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Christian Advocate.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TEXAS ANNUAL CONFERENCES OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH--BY THE ADVOCATE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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GALVESTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1872.

[WHOLE No. 1009.]

BINDING SHEAVES.

"Reaper," I asked, "among the golden sheaves,
Tolling at noon amid the falling leaves,
What recompense hast thou for all thy toil,
What tithe of all thy Master's wine and oil?
Or dost thou coin thy brow's hot drops to gold,
Or add to house and land, or flock and fold?"

The reaper paused from binding close the grain,
And said, while shone his smile through labor's stain,

"I do my Master's work as he has taught,
And work of love with gold was never bought.
He knoweth all of which my life hath need--
His servants reap as they have sown the seed.
With all my heart I bind my Master's grain,
And love makes sweet my labor and my pain."

Then bending low beneath the burning sun,
The reaper toiled until the day was done.

"Lo, here," I said, "love's largess seemeth
more

Than cruse of wine or oil that runneth o'er:
If work of love such store doth yield,
I, too, will labor in the Master's field."

—New Jerusalem Messenger.

Texas Resources.

Description of Milam County.

Milam county lies between Robertson on the east, from which it is separated by the Brazos river; Burleson on the south, Williamson and Bell on the west, Bell and Falls on the north, and is intersected by the 31st parallel of latitude. It will thus be seen that it lies within the heart of the best cotton growing portion of Texas. Resting throughout its whole eastern border on the Brazos river, bisected by Little River from west to east, the San Gabriel running through a considerable portion of it and debouching in Little River within its borders, Elm and Pond creeks emptying into Little River, and Brushy into the Gabriel, watering different portions of it. It contains a large proportion of bottom lands, equal to any in the world in productive capacity. North of Little River, somewhat less than half the county is mostly prairie, of black, rich mold, from three to ten or fifteen feet deep. The river and creek bottoms adjacent, with occasional post-oak motts, furnish ample timber for the wants of the prairie farms. South of Little river the country is covered with post-oak of fine quality, with occasional small prairies, and the soil is brown sand, underlaid with red clay and brown ferruginous sand-stone. The prairie lands of the one portion, and the post-oak lands of the other, are equal to similar lands in any part of Texas; the first producing a bale of cotton, or forty to sixty bushels of corn, or fifteen to thirty bushels of wheat to the acre; the other about as much cotton, but somewhat less corn, in a fair season. On all lands in this county more can be raised than the labor producing it can gather and save. Even now, when we are suffering a drouth that has continued since the first week in July, some fine crops of corn have been gathered, more, by double, than can be consumed by the present inhabitants, and a half bale of cotton to the acre is being gathered.

The facilities for raising hogs are unsurpassed, and cattle are to be had in any numbers at \$3 to \$4 per head for "stock," \$10 for a cow and calf. Broke oxen can be bought for \$30 to \$50 per yoke, and mules and horses for \$30 to \$150. Lands, improved, can be bought for \$3 to \$10 per acre; unimproved, for \$1 to \$5 per acre, according to quality and locality. Lands ready for cultivation can be rented for \$2 to \$5

per acre, or for one-third corn and one-fourth cotton, when the renter furnishes everything, or half when the owner furnishes teams, implements and feed. Land can be bought on such terms that the purchaser can commence operations in the fall, (many have commenced first of January,) build his cabin, make fence, etc., and readily meet the payments by the proceeds of his crops. He can get teams and feed, groceries and necessary apparel on credit by mortgaging his crop; so that an industrious, active man can come here with bare hands and empty pockets, and soon procure a comfortable home. Water for stock is abundant everywhere, and good drinking water can be got from wells of moderate depth.

There are five villages in the county, at each of which there is a school-house and church, the schools at Cameron, Davilla and Port Sullivan being academies of high grade. Besides these there are five or six other schools in different parts of the county, at each of which there is some regular religious service. The population is about 12,000, as intelligent, orderly, law-abiding as in any other county in the State.

The Texas Central Railroad runs parallel with the eastern border of the county, from five to ten miles from it, and there is easy access to Calvert and Hearne, towns on this road, whence easy ingress to the county can be obtained. By the end of 1873 the International will bisect the county near its center. Lands along the line of this road that will produce a bale of cotton to the acre, and that have \$75 worth of ties on each acre, can now be purchased for \$3 to \$5 per acre. In two years they will be worth twice or thrice that price.

The health of the county is as good as in any part of the State east of the Colorado river; and in this connection I will refer to the last United States census, wherein it will be seen that the mortality of Texas is greatly less than in any other State; for in Kansas, which compares favorably with every other State, it was, in 1869, one in sixty-nine, while in Texas it was only one in two hundred and fifty-three. Yet all Northern papers and people denounce Texas as unhealthy.

Labor in every branch of industry is very much needed in this county, and white labor much preferred to any other. Every one who comes here to work, wherever he may come from, and to identify his interest with ours, is heartily welcomed, and every encouragement and assistance afforded him. Building material can be bought at various mills in the county for \$30 per 1000, except pine lumber, which can be got at Hearne, twenty-six miles from the county site, for \$22 25. When the International road is extended west of the Brazos, this will be cheaper, and more conveniently had.

To show the productiveness of our lands, I will give one instance: Mr. John Grantham, with the assistance of a half-witted boy about 17 years old, in 1869, cultivated twenty acres in cotton and gathered twenty-seven bales, of 500 pounds each. In 1870, on the same land, with the same labor, he made twenty-five bales; in 1871 he made twenty bales, averaging over 500 pounds each. This year, without

any help, he has made ten bales. He has averaged 1000 bushels of corn each year, and a superabundance of vegetables of all kinds. This year there has not been more than half a crop of cotton made, on account of drouth, but a very large crop of corn, which can be bought for 25 to 50 cents per bushel. Now is the time for immigrants to come here, for provisions are very abundant and cheap, and lands lower than they ever will be again.

D. W. BRODNAX, M. D.

Suggestions About Stock Raising.

MR. EDITOR—This has long been one of the best stock countries in the world, or, so it has been called, at least, from its capacity to support such immense numbers of all kinds of live stock upon its annual crops of spontaneous vegetation, and, although it is not what it has been, yet it is capable of sustaining sufficient numbers to meet the rapidly increasing wants of the population, and to make the stock business, with skillful management, very profitable for many years to come. Last winter vast numbers of the cattle died, as you are aware, and I now propose to give the reasons for this catastrophe, and to suggest a means of guarding against a repetition of it.

There were two causes which brought about this great misfortune to the stock interest of this country. First, The range was vastly overstocked, which may be seen in the fact that there are sufficient numbers left to consume the grass as fast as it comes. Second, The season was so dry that vegetation could not grow fast enough to keep pace with the immense consumption, and hence long before the grass season was gone, the grass was gone, and the poor cattle reduced almost to starvation before the winter came on. Every one knows that this may occur again, even the coming winter.

I am convinced that this great evil to the material resources of the country may be remedied, and at the same time a great moral change for the better wrought here. The first thing to be done to secure this result is to convince those interested that our remedy is *practical and practicable*; that each and all will be benefited by its application. We propose first, then, for every stock owner to secure as much good grass-producing land as possible, which may be done at a cost of one dollar per acre, (we insert this for the benefit of those desiring to come) and put as much of it under fence as he can, and then reduce his stock to such a number as he can keep under his own immediate control. This is our remedy, and, although we do not claim that it is "something new under the sun," yet there are very few of the stock men of the country who know anything about its practical results. Let us take a case in point, and, by the application of figures, show what those results may be: We will suppose a person desires to enter the stock business with a capital of \$2500. He invests \$1000 in stock-cattle at four dollars per head; (he may do better than this,) which brings him 250. He now gives \$300 more for as many acres of land, and has \$1200 left to be laid out in improvements. With this, by good

management and proper economy, he can house himself comfortably, and fence all of his land—one hundred acres in a farm, and two hundred in a pasture. With the improved machinery of the day one hand can cultivate this one hundred acres in corn, with a certain average yield of twenty bushels per acre, and by subsoiling our poorest lands will produce this. During the grass season his cattle will always live, and usually keep fat on the common, and by keeping stock off, the pasture will produce enormous quantities of hay, besides furnishing range to winter two-thirds of his cattle. Out of the above number of cattle he will have—say, eighty head of beeves. These can be prepared for market with 800 bushels of corn; with also half as many hogs, which can be raised with but little cost or trouble. We will now suppose the original value of the beeves to be \$10 per head; the corn fifty cents per bushel, and the hogs to be \$1 per head, and we have a total investment of \$1250. Then calculating the beeves to bring \$40 per head, (and corn-fed beeves will surely never bring less;) the hogs, at an average weight of 200 pounds, worth six cents per pound, are worth \$12 per head, making a total return of \$3825, which leaves a net profit of \$2575. We can now allow him \$575 for incidental expenses, and leave him \$2000 and 1200 bushels of corn for his year's work.

I have given the above figures simply to induce others of more experimental knowledge of the subject than myself to perfect the calculation by correcting its inaccuracies, if there are any, and test its value by practical demonstration. My object is to show that a small number of stock, properly controlled and cared for, is worth more than a large number scattered over a large scope of country, subject to the casualties which surround range stock in this country, that they will bring a better and surer profit with less labor. And now we come to consider the most important advantage to be gained. To carry on the stock business in this way would require those engaged to concentrate their labors and efforts to one point. To have a home, and stay at it much the greater part of their time, would incite them to steady, persevering industry, and in a great number of instances to efforts at elevating and purifying the social and religious atmosphere in which they move, and where we now have hundreds of our people exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, deprived of the softening and purifying associations of home, and cut off from church and Sabbath privileges for at least half of each year, we would have the reverse of all this. And who can doubt that the change would work a wonderful result for the better?

The stock business, as it has been hitherto managed, is very demoralizing in its tendencies. As it might be managed, it would have an opposite tendency. JNO. B. DENTON.

CLINTON, Sept. 7, 1872.

THE DROUTH.—For upwards of three months Texas has been suffering from drouth, and yet there is a superabundance of corn, while from one-third to a half crop of cotton will be made. This fact speaks volumes for the soil and climate of our State.

Our Outlook.

TEXAS METHODISM.

Rev. J. L. Lemons, of the Independence circuit, Texas Conference, sends us a good report from a portion of his work. We have many pleasant memories connected with that field of labor:

We have just closed a meeting at Rock Island, which resulted in ten conversions and eight accessions to the church; left ten or twelve penitents at the altar. We had a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit; a revival of religion in the true sense of the word. It was thought Rock Island was spiritually dead; but, thank God! there is life in the old church yet. We feel very grateful to the brethren who came to our assistance and did most of the work. I claim nothing for myself; only that I was there, heard some good preaching, got happy, and enjoyed the meeting very much.

Rev. W. A. Moore, of Kickapoo circuit, East Texas Conference, in a letter of September 8th, reports good news from his charge:

I write you the result of two meetings on my work. The first, near Fosterville, resulted in fourteen conversions and eight additions to the church. Others will yet join, I suppose. The second was a camp-meeting for the Kickapoo circuit, resulting in about forty conversions, a general reviving of the church, and a number of accessions—the exact number not yet known. At both meetings I had the efficient services of other brethren. To God be all the glory.

From the interesting report of Rev. D. Morse, on another page, of Marshal district, we learn since his last report there have been *one hundred and seventeen* conversions on his district, and as many accessions to the church. Our brethren there are being truly blessed in their labors. May the good work go on.

SOUTHERN METHODISM.

We are glad to see in our church papers reports of gracious revivals. The *Southern Christian Advocate* reports from Wilkinson, in the South Georgia Conference, 100 conversions. On Cherokee circuit, North Georgia Conference, there were upwards of 200 conversions, and 88 accessions to the church, many of whom were Sunday-school scholars. On Franklin circuit 60 had been added to the church, and 158 on Stone River circuit.

