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After the Rain.
The clouds return after the rain. "Ec. xii. 2."
We need not wait till the long, dark hair
While white wind weaves the furrowed brow,
Or falls from the temples, in Autumn time,
Leave fall from the temples, in Autumn time,
We need not wait till the long, dark hair
Are streaked and thinned with pain,
To know the griefs of those joyous days
When the clouds seemed the rain.
Far off in the morn of yester youth,
When the roses were warm and bright,
The blossoms blow and the storm clouds come,
And day is wrapped in Night;
And the young heart chills with the drops
Of grief.
While fall on life's darkened plain,
And e'er looks to the parting clouds—
But the clouds succeed the rain!
Ah, brother! beneath a lowering sky
Thou walkest in sadness now;
A wreath of care, like a crown of thorns,
Envelopes thy forehead brow,
But think—and the way will seem less dark,
And the care will seem less pain—
O think of the sunny fields above,
Where there are no clouds or rain!
—Society Magazine.

Communications.

Letter from Dr. Curry.

We have been looking for this letter in our paper, thinking that we had sent it to Bro. Lyon; but to our mortification we found it to-day in our pocket. But it is as interesting as ever, and we give it to the readers of the BAPTIST.
ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, AFRICA,
December 31, 1876.
Hindrances in Writing.
My Dear Bro. Renfro: Why not close the old year by not only making good resolutions, but by making positive amends for deficiencies? I owe you a long letter—have often purposed it, but you never travelled in Europe with four ladies; if so, you would be better prepared to pardon apparent neglect. No permanent place, constant traveling, looking after baggage, buying railroad and steamboat tickets, choosing hotels and routes of travel, making out programme of places to be visited and times for visiting, schooling for comfort and freedom from too much labor of ladies, harassed by ignorance of language and universal desire and effort to fleece travellers—well, I'll not prolong the list of adverse hindrances. I might add to inconveniences the pleasures, the awakened curiosity, the novel scenes, the excitement of new enjoyments, the shortness of time allowed to see what I had to see, and so on.
Traveling is hard work, not much time for friendly correspondence or reading or sober thought. A man must absorb and swallow, and digest afterwards.
Fortunately, we have been blessed with excellent health, favorable weather, and kind friends. The time has slipped away rapidly. I can hardly realize that I left Richmond six months ago.
Europe Ignores America.
To be cut off from American news is a privation not easily submitted to, but for the constant excitement of strange sights. I have seen no paper south of Washington since I sailed, and few from America of any kind. English papers give a few lines of telegrams about price of cotton or gold or stocks, and then leave the whole American Continent in undisputed contempt or darkness. It takes the starch out of American conceit to see how completely we are ignored, and how easily the world gets along without anything from America except the price of cotton and the Beecher trial.
For two months I have been luxuriating in the East, hardly knowing that any portion of the world has winter. I am here in the city where Apollon dwelt, and from whence the ship sailed that conveyed Paul in his voyage. Two months ago I landed from Italy, and am now detained a prisoner, the quarantine keeping me from sailing for Italy, as I desired, several days ago.
Alexandria.
This old town, selected as a site for a city by Alexander, is still a commercial centre. It has lost its great wealth, its political importance, its library, its museum, its world-renowned instructors. In excavating for foundations for new houses, old ruins are unearthed, the relics of ancient glory. Two monuments survive of the hundreds that once surrounded temple and academy; Christianity is hardly a name, and generally those who call themselves Christians in contradistinction to Jew and Mohammedan, are the most serious obstacles in the way of the progress of a spiritual religion.
Oriental Society.
Here and in Egypt and Palestine, I have seen much of Oriental life. Two months' contact has familiarized me with the strange customs, and limited the keenness of my observation, but the dress and manners are still as strange as the language. Men with turbans and robes, women with veils and palls, children with eyes around with flow and sitting across

