf rifle. The Martini-Henry has a capacity of twelve shots a minute and a range of 1,200 yards. The Karl rifle can deliver seven shots a minute and has a range of nine hundred yards. The Grolf rifle delivers eight shots a minute and its range is 1,000 yards. The Martini-Henry appears to be the superior arm. Both Russians and Turks, however, have been furnished with Springfield and Winchester rifles to a large extent since the conclusion of the war. In view of Von Moltke's rather hostile

speech in the German parliament, last week the subject of the relative strength of France and Germany becomes of interest. On a peace footing the effective strength of the German army is fixed at 431,000 men, exclusive of one-year volunteers. These forces comprise eighteen army corps, recruited in eighteen military districts. The French army on a peace footing contains 467,637 men, divided into nineteen army corps. This force includes the Algerian corps. Germany's public debt is about \$8,000,000. France has a public debt of \$5,900,000,000. When it comes to fighting, France can put 1,000,000 men in the field. Germany claims to have 1,500,000 men subject to call. MISCELLANEOUS. Mr. Vanderbilt, it is said, has just drawn the quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the New York Central stock to the amount of about \$1,000,000. He therefore owns more than half the entire capital of \$50,000,000. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt has instituted a suit against his brother, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, for \$1,000,000, on an alleged breach of the contract under which it is asserted the content of the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt was withdrawn. Mrs. Gen. Sherman, who has been managing in this country contributions for the pope, to be presented in May next, on the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopate, has \$230,000 in hand. The contribution of the churches throughout the United States will bring the testimonial up to a larger sum. Aside from bills of exchange many valuable and unique presents will be sent to his holiness. In view of the present very high price of quinine the supervising surgeon-general of the United States marine hospital has suggested a fair trial for other species of cinchona, but more particularly the quinina cinchonida and cinchona sulphata, which are much less costly, and believed to be equally efficacious with the sulphate of quinine or salts of callosa bark. The government began the issuing of postal cards with some misgivings, but the result of what was looked upon by some as an experiment has been most satisfactory. Beginning in 1873 with 100,000,000 cards, the issue has increased year by year at the rate of about 12,500,000 until now, when it is estimated that 180,000,000 will be needed for the year beginning July 1 next. The instances of abuse in the use of the cards have been comparatively few, and in cases of this kind the infliction of the legal penalties has had a salutary effect on persons who were disposed to make them the vehicles of scurrility and defamation.—Washington Star. THE EAST. A statement of the bonds and stocks bonds owned by the Pennsylvania railroad company shows the par value of the bonds to be \$15,288,498, and of the stocks \$31,808,833, making a total par value of \$47,097,331, against a cost to the company of \$70,234,809. THE WEST. The opening of navigation on the lakes, April 17th at Buffalo and April 20th at Mackinac straits, is the earliest since 1871, and the earliest, also, since 1854, excepting the years 1858, 1859, 1865 and 1863. Navigation opened as early as April 3rd in 1871 and April 4th in 1859; but the usual period is from April 23th to May 2nd; so that this spring is not more than usually backward. THE WAR IN EUROPE. In spite of the barbarity of the Turkish nation, of the incapability of the Turk to adapt himself to even the simplest requirements of modern civilization, and of the inherent savagery of the Turkish character; in spite of the fact that the descendants of Othman and his followers have made a lonely desert of the fairest portion of Europe and the holiest portion of Asia, and of the certainty that under Turkish rule there is little future prospect of better things, it is impossible to repress a feeling of admira-

tion at the calm dignity with which the Turkish government takes its stand and defies the powers of Europe to proceed and to do their worst. The ablest statesmen have labored in the closet, in the forum, in the council hall; dispatches by the thousand have gone to and fro asking and receiving advice; Ignatieff and Gortchakoff, Bismarck and Count Androssy, Disraeli and Salvet Pasha have consulted and conferred; all the arts of war and peace used the real meaning of the speakers have been brought into requisition; drafts without number of the document that was to bring concord to the great nations of the continent were made, amended, rewritten, interlined, scratched out, rejected, and thrown away, until one was found that was acceptable to all, and the signing of which was supposed to be the certain precursor of peace, when, presto! Turkey, whom nobody had consulted, whom nobody seemed to think it worth while to pay any attention to, steps forth, master of the situation, stamps the protocol under foot, and at once utterly destroys the prospect of peace. Even, however, were this consideration not of weight, the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of sending an army through Asia Minor in any other direction than immediately along the south-coast of the Black sea will be sufficient to prevent anything more than a faint, Xerxes' army might easily be lost in the mountains of Armenia, and the long stretch of treeless, waterless, parched, sandy desert which intervenes between Georgia and Syria effectually precludes all danger of a serious invasion from this quarter. Then, if the Russian army should move along the southern Black sea coast its objective point must be Constantinople, and England and Turkey will fight for that city just as fiercely against invaders from the southwest as from the north. It is probable, therefore, that Russia, though attempts may be made in both directions, will trust to the route through Bessarabia, by the way of the Danube and the Balkan mountains. There will be serious difficulty in this line of march also, since the Turkish fleet will hold the Black sea, and the Turkish army is now resting on the southern bank of the Danube, behind the works of considerable strength, thrown up by the best engineers in the English army. In the last war, the Russian army left half its number in the unhealthy marshes of the Danube, and there is no cause to suppose that these have become any less miasmatic, or that the Russians are any more healthy. Since Russia is now bound to go to war, or allow herself to be bullied by Turkey, the czar's generals will have to risk the dangers of the swamps, the perils of effecting the passage of a river like the Mississippi in the teeth of a determined enemy, and the uncertainty of forcing the passes of the Balkans, only, after all, to find that fighting the Turks is a small matter compared with fighting the British. There is little doubt that the Turkish cabinet have become perfectly desperate, nor can the fact be wondered at when we remember the peculiar circumstances under which they are placed. On the one side they have Russia, an avowed enemy, eager to seize any pretext for complaint; on another they have Austria, anxious to annex a large share of their best territory; while on the third they have England, an indifferent friend, only ready to assist when English interests are really or apparently endangered. Add to these complications an army which they are alike afraid to keep and to disband, the men of which they cannot pay, and who would desolate the country if discharged, and a populace who will not hesitate to demand if the sultan the heads of the ministers if the times get out of joint, and it will be seen that the office of imperial councillor is by no means a sinecure. Acting under pressure from a dozen quarters, it is probable the Turkish ministry has taken what it believed to be the safest course. Between the chances of foreign war and those of the riotous outbreak of Mussulman fury, there was far less danger in the former, and this is doubtless the reason why it has been chosen. And now we are to see what Russia is going to do about it. We have all along heard of the mighty preparations that have been made on the

