

The Alabama Baptist.

VOL. 2.

MARION, ALABAMA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1876.

NO. 45.

"Amazing Grace."

BY AN UNKNOWN CONTRIBUTOR.

There's a song I love as a sainted prize,
No other's half so dear;
It seems to strain from the holy skies,
When it strikes my ravished ear.
I have heard the world's grand choristers,
With their treble, tenor and bass—
There's a depth of my soul no sympathy
Save the chords of *Amazing Grace*.
Would you ask why it is, this sober tune,
That has been in the world so long,
Is treasured by me as a blessed boon,
And the dearest of family songs?
When a parting cry on my mother's breast,
I gazed in her worn-out face;
She was weeping to rock me gently to rest,
To the tune of *Amazing Grace*.
Swiftly years went by, till at twenty-two,
I stood by the calm death-bed;
My heart with the grief of affliction
And the love of her who had died;
"O God! bless my boy, may he ne'er go
Farther!"—
Then she looked in my weeping face,
And as angels were hovering to bear her
Away,
She sang me *Amazing Grace*.
In a few short months from the day she
Died,
And passed through the gates of gold,
I was gently led to the Shepherd's side,
Safe into the blessed fold.
And when I struck hands with the ransomed
host,
That had started in the race,
My heart was filled with the Holy Ghost,
And I sang *Amazing Grace*.
I am aged now, and my locks are faded
By the traces from a hidden shore,
And the angels' bark is at the strand,
Just waiting to bear me o'er.
I will launch e'er long on the mystic
stream,
For a beautiful resting-place,
And as golden oars plough the mystic
stream,
I will sing *Amazing Grace*.
Then soon I'll strike on another shore,
Whose roads are eternally fair—
With the sainted ones who have gone
before,
My mother, Oh! she'll be there.
With her seraph hand she will sweep the
throne
From tribulation to joyous bliss,
And heaven will echo from spire to spire,
As we all sing *AMAZING GRACE*.

Communications.

Letter from Virginia.

The railroad, which is the direct line of communication, North and South, skirts the southern border of Charlottesville. It is an old town—one of the oldest in this portion of Virginia, and is said to contain between 4000 and 5000 inhabitants. It has not a vigorous and growing appearance, but on the contrary, plainly shows that it has seen better days. Many business houses on its principal streets are now closed; many look old and dilapidated, and modern buildings, with architectural pretensions, are scarce.

SCENE.

Lovers of fine scenery will admire the situation of Charlottesville. It is in a valley which is full of knolls, undulations, and level fields, and is nearly surrounded by ridges and spurs of the Blue Ridge. For the lovers of art and science, and of classical lore, there is the University of Virginia; and for lovers of the historical in America, there is Monticello, the residence of Thomas Jefferson.

BAPTIST PASTOR.

A son of Dr. Tupper, of Richmond, is pastor of the Baptist church in this town. While pursuing his theological studies in Greenville, S. C., Mr. Tupper received a call to this pastorate. He is decidedly poetical looking, has a slight and graceful figure, with clustering curls about a broad forehead. His first administration of the ordinance of baptism occurred a few weeks since. It was at night, the church was well lit up, and filled with a large, orderly, attentive assembly. The desk had been removed to a lower platform, the pulpit being under it. The youthful preacher came forward with a small book in his hand, and stood with the book behind and the desk before him, while he made a short but pertinent and solemn address. Then followed the baptism of six persons, four of whom were gentlemen. The felicitous remarks of the pastor, the devout appearance of the candidates, the hush and sympathy of the audience, made an impressive occasion, while the flood of gas light gave to the changing scenes the appearance of beautiful and vivid pictures. Afterward on two occasions a large number were baptized.

Mr. Tupper is now absent, having gone to South Carolina on a journey of special interest. His congregation expect him to return very soon with his bride who is an accomplished lady of Greenville. Last Sunday his pulpit was supplied by Prof. Arnold of the Theological Seminary in

Chicago, who was a classmate of Dr. Sumner, the present President of the Judson Female Institute. Prof. Arnold has leave of absence from his duties in the Seminary for the purpose of resting and recruiting his health.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The first place which the stranger in Charlottesville usually visits is the University of Va., and I presume every visitor feels well paid. The situation of the University, with its smooth lawn open toward a lovely southern prospect, its library with many objects of interest, and atmosphere of knowledge, I will not dwell upon. I saw one or two very lovely views of the Blue Ridge, from walks in the northern part of the grounds, and was particularly pleased with the northern view of the Main Hall. Seen from here the college is very imposing from its high above the spectator. A mossy wall of arches built of rough and irregular stone cemented together, runs along near the base, and is partially covered with a luxuriant ivy. For the foreground of a picture this view would be beautiful.

PICTURE.

I wish more particularly to speak of the large picture which hangs back of the stage in the Hall. It was copied from the fresco in the Vatican by Paul Buge I have heard, and is a fitting and appropriate tribute of homage to their Alma Mater.

The name of the picture is "The School of Athens," sometimes called "The Gymnasium." The central idea is Philosophy or Knowledge. In 1808 when Raphael was about 25 years of age he received a commission from Julius II to adorn a hall in the Vatican palace. There he executed in fresco four great works. The "Dispute of the Sacrament," "The School of Athens," "Parnassus" and "Judith." Each of these subjects is surrounded by an allegorical female figure which is its summary, and might serve as its argument. The figure of Philosophy is said to exhibit profound thought but it could not appear in this picture.

The background and frame work of this picture is a noble architectural composition said to resemble a good deal in general arrangement the plan and internal elevation of the church of St. Peter. From the foreground riser broad steps which lead up to the open temple, in the center on the highest platform stands Plato the theoretical, and Aristotle, the practical. With the fore finger of the right hand, Plato points upward, perhaps indicating that he of them all plainly taught the immortality of the soul. Aristotle stands with one arm across his breast, the hand concealed by drapery, and with the other he holds a volume which rests against his knee. On the left, with a few figures intervening, stands Alexander the great. He is represented as a youth in white drapery with hands clasped, and an attentive, listening attitude, which becomes the pupil of Aristotle.