The *Episcopal Methodist* reports revivals in progress in the bounds of the Virginia Conference.

Rev. A. Dowley, writing to the *New Orleans Christian Advocate* from Alabama, reports revivals on the Mariana district, resulting in 368 accessions, besides two preachers and fifty-one members from the African Methodist Church.

Rev. A. Adams, of the Los Angeles Conference, makes, through the *Nashville Advocate*, an appeal for the work on the Pacific coast. On the San Bernardino district, of Los Angeles Conference, four additional and efficient laborers are needed. In the city of Prescott, Arizona Territory, a church was commenced by the people last year, and so nearly completed as to be used, costing \$2000. There is a debt of some \$500. He appeals to the "rich men and congregations" in the older States to help them out. We echo the appeal.

The *Nashville Advocate* of the 28th ult. contains reports of revivals in the Tennessee, North Alabama and Louisville Conferences.

NORTHERN METHODISM.

Miss Carrie Reid, who was appointed by the Cincinnati branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, is to be transferred to the Parent Board, and will go out as the wife of one of the missionaries to the China field.

Bishop Peck was required by his physicians to absent himself from the conferences held last month.

Some Christian woman, at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, have started a project to establish an Orphanage Institute to educate and train orphan children, and give them a home until they can earn their living. Bishop Simpson is at the head of an advisory committee.

Hon. W. C. De Pauw, at the late session of the Indiana Conference, made his annual donation of one thousand dollars each to the Conference Preachers Aid Society and the Church Extension Society.

The new Discipline has 424 pages. The arrangement is changed to consecutively numbered sections, amounting to 602.

CANADA METHODISM.

The *Christian Guardian*, announcing the death of Rev. Wm. Ryerson at Grand River, September 15th, says:

He was at one time probably the most eloquent and impressive popular speaker in Canada. He entered the itinerant work in 1821, before some of our comparatively senior ministers were born, and was superannuated in 1858. A great part of that time he was Presiding Elder, or Chairman of a District. He was President of Conference in 1841.

SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN.

The *Christian Observer* gives account of an interesting meeting at Boston, Bowie county, under the labors of Rev. Messrs. A. P. Silliman and J. S. Moore. Some forty or fifty professed conversion, of whom thirty-five united with the church, making, with those who had previously joined, a church of forty-one.

Rev. John McCain, of the Presbytery of Western Texas, has removed from Goliad to St. Marys.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Swazey, the late editor of the *Interior*, having retired from the chair, Rev. B. W. Dwight takes his place.

The Presbyterian Women Foreign Missionary Society has raised fifty thousand dollars for the special work of the society this year.

The descendants of Jonathan Edwards have erected in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, a monument to his memory. It is twenty-five feet high, and is composed of red granite.

The *Evangelist* announces that seven missionaries of the Foreign Board were to go to Mexico, and in a short time sixteen were to sail to India. Between the 1st of May and 1st of November forty-seven will have gone to the fields assigned them. Thirty of this number have never before been in the employment of the Board.

The Princeton Theological Seminary opened this year with an addition of sixty new students—the largest it has ever received at any one time.

BAPTIST.

Rev. Dr. Wade, a missionary of the American Baptist Union for forty years, recently died at Rangoon, Burmah. He was the author of a *Karen Lexicon*, a work highly valued by the missionaries among that people, and of a number of works in that language.

A deacon in the Baptist Church, Scranton, recently made his church the present of a large and beautiful parsonage, valued at \$12,000, which so stimulated the members that in one evening they paid off a debt on their church building amounting to about \$5000. They all feel happy over their generosity.

At a Baptist Convention in Kansas an Indian preacher illustrated the radical change religion makes among the Indians by the remarks: "Whenever he saw a squaw riding and her husband walking, he knew the husband was converted; and whenever he saw the squaws relieved of making the fires, or any kind of drudgery, he knew the husbands were converted." A good test.

The Fox Run (Illinois) Association reports from the Sunday-schools 208 conversions, and the church 282 baptisms. From these figures it appears that the Sunday-school is the chief source from which the membership is supplied.

We have already mentioned the fact that after the baptism of Miss Smiley by Rev. Mr. Pentecost, he administered the Lord's Supper to a dying member of his church and to Miss Smiley and some others, not Baptists, one of whom had never been baptized. In his account of the affair, Mr. Pentecost, after speaking of his conversation and prayer with the dying man and the preparation of the table, says:

After making a few remarks, such as I thought suitable for the occasion, upon the nature of the Lord's Supper and the blessed privilege of it, I broke the bread "giving thanks." As I was about to pass the elements, the brother-in-law and his wife made a motion to retire, when I said to them as nearly as I can remember, "Are you not going to remain with us and join in this ordinance?" He replied, "We are not Baptists." "But are you not Christians—do you not discern the Lord's body in this ordinance—do you not rely alone upon the blood of Jesus for salvation?" "Oh, yes," he replied, "we are Christians, and are members of the Methodist Church." "Very well," I remarked, "if you discern the Lord's body, you are at liberty to partake." Whereupon he expressed his great pleasure, and he and his wife drew near. Just then the wife of the sick man in tears pleaded that she also might partake, telling us that during her husband's illness she had been brought to a knowledge of salvation through Christ, though she had had no opportunity of making a public profession of faith in baptism; and then and there declaring her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, she also partook of the elements with the rest of us.

This action of Mr. Pentecost is subjecting him to severe censure from his brethren.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The minutes of the late Ohio State

General Association show that there are in the State 200 Congregational churches, of which 132 are supplied, two of them by men of other denominations, while forty are vacant. The total church membership is 17,281; pupils in Sunday-schools, 29,000. The most cheering item is the report that 413 scholars have been converted the past year and 322 added to the church.

The German Congregational Church in Iowa is endeavoring to establish an institution for the training of young Germans for the ministry in that church. The effort meets the approval of the Congregational Association of Iowa.

CATHOLIC.

The Jesuit Fathers of New York and Flushing have purchased a fine house and forty acres of land, to which they can resort in summer or when broken down in health.

Monsignor Capel, whom Disraeli made celebrated in Lothair, has been made domestic prelate of the Pope, which gives him the honors of a bishop.

It is announced by a dispatch from Dublin that many of the Jesuits expelled from Germany are expected in Ireland, where they are promised a cordial welcome.

According to statistics published by the French Catholic Missionary Society, the Roman Catholics appear to be growing in numbers in China. In 1822 there were in the provinces of Su-Tchuen, Yun Nan and Trouythen one apostolic vicar, one coadjutor bishop, one European missionary, fifteen priests, one college, and 60,000 members; while in 1872 there are five bishops and seventy-eight European missionaries.

The missions of the Catholic Church in the last fifty years, according to the statistics published by the French Catholic Missionary Society, have added to their numbers and strength five bishops, 261 missionaries, 176 native priests, 18 colleges, 436 schools, 39 orphanages, and 266,538 members, making their present strength to be 18 bishops, 278 missionaries, 211 native priests, 24 colleges, 436 schools, 39 orphanages and 609,538 members.

The Jesuits of the Rhine Provinces will go temporarily into Holland and Belgium when they leave Germany, but many of them will find homes in America and England.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Society of Jesuits at Rome, over which Beckx, the head of the order, presided, to transfer the work of the society in Germany to laymen, who are to be organized under such names as "Society of United Brethren," "Association for Prayer," and "Alliance of Good Catholics."

The Pope, hearing that the Catholic Protectory of Westchester, New York, was burned, sent them six articles to be raffled for the benefit of the institution. It appears, however, that the laws of the State of New York prohibit raffling or any other games of chance, and the six articles will have to be sent to another State to reap the benefit designed.

Rev. J. Gibbons, of North Carolina, has received from Pius IX. the bull creating him bishop of Richmond, Va.

Our English Correspondent.

LONDON, September 13, 1872.

The sailing of the San Jacinto has been unavoidably postponed till about the 15th of November, owing to "strikes" of workmen in Scotland. I need not tell you that the delay will cause serious inconvenience to all concerned. The Scotch workmen may or may not have good reasons for striking, but they have certainly selected the wrong time to do it. The steamship company will suffer some loss, and the families who expected to sail in October will find it hard to wait another month; however, as soon as a fair start is made, you will see that the new line has a bright future before it. Everything possible will be done to hurry on the first steamer.

Mr. McAdam, from Brenham, who is now in this country in the interest of emigration, visited London last week, when I had the pleasure of seeing him for the first time. He wishes me to inform your readers that, having the privilege of forty berths in the San Jacinto, he can only send forty people by her, and that the remainder of the labor ordered will be forwarded by the following vessel. Planters who have given Mr. McAdam their orders will understand that the delay is no fault of his. Since he arrived in England, Mr. McAdam has visited Dorset, Somerset, Yorkshire and Kent, and everywhere met with a very favorable reception, as many as 2000 people assembling to hear him at an open-air meeting at Blandford. The general result of his journeys is, that he expects to send over all the emigrants that can possibly be wanted. He proposes to make Manchester his headquarters, and to visit the northern counties and other districts as may be required.

As regards the London agency, the flow of applications for assisted passages continues, and has increased the last two weeks in consequence of further articles on Texas and extracts from letters of emigrants which we have published in the newspapers. After a careful selection, we have more names registered than we can send in the first two steamers; but it is possible some of these may withdraw. Emigrants able to pay passage are also coming forward. Families with not many children have been booked, except in two instances where several of the children are old enough to do good work. The father of one of the largest families, Mr. Thomas Butcher, is highly recommended. He has had entire charge of a flock of sheep for many years, and has managed them very successfully. He thoroughly understands the care of sheep all through, and can treat all their diseases. He bears an excellent character as a good and reliable servant. When I went through your country I did not feel satisfied with the reasons given for the scarcity of sheep, and I hope you are going to raise many more than you have done. To any employer engaged in sheep-raising, I can recommend Mr. Butcher. His present employer, as soon as he heard of his intention to emigrate, found out he was worth more money, and offered him a better situation, with higher wages, but Mr. Butcher has had so hard a struggle to live in this country that he means to go to Texas. I believe you will like the other emigrants we are sending out as soon as you see them. Particulars respecting other families shall be sent you in future letters. Those hitherto selected have been almost exclusively for farm labor and domestic service. Any other class of labor can be sent if required.

Among the passengers who have booked berths in the San Jacinto is Mr. George Gilders, of St. Osyth, Essex, who was introduced to Mr.

Hurley during his stay in London. Mr. Gilders is warmly interesting himself in promoting emigration to Texas, and he intends to visit your State before taking out his family. He lives in an agricultural district, where he is well-known and highly respected, and his reports of Texas on his return will probably bring many of the right class of emigrants to your shores. Letters have come to me from others similarly situated, who may cross over in the first steamer. Clergymen and other men of influence are offering to circulate information about Texas, and to recommend families, and some want me to go to remote parts of the country to lecture to them, and tell them all about it. Our people are beginning to understand that this movement is a liberal and benevolent one, and I believe they put entire confidence in the promoters of it.

One good result is, that the Agent-General for Queensland, (Australia,) is now offering free passages to married agricultural laborers with not more than two children, no repayment being required. Queensland lies nearer the equator than any of the other Australian colonies, and my own experience of that country years ago, goes to show that few people would settle there who have the choice of other localities. But our farm laborers will be much better off there than at home, and if Queensland gets all she wants, there will still remain thousands for Texas, for the supply is practically unlimited. F. GORE.