northern coast of the Black sea, and within a couple of weeks it will be seen whether or not so portentous a smoke is to be supplemented by any fire. The indications are that, during the early part of the war, Russia will endeavor to avoid European complications as far as possible, by operating in Asia, and by attempting to gain possession of Syria, Asia Minor and Palestine. But this is the very step which England would be most unwilling to see the Russians take. An advance into Asia Minor is a direct threat to the Suez canal and the Indian communications, and will not be tolerated by Great Britain.—Globe-Democrat. OUR FOREIGN TRADE. Retrenchment and Economy show a Balance on the debit side—\$15,972,825. AHEAD 1877. The federal bureau of statistics furnishes a statement—corrected to the fifth instant—of the imports and exports of the United States for the month ending February 28, 1877, and for the period of eight months terminating on the same date. The chief of the bureau compares these statements with like data for the corresponding periods of the year immediately preceding, and shows that the excess of trade has been in favor of the United States. Reckoning wholly in gold values, it appears that our excess of exports over imports on merchandise accounts, for February, 1877, amounted to \$16,469,597, while for the corresponding month in 1876, the excess was \$13,504,686, a difference of \$2,964,912 in favor of the present year. In February, 1877, the exports of coin and bullion amounted to \$8,310,082, and the imports to \$1,903,989. During February, 1876, the exports reached the sum of \$4,558,771 and the imports to \$733,528. The difference in favor of the present year, of the extent of \$1,923,254. The following tables exhibit the state of trade for eight months terminating with February 28, 1877, and the corresponding period for 1876: Exports and Imports of Merchandise. Value. 1877.—Domestic ports. \$413,029,744 Foreign re-exports. 9,272,510 Total. \$422,302,254 Imports of merchandise. 844,092,320 Excess of exports over imports. 418,210,234 Excess of exports over imports, 1876. 373,561,111 Excess of exports over imports, 1877. 44,649,123 Exports and Imports of Coin & Bullion. Value. 1877.—Domestic ports. \$2,200,978 Foreign re-exports. 6,096,510 Total. 8,297,488 Imports of coin and bullion. 33,108,920 Excess of imports over exports. 24,811,432 Excess of imports over exports, 1876. 26,262,156 Excess of imports over exports, 1877. 1,450,724 Excess of imports over exports, 1877. 1,450,724 Excess of exports over imports, 1876. 17,974,715 Excess of exports over imports, 1877. 5,917,213 Difference in favor of 1877. 13,057,502 During the eight months ending with February 28, 1877, the domestic exports and foreign re-exports of merchandise, coin and bullion amounted to \$453,781,538, while for the corresponding period of 1876 the exports aggregated \$391,374,670, leaving a balance in favor of 1877 of \$62,406,868. The total imports for 1876 were \$320,606,984, and those for 1877 of \$300,675,031, a difference in favor of the latter year amounting to \$20,031,953. On the whole volume of trade the difference in favor of 1877 over 1876 foots up a sum total of \$82,488,826. THE Boiling Lake in the Island of Dominica. The "Black Country" of Wolverhampton notoriety is a weird place, and suggests weird ideas enough, whether traversed by night or by day; but it is "mild domestic" compared to nature's own "White Country," the sulphur rent has been formed, through which the waters rush out in a scalding torrent and bear their heat with them far down the mountain sides, as they seek the eastern sea at Mulatto Point. No vegetation, except the dreary clusia with a dingy kind of moss, and a few more cheerful-looking growth of pteridium, exists within the immediate range of the heated sulphurous vapors, but on looking round we see the farther background closed in, and then among the broken hollows of a sec-