graceful, followed by the runners, carriages preceded by the *rais*, lithe and beautifully dressed runners, who go ahead to clear the way, camels and buffaloes yoked together to a rude one-handed plow driven by the laborer and his iron-pointed goad (the "pick" mentioned in Acts), the clamorous and universal demand for "backsheesh," all these and a thousand other things make this life an unending novelty.
Bible Illustrated.
Where manners are so conservative and persistent, I can see illustrations of Biblical incident and parable and precept every day. The sower and the seed, putting land (not two but one) to the plow, two grinding at the mill, the goat, unequally yoked together, by the wayside begging, the value of a well, the blessing of water, house-top praying, putting oil into lamps, &c., &c., are illustrated beautifully. When I see you at the convention, you can ply me with questions until I am like a squeezed orange.
To Cairo.
Let me state more specifically our route, and you can follow me on the map. From Alexandria we travelled by rail to Cairo, the capital. The road runs through the fertile flat Delta, and the cotton, wheat, dates, oranges, lemons, and pomegranates were growing or ripening. At Cairo, we visited Mosques, Citadels, Bazaars and Museum. The last is a growing collection of the antiquities of this mysterious land.
The Bazaars.
The Bazaars are very funny, and remind one of "Arabian Nights." Right on the narrow streets are little shops "let in" to the walls, and the keeper sits on his folded legs, with turban on head and pipe in his mouth, awaiting a customer to whom he can show the rich wares, stowed away on the shelves or in boxes behind him. In these little stalls, which have no communication with the upper or rear stories of the houses, may also be seen artisans, working on silver, brass, gold, silk, leather, cotton, and straw.
The Mosques.
The mosques we enter after pulling off shoes and putting on slippers. They are covered with mats. The furniture is sometimes, generally, simple. The interior building is, as a rule, gorgeously built. The Muslim is very ritualistic—will bathe hands and feet according to a prescribed formula, make prostrations and genuflections according to the "jot and tittle" of the law, and then cheat and lie at will.
Up the Nile.
From Cairo we ascended the Nile to the first cataract. It was a charming voyage. Scenery not varied but picturesque. The atmosphere wonderfully translucent, giving glorious sunsets and bringing out multitudes of bright stars. The weather everything that a health and pleasure hunter could wish.
The valley is narrow and after the annual inundation leaves its deposit, is irrigated according to needs of crops. Little canals or trenches are made through the fields and very simple machines, originated thousands of years ago, worked by naked man or beast, lift the water from the Nile into these little canals, from whence it is conveyed to all parts of the farm, the foot, dexterously used, opening or shutting the "trench" so as to give proper direction to the water.
Excursions.
We stopped every night, and on donkeys made frequent excursions by day to visit temples and palaces and tombs. The Pyramids and Sphinx near Cairo are the grandest, but you have so often read of them that I shall not tire you by a recital of my journey. Memphis is extinct, only some broken columns and statues and huge stones marking its site.
Thebes, its Ruins.
Old Thebes is now occupied by four dirty villages and some cultivated fields. Here the ruins are indescribably grand. Temples and palaces and obelisks and colonnades are covered with hieroglyphs and paintings and inscriptions. Some record stirring battles; some sacrifices; some, customs; some, virtues of deceased, and the tombs with their records, all give intimations of immortality. The hills are cemeteries. Huge chambers were excavated in the limestone and prepared for the embalmed bodies. I bought me a valuable mummy for Richmond College Museum and a papyrus manuscript, very old, besides other relics. How those ancients constructed these huge works is an unsolved problem. There seems to have been but two classes, kings, priests, aristocracy on the one hand, and oppressed laborers on the other, and the same distinctions exist now. It was interesting with key of symbols in hand to trace monumental inscriptions, which tell of those who are mentioned in our Bible. Moses and Joseph must have

had strong faith to turn away from the learning and power and mythology of Egypt and choose the reproach of Christ and fellowship with a people, rescued from starvation or enslaved.
Off for Judea.
Returning to Cairo, we travelled through the land of Goshen to Ismailia, on the Suez Canal, and then took boat and sailed down the Canal, or up to Port Said on the Mediterranean. We passed across the great road leading from Damascus and Jerusalem to Egypt. Mary and Joseph and the infant Jesus, fleeing from the murderers, Herod, must have travelled over this road, and we crossed their path.
To Palestine.
From Port Said, we sailed to Jaffa, or Joppa, where Dorcas and Simon, the tanner, lived, where Peter received the vision, &c. It is a dirty town, with a dangerous harbor. I have a piece of "acacia wood" from Joppa, and if Harvey were Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I would have it made into a mallet and sent to him. Is he? From Jaffa, we rode to Jerusalem, passing Kirjath Jearim, the valley of Ajalon and other historic places. From Jerusalem we made an excursion to Bethlehem, Dead Sea, Jordan, Jericho, Bethany. Every step was thrillingly interesting. Saul, Rachel, David, Solomon, Boaz, Ruth, Elisha, John the Baptist, Lazarus, Mary, Martha, Zacharias, the Savior! You need to shut your eyes to the present and by a pious imagination re-people the past. Judea is bare. The villages are small and filthy, the population is uninteresting, Ishmael dominates.
Jerusalem.
Jerusalem is the naughtiest place I ever saw. Prophecy has been fulfilled. Fortunately, the sacred places cannot be identified. Lying tradition locates everything, but while incredible as to nearly everything which Ecclesiasticism has canonized, no devout man can fail to feel that in Bethlehem He was born, in Jordan He was baptized, over the road from Jericho to Jerusalem He walked, at Bethany He found a hospitable home and made His ascension, over Olivet He often travelled, beneath its olive trees He prayed and taught His disciples, from its shoulders He gazed upon and wept over Jerusalem, and at its base, He suffered the agony. Poor Jerusalem! the plowshare of the enemy was driven through, and worse still, the villainous impostures of Priestcraft have made it the home of idolatrous superstition and venal fanaticism.
The Centennial.
I am here by compulsion, having been delayed by quarantine—shall leave in a few days, by first steamer, for Italy. I hope you are doing a good work for Centennial and Howard College. When the iron is hot, strike. Do not yourself nor let your agents take or estimate for loose promises or general subscriptions. Have notes, under seal, printed and ready for signing at the time. Better \$10.00 in a note than \$100 in a verbal promise. I know whereof I affirm. In this matter, act on my advice.
Yours affectionately,
J. L. M. CURRY.