P. S.—Since the above was written, I have heard from Messrs. C. Grimshaw & Co. that the steamer "Vale of Calder" has been chartered to sail for Galveston on the 24th of September. She will carry a small installment of thirty-five passengers. F. G.

To a Member of the M. E. Church, South.

DEAR BROTHER—In my last I proposed to you a plan by which, I believe, each of us can do his part towards awarding to his preacher's family as liberal a support as he affords to his own. I now propose to show how it will operate if generally adopted.

The following tabular statement is designed to show the sum raised by a congregation containing six representative and twenty-five represented persons, on the supposition that it accepts one-tenth as its apportionment of the liabilities of the circuit, and that the preacher's family contains four persons.

The use of each column is indicated by its caption, which may be thus explained: *Ns.*, for names of representative church members, (substituted by capital letters); *Exp.*, expenses of the representative's family; *No.*, number of persons in the family; *Each*, each person's expenses; *Pr.*, preacher's allowance; *Ap.*, apportionment to the congregation; *Hd.*, per head apportionment; *Rep.*, representative's payment. Names, expenses and number of persons are assumed. Expenses divided by number gives expense of each person; then multiply by four for preacher's allowance; divide this by ten for apportionment to congregation, which divide by twenty-five for per head apportionment, and multiply this by the number of the representative's family for the representative's payment. By this process we find that A's family expenses are \$2000, which, for each of the six members of his family, is \$333 33, which is also his allowance to each member of the preacher's family; which, multiplied by four, gives to the preacher \$1333 33; which, divided by ten, apportions to the congregation \$133 33; which, divided by twenty-five, apportions to each head \$5 33; which, multiplied by the six members of his own family, raises his own payment to \$32.

By the same process, B. expends \$1800; to each of six persons, \$300;

allows the preacher \$1200, of which he apportions to the congregation \$120, and to each head \$4 80, and pays \$28 80.

[TABULAR STATEMENT.]

NS	EXP	NO	EACH	PR	AP	HD	REP
A.	\$2000 00	6	\$333 33	\$1333 33	\$133 33	\$5 33	\$32 00
B.	1800 00	6	300 00	1200 00	120 00	4 80	28 80
C.	1200 00	4	300 00	1200 00	120 00	4 80	19 20
D.	500 00	5	100 00	400 00	40 00	1 60	8 00
E.	600 00	3	200 00	800 00	80 00	3 20	9 60
F.	250 00	1	250 00	1000 00	100 00	4 00	4 00
							101 60

Now, if the liabilities of the circuit amount to one thousand dollars, and ten per cent. thereof, or one hundred dollars, be apportioned to the congregation, and the six representative members pay according to this statement, the appropriation will be paid, with one dollar and sixty cents over.

Of course I have, for convenience, used but few names for a considerable sum; but the supposed congregation is precisely such as may often be found on circuits—weak in numbers, but strong in means. We oftener find congregations individually weaker, yet numerically much stronger; therefore, in aggregate stronger in means. Our model congregation, I believe, falls below the average pecuniary strength. If so, the congregations that cannot adopt this plan and pay up belongs to the exception, not to the rule.

Let every contributor adopt our plan, and the congregations will pay out; let every congregation adopt it, and the circuits will pay out; let all adopt it, and the church will pay out.

AN OLD LAYMAN.

OWENSVILLE, Sept. 16, 1872.

Sanctification Once More.

MR. EDITOR—Within the past year or two there have been quite a number of communications on the subject of sanctification, some of which we have regretted, not only because they have come in contact with all of our standard writers on that subject, as well as the fifty-seven soul-stirring hymns of Charles Wesley that are contained in our hymn-book, that we have sung with so much pleasure, but we are fearful that they have been productive of evil in place of good. These antagonistic sentiments, thrown broadcast over the five Texas conferences, have done their work. Coming from distinguished divines, and endorsed by the editor of our excellent paper, could scarcely fail to make an impression; and yet that impression has been anything than satisfactory.

The faith, the hopes and expectations of very many have been unsettled, and yet nothing substituted in their stead. The infidel may congratulate himself that he has demolished Christianity, and yet he offers you no equivalent. If regeneration and sanctification mean the same thing, then there is no particular basis for religious aspiration, save the hope of a little expansion in grace, knowledge and love. The strong presumption is, that these terms are not identical, but that two distinct doctrines or sentiments are intended to be inculcated by them, not dissimilar in kind, but distinctive in degree.

The opponents of this sentiment, we think, lay down and reason from an improper basis—i. e., that, after regeneration, if there is found to be an inherent tendency to sin, then the work effected is partial. We think not. Pardon is absolute; regeneration is thorough, and yet both combined do not constitute sanctification. The experience of perhaps every suddenly converted person is, that when their true state has been tested, they find a strong tendency to excess in the things in which they once took great delight. For instance: The man who has been intemperate for twenty years is regenerated; has he lost his taste for ardent spirits? The smell and taste are just as desirable as before conversion. The young lady who indulges in the

whirl of the giddy dance until it becomes a settled passion, although born again, yet at the sound of the violin what emotions are felt! So with anger, avarice, an evil eye, or any sinful indulgences that were once the source of our pleasure. This state of things is perhaps universal with those converted at anything like mature age. Call it by whatever terms you see proper to employ, (for it is useless to quibble over terms,) the fact exists, very generally, if not universally. At the time of conversion, the soul is filled with peace and joy, and sometimes rapturously exultant; but time and test demonstrate that there still remains strong impulses to excesses that are sources of annoyance and grief, and that, too, with a consciousness of acceptance with God. Disappointed at what he has conceived would be his religious status, with fightings without and fears within, he either abandons the contest, or cries out from the depths of his soul:

Speak the second time—"be clean!"
Take away my inbred sin;
Every stumbling block remove;
Cast it out by perfect love.

Does not sanctification consist in the grace imparted through faith, subjugating the appetites, passions and affections to the law of God? In apostolic language, "bring into captivity every thought into the obedience of Christ." In a word, the soul is emptied of its evil tendencies, and filled with love to God and man; so that he can pray without ceasing, and in everything give thanks to God." If so, may not this great blessing be obtained in an hour as well as twenty years?

J. M.

CHAPPELL HILL, Sept. 28, 1872.

From Jacksboro.

MR. EDITOR—I offer no apology for obtruding this letter upon you. On the 31st of July I left Denton for Jacksboro, in company with my son-in-law, Mr. H. McMurry, and family. Fifteen miles brought us across the "Indian war-path," where the wild Comanche roams undisturbed. One mile from Denton we left the timber, and traveled through an open prairie from there to Decatur—distance, twenty-eight miles. It is called "Grand Prairie," and truly it presents to the traveler the most magnificent views and scenery that I ever beheld. Much of the land is very fertile, but on account of the Indians there is but very little of it in cultivation—only a few settlements on the road. There is a mound six miles south of Denton, called Pilot Knob, which can be seen distinctly from all the ridges on the road from Denton to Decatur. The latter place stands on a mound of considerable elevation, and from the courthouse you can see Pilot Knob—a distance of thirty-four miles. This last statement will not be believed by those of your readers who live in a timbered country; but I will not stop now to prove the truth of it. The view is bounded only by the horizon; the knob seems to rise out of the ground and set in it. We reached Decatur at dusk, much fatigued; found Bros. Haggard and Blackburn holding a protracted meeting—a continuance of the Dallas District Conference. They insisted that I would preach; I finally consented. There was a good congregation. Preliminaries gone through with; text read; sermon advanced fifteen minutes; profound attention; the preacher interested; subject: "The grace of God"—bang! bang! bang! and a fourth bang, close to the church, and then a stampede of the congregation; service closes without any ceremony except the benediction. What was the matter? Why, the Indians had made a raid on Wagoner's horse-lot and drove out four horses. They were seen by a negro man, who fired at them; they returned the fire, but left the horses. Nobody hurt. More anon.

A. R. DICKSON.

Correspondence.

Waco Female College.

INSTALLATION OF FACULTY—OPENING OF COLLEGE, ETC.

EDITORS ADVOCATE—After witnessing the interesting exercises of installing the recently elected faculty of Waco Female College—our Northwest Texas Conference institution for the education of young ladies—which came off on the 7th instant, I thought I would write you an account of it and the flattering prospects of our college, which might be read with some interest by a number of your subscribers. Your readers have doubtless observed from the advertisement in your columns that the trustees of this institution have recently elected a faculty numbering seven teachers of reputation and ability, and have built a new and elegant boarding house, at a cost of from \$8000 to \$10,000, on the beautiful college grounds, located in one of the most attractive portions of our famous little city on the Brazos.

The installation took place at the commodious College Hall in the presence of a large audience. The exercises were opened by a brief lesson from the Scriptures and prayer by the writer. A sweet piece of music followed from the string band of Waco, when Dr. W. H. Wilkes, a member of the Board of Trustees, in their behalf, addressed the audience in a forcible and pleasing effort, on the subject of "Female Education." He recounted what the Board of Trustees had done towards advancing the great cause of education in our church and State, and that, too, under the most trying circumstances—when money was scarcer than it was ever known to be, and when the free schools threatened to swallow up all chartered colleges and private schools. He showed most forcibly that, however successful the system of free schools might prove, it was impossible for a high standard of education to be attained in them for a number of years at least, and that the parents of Texas had the chartered institutions of the State alone to look to for that higher education their children so greatly needed; and that thus they had a great and grand work to do in the noble cause of education in our State. This the people of Texas expected of them, and rightly demanded at their hands, and this great duty they must assume and discharge, or prove false to the solemn trust imposed upon them. The address of Dr. Wilkes, which had many good points in it, was well received by those present.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Col. Wm. A. Fort, then addressed a few appropriate words to the audience, and administered the promise of office to the newly elected president and faculty, after which he delivered to Dr. W. G. Connor, as the duly installed president of the college, a copy of the Bible and a text-book, saying that he hoped the great truths of the one might ever be the interpreter and expounder of the sublime truths of the other, and that from them together the lovely daughters of our own Southland might learn the beauties of literature, science and Christianity.

Dr. Connor, in his characteristically and easy and handsome manner, replied to the words of the chairman, and addressed the board in a speech of some twenty minutes length, in which he accepted the important and solemn charge committed to him as the president elect of the institution, and said that he felt deeply conscious of the obligation and duties it imposed. He spoke most impressively of the importance of higher education for woman to advance her to that position that man would have her occupy, and most eloquently and beautifully portrayed the truly educated woman, developed physically, socially, mentally and mor-

ally to a rounded and perfect symmetry of loveliness and excellence. Dr. Connor's effort was greatly applauded by the audience, and it has seldom been the pleasure of your correspondent to witness so agreeable a performance as the whole of the installation exercises.

The college has already matriculated over one hundred young ladies, and bids fair to be an ornament not only to Waco, whose generous citizens have given it such material aid, but an ornament to our church and to Texas.

This might have been forwarded sooner but for my absence several days, attending a camp-meeting at Bosqueville, where we enjoyed a gracious season. Many souls were happily converted and the church strengthened, of which you may hear from another source. I am yours, fraternally,

W. R. D. STOCKTON.

WACO, TEXAS, SEPT. 18, 1872.

Northwest Texas Conference.