ond crater or cove, considerably larger in dimensions than the first, but comparatively quiescent; a silent, burnt out region of ash and sulphur, surrounded by high bare walls of pumice and volcanic gray. Little streams were here visible, nor were any explosions to be heard from underneath; but the many streams of white, yellow, red or black water that pierced and furrowed the spongy crust in every direction were all hot, and told of fire yet smouldering at no great distance below. In front of us rose a bare ridge of heaped-up pumice and ash, shutting off the southerly segment of the great crater as though with a partition wall; and from behind its range, vast columns of steam whitened against the dazzling blue of the cloudless sky. We took the intervening barrier at a run, and checked ourselves short at the top; a few steps more would have sent us head foremost into the boiling lake. A strange sight to see, and not less awful than strange. Fenced in by steep, mostly indeed, perpendicular banks, varying from sixty to a hundred feet high, cut out in a hundred ways, the lake rages and roars like a wild beast in its cage; the surface to which such measurements as we could make assigned about two hundred yards in length by more than half the same amount in breadth, is that of a giant seething cauldron, covered with rapid steam, through which, when the veil is for a moment blown apart by the mountain breeze, appears a confused mass of tosing waves, crossing and clashing in every direction—a chaos of boiling waters. Towards the centre, where the ebullition is at its fiercest, geyser-like masses are being constantly thrown up to the height of several feet, not on one exact spot, but shifting from side to side, each fresh burst being preceded by a noise like that of a canon fired off at some great depth below, while lesser jets often make their appearance nearer the sides of the lake. What the general depth of water may be would be difficult to ascertain; but a line stretched out from the end of a pole indicates a sheer descent of fifty or sixty feet within a couple of yards distance from the shore. The heat of the water, where it beats in seething restlessness on the cliff, is one hundred and eighty degrees Fahrenheit; we tied a thermometer to a stick and found the surface temperature at the distance of a few feet further on to be almost two hundred degrees Fahrenheit. The height of the lake is a little over 2,400 feet, an elevation which at an average atmosphere temperature of sixty-four degrees gives the boiling point for water at two hundred degrees Fahrenheit, or near it. The lake is evidently supplied for the most part from springs within its own circuit; but a little stream, formed by the union of two small mountain rivulets, runs down from the heights to the north; the water of the brook is cold, and may contribute somewhat, especially in the rainy season, to the volume of the lake. The addition may, however, be slight; for the highest water line along the cliffs, marked partly by erosion, partly by a bright yellow band of sulphur deposit, was at the epoch of our visit, that is, as the conclusion of the dry season in Dominica, only a few inches above the actual water level, an additional proof that the lake is almost wholly supplied from below. In fact, the principal effect of a heavy rain shower or an augmented inflow is said to be a sudden increase in the violence of the surface action, the result doubtless of the shock produced by the meeting of such very opposite temperatures. This torrent, by the stones and earth brought down with it in its descent, has formed a slope which, though steep, permits of a cautious approach to the water's edge; everywhere else the cliffs are absolutely perpendicular, but gradually lessen in height toward the southern extremity, where a rate-like rent has been formed, through which the waters rush out in a scalding torrent and bear their heat with them far down the mountain sides, as they seek the eastern sea at Mulatto Point. No vegetation, except the dreary clusia with a dingy kind of moss, and a few more cheerful-looking growth of pteridium, exists within the immediate range of the heated sulphurous vapors, but on looking round we see the farther background closed in, and then among the broken hollows of a sec-

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Here we reasoned, as long as prudence and the mindfulness of the long and difficult route that lay behind us permitted, in wondering delight; and but could not manage it; took measurements; tested the heat of the water; related the geyser-like action, where not too far from the margin, by throwing down stones, which were followed, after nearly a moment's interval, by the usual result of a more violent ebullition than customary; and lastly, attempted sketches from several points of view; but found the attempt to be a pursuit of art under difficulties, amid the blinding steam and pungent vapor.—Macmillan's Magazine. Value of Condiments. By condiments we mean substance like sugar, spices, vinegar, and others that are used to impart flavor and piquancy to the staple foods. They are usually regarded as non-essentials, and some writers on dietics have gone so far as to condemn their use, unless in rare instances and in the most infinitesimal proportions. Like all good things they are liable to be abused, but when properly used they are valuable elements in our daily food. Pro. Voit, of Munich, than whom there is no higher authority on such a subject, considers that their importance has not been sufficiently recognized. It is not sufficient that food should contain alimentary principles in proper quantity; to render it really nutritious, there must also be a supply of condiments. These have been compared to oil in a machine, which neither makes good the waste of material nor supplies motive power, yet causes it to work better; they render essential services in the processes of nutrition, though they are not of themselves able to prevent waste of any part of the body. "A dietary deprived of condiments, a mere mixture of alimentary principles without taste or smell, is unendurable, and causes nausea and vomiting." It is not until condiments are added to aliment that it really becomes food. Extreme hunger may enable us to dispense with them, as it may compel us to devour what at another time would be disgusting; but under ordinary circumstances they are an essential part of our diet. Condiments have an important influence upon the process of digestion and nutrition. The mere sight or thought of a savory dish, makes "the mouth water"—that is it makes the salivary glands pour their secretion copiously, which is an important stage in digestion, especially for certain articles of food. Experiments made upon dogs show that a similar effect is produced upon the gastric secretion, and thus the work of digestion is further promoted. The loss of the sense of taste would be not merely a loss of the enjoyment, but a positive injury to the digestive system. The very smell of food may do a person good, just as certain odors will restore a person who has fainted. It does not follow because condiments are useful that we may not have too much of them; on the contrary their best effect depends upon upon their being used in moderation. The more decided the flavor of any article of food, the sooner does it pall upon the appetite. It is one of the peculiar merits of French cookery that favors are so delicately blended; no one is specially prominent, and yet, by their different combinations a wonderful variety of appetizing effects is produced. We Yankees, like the English, are apt to use condiments in a coarse, reckless way, and thus miss their finer and more exquisite effects, besides losing much of the benefit that might be derived from them. By a nicer care in their employment, the plainest and simplest diet might be made at once more delicious and more direct-ly.