Diogenes the cynic, is sprawling upon the steps in the centre near the foreground, and his figure and expression seemed to me rather a discord to the spiritual harmony of the picture. On his right mounting the steps is Pyrrho, his back turned to the observer, and from his attitude and position of his head and hands, one might suppose him to be disputing, or at least energetically discouraging with a listener who stands just above him, and next to Carneades who is leaning against a column with one leg crossed and drawn up, so as to enable him to take notes upon his knee. Carneades excelled in rapid and vehement eloquence; the wonderful fore-shortening of his figure will attract the attention of artists.

There are but four modern portraits to be cited in this picture. They are Francesco Maria de Rovere duke of Urbino, for its beauty worthy to figure among the most beautiful of antique statues; Bramante, who under the guise of Archimedes, is drawing geometrical figures on the ground; and in the right hand corner Raphael himself beside his master Perugino. Of all the portraits of Raphael this is considered the best.

None can fail to trace in this picture the classic symmetry and grace, which, united with freedom and boldness in grouping, were Raphael's characteristics. In this imaginary subject it was necessary for the painter to elevate to the level of forms, characters, ideas and arrangement of which contemporary schools could teach him nothing. He executed this remarkable assemblage of antique worthies, and reproduced the most celebrated philosophers of Greece without the aid of the original portraits, which had not at this time enlarged the views

of archaeology. The "genius of divination" which could revive with so much truth, in attitudes so expressive, Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Diogenes, Chrysis, Euclid, &c., is wonderful.

Indeed since the innumerable discoveries which have reproduced iconographic antiquity almost entire, since the recovery of multitudes of originals in the last three centuries, presenting dangerous rivals, the style of this composition continues to hold its place in the opinion of artists, says Quatremere de Quincy in his life of Raphael. J. A. S.

(To be continued.)

The President and Congress in Philadelphia.

A GREAT DAY—THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AND THE PROCESSION—THE VISIT TO THE CHURCHES AND BUILDINGS—THE GRAND BANQUET.

Saturday, December 18th, 1875, will ever mark an era in the history of Philadelphia, and indeed of the entire country. It was the day of the grand centennial fête. Accepting the invitation of the people of Philadelphia to visit and inspect the Centennial Grounds and Buildings, President Grant and his Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court, about two hundred Congressmen, several ambassadors from foreign courts, together with a numerous swarm of newspaper correspondents, reached this city Friday night.

Early the next morning, the long procession of carriages, conveying the honored guests, filed through the most prominent streets leading toward Fairmount Park. On, on, they moved in solemn order, passing beyond the ham and bustle of the city into the Park, across Girard Avenue Bridge, and to the eastern end of the Main Exhibition Building.

Here the visitors alighted and passed through the several Buildings amid the clattering and hammering of a thousand workmen's tools. This was the work of several hours. Horticultural Hall was the last to be visited for several reasons: It stands about half a mile distant from the main group of buildings, it is nearly complete, and was the place selected for the banquet given by the liberal Philadelphians. As the long file of carriages moved away from the main group of buildings, there was an eager rush of hundreds toward Horticultural Hall, to gather around the door, to catch a glimpse of the President when his carriage should arrive. All the day he had been expected to lead the advance of the procession; but doubtless the bitter gale bearing down so stiffly from the North, admonished him to remain snugly enclosed in the splendid mansion of Geo. W. Childs, rather than expose his Excellency's person.

The President did not show himself on the Park until on the evening of the announcement of the banquet. Hundreds who had stood shivering on the frozen earth, to get a peep at him, had to go away disappointed. About 2 o'clock the entire excursion, consisting of eight hundred persons, was gathered within the splendidly-adorned walls of Horticultural Hall. A strong police force was stationed around the Hall to keep back all persons who had no badges and tickets. Being a correspondent of several papers in our own State, we were recognized as a representative of the Press of Alabama, and permitted to share in the festivities of the occasion.

On entering Horticultural Hall one found himself surrounded by the most dazzling magnificence. Extending crosswise the room were twelve tables with seventy-four seats each, adorned with choicest flowers tastefully wreathing the stands, which stood at regular intervals along the several tables. At either end and in the middle of each table stood a bronze candelabrum, each holding six wax tapers, and arranged in such order, that viewed from the sides of the tables, they presented three solemn rows.

The tables presented a rich display of magnificence, such as is seldom seen on any occasion. Running along parallel with the walls, on one side of the room, was a long table, mounted upon a slightly-elevated platform, with seats arranged for the most distinguished guests. In the centre sat the President, and ranged on either side were the members of his Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, several Governors, Senators, &c. At the extreme further end of the Hall was a band of fifty musicians who discoursed grand strains of melody, while the guests fell to work at the tables in genuine American style. A list of toasts had been prepared, headed by "The President of the United States." When Mr. Bullitt, the presiding genius of the occasion, proposed the first toast, we eagerly watched the movements of the President, as we were seated but a short distance in front of him. Wild cheering followed the proposition of the

toast, and the President was clamorously called for; but he sat gazing steadily on the stuffed pig and the perfumery fountain in front of him—as motionless as the walls around him. A moment of deep silence followed, and then came evident signs of dissatisfaction from the assembled guests.

The several toasts were answered by Chief Justice Waite, Senator Morton, Representative Hancock, of Texas, Gov. Bedle, of New Jersey, ex-Speaker Blaine, Representative Harris, of Illinois, Mr. Bancroft, the historian, Gen. Hawley, and others. Naturally enough, the speeches all savored of patriotism—showing the greatness of our nation, and pointing to its future outlook.