MR. EDITOR—Jacksboro is a small station of two years standing. Its citizens were for many years served ministerially by that old veteran of the cross—Rev. Pleasant K. Tackitt. He still lives. His home is in Parker county, and he is yet fresh and vigorous. Our town is the headquarters of one of the largest garrisons in the U. S. service, known as Fort Richardson. The Comanches range forty miles below us. Jack county numbers only a few hundred inhabitants, most of whom are resident at the county seat. These facts invest Jacksboro with novelty and interest. Once here, the pastor is tolerably effectually cut off from association with the outside world. He has a little world within, where he finds some genuine piety surrounded by every type of sin known to the great world without. Hence, there is a call for all his faith and zeal, and renewed consecration of soul and body to God, and a firmer reliance on the power of the Holy Ghost. The church numbers less than fifty, and consists chiefly of ladies—almost wholly. Ours is the only religious organization here. The citizens have shown a commendable spirit in assisting the membership in building a parsonage office and purchasing the half-acre lot on which it stands. The office is 13x14, plastered and canvased, and serves admirably for the pastor's study. The deed has been secured and recorded. This property is worth about \$250. It forms the nucleus of a parsonage proper. Any unmarried gentleman may henceforth accept the Jacksboro station as a good appointment. It is such at least in offering uninterrupted opportunity for pulpit preparation and an open field for diligent pastoral labor.

We have had a slow but steady increase of new members this year, while we have lost several by removal, Rev. Thomas K. Carmack, our only local preacher, among the number. For a few weeks past we have had the assistance of the Rev. A. R. Dickson, a superannuate of the Trinity Conference, who is now living among us.

Black Spring is the bounds of the Palo Pinto mission. The pastor, Rev. Wiley V. Jones, recently held a meeting there which resulted in six accessions to the church and the baptism of seventeen children. There I made the acquaintance of Mrs. Lucy Lasater, a widowed sister of the late Rev. Asbury Davidson. She lives thirty miles from her postoffice, and has never seen the memoir of her departed brother. Any one having the number of the ADVOCATE containing an account of his death would confer a great favor on Sister Lasater by mailing it to her. Her postoffice is Weatherford, Parker county, Texas.

I saw no copy of the ADVOCATE in the cozy settlement at Black Spring. There is considerable travel to the Weatherford Mills, and thus they get

their mail. A few copies of the ADVOCATE sent to the Rev. Adam Sheek for distribution might open the way for its circulation among them. They have a day-school and a Sunday-school, and, what is remarkable for the frontier, they have no grog-shop.

This section of our State is high and healthful. It is more than 1800 feet above the level of the sea. The Indians sometimes come into our town limits by night and take off horses, but their incursions are not now so frequent as formerly. This is a desirable portion of the great State of Texas, and when the time comes that these savage invaders no longer molest and alarm, it will be rapidly populated. There is no mistake, Mr. Editor, that our whole line of frontier has suffered terribly at the hands of the red men. I saw the weeping wife stand by the open grave of her husband, who had fallen a prey to Indian barbarity. By her side I saw her own sister, whose husband, years before, shared the same cruel fate. And not far distant stood another whose former husband suffered a like tragic death. All around were the hapless orphans. It was a heart-rending scene. The troops at this post are now doing what they can to put a stop to this dreadful state of affairs.

JOHN F. NEAL.

JACKSBORO, SEPT. 17, 1872.

Marshall District.

MR. EDITOR—I write again to let the friends of our Zion know that the Lord is still with us in power to save. Since my last communication one hundred and seventeen have professed faith in Christ, and about the same number added to the M. E. Church, South, on the Marshall District. I have recently received cheering accounts from Bro. D. M. Stovall, at New London, and J. S. Mathis, of the Starrville circuit. Bro. Stovall writes that, at a protracted meeting at London, thirty-two were converted and the church graciously revived. Bro. Mathis reports thirty-nine on the Starrville circuit, in addition to the one hundred which I previously reported. He says in a letter just received: "Since the first Sabbath in July last there have been 139 conversions, and still the good work is moving on. I have appointments for three more two days' meetings and protracted meetings; have seen more people happy and have heard more shouts in the church of our God within the last eight or nine weeks than ever in life before—the old and the young of both sexes; the rich and the poor, all meet together, and the Lord is with them, and all happy together. I take courage and bless God and press forward."

Bro. Wm. H. Moss, on the Marshall circuit, and Bro. Westmoreland, on the Elysian Fields circuit, are adding to the number of Israel's hosts.

The rain has been withheld for three months; our earth is parched and crops cut short; but, bless God! showers of divine grace have descended and refreshed the souls of our people.

DANIEL MORSE.

HICKORY GROVE, SEPT. 19.

MR. EDITOR—Is it not safe to estimate that at least one thousand young women and men have been brought into the various churches of Texas within the last three months?

What plan should be adopted to enlist all such, heartily and earnestly, in the cause of Christ—to make them, in short, "Christians at work." What say you, Mr. Editor? Please give your readers your ideas on this all important subject.

X.

Set them to work in the vineyard. A fruitless life cannot retain the grace of God. Let the pastor impress the obligation on each one by earnest precept, and enforce it by his own example.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Cattle and horses that are well fed can be more easily driven home than those which are half starved.

Gravevines should be pruned in autumn to ensure growth, but in the spring to promote fruitfulness.

A horse is seldom vicious without a cause. In many instances the driver needs to be broken in as well as the horse.

Water in which potatoes have been boiled, it is said, will kill the lice on cattle. Wash freely with sponge or woolen cloth.

It is estimated that if proper care were given to agricultural implements there would be a total saving to the farmers of the United States of \$5,000,000 per annum.

Careful experiments have shown that potted plants, which have become sickly and drooping, may be benefited by applying warm instead of cold water to them.

The best way to kill hogs is to shoot them. It is the best because it is the most merciful. The charge of powder should be light, or the ball may be driven into the shoulder and damage the meat.

An Illinois farmer puts in a plea for quails. Seeing them one day running along a row of corn just sprouting, one was shot, and in the craw were found one cut worm, twenty-one striped bugs and over a hundred chinch bugs.

A barrel or box to receive all the bones which accumulate in the kitchen will pay the gardener, and especially the horticulturist. The latter may bury them around his grapevines and fruit trees and they will bring good returns.

WASTE BASKET.

A great composer—sleep.

Knight of the Bath—Saturday.

The best get-up for ladies—8 o'clock a. m.

Set together by the ears—sheaves of wheat.

Is it murder to drown your sorrow or to kill time?

When is money damp? When it is dew in the morning and mist at night.

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot?" Not if they have any money.

A little girl described a snake as a thing "that's tail all up to the head."

A little temper is such a good thing in wives that they never ought to lose it.

How can you avoid crying out while having a tooth extracted? Hold your jaw.

What requires more philosophy than taking things as they come? Parting with things as they go.

When may a man be said to be really over head and ears in debt? When he hasn't paid for his wig.

Willie being asked what he would do when he became a man, said he would have his clothes made by a tailor.

Hear the wail of the watering-place belle: The summer is past, the season is ended, and my market is not made.

There is more truth than poetry in the following line from an advertisement: "Babies, after taking one bottle of my soothing syrup, never cry any more."

"Little boy, can I go through to the river?" politely asked a fashionably dressed lady. "Perhaps so; a load of hay went through this morning," was the horrid reply.

Glimpses of Travel.

Hunting the Source of the Nile.

We extract the following from a letter from Dr. Livingstone to his brother in Canada, which appears in the *Toronto Globe*:

"Of these four rivers into which the springs of the Nile converge, the central one, called Lualaba, is the largest. It begins as the river Chambeze, which flows into the great Lake Bangwolo. On leaving it, its name is changed from Chambeze to Lapula, and that enters Lake Moero. Coming out of it the name Lualaba is assumed, and it flows into a third lake, Kamolondo, which receives one of the four large drains mentioned above. It then flows on and makes two enormous bends to the west, which made me often fear that I was following the Congo instead of the Nile. It is from one to three miles broad and can never be waded at any part or any time of the year. Far down the valley it receives another of the four large rivers above mentioned, the Lockie, or Lomame, which flows through what I have named Lake Lincoln, and then joins the central Lualaba.

"We have, then, only two lines of drainage in the lower part of the great valley—that is, Tanganyika and Albert Lake, which are but one lake-river, or say, if you want to be pedantic, lacustrine river. These two form the eastern line. The Lualaba, which I call Webb's Lualaba, is then the western line, nearly as depicted by Ptolemy in the second century of our era. After the Lamame enters the Lualaba, the fourth great lake in the central line of drainage is found; but this I have not yet seen, nor yet the link between the eastern and western mains.

"At the top of Ptolemy's Loop the great central line goes down into large reedy lakes, possibly those reported to Nero's centurion, and these form the western, or Petherick's arm, which Speke, and Grant, and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt. Neither can be called the Nile until they unite. The lakes mentioned in the central line of drainage are by no means small. Lake Bangwolo, at the lowest estimate, is 150 miles long, and I tried to cross it and measure its breadth exactly. The first stage was to an inhabited island, twenty-four miles; the second stage could be seen from its highest point, or rather the tops of the trees upon it evidently lifted up by mirage; the third stage, the mainland, was said to be as far beyond; but my canoe men had stolen my canoe, and they got a hint that the real owners were in pursuit, and got in a flurry to return home. O, that they would! But I had only my coverlet to hire another craft, and the lake being four thousand feet above the sea, it was very cold. So I gave in and went back, but I believe the breadth to be between sixty and seventy miles. Bangwolo, Moero and Kamolondo are looked on as one great riverine lake, and is one of Ptolemy's.

"The other is the Tanganyika, which I found steadily flowing to the north. This geographer's predecessors must have gleaned their geography from men who visited the very region. The reason why the genuine geography was rejected was the extreme modesty of modern map-makers. One idle person in London published a pamphlet which, with killing modesty, he entitled 'Inner Africa Laid Open,' and in the newspapers—even in the *Times*—rails at any one who travels and dares to find the country different from that drawn in his twaddle. I am a great sinner in the poor fellow's estimation, and the *Times* published his ravings even when I was most unwisely believed to be dead. Nobody but Lord Brougham and I know what people will say after

we are gone. The work of trying to follow the central line of drainage down has taken me away from mails or postage."

Climate of Gray's Peak.

In the Alps, two thousand feet lower than where we sit quietly sipping our coffee with the thermometer at 55° Fah., we should be in a region of perpetual snow. Mount Shasta, in the Sierra Nevada, although no higher than Gray's Peak, is clad with snow and ice a mile below its summit. Mount Washington, six thousand feet lower than our camp to-night, is often visited by snow storms in midsummer. In Switzerland, but little further north than this, the vine disappears at an elevation of eighteen hundred and fifty feet, and only on the sunny slopes of Valois can it live two thousand feet above the sea. Near the foot-hills in Colorado, at a height of over five thousand feet, grapes are grown with comparative ease. At an elevation of about six thousand feet the highland zone of the Alps begins, the upper limit of trees; herds never go higher, nor are chalets found beyond that line. Here in the Rocky Mountains, five thousand feet higher than that, we find large forest trees. In Georgetown, 8450 feet above the sea, snow in summer would seem as strange as on the sunny pavements of New York.

Gray's Peak, the topmost pinnacle of the Sierra Madre, does not reach the line of eternal snows; and it is only within a thousand feet of its summit that snow lingers late in summer, and then only in deep ravines into which the sunshine rarely penetrates.

What is the cause of this paradoxical climate?

On the summits of several mountains which we visited in this range we found the trees, especially the stunted nut-pines, inclining in one general direction and bare of branches on the opposite side, or having them twisted round toward the leaning direction of the trees. Our guide explained the phenomenon as due to the persistence of the wind in one direction; and as the trees lean toward the north, it is evident that the prevailing winds are southerly. Coming thus for long distance over the dry and heated plains of Colorado and New Mexico, the wind is warm and dry; and to this cause probably the moderate climate of this region, and the absence of snow, are to be attributed.—*Scribner's*

Proposed Exploration of the Bed of the Tiber.