Value of Condiments. Here we reasoned, as long as prudence and the mindfulness of the long and difficult route that lay behind us permitted, in wondering delight; and but could not manage it; took measurements; tested the heat of the water; related the geyser-like action, where not too far from the margin, by throwing down stones, which were followed, after nearly a moment's interval, by the usual result of a more violent ebullition than customary; and lastly, attempted sketches from several points of view; but found the attempt to be a pursuit of art under difficulties, amid the blinding steam and pungent vapor.—Macmillan's Magazine. Value of Condiments. By condiments we mean substance like sugar, spices, vinegar, and others that are used to impart flavor and piquancy to the staple foods. They are usually regarded as non-essentials, and some writers on dietics have gone so far as to condemn their use, unless in rare instances and in the most infinitesimal proportions. Like all good things they are liable to be abused, but when properly used they are valuable elements in our daily food. Pro. Voit, of Munich, than whom there is no higher authority on such a subject, considers that their importance has not been sufficiently recognized. It is not sufficient that food should contain alimentary principles in proper quantity; to render it really nutritious, there must also be a supply of condiments. These have been compared to oil in a machine, which neither makes good the waste of material nor supplies motive power, yet causes it to work better; they render essential services in the processes of nutrition, though they are not of themselves able to prevent waste of any part of the body. "A dietary deprived of condiments, a mere mixture of alimentary principles without taste or smell, is unendurable, and causes nausea and vomiting." It is not until condiments are added to aliment that it really becomes food. Extreme hunger may enable us to dispense with them, as it may compel us to devour what at another time would be disgusting; but under ordinary circumstances they are an essential part of our diet. Condiments have an important influence upon the process of digestion and nutrition. The mere sight or thought of a savory dish, makes "the mouth water"—that is it makes the salivary glands pour their secretion copiously, which is an important stage in digestion, especially for certain articles of food. Experiments made upon dogs show that a similar effect is produced upon the gastric secretion, and thus the work of digestion is further promoted. The loss of the sense of taste would be not merely a loss of the enjoyment, but a positive injury to the digestive system. The very smell of food may do a person good, just as certain odors will restore a person who has fainted. It does not follow because condiments are useful that we may not have too much of them; on the contrary their best effect depends upon upon their being used in moderation. The more decided the flavor of any article of food, the sooner does it pall upon the appetite. It is one of the peculiar merits of French cookery that favors are so delicately blended; no one is specially prominent, and yet, by their different combinations a wonderful variety of appetizing effects is produced. We Yankees, like the English, are apt to use condiments in a coarse, reckless way, and thus miss their finer and more exquisite effects, besides losing much of the benefit that might be derived from them. By a nicer care in their employment, the plainest and simplest diet might be made at once more delicious and more direct-ly.

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than veal, pork or lamb, giving as much or more mental vigor, while its great desideratum consists in its not becoming weary of it, for it is as welcome for breakfast or tea as it is wheat or Graham bread. It can be eaten with sirup and butter as heavy pudding, or with cream and sugar, like rice. It is especially good for young mothers, upon whose nervous forces too great a demand has been made, and they lose the equilibrium of the system and become depressed and dispirited. Oatmeal requires to be cooked slowly, and the water should be boiling hot when it is stirred in. "This baby has got a new tooth, but the old lady is laid up with a cold in the head," remarked a gentleman to a defeated candidate. "What do I care?" was the reply. "Well," said the gentleman, slowly, "before the election you used to take me aside and ask me how my family was coming on, and I've been hunting you all over town to tell you, and that's the way you talk to me. But it don't make any difference. I voted for the other candidate, anyhow." VEGETINE WILL CURE SCROFULA, Scrofulous Humor. Vegetine will eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula and Scrofulous Humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers. Cancer, Cancerous Humor. The marvelous effect of Vegetine in cases of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients. Canker. Vegetine has never failed to cure the most intractable case of Canker. Mercurial Diseases. The Vegetine meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of diseases. Pain in the Bones. In this complaint, the Vegetine is the great remedy, as it removes from the system the producing cause. Salt Rheum. Treiter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, etc., will certainly yield to the great naturalness of Vegetine. Erysipelas. Vegetine has never failed to cure the most intractable case of Erysipelas. Pimples and Humors on the Face. Reason should teach us that a bumpy, rough or pimply skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. Vegetine is the great blood purifier. Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores. Are caused by an impure state of the blood (cause the blood thoroughly with Vegetine, and these complaints will disappear. Catarrh. For this complaint, the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. Vegetine is the great blood purifier. Constipation. Vegetine does not act as a cathartic, but it facilitates the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the duties devolving upon them. Piles. Vegetine has restored thousands who have been long and painful sufferers. Dyspepsia. If Vegetine is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use. Faintness at the Stomach. Vegetine is not a stimulating diet, but it creates a healthy appetite, but a tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action. Female Weakness. Vegetine acts directly upon the cause of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, sets upon their feet the organs, and allows them to perform their duties. General Debility. In this complaint, the most effective remedy is Vegetine. It is not a stimulating diet, but it creates a healthy appetite, but a tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action. Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

LAMBERT'S LUCK.