The occasion was pronounced a splendid success. Some of the guests left for Washington immediately after the closing scenes of the banquet. Last night (Saturday) President Grant and Governor Hartrout were on the platform of Moody and Sankey's gigantic meeting house, listening to the singing and preaching of the revivalists. B. F. R.

Crozer Seminary.

Be Honest.

Surely all Christians ought to be honest—but sometimes there is such an amount of policy used that the whole truth is not brought out, which may have the appearance of dishonesty. Bro. Jeter, of the *Religious Herald*, in a late discussion with Bro. J. M. Pendleton on Landmark Baptists, says: "That we advocate the interchange of pulpits with Pedobaptist ministers, not in their official capacity, but as pious and useful religious teachers." On another occasion in the same discussion, he says: "If this is Landmarkism," of which Bro. P. had accused him, "the Baptists, with few exceptions, are Landmarkers, and have been from the beginning. It is Landmarkism which does not preclude them from a fraternal interchange of pulpits with Pedobaptists—an interchange in which we accord them full credit for their piety, evangelical knowledge, and authority to preach and administer ordinances in their respective churches, but do not acknowledge that they are regularly or scripturally inducted into a Christian ministry."

Bro. Pendleton asks, "Do Pedobaptist ministers understand that they are ignored in their official capacity?" He doubts it, and adds: "If they did, I question whether they would be willing to be recognized in any capacity."

Now it seems to me that any minister occupying Bro. Jeter's position is required, in order to be honest, to have a "square talk" with every Pedobaptist minister, with whom he would exchange pulpits, and let him know that he does not recognize him in his "official capacity," that he recognizes him as "irregularly and unscripturally inducted into the Christian ministry"—that he is simply an unordained, unbaptized Christian teacher. Not to have this understanding, seems to me not very "fraternal," and a little dishonest.

Yet, with this understanding, what minister with any self-respect, or respect for his own opinions, would submit to the interchange of pulpits? Bro. Jeter supposes that his position is understood by them, but in this he is much mistaken.

A Methodist minister who wanted my assistance in his meeting, asked me on what terms I would exchange pulpits—I would I do so recognizing his church, his baptism and ordination. Of course I answered in the negative, and of course was not invited. His reason for asking the question was: He had frequently invited Baptist ministers into his pulpit, some of whom would not invite him, and others said they interchanged not because they recognized him as their equal in the ministry, but simply as a pious teacher of religion. I could but respect the fellow for his candor and self-respect.

The same honesty is required by open-communion Baptists. Some years since a California Baptist Church, in order to be popular with some wealthy persons who opposed close communion, declared for open communion, but when the first open communion service was held, to their great surprise, none but their own members approached the table. Inquiry being made afterwards as to the cause, it was found that some confiding, *blab-mouthing* fellow had told the Pedos, "Yes, we declare for open communion, not because we regard you as baptized, for we do not, but because we do not regard baptism as a prerequisite to communion." The very people they wished most of all to please were highly indignant, and quit attending the church. An honest talk, a perfect understanding would put a stop to pulpit affiliation and open communion.

W. B. CHURCHMAN, Cambridge, Ala.

Creek Items.

EUFULA, CREEK NATION, Nov. 30th, 1875.

Another prominent native Creek preacher has died recently, of which I informed you by postal card yesterday: soon no one will be left of those who were the first to be witnesses for Christ in this nation.

The Creek council is now in session, having assembled on the 23rd inst., according to previous adjournment.

They will continue in session until Dec. 4th when the newly elected chief will be duly installed in due and modern form.

Two desperadoes, Indians, were shot to death by the light-horsemen on last Friday night for attempting to break away from custody: two others were treated in a similar manner, for refusing to surrender about a week ago.

Desperadoes are multiplying at a fearful rate recently; two were murdered near by the other day, two other white men were killed on the North fork on the line of the railroad, and many are being taken to the U. S. court, at Fort Smith, for offenses committed against citizens of the U. S., and as witnesses.

The proprietors of the new paper, called the *Indian Progress*, started at Muncie, Creek nation, were ordered to leave the nation, and their property was confiscated by order of the national council, on the plea that they advocated the policy of a territorial government, to which the Indians are opposed.

Much of the lawlessness—and I may add of the unwise legislation—that prevails now, is doubtless owing to the sort of interregnum that exists between the going out of the one and the coming in of the other; when the new chief is installed, and the new party comes in, we hope for better times. I can safely say this without being a partisan, for all interregnums are thus: we had a pretty good government, so far as punishment for crime was concerned, before the recent election.

It is thought that "the white man's law," as it is called, will be repealed this session: this unwise law inflicts a fine of \$200.00 for employing a citizen of the U. S. as a witness.

I took my two daughters to the Judson Institute, Marion, Ala., to be educated. God will hold him accountable who makes heathens of his own children, even in the laudable effort to make Christians of the heathen.

The time has come when my daughters must be educated, now or never.

I have but recently returned from Marion. I can not say less of Marion than that it presents the best example of an ante-bellum Southern civilization that I have seen since 1860, and that was the highest and best civilization the world ever saw. Of the Judson Female Institute, under the presidency of Dr. Sumner, of Howard College, under Col. Merfee, of the Home Mission Board with Dr. McIntosh for its Cor. Sec'y, and of the Baptist church with Dr. Winkler for its pastor, I cannot now speak according to my high appreciation, because language would fail me.

My twin boys were quite sick all the time of my absence, which hurried me back; but blessed be the Lord forever! they are fast improving. H. F. BUCKNER.

Tuscaloosa Co. News.

Accessions to the churches have not been so frequent nor so numerous, this year as last, growth in piety being our aim just now, believing it to be the sure precursor of many additions, such as the Lord will have to be saved.

MISSION WORK.