The Home of Jefferson.

BY Z. C.

Location.

Monticello, the residence of Thomas Jefferson, is about three miles from Charlottesville, in the chain of mountains, stretching from the James river to the Rappahannock, in a direction parallel to the Blue Ridge, from which range it is twenty-eight miles distant; it is in the part called the South Mountains that this magnificent ruin is situated. The house stands upon the summit of the mountain which was levelled that it might afford a site for a residence—making a space of six hundred by two hundred feet circular at each end. The mountain slopes easily and beautifully on every side from the lawn, except the northeast, which is precipitous to the current of the Rivanna. From this point Monticello is five hundred and eighty feet high.
Why so Interesting.
The whole environment of the situation is romantic and beautiful, although the superficial observer and tourist frequently leaves it with a feeling of disappointment, due, perhaps, not more to the condition of the grand old ruin, than to his own ignorance of the period and circumstances of its construction. When we reflect that it was the residence of Jefferson, one hundred and six years ago, it becomes a feature of the historic past, and a spot of classic memories.
The boyhood home of Jefferson was Shadwell, an estate named for the English home of his maternal ancestry, not more than a mile from Monticello, the Rivanna river de-

veloping between, and from which point he could daily visit the new residence during the process of its erection. Besides being the earliest home of the great champion of American independence, it had a new interest in being, in those days of primitive hospitality, the stopping place of various persons of distinction, or official dignity, in their travels westward. Here the great Indian Chiefs stopped on their way to and from the Colonial Capital, and in this way the youthful Jefferson became acquainted with, and doubtless inspired by the characters of the sterling, intrepid men of the young nation.
Removal, Improvements.
In the year 1770, Shadwell was destroyed by fire, and Jefferson removed to Monticello, where his preparations for residence were sufficiently advanced to enable him to make it his permanent abode. Like its name, the house is Italian, giving evidence of many interruptions in its original plan, and, though not without fault in architecture, must have been a stately and elegant mansion. An accomplished French nobleman, who made a visit to its distinguished host in the spring of 1782, speaks of its charming entertainment and elegant hospitality, and later, in 1794, a gentleman of like nativity and equal distinction, the Duc de la Rochefoucauld Liancourt, dwells in detailed description upon the lovely landscapes around Monticello, and adds, that it was superior in taste and convenience to all other houses in America.
This comment was made before Jefferson's travels in Europe had supplied him with models, and improved his taste in architecture. His increased information, derived from his observation of buildings in France, and his more extensive acquaintance with the conveniences of European life, enabled him to make such alterations in the structure of his residence and culture of his grounds, that it was deservedly ranked with the most pleasant and commodious mansions of the old country.
The House Described.
The house in its exterior is of the Doric style of architecture—the cornices and balustrades being heavy, but not very elaborate—the reception or public rooms, are finished in the Ionic. The portico leads into the hall of entrance, the height of the house, and projects about twenty-five feet, with massive stone pillars and steps. From the middle of the hall small passages lead off to either extremity of the building; these passages open into recesses, which in their turn lead into rooms terminating in octagonal projections.
Piazas project about six feet on either side of the wings, their roofs, the height of the house, and rests upon brick arcades. The lodging rooms are situated to the east of the passages on each side of the hall, the building having an eastern and western front. The eastern front is one and a half stories.
The house is one story, except the large, central drawing-room, which is surmounted by an octagonal story with a handsome spherical room. Here the original design was interrupted before completion; this point having been intended as a location for a billiard-room. A law prohibiting private and public billiards in the State prevented the fulfillment of the plan, and also the erection of stairways connected with the gallery in the hall. This gallery, which formed a handsome ornament at the inner extremity of the entrance hall, was the means of communication between the lodging rooms above. The floor of the drawing room is made of squares of ten inches, of wild cherry, near the color of mahogany, these bordered with beech four inches square, of a light, delicate color. Both are susceptible of a high polish, and would compare with the handsomest tessellated floor.
The library, sitting-room, and Jefferson's bed-room, are in the southern wing, quite prettily and effectively arranged in their connection with the drawing-room, which is situated in the western front. Opposite the dining and tea rooms, are two lodging rooms, distinguished as having been the chambers of the Abbe Correa, and James Madison, in their visits to Jefferson.