Twenty Thousand Dollars in Gold Found in a Cave in Hampshire County, Tennessee.

There is a very strange story, yet nevertheless a true one, to be given you for your readers. In the early history of east Tennessee, about 1704, as near as can be determined, three men by the name of Patterson, all brothers, visited the New Market valley, with the intention of buying the rich and extensive lands near what is known as Panther Springs. They brought with them a large amount of money, supposed to be from \$20,000 to \$50,000 in Mexican coin. While looking over the lands they were murdered and their money and other articles of value taken from their person by a hunter, and their bones burnt in a cave near what at that time was known as the "humble crossing," now known as the Grimestone hollow, which place was also the rendezvous of the murderer, whom it is supposed, fearing that the Pattersons would be missed from the neighborhood, he hid in the western portion of Virginia. There he died, and on his death-bed he gave a will that his hidden treasures might be found. Some forty years ago, say the old citizens, two men came with the way bill, giving a description of the place, and made every effort to find the money, but to no purpose, and after several weeks of hard labor gave up the search. Now for the sequel:

During the heavy snow of the past winter a man by the name of John Lambert and a man from the vicinity of Panther Springs went hunting, and tracked a coon to a small hole by the edge of a rock. Lambert stepped up the hole, and remarked that "he would get the gentleman yet, if he wasn't pretty sharp." He subsequently went back (it is supposed after the snow had melted) and found two rocks over the hole; he moved them and saw below them a vast cavern. He returned home and procured a bed cord, tied the same to a walnut tree, and descended into it for some one hundred feet, and there found the treasure spread out upon a rock, with an old Mexican saddle blanket spread over it. The blanket had decayed until nothing but the "filling" remained. He also found one saddle and six stirrups. Lambert made these statements to a friend of his, and showed him a pocket full of money. He was a day laborer, and did not know what it was to have any amount of money. Your correspondent visited the section of country while the people were making excavations where Lambert had filled the cave, and witnessed with his own eyes nearly one-half of a human skeleton taken out, and all other signs made a hundred years ago. Lambert and his family have departed for some unknown country with the money. These are facts, as can be proven by a number of the best citizens of Panther Springs.—Morrison (Tenn.) Gazette.

The Sewing Machine Swindle.

Judge Gilbert's decisive action in a sewing machine case, brought before him in Brooklyn, will be very generally commended. The agent of a sewing machine company had sold a machine to a person on what is known as a "lease." The payments under such a sale are not made by installment, but the machine is only "leased" to the purchaser, the payments are designated "rent," and when default is made, if even on the very last installment, the agent steps in, reclaims the machine, and retains all the money

that has been paid upon it. This one-sided bargain is a cheat on the face, and besides, a large addition is generally made to the honest price of the machine when thus sold on time. In the Brooklyn case the purchaser had paid eighty dollars, when, failing in meeting an installment, the machine was seized and carried off by the agent. The victimized purchaser brought suit to recover the amount he had paid. Judge Gilbert immediately directed the not unwilling jury to give the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount, with interest. The counsel for the company pleaded for delay. "Not an instant," was Judge Gilbert's reply. This is treating these sharp dealers to a little of their medicine. "Not an instant," is their reply when a purchaser asks for time. The Brooklyn decision will probably encourage a number of persons who have lost both their money and machines by such sharp practice to attempt to recover either one or the other.—N. Y. Herald.

Lee's Confession.

Shortly after the conviction of Lee, in September last, he made a full confession in writing of his participation in the Mountain Meadows massacre, from which we make the following extracts:

My name is John D. Lee, I was born on Sept. 6, 1812, at Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Ill. My mother belonged to the Catholic church, and I was christened in that faith. My parents died while I was a child, and my boyhood was one of trial and hardship. I married Agathe Ann Woolsey in 1833, and moved to Fayette county, Ill., on Ruck creek. There I became wealthy. In 1836 I became acquainted with some traveling Mormon preachers. I bought, read and believed the book of Mormon. I sold my property in Illinois and moved to the far west in Missouri in 1837, where I joined a Mormon church. I took an active part as a Mormon soldier in the conflicts between the people of Missouri and the Mormons, which made Jackson county, Mo., historic ground. When the Mormons were expelled from Missouri, I was one of the first to settle at Nauvoo, Ill., where I took an active part in all that was done for the church or city. I traveled extensively through the United States as a Mormon missionary, and acted as trader and financial agent for the church from the death of Joseph Smith until the settlement at Salt Lake City. As a duty to myself and mankind I now confess all that I did at the Mountain Meadows massacre without animosity to any one, shielding none, and giving the facts as they existed. Those with me on that occasion were acting under orders from the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The horrid deeds then committed were done as a duty which we believed we owed to God and our church. We were all sworn to secrecy before and after the massacre. The penalty for giving information concerning the crime was death. As I am to suffer death for what I then did, and have been betrayed both by those who gave orders to act and the most active of my assistants, I now give the world the true facts as they exist, and tell why the massacre was committed and who were the active participants. The Mountain Meadows massacre was the result of the teachings of Brigham Young, and it was done by the orders of those high in authority in the Mormon community. The immediate orders for the massacre were issued by COL. DAME, Lieut. Col. Isaac C. Haight, and the Council at Cedar City, Utah. Lieut. Col. Haight said the emi-