We shall ask a New Year's present, in the shape of a thank offering to the Lord from all our churches, to gladden the hearts of our Home and Foreign Missionaries.

CENTENNIAL WORK.

Every time it is mentioned we are carried back to the days of John Waller, Lewis Craig, Jas. Childs, Jas. Ireland and a host of others who preached anti-slavery, in defiance of whips, stocks, clubs, fines and imprisonments.

When we bring this work before our churches many say to us "You tell us things we never knew before, we never knew our church had such a glorious record in this country." The truth is they see in Jas. Ireland, in Calpepper Jail (the birth place of the slave's ancestry) something very much like certain prisoners in the dungeon at Philippi, for the same offence. In seeing this they rejoice that they are able to point to such a glorious apostolic succession.

We have need therefore, to counsel our brethren, that while they are endeavoring to make an imperishable monument to our forefathers, in the

endowment of our colleges, to wear their honors meekly, and to walk humbly before the Lord.

THE PAPER.

Well, every body hereabouts is pleased with the *Baptist*, but one objection to it. Some of our brethren take too much space in its columns to tell what they know, you Messrs. Editors must correct this objection by—of your pen.

T. M. BARBOUR.

Centennial Movement in the Bethel Baptist Association.

At a meeting of the Centennial Committee, composing the district north of Beaver creek, at Linden, Marengo county, Ala., Dec. 18th and 19th, the following committees were appointed to solicit contributions in aid of the Baptist movement in the cause of education:

SPRING HILL CHURCH.
Mr. Jno. Kelly, Miss Mittie Lipscombe, and Mrs. Thad. Daughdrill.
LINDEN CHURCH.
W. H. Grant, Mrs. M. A. McVeil, Miss Mattie Wolf.

PROVIDENCE CHURCH.
Thad. Walston, Mrs. Thad. Walston, and Mrs. A. Madison.
HILL'S CHURCH.
Luke Kelly, Mrs. J. Noble, Miss Laura Jackson.

JEFFERSON CHURCH.
J. Q. Lipscomb, Miss Mollie Westbrook, and Mrs. M. A. E. Burton.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH.
G. W. Barkly, Mrs. G. W. Barkly, and John Hale.

ANTIOCH CHURCH.
Wm. L. Walston, Miss Fannie Moore, and Mrs. Robt. Sullivan.
MCKINLEY CHURCH.
W. B. Jackson, Jr., Miss Jennie Fox, and Miss M. A. Simmons.

DAYTON CHURCH.
W. R. Duke, Jno. King.

On Sunday Rev. L. L. Fox, in his usual administrative manner, directed the business of the meeting to the history of the Baptists during the present century, with, we have reason to believe, happy results. In this first effort we are encouraged, and we trust the committees the necessity of proceeding at once to the discharge of the duty entrusted to them, and we insist that this is the proper time.

While the nation is moving in grand temporal display, we should not be unmindful of the spiritual necessities of the age, and through prayerful, religious efforts, erect a monument, not of marble, silver or gold, but of learning, that the great minds now merging into life may have such advantages as will prepare them for mental and moral training. Let the movement be but energetically pressed, and the advantages will be incalculable.

H. A. WOOD, Chm.
Linden, Ala.
Jno. W. JONES, Sec'y.
Jefferson, Ala.

Our Mission House.

Below will be found my first report on contributions received for the house of Sisters Williams and Whilden. It will be seen that I have not received many responses, in money, to our appeal; yet I am much encouraged, having received letters from other places promising co-operation and assistance. The ladies of South Carolina have sixty-three societies actually co-operating with their central society. I hope to be able to report fully as many in Ala. by the time we shall have been working as long as they have (eight months). I hope every society as soon as organized will report to me, that I may have a correct list of them. I wish to express my thanks to the churches of associations who have responded to my appeal for minutes; and to earnestly request those who have not done so to send them at once.

REPORT.
Received of Baptist Ladies Benevolent Society Selma, \$25.00; Mrs. W. N. Chandon, Jonesboro, Ga., \$1.00; Women's Mission Society, Talladega \$24.05. Total \$50.05.

Mrs. N. A. BARKLEY.
Cor. Sec'y, W. M. S. Talladega Ala.

Centennial Committees.
An observing brother, in a private letter uses language, so well timed on this subject that we copy it for the benefit of our readers: "My observation goes to prove that in the ordinary average Baptist churches of the country (I don't claim to know anything of city churches) there is not to be found on an average more than one active interested person to take hold of a matter of this nature, and when the work is entrusted to such a one there is much in favor of success, because an addition of 3 or 4 to such a committee generally adds dead weight, and hinders the work by dividing the field into the hands of inactive or incompetent persons and generally the person who is most competent, is most backward. I

don't think any country church too large a field for one. I know of a committee of one lady, whose field is two churches, and in proportion to the material to operate upon, I am satisfied she has accomplished more than two committees of six. I think I know a committee of six, who would have accomplished double or treble if the committee could have been reduced to one at the start. I would be willing to assert that there is at least one committee of six that each member of said committee does not know whether every member of the committee has given the dollar as an example. If I am right I think the committee itself needs to be labored with. In such cases we need some body to ride "rough shod" over the whole thing and make the thing succeed anyhow.

The opportunity will be short, and will not occur again in less than a hundred years; therefore every thing should be laid aside except just to do that, and exactly that, which will bring us success."

Governor's Message.

Governor Houston has presented to the Senate and House of Representatives his first annual message. We quote for our readers a few items.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

The very decided majorities given at both elections, as well for the Convention as for the ratification of the Constitution, show that the people are fully alive to the importance of having an organic law that will, both now and in the future, protect all citizens, irrespective of race or color. It would be quite unreasonable to hope to have a Constitution for a State, framed by human agency, entirely free from fault or objection. It is, however, the high and solemn duty of patriots to judge of it reasonably, and to perfect it, as defects or mistakes shall be made to appear, if indeed any such exist.