One of the first results of the new life arising in Rome as a consequence of the downfall of the Temporal Power will be the realization of a scheme which has long been in contemplation, but which, under the Papal government, might, perhaps, never have gone beyond the limits of a wild and vague chimerical project—we mean the exploration of the bed of the Tiber. The Italians, who now for the first time since Constantine, feel as if the great city were indeed their own, have an almost boundless, yet not exaggerated, idea of the artistic, archæological, and other treasures buried under the yellow sands which the river has accumulated on the spot for the last 3000 years. Every revolution, they say, had to pay tribute to the river. It was the Tiber which received the statues of an unpopular emperor, his armor, and even his diadem, and other insignia, even when the body itself was not flung into its waters. In more calamitous times, when Alaric, Genseric, Totila, or, in later ages, the Norman, the Swabian, the Austrian thundered at the gate, the inhabitants, hopeless for their lives, had no other means of baffling the invader's cupidity than by committing to the Tiber the spoils which must otherwise inevitably fall into the plunderer's hands. "The

Tiber will have its own share," is a common saying among the Romans at the present day, and the universal receptacle of all that is lost, has been further enriched by fires, inundations, wrecking of galleys laden with the wealth of the ancient and mediæval world, and the materials of ruined temples and palaces, of which the river afforded the most expeditious way of clearing the ground. We may imagine what wonders would gladden our eyes if we could bid the ocean restore whatever it hides in its depths. But the Tiber flows over, if not as vast and rich, at least as interesting a variety of Old World relics, all lying undisturbed under fathoms of alluvial soil which has buried them for ages, and only awaiting the enterprising generation which will lay these long-forgotten treasures into the light of day.

The scheme of a thorough excavation of the bed of the Tiber, with a view to call the river to account, and put it "in liquidation," compelling it to disgorge its ill-gotten gains, has now been taken up by an Italian association, at the head of which is the well-known Signor Alessandro Castellani, but which relies on the co-operation of many artists, antiquaries and other learned men of Europe and America, all of whom have been strongly urging the speedy commencement of an undertaking which has already been too long delayed. It is not as a commercial or financial speculation that the work is to be executed. Those who set about it expect no further return for their trouble and expense than the immense gain sure to accrue from it to art and history—to archæological knowledge in all its branches. The society reckons of course on the aid of the other company, which has lately been formed with a view to protect the city from those periodical inundations of the Tiber, against which the Papal government would, or could, find no remedy; and many of the contrivances by which our own engineers have laid the foundations of the Thames embankment will find their application in extensive operations which are now to be carried on along the banks and in the bed of the Roman river. Encouragement to the Italian Society in this truly great national undertaking comes in daily from every quarter, and a banking house of almost boundless wealth and munificence has volunteered funds to defray the first expense, so as to give the start to an enterprise which will certainly experience no lack of support in the sequel.—*London Times.*

Discoveries of Antiquities in Moab.

A correspondent of the *London Athenæum* writes from Jerusalem, July 24th:

The excavation in search of antiquities in Moab have proved surprisingly successful. About 600 objects in earthenware jars, lamps, figures of men and animals, and inscribed slabs, etc., have been safely lodged in Jerusalem. Many of these are of the highest interest. One of the most striking is the figure of a calf, nearly life-size, in a sitting posture, and with a hole in the back, apparently to burn incense in. There is no inscription upon this figure, but another calf's head, of smaller size, is placed upright on an earthen disc, which has some letters inscribed upon it. The jars are of large size, and somewhat rude in construction, and are principally valuable for the writing with which they are covered.

The characters are, in some instances, stamped, (some stamps in earthenware have been found,) in others engraved with a sharp instrument, whilst a third kind is in strong relief, and may have been moulded, or, as appears to be the case with one of the lamps, first formed of wet clay and then stuck on. It

seems also that some of these raised characters have been formed by the scraping away of the surrounding clay—work requiring much skill and patience where the inscription is copious and the character crowded. The letters are chiefly Phœnician; others resemble "Nabathean," and others again are of forms not previously known here.

The human figures are very numerous. Some are surmised to represent Moloch, having a cavity in the capacious abdomen, and a hollow space, perhaps for fire, underneath. But the most remarkable, and in some respects the most interesting, of these antiques are the Phallic emblems. Some of these are of a very unmistakable character.

It is, perhaps, fortunate, in so far as the discovery of the valuable antiquities is concerned, that the American Exploring Expedition has been delayed, it being certain that no such party, however small and modestly equipped, can enter Moab without attracting the attention and exciting the cupidity of the Sheiks, and putting a stop to all useful search for inscriptions, etc. It is reported that there are at present nearly one hundred Arabs employed in digging for antiquities. Each man works upon his own account, and is paid only for what he finds.

The Festival of Juggernaut.

The temple is a large enclosure, and it was lighted up. The enclosure was literally filled with people, mostly, if not entirely, women and children, all stretched on the ground, asleep or trying to sleep. Not a foot of the enclosure was unoccupied. In front of the car there is a much larger space of ground open to the road, and it was similarly crowded, and so were the sides of the roads, highways and byways, for, I am sure, two miles. The full moon shining from a cloudless sky, through the picturesque bamboo, plantain and cocconut palm upon the white coverings—I can hardly say dress—and upturned faces (the latter the very picture of placid serenity), supplied light and shade for a picture to which the practical life of Europe has no counterpart, or anything at all approaching one. For about half a mile on each side of the car, the centre of the road was densely crowded with men of all castes and positions in life, laughing and chattering with a noise that resembled nothing so much as the distant roar of the sea. And still the bands of women came strolling in from every road that led to the temple and the car; and right glad many of them seemed when they had relieved themselves of their loads and thrown themselves down at the roadside to pass over the few hours before morning. They—men and women—courteously made way for our horses, slowly led along the road. They made way, also, for each other. There was no drink, no quarrelling, a few merry go-rounds going round, a few peep-shows open, books and a thousand articles for sale; several native Christian preachers denouncing Juggernaut sturdily, and no one interfering with them in the least, but in many cases listening quietly and going away as quietly.

A PRECIOUS BOON.—The self-denying Moravian missionaries on the coast of Labrador, have translated the Bible into the Esquimaux language, and the British and Foreign Bible Society has completed the printing of the precious volume, so that now that people, so ignorant and degraded before the missionaries began their Christian work among them, can read in their own tongue the wonderful works of God. As the traveler opens the path to new countries, the gospel follows, and the Bible enriches the nations.

Texas Christian Advocate.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, OCT. 9, 1872.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN TEXAS!

WE have sent to all our agents statements of their accounts to 30th September, that being the close of third quarter. We would ask all who can, to remit before conference, as we will need the money before that time.

THE Mayor of New Orleans, on the 3d, telegraphed to Major Somerville, Mayor of Galveston, that New Orleans is and has been, during the summer, healthy—more so than for many years past. The few cases of sporadic yellow fever which have been reported are such as occur every summer; all of which have been reported. No new cases for ten days past.

SOME of our friends have expressed surprise that we admitted into our columns the letter of Mr. Tovell respecting "Dr. Fisher and the Davilla debate." It will be, we presume, a sufficient explanation to say that Bro. Fisher fully understands and approves our action. We gave the letter as it came to hand, without garbling a line, that our people might appreciate the animus of the affair, being well assured that one who has labored so long and faithfully for the church as has our venerable brother would receive no damage from harsh epithets.

MR. STANLEY, the man who found Dr. Livingstone, is receiving great attention in London. Fine dinners are expended upon him, and all the while nothing seems to be doing for the relief of Livingstone himself. From present indications, he will be sadly in need of a dinner of the plainest sort, unless English enthusiasm takes different shape. Some think that the mind of the great explorer is impaired, and that this accounts for the apparent coarseness in style and thought manifest in his letters, and so different from all former productions of his pen. This would not be strange. The most of men would have to become demented before they would willingly wander for years through the jungles of Africa, and a large number would reach that condition in less time than he has been upon his later travels.

WE TAKE THE BACK SEAT.—In another column our readers will find an article on "Sanctification." As "J. M.," and perhaps others, think there is an impropriety in the editor indulging a view of an important doctrine which many think differs from our standards, we shall not re-enter the controversy. We take the back seat more cheerfully when we read from "J. M." the following statement of the doctrine advocated by him: "The strong presumption is that these terms" (regeneration and sanctification) "are not identical, but that two distinct doctrines or sentiments are intended to be indicated by them—not dissimilar in kind, but distinctive in degree." That is very much like the position our brother controverts, viz: that regeneration and sanctification are the same grace—not differing as to nature, but distinct as to degree. We are not sure that the margin between "J. M." and his brethren is a very wide one.

THE LABORERS.

The advanced price in coal in England, and the fact that there was recently a large shipment of this article from the Continent to supply the English demand, indicate more important results than the last meeting of the emperors at Berlin. The predicted failure of the coal measures—the chief source of England's wealth—seems to be approaching the beginning of the end; and with it comes dependence on the foreign supply, an increased cost of manufactures, the growth of rival manufacturing powers; then the conflict between labor and capital in the crowded cities of Great Britain must become more intense, while the tide of emigration to new and growing countries must increase in volume; and with these changes must follow the transfer of wealth and power to other climes. Steadily the great centres of civilization are swinging round to new points, and toward them the forces which are to develop the civilization of the future are tending. The contests between empires, which were once decided on battle-fields, are now being fought amid the roar of machinery and the rush of the rail-car; while the sturdy laborers, grimy with toil, sweating before the furnace, delving in the mine or toiling in the field, are the warriors who will decide the conflict. As we look at our great country, with its millions of acres of virgin soil, its veins of hidden ore threading the hills, waiting patiently the coming of that generation which will call them forth to perform their mission, we can see, without the prophet's ken, that the balance of power is moving westward with the vast army of stalwart laborers who are swelling our population and developing the strength of empires in the great wilderness of the West. No amount of sagacity can turn the scale of this conflict. Before Asia wakes up from her sleep of centuries, and before Europe has exhausted her mineral resources, the West will move into the front rank, and her institutions, her literature and religion will give tone and direction to the coming history of our race. Her victory will be the more glorious because it will be bloodless. Opening her broad lands to the oppressed among every people, they in return are making her the mightiest among the nations. As we contemplate these grand results, labor, which ranks high among the agencies which will bring them about, becomes kingly in its importance.

There is another battle to be fought, and the soldiers who will win the victory, like the toilers in the mine, and shop, and field, are unheeded amid the great changes which are being wrought among the nations. As labor, with face begrimed and hands horny with toil, looks uncouth when the equipage of wealth or rank moves by with stately pace, so the agencies which are steadily effecting the regeneration of our race are overlooked and often despised by those who are unable to appreciate their importance. Men hold real values in an inverted relation. The first thought of the statesman who legislates, the grand aim of the capitalist who invests, and the broad field of the scientist, are the

material objects by which we are surrounded, or the material interests to be promoted or gained. In the development of man's intellectual powers they look chiefly to the material prosperity of the nation, the acquisition of wealth and the material enjoyment on the part of the individual or the extension of research into the wonders which nature is ever opening to the gaze of her votaries. They are doing a great work. They are obeying the primal law, viz: the subjugation of the earth to the dominion of man; yet, it is man's lowest work. The development of character, the regeneration and refinement of man's moral nature, his elevation toward the spiritual and Divine, is his higher employment. But few, comparatively, are toiling in this field, and the great world takes careless notice of their work. Kings meet in council, and the world looks on with awe; arbitrators spend months in nicely balancing the laws of nations, and kings and statesmen wait with breathless interest their decision; mighty powers watch with jealous eyes the movements of their rivals, and arm themselves for the coming battle; capital spans continents with the iron rail and traverses every ocean on swift-winged steamers; learned men dig among the rocks, or watch the stars, or seek to analyze and combine the wonderful powers with which nature is endowed, and each supposes his mission is the important one, and never pauses to mark the labor of those men who, like their Master, "go about doing good." These are telling men of God, pointing out the terrible lapse in human nature, proclaiming a Savior for the sinful, and by the agency of the gospel, are seeking to lift men from the present and perishable to the contemplation and pursuit of higher objects. In the church, in the Sunday-school, by the spread of the Bible, by the pious life of the Christian, the battle is going on, and with each generation the kingdom of Christ is growing in strength and spreading its borders among the nations. When the work is done, and out of the dust and toil of the strife the laborer enters his reward, we will learn what a grand work we have been engaged in as co-workers with Christ in the establishment of his kingdom on earth.