grants were a rough set; that they were bad men, robbers and murderers, and that they had helped to kill the Missouri prophets. I believed him. I was ordered to raise the Indians to attack the train and run off the cattle, and to have the Indians kill the emigrants. Maj. Higby made a speech and said that the emigrants were all to be killed who could talk, and that we must get them out of the fortifications by treachery. We had a prayer-circle and then more speeches were made, and it was agreed by all parties that it was the will of God for us to do as we were ordered. A flag of truce was then sent forward. It was carried by William Bateman. He was met half-way by the emigrants, and they held a parley with him. Bateman then returned and reported that the emigrants would surrender their arms and do as they had been requested. The Mormon soldiers then marched out to within two hundred yards of the emigrant. The emigrants then surrendered and put their arms, sick and wounded, and children into the wagons. While they were burying their dead men the emigrants burst into tears and said they feared treachery. As soon as the wagons were loaded the train was started. The emigrants marched in single file, the women and large children being ahead. Then the men came. When the wagons were half a mile off the firing commenced. The Indians killed all the women and large children, the Mormons killed the men, and the drivers with me killed the sick and wounded. We saved seventeen children. The dead were stripped and mutilated, and the corpses left on the field. The horrors attending the massacre of the emigrants were beyond my description. I went to Salt Lake City and made my report to Brigham Young ten days after the massacre. I told him all, everything, who were there, who were guilty, and who were active in killing the emigrants; in fact all I knew. I said to him, "You must sustain us, or release us from the endowment oath to avenge the death of the prophets." Brigham Young said "I will communicate with God." I went back the next morning, when Young said, "Brother Lee, not a drop of innocent blood has been shed. I have gone to God in prayer. God has shown me it was a just act. The people did right, but were only a little hasty. I have direct evidence from God that the act was a just one, and that it was in accord with God's will. I sustain you and all your brethren in all you did. All I fear is treachery on the part of the brethren concerned. Go home and tell the brethren I sustain them. Keep all secret as the grave. Never tell any one, and write me a letter laying all the blame on the Indians. I will then report to the United States government that it was an Indian massacre."

There is one kind of manuring which always pays—unpropitious seasons will sometimes rob you of the benefit of manure in the soil, but we have never known manuring the seed to fail. The heat furnished by manure hastens the germination of the seed, and the nutriment with which the plant is then supplied in its earliest stages, gives to it the rapid growth, putting it out of reach of insects, and giving to it greater vigor for withstanding disease. Ice seed may be moistened with the diluted drippings of stable manure, and then rolled in ashes or land plaster; or wet with water, then rolled in lime. Do not allow them to stand long, or they will become heated, and thus treated, or they will become heated. Two hundred pounds of superphosphate will roll seed enough to plant fifty acres, at a cost of not more than fifty cents per acre, and the benefits of the application will be seen as soon as the cotton comes up.

FARM AND HOME.

TWELVE RULES FOR SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

- 1. Drain your wet, boggy land.
2. Plow deep, and loosen the subsoil.
3. Provide good shelter for your manure, and make all you possibly can by bedding with leaves and straw.
4. Choose commercial fertilizers intelligently, and do not use in excess of another simply because others have used it.
5. Manure every crop which benefits by it, and manure highly.
6. Cultivate only safe, paying crops, and select the best seed for these.
7. Change your soil at least every five years, especially your cotton and corn.
8. By all means make plenty of hay, and let your fodder remain on the stalk.

- 9. Feed plentifully of the best hay and peas, and run all your roughness through a chopper.
10. Breed stock, and let not mere accident control the increase.
11. Support breeding by proper care and feeding.
12. Be wise in time, and commence at once and plant a few thousand of the Fyrcanth Hedge Plant yearly, and soon your farm will be under a permanent fence, and you will be relieved of the heaviest tax you now have to pay, and a tax that is growing heavier every year. Circulars containing full description sent free from this office.

Why Farming Does not Pay.