EXPENSES.

The expenses of the administration of the government of the State for the year have been largely reduced, but not so much as I had hoped.

STATE OBLIGATIONS.

They have constantly been since they were issued, and are yet below par, although they bear such liberal interest, payable in currency, and probably would not have been, if there had not been so large an amount issued. Probably half the amount would have been well answered by the State, and that amount could have been so handled by the State as to have preserved in fact, or substantially, their par value, or caused them to have been taken as a permanent investment for the benefit of the interest. I think therefore that it is the true policy of the State to reduce the amount outstanding to the full extent of any surplus revenue that may be in the Treasury; and to that end I recommend that you authorize the Governor and the Treasurer to retire at any time, any amount or amounts of those obligations that can, in their judgment, be repaid from other necessary and proper State uses as provided by law.

TAXES.

The tax upon property in this State cannot be increased beyond three-fourths of one per cent, and while that tax imposes heavy pecuniary burdens upon the people, yet they will submit to it without a murmur or complaint if they shall be made satisfied of two things: First, that such a tax is necessary in good faith to discharge the just obligations of the State and protect its honor.

Second, that the burden of the tax be just and equal upon the property of the people. They, however, feel that the present debt is so large that they cannot pay it and support their families, but if it can by any honorable arrangement be placed at a sum which they can reasonably hope to pay, they will not hesitate to meet it, and I suggest that all needful preparations to that end be made by a thorough revision of the revenue laws, so adjusting them as to make the property of each tax payer pay the same rate of taxation upon a just and properly equalized valuation, and that the amount collected will meet the necessary and economical uses of the State.

LANDS BOUGHT BY THE STATE.

The State owns now about 2,000,000 acres of land sold for taxes. The lands referred to after being bought by the State are almost invariably kept managed and cultivated or rented out by and for the use of the former owners free from rent, tax or other expenses to them and it seems that hundreds of thousands of acres are thus held and used, representing, according to the estimate of the Auditor, over six hundred thousand dollars of the tax money due to the State and counties. This should not be. It would be much better for the State to adopt some rule of action by which the lands thus held should pass into the hands of persons who will pay taxes upon and cultivate and improve them, and by their production add to the wealth and prosperity of the State and its citizens.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

An institution that has for some years been a heavy charge upon the treasury of the State—that by unfortunate management had become so dilapidated and expensive that it was an eyesore to the tax payers, has in the first year of my administration, by the management of the present able and faithful Warden and other officers, become so renovated and improved that it will in truth pay fully its own expenses, and thereby relieve the State of a heavy burden in keeping it up.

With suitable legislation the Penitentiary could and would be made a source of profit to the State.

In payment for a farm worth \$50,000, the State has agreed to give Mr. Thomas Williams the labor of 100 convicts for eight years.

UNIVERSITY.

Referring to the fact that no appropriation has been made to defray the expenses of the committee appointed to represent Alabama at the Centennial, the following is the result of a communication from the State.

In view of the fact that no appropriation would look to be proper for the State to make to have nothing to do with it, the committee has endeavored to have the mode and purpose of the law carried out, by making a moderate appropriation for that purpose.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By reference to the report of the superintendent of public instruction, you will understand how that department of the public service has been conducted for the past fiscal year. The amount of money at his disposal for the support of schools is not large, and considering the impoverished condition of the people of the State, as well as the large indebtedness of the State itself, it can hardly be wondered at that the State has not placed a greater sum at his command for the maintenance and support of our common school system.

A people burdened with necessary personal indebtedness, as well as the great amount of State taxation, cannot well be expected to furnish means sufficient for an extensive system of common schools. It is greatly desired, and confidently hoped, that the dawn of prosperity is in full view, and that soon the State may be able to enlarge her common school system to an extent that will supply the most sanguine hopes and wishes of her people.

The constitution recently ratified by the people, has changed the amount due to the school fund out of the general revenue, from one-fifth of the net revenue to \$100,000, unless the General Assembly should believe that the financial condition of the State would justify a larger appropriation.

The constitution of 1865 first gave to schools, which has been kept up until the present constitution made the change, and the present constitution was framed a few days before the end of the fiscal year, ending 30th of September 1875, but ratified by an overwhelming majority of the qualified voters of the State on the 16th day of November, 1875.

STATE CERTIFICATES.

In compliance with the act approved 20th March, 1875, the State Treasury made a complete record of the number and denomination of each bill, or note, known as State certificates, in the treasury, except that held as a special deposit. As soon as the record was completed I caused each note or bill to be carefully examined and compared by number and denomination with the record made by the treasurer, and the result caused them to be burned in my presence. The aggregate amount burned was \$352,145.

IMMIGRATION.

We now have a constitution made and ratified by the people of the State, and under which they are alike protected in life, liberty and property. We can invite immigrants to come and live among us with perfect confidence, and assure them that they will at all times have the most ample protection of a just, generous, and permanent government. All who may feel willing to become citizens of Alabama will find the most inviting field for profitable employment in any or all of the departments of branches of business.

A. C. R. E.

This company is charged with fraud in the sale of lands granted to it conditionally by the State.

In view of this fraudulent conduct charged upon the company and its agents, (and in some instances it is charged that the pretended purchasers participated in the frauds), I ask that you refuse to allow title to be made, in any of these cases to the party claiming to be a purchaser, until you shall have become satisfied of the bona fides of the transaction. The company has never had the legal title to those lands, and of course can never make a title that is of any value, unless the State shall see proper to pass it to the company, which will not likely be done.

ECONOMY AND REFORM.

In this the Governor has set a worthy example. As an evidence that this department has endeavored to practice economy and reform during the past year, I refer to the report of the treasurer, which shows that from an appropriation of \$15,000 allowed for contingent expenses, I have only expended the sum of \$3,863.36. I have been pleased to observe that the heads of the other departments of the state government have inaugurated a system of retrenchment that reflects credit upon them.