THE Roman Catholic papers are bitter in denouncing the marriage of Father Hyacinthe as something degrading and vile. The apostle, a great many years ago, said: "The Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils, speaking lies in hypocrisy, having their consciences seared with a hot iron, forbidding to marry," etc. If people associate these denunciations of a relationship, which was pronounced by the apostle to be "honorable in all," with those of whom the Spirit was speaking expressly, it will not be very extraordinary. The inference seems a natural one.

ABOUT eighty of the Indians of the Warm Springs reservation, Oregon, have joined the praying band. The good work is said to be prospering greatly among them under Capt. John Smith.

EDITORIAL INDEPENDENCE.

We hope all our readers, and especially a certain class of correspondents, will read the following from the *Nashville Christian Advocate* of the 28th ult. We have sometimes thought, when sore under the strictures of brethren whose correspondence we have abridged, amended or declined, that we were more troubled than other men; but we feel consoled when we learn that others encounter the same tribulation. The *Nashville Advocate*, it seems, is not exempt from these afflictions, and gives vent to its overcharged emotions in the following pointed language:

What would the Book Agent say were we to exclude all advertisements but those which we think should be inserted in the *Advocate*? We sorely grudge the room they occupy, as we need it for digests of news, family reading, agricultural and business matter, etc.; but the agent says he needs the money which the advertisements bring—he has to foot all the bills—and what can we do?

Correspondents favor us with their communications, many of which we think ought to be abridged or excluded—it is our prerogative to do so—but woe to the Connectional editor who stands on the highest round of his prerogative! Independence, indeed! Our patrons teach us another lesson than that. We heartily wish we had a fund that would make us independent—we would give the church a paper which some of our friends desire; and that, too, with not a tenth of the labor and vexation which we have to undergo in our present dependent condition. If we are obliged to curtail or rewrite a long and ignorantly-written obituary notice, the writer and his constituents war. us that their valuable patronage ceases at the end of the year—they can go farther and fare better. If articles are excluded because, in our judgment, unfit for our columns, either in regard to matter, or style, or length, the writer is offended, and, in his righteous indignation, not only withholds his patronage, but tries to deprive us of the patronage of others. And yet anybody with a grain of common sense might see that nothing but a paramount regard to the interests of the church, whose servant he is, would induce an editor to decline the favors of any of his correspondents. By a sparing use of our prerogative, and by all the arts and appliances of the profession, we manage to keep on pretty good terms with our correspondents and readers, yet we sigh for the independence which a publishing fund or a circulation of fifty thousand would give us.

We call that man bold who would dare tell a doting mother that her babe was ugly or bad. Yet we are satisfied that such an act is a safer operation than to intimate to some men that their productions are unworthy of publication. Yet sometimes it must be done.

AS AN evidence that Christianity is progressing we note the statistics recently published by Baboo Mitter, of Hoogly, showing that in Northern India there are 13,980 native Christian communicants, embracing a Christian community numbering at last 48,591 souls.

WE see the statement that the judicial history of Virginia shows but one case of divorce from the foundation of the commonwealth to the present time. No higher tribute to the purity and dignity of social life in the noble old State can be offered than the mention of that single fact.

BUSINESS AND RELIGION.

The world is willing to allow that it is easy to be religious on Sunday and in the house of God, separated from all the distractions of business and the dissipations of pleasure on the one side, and surrounded by all the aids which the sanctity of the Sabbath, the solemnity of worship, and the aids of meditation and prayer can give on the other side. All these instrumentalities tend to spiritualize and uplift the mind to heavenly contemplations. It is no doubt more difficult away from the church, in the midst of week-day business and worldly care, to be spiritually-minded. The week and work-day is, however, the scene of trial and discipline, where the graces of Christian character must be mainly exercised. It is almost the only field where the fight can be fought. The Sabbath is a sort of armistice when the world suspends for a season the assault upon the heart and life, and leaves us, as it were, for a little season to the ministry of holy influences and sanctified instrumentalities.

The apparent difficulty of a religious life in the real business world, and its supposed incompatibility with business, has ever been a grand hindrance in the way of multitudes; it has kept them from God. Men, the vast majority, think religion real and an ultimate necessity, but impossible to them as now circumstanced. This opinion in the olden time caused many to defer their baptism until near death. It caused thousands to withdraw from all the useful activities of life, and spend their days in solitude, in self-denial, and in acts of devotion. No doubt these people were sincere, but certainly mistaken. Christianity was not designed for an abstraction, but real and every-day life; meant for man as an inhabitant of earth, and identified with all its Divinely appointed relations. Christianity demands of us that we shall be Christians here and now. When God appeared to men of old, when he called them, when he blessed them, we find it was when they were usefully employed in some business of life. Moses and David, the most honored and eminent saints of the Old Testament Church, were tending flocks when God called them to the temporal and spiritual care of millions of men; Elisha, with his servants in the field, was plowing; the shepherds were watching their flocks by night; Matthew, as a public officer in the revenue service, was sitting at the receipt of custom; Peter, James and John were busy with nets and boats as fishermen when Jesus called them to be fishers of men; Luke was a physician, caring for the bodies of men, when God called him to minister in spiritual things. No instance of the Lord calling idlers, save those in the market, and they were waiting to be hired.

The Scripture abounds not only with examples of men in the busy throng of life called to holiness, but with examples of men eminently holy, surrounded by all the cares, temptations, and even the luxuries and splendors of life. Moses, Joseph and Daniel were all in royal courts, with

all their corrupting air of sensuality and pride, and yet were pure and humble men. There were in Caesar's household (and that Caesar Nero) men and women who believed on the Lord Jesus, and walked worthy of their holy calling. Cornelius, the centurion, in the midst of camp and army life, was a devout man, who gave much alms and prayed to God always. So it has ever been. Men in all honest and honorable professions have had their faithful representatives among the self-denying and the holy. If, then, a life in the world, and yet a life in the narrow way, has been possible to all classes, there can be no incompatibility between legitimate business and religion.

We know that the example of some professed Christians has gone far to give currency to the opinion that religion is a mere Sunday business; that it cannot be carried into the world and exhibited on the field of every-day life. We know that the impression which some make is that their religion, like a robe of State, is quite too fine for every-day use. Religion for Sunday: church attendance and church forms, all soberly gone through with, then a recess and freedom from duty and self-denial until next Sunday. This is all wrong in theory, because opposed to Scripture, and all wrong in practice, because dishonoring to God's cause. Religion and a useful and happy life are entirely compatible. The contrary opinion, (as we think,) grows out of a sad misapprehension of the Christian life. W.

This is the age of private munificence. In other ages princes might have accomplished grand results by the proper use of their wealth, but they squandered it in empty pomp. Private liberality is now doing the work kings might have done. Mr. Pardee, of Pennsylvania, is erecting a scientific building for the College of Easton, at a cost of \$200,000. He had already given a half million of dollars to the institution. Mr. Robert Stockwell, of Lafayette, Indiana, has given \$52,000 within three years to Asbury University, Indiana. H. G. Marquod, of New York, recently gave Princeton College \$100,000, which makes about \$1,000,000 that Princeton has received. W. F. Rogers recently gave Brown University \$50,000 to endow the chair of chemistry. With each year these noble offerings are increasing.

There are a number of Methodists in Texas who might make wise investments in this direction. Our country is growing with wonderful rapidity. Churches, schools and a university are among our wants. Will Southern enterprise and liberality lag behind the North and East?

A CONGREGATION in Connecticut offered to raise the salary of their preacher from \$300 to \$400. The venerable preacher declined the offer for the following reasons: "1. The congregation cannot raise more than \$300. 2. My services are not worth more than \$300. 3. I have to collect my salary, the hardest work of my life, because everybody consoles me with empty promises. To collect an additional \$100 would cause my death."

BECLOUDED.

We are inclined to think that the *Baptist Herald* read our lesson hastily, for it says:

Now the *ADVOCATE* admits that he does not know whether "water was applied" or not. But if water was not applied, what then?—clearly there was no sprinkling or pouring.

We made no such admission. In answer to the inquiry of the *Herald*, whether there is in this case any "actual water baptism at all," we said: "We think there is; clouds are composed of water, and so is the sea." Will the *Herald* inform us by what process it eliminates water from this baptism? Yet it is compelled to do this, or abandon the case. This our neighbor admits in the following language:

We do not suppose that the Israelites were immersed in water, but if their baptism was a sprinkling or pouring, it must have been a water baptism, and the *ADVOCATE* so understands it.

The question being settled, that there was no immersion in water in this baptism, we are justified in our conclusion, that it was a case of baptism by sprinkling or pouring, until the *Herald* can show us that there was no water either in the cloud or the sea. It can as easily prove that the river Jordan was a bank of sand.

It does not help the *Herald* to claim that this baptism was figurative. Is not water baptism, whether administered by John or the apostles, figurative? There is but "one baptism"—that of the Holy Ghost, of which water baptism, being the application of a purifying element to the person, is a beautiful type or symbol. There is no question but that this baptism, spoken of in I. Cor. x. 2, is figurative. In verse six we read, "Now these things happened unto them for ensamples," or types; the question is what constituted the baptismal type in this case? The apostle, in I. Cor., x. 1-2, clearly indicates the action. As in Christian baptism, water, a purifying element, symbolizes the purification of our nature from the pollution and dominion of sin by the Holy Ghost, so the water of the cloud and the sea symbolized the deliverance of Israel from Egypt with its bondage and idolatry. It was as clearly a case of water baptism as that of Jordan. The locality, the agencies employed, the historical record and the allusion of the Psalmist shuts us up to this conclusion; and as the *Herald* has admitted that the Israelites were not immersed, the case is made out that it was baptism by sprinkling or pouring.

We do not consider it necessary to repeat the history of the case, nor to show that the cloud which passed over the Israelites and those referred to by the Psalmist were the same. We accept the historical account furnished by inspired writers in their plain, literal meaning, and the burden rests on the *Herald* of proving that our conclusion is not correct, viz: that the baptism of the Israelites was a case of water baptism administered by sprinkling or pouring. To perform the task the *Herald* must provide clouds without water and empty the Red Sea of its waves.

We notice that the effort to show that the Egyptians were sprinkled by

the rain from the cloud is abandoned. Without question they were immersed. They found "much water" in the sea.

The case of Nebuchadnezzar is also surrendered, no further effort being made to prove that Nebuchadnezzar was "dip" or immersed in the dew. The poetical powers of our neighbor were unequal to the task.

We selected these two passages, not as those affording the strongest evidence of the correctness of the position of our church, that baptism by sprinkling or pouring is valid baptism, but because our Baptist friends usually treat them as unworthy of special attention.

When our neighbor is through with them we have others in reserve.

A SUNDAY or two ago, Brother Pauly, the German preacher, was unable to supply his pulpit in Galveston, and we had the honor of taking his place. We enjoyed the services very much, and shall preach for our German brethren whenever we have opportunity. Several things especially interested us: The singing was in German. All sung, and they sung with the spirit. If any one did not sing with the understanding, it was the preacher; yet he enjoyed this part of the service. They all listened to the sermon. We have often had occasion to observe that the quality of the sermon depends very much on the hearer. An earnest hearer improves the sermon vastly. It was the collection especially that interested us. Everybody gave something. The total was not very large, but all had an interest in it. It is the only case we can recall in which every member of the congregation gave something to advance the cause of Christ.