The reason why so many men fail to make farming a success is simply because they fail to make it a business. They at once conclude that "farming doesn't pay," and then go to work in such a manner as to utterly exclude the possibility of it ever paying. As a rule the successful merchant follows no other but that of trade. The lawyer or physician who attains eminence in his profession devotes his time, energies and talent to that profession. The artisan who becomes skilled in his calling makes diligent use of his time, and works for the accomplishment of one purpose, the master of his loving art. Not only does this theory hold true of all other branches of business, but holds true of farming. The successful farmer does nothing for a livelihood but farm it. If he has money he invests it in a way that will improve his farm. He informs himself as to his business, and goes to work in an intelligent manner. Upon such farms weeds do not stand as high as a man's head, nor fences neglected, buildings dilapidated, farming implements left exposed to the weather, and stock unsheltered and uncared for, but everything denotes thrift and enterprise. It is really painful to go about the country and observe the number of neglected farms. Figs, green ducks and cattle are allowed almost unlimited range. Weeds render the dooryard, the orchard, the meadows even, unsightly. The good wife in addition to her household cares, must milk the cows, tend the pigs, and do the "chores" generally. Where and how does he spend his time? He is across the way hanging on his neighbor's fence, talking politics, or he is in the nearest store or blacksmith shop talking gossip. Perhaps he is inspired with a desire to make some money, and is out "huckstering," or what is less laudable, selling a "patent right," that may be useful or not, just as it happens. But while he is earning a few dollars away from home, many dollars are being lost at home, because it is time to do spring planting, summer harvesting or fall sowing. Thus the years are passed and sympathizing ones remark, he is a clever man, but somehow don't get along in this world, and all because he owns a farm, has a business, and fails to attend to it.—Otis Tinkham.

Manuring Your Cotton Seed.

There is one kind of manuring which always pays—unpropitious seasons will sometimes rob you of the benefit of manure in the soil, but we have never known manuring the seed to fail. The heat furnished by manure hastens the germination of the seed, and the nutriment with which the plant is then supplied in its earliest stages, gives to it the rapid growth, putting it out of reach of insects, and giving to it greater vigor for withstanding disease. Ice seed may be moistened with the diluted drippings of stable manure, and then rolled in ashes or land plaster; or wet with water, then rolled in lime. Do not allow them to stand long, or they will become heated, and thus treated, or they will become heated. Two hundred pounds of superphosphate will roll seed enough to plant fifty acres, at a cost of not more than fifty cents per acre, and the benefits of the application will be seen as soon as the cotton comes up.

Sweeping Carpet.

The art of sweeping a carpet well is one requiring a good deal of practice and skill. Many never learn it properly. It is done in three different ways. First, by those who draw or thrust a broom over it, raise much dust, and leave more

than half the dirt behind, to be removed by careless feet. Secondly, by those who sweep clean, but who, in driving the broom in nourishing semi-circles before them, break of the splints and raise suffocating clouds of dust. Thirdly, and rightly, by drawing not pushing the broom, making special care not to give an upward flourish at the end of each. Give a rather light touch, and not scrape the broom over the carpet. Unless a carpet is very dirty, neither tea leaves nor wet fragments of paper, nor moist gum are necessary in gathering the dust. They often soil the carpet by forming minute particles of mud; and if the broom becomes moist it defaces the base-board unless carefully used. Do not begin at one side of the room and sweep the dirt over and over until it reaches the other side. This process will be sure to work a part into clean portions of the carpet, if there is much dirt on other parts. But take up on a dust pan all the heavy portions as soon as swept together. For the same reason, a dust pan should be used for each step of a set of stairs, instead of sweeping the whole from top to bottom. For the latter purpose a short handed broom is most convenient.

Unwashed Hair.

A wonderful thing is a seed! The one thing deathless forever—Forever old and forever new. Utterly faithful, utterly true—Fickle and faithless never. Plant lilies and lilies will bloom: Plant roses and roses will grow: Plant hate and hate to life will spring: Plant love and love to you will bring: The fruit of the seed you sow.

HERE is a sensible hint: Always use China eggs for nest-eggs, and never put eggs under a hen until she has set one night on a China egg, and is found upon her nest the second night; then at evening put the eggs under her—eleven to a large hen, and nine to a small one.

THE eastern dairymen have been singularly unfortunate this season. The elements have seemed to combine against them, and the prices obtained by them have ruled, on an average, two cents lower than last year. On the other hand, the cost of production and the management of a dairy have been as great as last year. The factory reports show a corresponding decrease per cow.

THE wool-growers of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, at a meeting at Circleville, decided to erect a capacious storehouse at Steubenville, Ohio, for the purpose of storing their product and assorting it before placing it upon the market. This is a patrons' movement, and the stock will be disposed of directly to manufacturers.

A WRITER in the Country Gentleman advocates rye bran for calves. He says: "I have never known a calf to die with black-leg that was fed rye bran and salt, together with hay, during the first winter. I've or rye bran is loosening, and that with a few small potatoes will do wonders for your calves."

WOOD ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—To comprehend the part that ashes play as fertilizers it is necessary to understand of what they are composed. The composition of the different woods is as follows:

Table with 4 columns: Wood, Oak, Elm, Beech, Pine. Rows include Potash, Soda, Lime, Magnesia, Oxide of Iron, Phosphoric acid, Chlorine, Silica.

with an equal quantity of leaf sugar as you have of orange, which you have they are cut. When boiled half an hour add the yellow rinds, which must be cut into chips; boil until it jellies, and the chire are cooked through, and transparent and tender.

ORANGE PUDDING.—Peel and slice three or four oranges, and lay in a pudding dish, with one-third cup of sugar; mix a custard of one pint of milk, the yolks of three eggs and one spoonful of corn starch, and one-third cup of sugar; when cold pour over the oranges; beat the whites of the three eggs and one-third cup of pulverized sugar to a stiff froth and pour over; put in the oven a few minutes to brown. To be eaten cold.