Alabama Baptist.
S. S. Department.
MARION, ALA.
Tuesday, January 13, 1876.
First Quarter, Lesson III.
January 10th, 1876.
DAVID AND GOLIATH.
1 Sam. xviii 33-41.

Leading Text: I CAN DO ALL THINGS THROUGH CHRIST WHICH STRENGTHENETH ME.—Phil 4:13.
THE COAT OF MAIL.
The Israelites were at war with the Philistines. Goliath, a great warrior, challenged and defied Israel repeatedly with derision. He inspired dread and alarm for forty days. David, a casual visit to the brothers in Jerusalem, camp of all the host, offered to fight him. Consider—
I. The Coat of Mail.—(Vs. 33-40).—David was the bravest of all Israel, and his services were at length accepted by his king, Saul, who accepted to put his armor on David. The preparation of human wisdom, however, continually betrays its weakness and inefficiency, and is eschewed by David and every child of trust. To Saul his armor was natural. But to cumbersome a military dress, weighing it is supposed about 3,000 shekels (150 or 160 lbs.), was "put off" because David had not "proved" it. David was a shepherd and "took his staff" and a sling, of very ancient use in war, with five smooth stones from the brook, in a scrip or bag, and "drew near to the Philistine." The Benjaminites were famous for their skill in slinging. David's confidence was in God, in his Maker, not in man. The Lord had given him strength to overcome a lion and a bear together. Our secret battles are greater than our public battles, and necessary to success. So is Christ's mission, so is our mission.

II. The Challenge.—(Vs. 41-47).—Goliath was disgusted, his scorn was nauseated by the appearance of this ruddy youth. Human wisdom taunts and belittles the simplicity of faith. See Luke 24:35-47. Goliath looked upon David and his staff—he may not have seen his sling, he did not know his true strength—and "cursed." A wicked, swearing, idolater; how full of brag and boast, of vanity and self-conceit! David replied with calmness and confidence, pointing out the material reliance of his antagonist, and declaring his own reliance to be in the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel. "This day will the Lord deliver thee into mine hand," David was prophetic—faith is prophetic. Belief battles boasting, and banishes weakness, and brings victory. He predicts Goliath's defeat, disgrace, and death. How grace changes the inequalities of nature! Learn how to answer our enemies from David, and from Christ, 1 Pet. 2:23—how strength is made perfect in weakness—how our sufficiency being of God may abound to every good work—how the Lord works through "feeble sense," "that all the world may know that there is a God in Israel." Men taunted Jesus in his hour of outward humiliation but actual triumph—Baptists the prophets and all the world learned that God was in Israel. With the church as with David, "the battle is the Lord's."

III. The Combat.—(Vs. 48-51).—David hastened to meet the defiant champion of the Philistines—the armies looked on with different feelings—the one with surprise and disgust, the other with trembling and hope. The Lord taught the hands of David to war, and his fingers to fight, Psalms 144:1. David cast a single stone from his sling which buried its self upon Goliath's forehead, and "he fell upon his face to the earth." David rushed forward, stood upon his breast and cut off the head of the giant with the giant's own sword. He fell in the pit which himself had dug for others. In dismay, horror, shame, and ruin, the Philistines fled pursued by their victors. They put their confidence in their prince; how much better with David to trust in the Lord! That sword was preserved as a trophy and memorial of God's goodness till David in an hour of distressful persecution received it at the hands of Ahimelech his guardian, Ch. 21:9. Never did the daughters of Israel cease to hymn the praise of David for this act of heroic faith.

TEACHINGS.
1. Battles with Satan: resist him, and he will flee, the Lord will bruise him under your feet. Some of Satan's champions are vanity, pride, self-reliance, ridicule, blasphemy, persecution, all annihilated by that Goliath, smothered. Satan boasting and depending on human aids.
2. Despite not the day of small

things—with the weak God confounds the mighty—when we are weak then we are strong in the Lord.
3. O the numberless blessings won by faith! Go forth in the name of the Lord God.
4. Victory is sure. "I beheld Satan fall."

Interesting Exercises.
The S. S. of the 1st Baptist church of Montgomery, on the afternoon of Dec. 26th, worshipped God in a beautiful concert exercise, consisting of the recitation of Scripture interspersed with sacred music. To Superintendent Davis each class sent forward a word painted on a thin board which was hung on a rod placed at right angles with the platform. As this was done the class arose and repeated an appropriate text of Scripture. In the end across the beautifully decorated pulpit, appeared in variegated colors, the words: "FOR GOD SO LOVETH THE WORLD THAT HE GAVE HIS ONLY BEGOTTEN SON THAT WHOEVER BELIEVETH IN HIM, SHOULD NOT PERISH BUT HAVE EVERLASTING LIFE." The members of the large audience, becoming participants and not spectators, were fired with enthusiasm and delight, from first to last, by this simple and unique worship in concert. At its close the congregation and school made to the Lord's treasury a free-will offering, the expression of self-denial, amounting to about \$340. Dr. Ellis, of Chicago, lately tendered to his church his "resignation" (Christian not official) for their remembrance of him in the gifts extra of his salary. On behalf of Christ, the pastor at Montgomery tendered to the donors an acknowledgment of this offering made, not to the pastor personally, but to the church of the living God. So they paid the church's debt, and we enter the new year with free and hopeful step.