It appears that scientific research has not reached that point when its discoveries are so complete and its conclusions so exact, that there is no room for debate or appeal. We are informed that the French Academy of Sciences recently refused to enroll the name of Darwin among its members. The large majority by which this decision was affirmed was not influenced by his views on religion. M. Morgne asserted that the "illustrious body was actuated solely by scientific reasons. The author of the 'Origin of Species' and the 'Descent of Man' has too far sacrificed science to renown, and reason to imagination, to deserve a place in the first rank of scientists." While the doctors differ, theologians can wait for some new development before they trace their ancestry either to a monkey or a mollusk.

THE *Northern Christian Advocate* says that Rev. J. G. White, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, who has been lecturing on Romanism, attempted to deliver an address in Syracuse, New York, and was prevented on two occasions by the interference of the Catholics. We thought free speech was the right of every American citizen these days, and will wait till we hear from Syracuse before we are settled in our opinion. Such a spirit may prove the Catholics to be in the succession of Peter as he was when he cut off the ear of the high priest's servant, but it reveals very little of that charity which suffereth long and is kind.

The Sunday School.

False Signals.

BY MRS. J. E. M'CONAUGHT.

We read of the railroad accidents that are happening so frequently of late, with very different feelings when we have friends on board the train. Then with what frantic haste we scan the columns containing the list of killed and wounded. How warm our indignation toward the unfaithful switchman, or the flagman who gave the wrong signal, or the engineer who took his glass of strong drink before starting! We feel then the vast importance of having every man, down to the lowest official, a responsible man. We wonder that any can neglect a duty, be it ever so small, when so much depends upon it—when men's precious lives are at stake.

But are we as faithful at our posts of duty? Do we never give a false signal, or set up a wrong light? Ah, what teacher of us all is as faithful as are most of these laborers in our public works? Who of us show such sleepless vigilance at every hour and moment? One hundred and twenty trains pass over the road in sight of my window every day. I often marvel at the vigilance which averts danger and prevents accident in such a complicated system. Only the most exact care and skillful management enables them all to know their appointed times and glide on smoothly and prosperously.

Is not more at stake in our work, fellow-teacher? Are not souls worth more than these mountains of coal, though they feed ten thousand furnace fires; are they not worth more than even the bodies of men? Yet a little false doctrine, taught from a carelessly studied lesson, a false inference drawn from your example; practice that undoes all your precepts, are all false signal lights which lure poor trusting souls down to death.

The teacher who offered his boys the prize of a meerschaum pipe, was certainly turning the switch the wrong way, and starting the train on a track that has wrecked its tens of thousands, body and soul.

The teacher who decks herself in all the follies of fashion, to go before her class and teach them the religion that enjoins humility, self-denial, modest apparel and demeanor, will not lead their thoughts heavenward; she will help to kindle a false fire in their young hearts that may consume them.

There was a certain actor who called forth the derision of his companions by repeating the words, "O Heaven!" while he pointed towards the earth.

Alas! that so much of our teaching should resemble his error.—*Sunday-School Times.*

Nearer the Cross.

Teacher, are you sometimes tired of the "old, old story?" Get nearer to the cross, and oh! how it will brighten! The time will be too short for all you have to say. Read the words of Jesus until you feel them spoken to you, and then, like the two who walked to Emmaus, you will say, "Did not our heart burn within us while He talked with us by the way?" Only when your spirit is thus glowing will "the cross give much to say."

There are unwritten lives by thousands, and packets of unpublished letters which breathe this same perfume years after the hearts that prompted them are still.

A lonely woman in a retired place, where she enjoyed few church privileges, was accustomed daily to go away alone to a back room of her house, and spend some time in secret prayer. Seventy years after, the trace of that woman's influence could be seen in the neighborhood where she dwelt, as well

as in the lives of seven sons, whom she was permitted to see walking in paths of honor and Christian usefulness.

A Christian woman used to gather a Sunday-school in her own house, and there, with great pains, instruct a class of neglected children about Jesus. Sometimes, with her babe in her arms, she taught some thirty or forty in an afternoon. God blessed such self-denying labors, and no doubt the blessing still goes on. One of her pupils, who removed to a distant State, remembered her old instructress, and went and did likewise. She gathered such a class in her own house, and was permitted to see like blessed results. One of her pupils, when she came to the dark valley, left this precious message for her teacher: "Tell her that her instructions in that little Sabbath-school were blessed to the salvation of my soul." What if that Sabbath-school had never been started?

Who would not rejoice to set in motion such a train of good influences to go on after he has passed away?—*Sunday-School Times.*

REACHING THE HEART.—A teacher, now in the First Presbyterian Church of Elmira, had years ago the following interesting experience:

A child came into her class for a Sabbath whose father was a well-known infidel. He had carefully kept her from all religious reading and instruction, but had at length yielded to her request to go for once to the Sunday-school. The teacher resolved to make the most of one opportunity, and laying aside the usual lessons, went over the life of Jesus. The child listened more eagerly than to a romance. And when, at the close, the teacher asked if people ought not to love such a Savior as that, the little pupil answered, "Yes; they would if they knew of it; and why don't you tell everybody of it?"

Full of the narrative which, from the moment of hearing it, seemed to have won her to an implicit faith, she went home to tell her father and friends of what she had heard. No audience could resist such a preacher. The father no longer objected to her attendance at Sunday-school, but when necessary carried her in his arms to religious services. Jesus was to her the nearest and dearest of friends, to whom she went with every interest and anxiety, as if he were a dweller in the house, as once he was in Bethany. She and her mother are now members of the church.—*Sunday-School Times.*

A GRAND MISTAKE.—A Sabbath-school worker speaks of one duty of teachers:

That it is a grand mistake not to know our scholars is seen in the fact that the teacher's ability to impress them is the sum of all his moral qualifications; and that the mutual acquaintance of teacher and scholar is the natural basis of any effective and permanent influence of the former with the latter. Dr. Wayland's wonderful influence over his students was based on his personal interest in them. He called on them, invited them to see him, and encouraged at all times a respectful and confidential intimacy. By this personal acquaintance we are enabled to adapt our teachings to each one's particular need. By learning their personal characteristics, their daily lives, their joys or troubles, at home or at their employment in the work-shop, the office or store, the teacher is not only working his way into the confidence and affections, but is finding out all the effective methods of illustrating and enforcing the lessons that he teaches, and of so driving them home to the heart and the conscience that they shall prove, by the blessing of the Spirit of God, to be the words of the wise which will be fastened like nails in a sure place.

Learn the Verses.

A young friend who has been for days lying at the gates of death, remarked one Lord's Day to the children who were repeating their Bible verses in her room:

"Oh, I would learn all the verses I could now, while you are young. How much I would give if I knew the Bible as your mother does! How I should love to say it over to myself when I lie here, too weak even to read!"

The poor girl was early left an orphan and thrown upon the tender mercies of a worldly people, who cared only for the amount of labor that could be got out of her young hands. There was no Christian training, no blessed Sabbath influences. Yet a mother's prayers followed her, and even then she sometimes prayed most earnestly for herself, and made resolutions to seek the Savior. For six years she has professed Christ, and he does not desert her in this hour of sorest need that ever comes to mortal.

I wish that all our children would heed this message from Annie's dying bedside. Learn many Bible lessons. You do not know how much, nor how soon you may need them. It is thought a piece of commendable prudence for children to begin to save little sums of money, and put them in the savings-bank. It will be useful for them in maturer years, when they may wish to set up in business for themselves. It may be their sole dependence in some time of adversity, when fortune frowns or sickness comes.

But what fund in the bank could ever compare with a bank of golden texts, all payable by a Banker so rich that no possibility of failure can ever for a moment exist? Do you think that millions in money could buy from this poor, dying girl her interest in that verse, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin?"—*Sunday-School Times.*

He Leadeth Me.

The prattle of little feet on my office floor, and a glad voice exclaiming: "Papa, I've come to scort you home!" made known to me the presence of my little six year old darling, who often came at that hour "to take me home," as she said. Soon we were going hand in hand on the homeward way.

"Now, papa, let's play I was a poor little blind girl, and you must let me hold your hand tight, and you lead me along and tell me where to step and how to go."

So the merry blue eyes were shut tight and we began: Now step up, now step down here we go round the corner, and so on, till we were safely arrived at home, and the darling was nestling in my arms, saying, "Wasn't it nice, papa? I never peeked once!"

"But," said mamma, "didn't you feel afraid you would fall, dear?"

With a look of trusting love came the answer:

"Oh, no, mamma! I had tight hold of papa's hand, and I knew he would take me safely over all the hard places."

Dear, trusting child! What a lesson to our doubting, troubled hearts! Oh, that we might with just this loving trust clasp the Heavenly Father's hand!—up and down the steep paths, round the sharp corners, and over all the rough places of this troublous, changeful life, never letting go, and never opening our eyes to wonder or doubt as to his way—knowing that it will at last bring us, when the weary walk is done, to rest in his loving arms forever more.—*National Sunday-School Teacher.*

SENSATIONAL TEACHING.—The children are not to blame for demanding excitement and amusement, because these have been the means resorted to for bringing them into Sab-

bath-school and keeping them there. Indeed the impression is quite prevalent among the children of some schools that they are conferring a great favor on superintendent and teachers by their attendance. If they can not get funny books, or premiums, or hear funny stories, or have picnics, or Christmas presents, or some visible reward, they threaten to leave the school—either to stay out entirely, or go to some other school where they can obtain what they demand. So all sorts of means are resorted to to keep up excitement, and, in the meantime, they get no religious impression whatever. The tunes they sing amuse them, but nurse no spirit of devotion. The books they read and the stories they hear interest them, but leave no result except hunger for more excitement of the same kind. The premiums they win inspire their pride in a sort of excellence which spares little room for Christian humility. In one way and another, the opportunities for making a deep and good impression upon character and life are frittered away, and the children are no better prepared to enter upon life and the resistance of its multiplied temptations to evil than if they had never seen a Sabbath-school.

THE POWER OF ILLUSTRATION.—Dry preachers have small audiences. Dry teachers have sleepy classes. Many elements conspire to make a first-class Sunday-school teacher. Among these elements is the ability to find and to use illustrations. We say *find* and *use*. One may have in his hand a huge volume of splendid illustrations, and yet fail to rouse his class, through inability to relate a story or point an illustration. Another may be gifted in story-telling, yet have no story to relate, no illustration ready for use. I have in mind a teacher who has uncommon aptitude for using illustrations; yet he seldom illustrates the lesson because he has failed to be ready for the occasion. A preacher or teacher who is brimful of illustration will never be "dry."

The audience, the class, will be wide awake because the teacher is. A little girl recently, on being asked what the sermon was about, related an incident that had been given by the minister. The child remembered nothing else; but in reality she had comprehended the whole discourse. One clear-cut idea had been lodged in her mind. Thus many a Sunday-school class has carried home the entire lesson solely by means of some forcible illustration.—*S. S. Journal.*

WHAT A CLASS OF LITTLE BOYS DID.—At one of our large religious meetings in the country, there was received a beautiful note. On opening it, we found ten names, of ten little Sabbath-school boys, and ten dollars.

The note said in substance that "one year ago I said to my class of little boys: Can we not do something for the salvation of the world? I propose this to you: Each boy bring each Sabbath two pennies, and I will keep your accounts for you, and will act as your treasurer, and we will see how much we can do for home missions." The little boys went to work with a will to save up and earn all the pennies they could for their missionary work. The result was an offering, from that one class of little boys, of ten dollars.