Fort Deposit Letter.

(To be continued.)

The Bright Side.

Dear Baptist: There are two sides to all men and things. We are much inclined to look on the gloomy side. It is not surprising that one should be contented to linger more than half his life among scenes of the dark, unsightly, rough side of life? Why should we be always looking critically at the human side of Jesus, ourselves and others, when we find no consolation in the old man, no comfort of love, no fellowship of the Spirit, but every thing to de-

velop and nothing to commend? Some Christians spend the prime of life in estimating their love for Jesus instead of more profitably trying to find out the extent of Jesus' love to them when they were sinners. Now, while they are saints, let them look as Christ's love abiding in them. "We love him only because he first loved us." It is not our first love that awakens his to us.
"But Jesus loves me this I know, For the Bible tells me so."
What if our poor deceitful hearts do not tell us?
State Evangelist.
We at Ft. Deposit have been much blessed of late. Our hearts were made glad by a visit of that dear brother whose praise is in all the churches, and who like his Master is going about doing good. He tarried with us two days and nights and was always ready for every good word and work. He fully represented the interests of the Convention; Mission, Home and Foreign, the endowment of Howard College during this centennial year, and last but not least a supply school meeting every Sunday in each church with every member a teacher or scholar.
I had but two causes of complaint during his stay. I was sorry all the members could not be with us to hear those instructive, inspiring talks emanating from a man whose head, heart and life is full of his work. Years ago we learned to love this live man. Our other complaint was, he had on such a full head of steam that after talking all day, until ten at night, Paul-like he was disposed to talk all break of day.
Dra. Golland.
We are also blessed with the presence of our esteemed brother and fellow believer, T. N. Golland, who, for the present, will reside among us. We all feel proud of our brother, who preaches for us frequently, and we think his preaching so far has the ring of the pure metal, and therefore hear him gladly. He now has the charge of a flourishing school at this place, assisted by his excellent lady, who is truly a wife, a helpmeet to him. The great Baptist family only have to know our brother and sister to love them.
The Queen and Satterwhite.
Last Sabbath our hearts were made glad again by the presence of that man of God, Elder G. W. McQueen, and his faithful armorbearer S. A. Satterwhite, whom we love much in the Lord. Our brother is the captain of the Lord's hosts in east Lowndes. Brother Satterwhite is his faithful deacon. To our own knowledge, he has but few equals in his office. The ministry are to blame for the want of such men in the churches. He who has been blessed by the associations of such a deacon is less inclined to lay hands on heads who are wanting in the qualifications demanded by the master of this office. May our dear brother G. W. McQueen long live to sound the Lord's praise abroad. May this trumpet become clearer, louder and never give any uncertain sound.
Birthday Dinner.
Last Monday I was summoned as usual to the dining room, and my eyes were met by my table, unusually laden and growing with the luxuries of life, and the following note before me was an explanation of the why and wherefore: "Brother Bishop will please accept this for his birthday dinner from a part of his members, who love and appreciate him." Who should look on the sunny side if not I? Who should be glad and rejoice if not I? This little token of love from such a source is very highly appreciated by their unworthy pastor.
MATT. BISHOP.
Fort Deposit, Feb. 22nd, 1876.

Tuscaloosa Matters.

The Church.