Children's Department.
Touching Incident.
"Dixie," the Washington correspondent of the *Chesapeake Telegraph & Pioneer*, gives the following touching incident, in a recent issue of that paper.
In travelling we often meet with persons of different nationalities and languages. We also meet with incidents of various character, some sorrowful and others joyful and instructive. One of the latter character I witnessed recently while travelling upon the cars. The train was going west, and the time was evening. At a station, a little girl, about eight years old, came aboard carrying a little bundle under her arm. She came into the car and deliberately took a seat. She then commenced an eager scrutiny of faces, but all were strange to her. She appeared weary, and placing her bundle for a pillow, she prepared to secure a little sleep. Soon the conductor came along collecting tickets and fare. Observing him, she asked if he might like to ride. The gentlemanly conductor replied that she might, and then kindly asked her for her ticket. She informed him that she had none, when the following conversation ensued:
"Where are you going?"
"I answered, 'I am going to heaven.'"
He asked again, "Who pays your fare?"
She then said, "Mister, does this railroad lead to heaven, and does Jesus travel on it?"
He answered, "I think not. Why did you think so?"
"Why, sir, before my ma died, she used to sing to me of a heavenly railroad; and you looked so nice, and talked so kind, I thought this was the road. My ma used to sing of Jesus on the heavenly railroad, and that he paid the fare for everybody, and that the train stopped at every station to take people on board, and my ma don't sing to me any more. Nobody sings to me now, and I thought I would take the cars and go to ma. Mister, do you sing to your little girl, haven't you?"
He replied, "No, my little dear. I have no little girl now. I had one once, but she died some time ago, and went to heaven?"
Again she asked, "Did she go over this railroad, and are you going to see her now?"
By this time every person in the coach was upon his feet, and most of them were weeping. An attempt to describe what a witness of almost divine faith, some said, "God bless the little girl!" Hearing some one say she was an angel, the little girl earnestly replied, "Yes, my ma used to say that I would be an angel sometime."
Addressing herself once more to the conductor, she asked him, "Do you love Jesus? I do, and if you will love him he will let you go to heaven on his railroad. I am going there, and I wish you would go with me. I know Jesus will let me into heaven when I get there; he will let you in too, and everybody who will ride on his railroad—yes, all these people. Wouldn't you like to see heaven, and Jesus, and your little girl?"
These words, so innocently and pathetically uttered, brought a great gush of tears from all eyes, but most profusely from the eyes of the conductor. Some who were travelling on the heavenly railroad, shouted for joy.
She now asked the conductor, "Mister, may I lie here until we get to heaven?"
He answered, "Yes, dear, yes."
She then asked, "Will you wake me up, then, so that I might see my ma, your little girl, and Jesus? for I do so want to see them all!"
The answer came in broken accents, very tenderly spoken, "Yes, dear angel, yes, I will bless you."

"Amen!" was uttered by more than a score of voices.
Turning her eyes again upon the conductor, she interrogated him again. "What shall I tell your little girl when I see her; shall I say to her that I saw her pa on Jesus' railroad?" Shall I?"
This brought a fresh flood of tears from all present, and the conductor knelt by her side, and embracing her, wept the reply he could not utter.

At this junction the brakeman called out, "H—!"
The conductor arose and requested him to attend to his (the conductor's) duty at the station, for he was engaged. That was a precious place. I thank God that I was a witness to this scene; but I was sorry that at this point I was obliged to leave the train.
We learn from this incident that out of the mouth of even babes, God has ordained strength; and that we ought to be willing to represent the cause of our blessed Jesus, even in a railway coach.

Alabama News.
Huntsville has a new post office. Deatur introduced the new year by a grand demonstration.
Deale, near Leesburg, made 600 bushels of corn on 11 acres. Selma is to have a circulating library.
The marriage market is unusually flush.
Dr. B. Dudley Williams, retires from the editorial chair of the Oxford Tribune.
The Alabama Grand Lodge Encampment of Odd Fellows will meet in Huntsville February 7th.
Captain Nall's stables, at Troy, with two horses, corn, fodder, etc., were burned the 18th ult.
A petition is being signed in Huntsville asking the legislature to repeal the license tax.
Lying is trying to hide in a fog; if you move about you are in danger of bumping your head against the truth; as the fog blows up you are gone anyhow.
Col. Robert Tyler, of Montgomery, is to be editor of a new Democratic paper to be established in New Orleans.
Mr. Johnson, of Birmingham, England, purchased seven hundred acres of Jefferson county coal lands recently.

On Tuesday Jan. 4th, the two houses, in joint session, elected the solicitors for the several judicial circuits, as follows:—First Circuit, J. N. Suttle, of Bibb; second, E. F. Ferguson, of Montgomery; third, T. B. Nesmith, of Marion; fourth, H. C. Coleman, of Madison; fifth, Daniel Tompkins, of Mobile; seventh, R. H. Clarke, of Marengo; eighth, A. V. Lee, of Barbour; ninth, L. R. Dowdell, of Lee; tenth, Wm. Ivey, of Randolph; eleventh, N. Stallworth, of Conecuh; and twelfth, S. D. Vandiver, of St. Clair.
The investigating committee have reported to the Legislature the villanous by which Spencer rose to his seat in Congress. He will most likely be expected.
"Total indebtedness of the State is about \$300,000,000. But it is proposed to disown all the railroad bonds guaranteed by the State, a large part of the direct debt, and all the accrued and unpaid interest up to July 1, 1876. This will leave the acknowledged debt about \$7,000,000, and for this there is to be issued new thirty year bonds, bearing 2 per cent. for the next five, 4 per cent. for the next ten. It is hardly necessary to say that this proposition has not been enthusiastically received by the State's bondholders."