This came just from a little thoughtfulness on the part of that teacher. How many teachers will go and do likewise? Train your children for Christian work as you are training them for Christ. He has no use for idlers in his kingdom.—*Macedonian.*

How many Sunday-schools in Texas will go into winter quarters? A little expense and labor can fit up each house so that there need be no suspension of the good work.

TEXAS ITEMS.

The *Register* says that East Waco is improving rapidly.

The cars on the International will run into Jacksonville, Cherokee county, in a few days.

The woolen factory at New Braunsfels was sold on the 4th to Mr. Kessler for \$18,000.

The *Gilmer New Era* will hereafter be published at Longview, the present terminus of the Texas Pacific Railroad.

The *Gatesville Sun* says the farmers of Hamilton county purpose planting unusually large wheat crops this fall.

The *Lampasas Dispatch* says the pecan crop in that county and on Pecan Bayou promises an abundant yield this fall.

The Hillsboro court-house was recently destroyed by fire. It was said to have been one of the finest buildings in the State.

B. F. Wilson, well-known in Masonic circles, died at his residence, in Washington, October 4th. He was buried with the honors of the fraternity.

The *Rockport Transcript* complains in strong language of the irregularity of the mails in Western Texas. An efficient mail agent is badly needed in that region.

Lands in the region of Lavernia are said to be cheap, while their producing capacity is from one-half to a bale of cotton, and from thirty to forty bushels of corn per acre.

Though no rain has fallen in Gonzales county since the 1st of July, yet a third of a crop will be gathered, and corn is so abundant that it sells for thirty-five to forty cents a bushel.

It is expected that the bridge across Red River at Red River City will be finished by the 15th of this month, and that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad will reach it about the same time.

A correspondent of the *San Antonio Herald* gives an interesting account of the pottery of Mr. Suttle's, near Lavernia. The clay in that vicinity is said to be of the finest quality, and the business will be a source of wealth to that region.

The *Anderson Home Journal* of the 28th ult. mentions a superior quality of pressed brick made on a machine invented by Mr. E. D. Barnett, of Bryan. Dr. J. D. Montgomery, of Anderson, who has an interest in the invention, purposes giving it a thorough test. We should encourage home inventions.

The *Weatherford Signal* learns from J. C. Hays, just from Fort Griffin, that large numbers of trails coming into the settlements have been discovered within the last few days. Three boys were chased by Indians between Palo Pinto and Jacksboro a short time since. Much excitement about the Indians prevails in that region.

A dispatch to the *News* of the 3d from San Antonio states that a party of Texans followed a cattle trail over into Mexico, and found stolen cattle secreted in Newtown. They demanded their property, but were refused and fired on. Two of the Texans were killed. The party returned the fire, killing several Mexicans. They burned the Alcalde's house, with him in it. They afterwards returned to the Texas side. Last Monday the Mexicans, to the number of two hundred, armed and equipped, were on the Mexican side of the river, opposite the town of San Felipe, Texas, and were hourly expected to cross to Texas. Lieutenant Davidson, with a company of troops from Fort Clark, was ordered to the scene of battle, who sent a sergeant back to Fort Clark for twenty-five more men and ammunition.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

National.

Gov. Curtin had a brilliant reception at Bellfontaine on the 29th ult. He made a long speech, echoing Greeley in every respect, and declaring emphatically for Buckalew. He made no positive declaration regarding national politics beyond denouncing centralization and theft.

Mr. Greeley made a closing speech at New York, Sept. 29th, which was very brief. He said: "I don't mean to be tortured into saying another word to the end of the canvass. I have explained myself as fully as seems necessary, and I trust the good work may go on."

Oregon elected Mitchell, Republican, to the United States Senate.

Georgia has no doubt gone Democratic by a large majority. Returns from thirty-four counties had been received Oct. 3d, which gave Smith, Democrat, a majority of 19,631. But one county so far gives Walker, Radical, a majority of 451. Some of the strongest Radical counties heard from. It is estimated that the Democratic majority will reach 30,000.

A full Liberal ticket was nominated at Little Rock, Ark., on Oct. 2d; three Republicans and the balance Democrats. Andrew Hunter has been nominated for Governor.

On the 3d inst. the Democrats and Liberals of Charleston, Massachusetts, nominated Gen. Banks for Congress.

Horace Greeley was met on his return to New York from his Western trip by an immense crowd, who cheered him enthusiastically.

Miscellaneous.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Fair, on the second trial, for the murder of Col. Crittenden, September 30th, rendered a verdict of "not guilty." Newspapers denounce her acquittal as a mockery of justice.

The monument to Baron Steuben was unveiled September 30th at Steuben in presence of several thousand people.

We have information from Brownsville of the 30th ult. to the effect that Flores, alias Chicon, the most desperate outlaw on this frontier, and the murderer of Chas. Alexander, has gathered a number of fellow desperadoes and expresses the intention of crossing into Texas at Balsa, a short distance from Brownsville, and avenging the death of his two brothers, who were killed a short time since, one by a sheriff's party, the other by the Mexican cavalry. This, added to the reported plan of Cortina, has caused considerable excitement.

The Commission to the Texas frontier, having thoroughly investigated the question of Mexican depredations, and given attentive hearing to the many claims submitted to them, were to leave the 30th ult. for New Orleans, thence to Washington, to report progress.

Santanta and Big Tree reached St. Louis the 30th ult. During the day a council with the other Indians assembled at the Everett House was held. Their stoicism gave way and they wept like children. Big Tree said he wanted his people and all other Indians to be at peace with the whites, and to let Texas alone and not go on the war-path. It is not intended to take Santanta and Big Tree to Washington, but they will probably be placed in the custody of the United States Marshal to-morrow. There is a strong desire on the part of the Indians that Santanta be pardoned, and many think that if he is, almost any desired terms can be made with them.

A conflict took place at Macon, Ga., October 3d, between the whites and blacks, resulting from an attempt of the latter to take forcible possession of the polls, which they have successfully

done at three previous elections. The attack came from the blacks, and resulted in one white man killed and six negroes wounded, two of them fatally.

Efforts were made to create a riot at the polls at Savannah, Georgia, the 2d inst., but it was arrested by the prompt action of the deputy sheriff.

News from Mazatlan, received in San Francisco October 2d, announces the capture of that city by pronunciamentos on the 13th ult. Flores was captured with several others, and will be tried by court martial. Many acts of cruelty have been committed by the victors since their entry.

A severe gale prevailed on Lake Erie the night of the 28th ult. Much damage was done the shipping. A terrible storm swept over Occola, Arkansas, the same day. It prevailed also at Cincinnati and other points. Much damage done to property at the different places heard from.

Capt. Alford and Superintendent Hoag arrived in Washington October 3d with fifty-one wild Indians.

The cotton department of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition will be opened for entries October 10, at noon. Premiums will be awarded November 13. The Commissioners offer silver medals for the bales from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, and sweepstakes for the best bale from these seven States. In addition to these, large cash premiums will be offered by merchants of that city. Applications already made indicate a display far exceeding that of any previous exposition in this line.

The Great Republic took three-quarters of a million of treasure to Yokohama from San Francisco October 2d.

The Conscience Fund at Washington received \$2000 from a person in Hamburg.

The watchmen employed by the government do not come within the eight hour law.

The State Department has no official advice about the San Juan Boundary.

The Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Postmaster General are only at the Cabinet to-day on the business routine.

Kingston advices state that the Indians of Honduras have made another raid on the British settlers at Orange Walk, near Corosal, Yucatan. There were about five hundred of the raiders. The British garrison made a gallant defence, killing a few of the enemy and wounding some others. Two soldiers were killed and sixteen wounded; one civilian killed and seven wounded. The Indians pillaged to the extent of \$30,000 or \$40,000, and retired.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The *London Observer* of the 30th ult. says it is reported that Sir Randall Palmer has accepted the Lord Chancellorship in place of Lord Hatherly, who resigns.

Lord Hatherly, on the 2d instant, resigned the Chancellorship.

A Commissioner in the Irish High Court of Chancery has taken a deposition in support of claims against the United States of America for a quantity of tobacco destroyed during the late war, valued at \$60,000, and the property of one Valentine O'Connor.

A dispatch from Melbourne of Sept. 11 says that the Overland Telegraph Line has been completed.

During the past three months 54,000 emigrants have sailed from Liverpool for America.

The rinderpest appeared in Fungloss Parish, West Riding, Yorkshire.

The Solicitor General, addressing his constituents, congratulated them upon securing the ballot, and England's peace with all nations. He de-

clared that the award of the Geneva Tribunal could be paid without increasing the taxes.

France.

The government condemns Gambetta's course in addressing the people in the provinces. His speeches are considered indiscreet and ill-timed, and calculated to needlessly agitate the country which needs repose.

The conservative journals also condemn Gambetta's speech.

The journals claim that Germany has weakened herself by the annexation of non-German territory; that Russia is friendly, and Austria sympathizes with France, and Italy remembers the past. France will have her revenge, not by arms, but by works. She has nothing to fear.

Victor Hugo has been nominated by the Republicans of Algiers for member to the French Assembly.

1000 persons have left Metz in the last fortnight, to seek homes under French jurisdiction. The population of that city numbers only 10,000 persons.

The departures from Alsace and Lorraine of inhabitants who decline German citizenship are upon an immense scale. It is estimated that 88,000 emigrating Alsatians will take up their residence in Nancy alone, while large numbers will go to other places.

From Strasbourg, Oct. 1st, we learn that the time granted to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine to choose between German and French citizenship has expired. The exodus during the last few days has been immense. Fully 12,000 persons left this city on Sunday for French territory. The trains on the railroads leading into France were crowded, and proved insufficient to carry all who wanted to go. The French journals to-day appear in mourning.

Italy.

The Pope, on the 30th ult., went out beyond the precincts in the Vatican for the first time since the occupation of Rome by the Italian government. He proceeded to Porta Della Lucca and walked in the gardens.

Spain.

Reinforcements of 500 regulars arrived at Purycede the 29th ult., and the Carlists who were besieging the town disappeared into the mountains.

A dispatch was received the 3d at Madrid reporting a fire in the Monastery and Palace of Escorial. It is feared that all the treasures in the building have been destroyed or irreparably damaged.

Portugal.

The foundries of Lisbon, with but few exceptions, have closed their doors, locking out some two hundred workmen, whose demands the proprietors refuse to grant. Some firms, however, have yielded, and it is believed that others will follow. The workmen's movement is a strong one, and it is rumored that it is supported, if not ordered, by the International Society.

Japan.

A dispatch received in Washington October 1st states that private advices from Japan report a crisis in public affairs, and indicate the ascendancy of the old Japanese power over the reformers, which will end, for the present, the spread of western civilization in the Empire.

Mr. Mori, the Japanese Charge d'Affaires, explains the present reactionist movement in Japan, by saying that it is the effort of older men in public life to counteract the progressive movement of young men who have obtained virtual control of affairs.

Mr. Mori hopes that the building of the two Japanese vessels in New York will not long be delayed on account of funds.

India.

The damage to the jute crop by the cyclone of the 21st ult. is estimated at £50,000.

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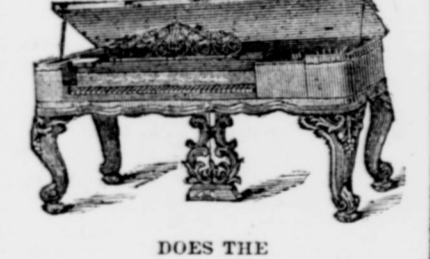
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