ANOTHER STYLE.—Stew six large apples and pass through a sieve; rub together a quarter of a pound of butter and half a pound of sugar; stir in the apple while hot. After taking the skin and white with from two large oranges, chop very fine and add to the other ingredients; beat the yolks of six eggs very light and add; reserve the whites for the meringue. Bake in a rich paste. Flour the meringue frosting with orange juice and a little finely grated rind.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

A NEW YORK lecturer on health ridicules the Grahamite system. He recommends less starch and more mastication, less tea and more milk. He said bran-bread had killed nearly all of his family, and rendered twenty-five years of his own life miserable before he discarded it.

A SMALL quantity of carbolic acid is recommended to be used in whitewash and in paste for laying paper-hangings. It will repel cockroaches and other insects, and also neutralize the disagreeable odor consequent upon the decomposition of the paste.

OLD newspapers will put the finishing touch to newly-cleaned silver knives and forks, and tinware, better than anything. Rub them well, and make perfectly dry. They are also excellent to polish stoves that have not been blackened for some length of time.

A SMALL piece of paper or linen, moistened with spirits of turpentine and put into a bureau or wardrobe for a single day, two or three times, is said to be a sufficient preservative against moths.

PARENTS should be very careful and not let the rays of the sun shine directly upon the face of sleeping children. Strong light is very injurious to the eyes, especially if they are inclined to weakness.

TWO teaspoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drank in half a tumbler of water, will often give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by a superabundance of acid in the stomach.

QUICK WEDDING CAKE.—Two and one-half cupfuls flour, one and one-half sugar, one cupful butter, three cupfuls capital milk, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls rum, one-half nutmeg, one-half pound raisins, one-quarter pound currants, one-quarter teaspoonful soda. To TAKE OFF STARCH OR RUST liberally with sables, if you wish for good fruit and plenty of it. For STATISTICS.—The increased consumption of malt liquors of late years has so stimulated the demand for hops that the cultivation has become highly remunerative. The acreage of the world is now estimated at 250,000 acres. Of this amount the United States produces 25,000 acres, or 10 per cent. of the world's crops. Germany cultivates about 40 per cent., England 30 per cent., Austria 7 per cent., Belgium 6 per cent., France 4 per cent., the balance being produced in small quantities in various countries on the globe. German hops are superior to any other growth, and Bavarian hops bear the highest reputation of any in Germany. A good continental crop is estimated at 85,000,000 pounds, and the annual consumption at 60,000,000 pounds. The crop of 1876 is rated at 36,000,000; hence the foreign demand for American hops to assist in making up the deficiency. According to the last census report, the hop production of 1870 was nearly 17,500,000 pounds. The principal hop-producing states of the west are Wisconsin, Michigan, California, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Ohio. It is not probable that the production is greater now than then, since the ravages of the hop aphid some years since acted severely on this industry. Under the stimulus of high prices, however, considerable activity is again manifested in this direction, and when the soil is suitable, and capital enough can be commanded to properly care for the product, it will be remunerative. Nevertheless it is an uncertain crop at best, and requiring exact knowledge in cultivation and unremitting care.

FROM FLAT-IRON.—The pieces of yellow beeswax in a rag, and when the iron is nearly hot enough to use, rub it quickly with the rag, and then with a coarse cloth. If irons become rough, rub them with fine salt and they will become smooth.

TO REMOVE SMOKE AND DUST FROM WALL PAPER.—Tie a large piece of clean white cloth over a broom, and brush the wall down well. Then take a stale loaf of bread, cut it open, and rub the soft side all over the paper. It will clean it "as nice as new." It will also remove spots of lime or whitewash.

WATERPROOF BOOTS.—The best material we have ever tried, to make boot or harness pliable and waterproof is linseed oil, applied hot; and, if the leather be entirely free from water, the oil may be boiling hot without the least injury to the leather. One oiling of a pair of boots with linseed oil will do more service than three or four with tallow or neat's-foot oil.

A NICE RELISH FOR BREAKFAST.—Take half a pound of fresh cheese, cut in thin slices and put in a frying-pan; turn over this two cups of sweet milk. Add a pinch of dry mustard, also of salt and pepper, and one spoonful of butter. Stir this mixture constantly. Roll six Boston crackers very fine, and stir in very gradually, then turn at once into a hot dish and serve immediately.

THE MARKETS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Lard, Bacon, Hay, Whisky, Robertson County, Bourbon, Lincoln County, Highwines, Cotton, Good Ordinary, Low Middling, Seeds, German Millet, Missouri Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat.

LIVE STOCK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include Cattle, Medium butchers, Common, Hogs, Fair to good, Common, Sheep, choice, Common to fair.

LOUISVILLE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include Flour, Wheat, Bed and Amb'r, Corn, Sacked, Oats, Hay, Timothy, Potatoes, Irish, Lard, Bacon, Clear Sides, Wool, Potatoes, Middles, Cotton, Ordinary.

NEW ORLEANS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity, Price. Rows include Flour, Corn, Oats, Hay, Potatoes, Sugar, Molasses, Whisky, Cotton.

ST. LOUIS.

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