General News.
Our army and navy in these peace times cost us \$70,000,000 a year.
Longfellow, declining the appointment of centennial poet.
Singapore is largely and fatally prevailing in Cincinnati.
Brazil has appropriated \$150,000 for representation at the Centennial.
In December there was an earthquake shock at Richmond, Va.
A town in Porto Rico was recently destroyed by an earthquake.
The French assembly are electing 75 senators to serve for life.
The Pennsylvania law for imprisoning loafers, is strictly observed in Philadelphia.
A number of penitentiary convicts were recently pardoned by the Governor of Georgia.
Georgia farmers have planted large crops of grain. In most places the oats are up and growing finely.
The annual income of the two great universities of Oxford and Cambridge is \$4,000,000.
A bill has been introduced into the California Legislature to flog all men who whip their wives.
The N. Y. Herald suggests Gen. Sherman for president, and Gen. Jos. E. Johnson for vice president.
The South Carolina Radical caucus has nominated several negroes for Judges in that State.
Nearly all the leading European journals will send representatives to write up our Centennial "opening."

The proposed new constitution of Texas permits nine jurors in a panel of twelve to return a verdict.
The Chinese government sends two commissioners to the centennial.
Railroad freight rates between New York and the west have been reduced.
Two Congressional councils are to be held in reference to Plymouth church.
France has repealed the law which gave prefects the power of forbidding the sale of newspapers on the streets.
At a Christmas entertainment in Baden, Switzerland, the floor gave way and 80 persons were killed.
The Savannah News thinks that the modern style of celebrating Christmas, by voluptuousness and rowdyism, is a shame and a disgrace.

The Good Templars of London, at a recent meeting, guaranteed \$3,000 for a Temperance hospital in that city.
The effort to build a monument to Horace Greeley, has proved an utter failure, and there is talk of returning the money contributed.
The negroes of Liberia object to President Roberts, because he is not of pure African blood. No social equality there.
The Legislature of South Carolina elected a negro Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and also two negroes District Judges.
The *Temps* or *Yagabonds* who are prowling over the country are in some places sentenced to hard labor.
Henry Boehm, a Methodist minister, 101 years old, recently died near New York. He was said to be the oldest presbyter in the world.
In Bishop Haven's madness about the third term there seems to be considerable Methodism.—*New York Herald*.

A great many people are very anxious about having the Bible read in the schools who are not equally particular to have it read at home.
In a storm in the Philippine islands Nov. 30, 1875, 2500 lives were lost, and nearly 4,000 houses were destroyed.
The Emperor of Brazil will visit the centennial. His daughter, Princess Isabel, will act as Regent in his absence. He will travel as a private gentleman.
The Vendome Column, surrounded by the statue of Napoleon, as of old, has been rebuilt. Thus one after another of the insane acts of the Communists is atoned for.
No Chinese bank has failed for five hundred years. When the last failure took place, the officers' hands were cut off and flung into a corner with the other assets.
The mails between Dahomea and Atlanta have been robbed of valuable letters. Mr. John Jay, the postmaster at New Bridge, has been arrested, charged with these robberies.
Wm. Jewell, after whom the Missouri College is named, was a native Virginian, and a man remarkable for usefulness and generosity, having given half his substance to the cause of Christianity.
It costs the people of the United States about \$10,000 a day to support the House of Representatives. A session of the House consumes from three to four hours. Every hour's work is done at an expense of \$2,500. Every minute of the session costs \$40.

Several of the irregular pupils of the Judson are going to Selma to hold concerts on the nights of Friday and Saturday next. The proceeds of the concerts will be equally divided between the Judson Music Hall and the Selma Ladies' Memorial Association.
December 21, 1875, in the calendar of Mormonism will always have a black line about it. On that day Chief Justice White decided that no man, whatever his conscientious scruples, has a right to more than one wife at one time. If you live beyond the reach of the constitution you can think and act as you please, but if you live within the circle you may think as you will, but you must do as you are told. So false polygamy, and we submit to the judgment of the Court, which must have had experience in such matters, that one wife can supply a man with all the discipline that is needed. *Exchange*.

Harger's Weekly speaks thus on the political situation:
If we look for the causes which have reduced the Republican party to its present doubtful condition, we can easily find them. One, of limited scope, is the hard times; the other, and the efficient cause, is impatience with what may best be described as a low, personal, selfish, intensely partisan character of administration, which fosters such intrigues, as the Credit Mobilier, the moiety system, the salary grab, the enormous whiskey and Indian frauds, questionable transactions of all kinds, involving high officers and an apparent disregard of them, a despotic party control by the office-holding interest, and a contemptuous violation of solemn party pledges.

Marriages.
On the 12th of November, at the real home of the bride's mother, by Elder J. McCaskey, Mr. J. E. BRICKENRIDGE and Miss M. L. JONES, all of Marengo Co.
On the morning of the 5th of December, by Elder J. W. Fulmer, Mr. J. BLACKMAN to Miss LULA COLLEY, of Etowah county.
On the morning of the same day, by Elder J. W. Fulmer, Mr. GEORGE WARD to Miss MARY EMLEY, of Etowah.
On the 14th of December, at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder J. McCaskey, Mr. J. W. WILLIAMS and Miss A. L. MOORE, all of Marengo county, Ala.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.
At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala., Dec. 21, 1875, Mr. A. N. GRAYSON to Miss F. A. ERENSON.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. D. Benton, near Ucher, Russell county, Ala.,

late patient; the chain being fix
to the hand or arm of the body,
around the neck of the unfortun
practitioner. This state of
ings does not generally last long
ly for about a day; when the col
is ready for the reception of the
treated, and the doctor has to place

"To keep up his courage, he said: 'Been gettin' married lately?' 'Yes,' said he, 'me and Sallie got need this mornin'.' 'Was that her you put on the top?' 'Yes,' with a sigh. 'A likely lookin' gal,' said our visitor. 'Anybody sick that she

sixteen volumes being ready. It is illustrated with engravings and maps. The cost to the publishers of the work is \$400,000 before the printing begins. Every family should secure this work. The publishers will supply specimen copies gratis.

Reference as to Standing: Editors *Relig-*

CONSUMPTION,
SCROFULA, &c.
Teggsen's Genuine Cod Liver Oil
Our Cod Liver Oil is warranted PURE
and

[illegible]