Our congregations during the fall and winter have been good—indeed larger than usual. Last November we had an interesting series of meetings in which the pastor was aided by Rev. B. W. Bussey, of Huntsville. An account of them was written at the time for the BAPTIST, but I believe it failed to reach its destination in due time, because of some detention of Uncle Sam's mail pouch.
It is not too late to say that Bro. Bussey rendered us valuable service. He endeared himself to saints and sinners and his name is now a household word in this vicinity. In his great sorrow, God enabled him to give sweet consolation to other bleeding hearts.
The meeting resulted in several conversions. Some have been baptized and others are awaiting the sacred ordinance.
During the past year God gave us three new deacons. For several years the church had elected deacons badly. The brethren needed are capable, and if they prove efficient,

which we trust may be the case, we may look for better days.
Tuscaloosa Male High School.
This institution is under the charge of Prof. Jos. M. Dill. Bro. Dill has worked quietly and with great industry. During the few months he has been among us he has acquired a fine reputation as an instructor of youth. His patrons are more than pleased with him. He has the rare faculty of making his boys love school and love study and yet he is an excellent disciplinarian.
He gave a public exhibition a week or more since. The younger boys "spoke" and the older ones resolved themselves into a debating society and gravely discussed a question. Every body was delighted. A prominent lawyer said to the writer that he had never seen boys of their age so well trained in the art of speaking. But we didn't get a speech out of Bro. Dill.
Alabama Central Female College.
Under the wise guidance of Prof. Lamane, the College has steadily gone forward. The attendance is comparatively large and is constantly increasing. Since the beginning of the new term several boarders as well as day pupils have come in. The corps of teachers has been enlarged and the course of study extended.
What a field for Christian labor does such an institution present! If an atmosphere of holiness but pervade all our schools and colleges, eternity alone will tell the effect upon the rising generation. A regularly weekly prayer-meeting is held in the College, in addition to the usual church services which the pupils attend.
The Country Churches.
are about as usual. The annual election of pastors has taken place. Most of the churches have regular preaching, though some of them are without pastors. In Tuscaloosa County there are more than twenty churches. If these would only awake and do their whole duty, grand things would be accomplished. We have some noble men among the country pastors.
The North Port Church.
just across the river, is under the leadership of our excellent brother, Prof. J. H. Foster. During his pastorate, now in the third year, the tone and efficiency of the church have greatly improved. The church building also has been repaired and neatly painted and is now an ornament to the town.
The Matrimonial Fever.
has subsided, and preachers about here are "flush" no longer. Alas! Alas!
WM. H. WILLIAMS.
Tuscaloosa, Feb., 1876.

North Alabama Letter.

The Liberty Coosa Church.

The Liberty Coosa church stands on Hope's Bluff, eight miles above Gadsden, while the beautiful Coosa rolls on proudly several hundred feet beneath. The church is in the midst of a wide-awake, enterprising people, with a large membership of warm-hearted, active Baptists, to whom I have been preaching for four years.
Centennial.
At our last meeting, I presented the centennial and endowment subject, which met with warm reception. Brethren Wm. Ables, W. H. Booser, and B. J. Jells, are the committee, and J. Barnes the receiver. I shall be disappointed if they do not come up to their quota in the centennial.
The Paper.
I also talked a little for the ALABAMA BAPTIST, when they responded with eight subscribers. I soon got two more, making a club of ten. What church in the Cedar Bluff association will make the next club? I would be glad if the ALABAMA BAPTIST was a visitor to every family in North Alabama, and I think if every minister would look to his interest, and to the good of our Zion, he would work to this end.
Brother Renfro.
By the way, Bro. Renfro is in our section of country. He has just visited three of my churches. Bro. Renfro presents his cause in an able and glowing manner, holding up and waving the old banner of liberty with so much grace, and so philosophically, and with so much philanthropy, as to reach the sympathy of all, great and small. And while his cause is giving so much prominence to our principles, and so much cause for rejoicing to our people, he is winning golden laurels for himself. I heard one united expression from the crowds leaving his appointments, "The right man in the right place."
Co-operation.
I again appeal to all our ministers for a lively co-operation with Bro. Renfro in this work, believing it would save him much labor, and give greater success to the cause. Owing to the great financial crash and hard

times, Bro. Renfro is not getting much money in our section of country, but I think by the end of the year, there will be a respectable amount roll up for the endowment of Howard College from this part of the country; for I think every Baptist, and every lover of soul-liberty will take an interest in this great work.
Brother Williams.
I would call attention of our people to an article in the paper of February 10th, as worth half the subscription price. Would be glad to hear from Bro. Williams again. The article I refer to is headed "Baptism and the Lord's Supper."
H. R. CULBERTSON.
Gadsden, Ala., Feb., 1876.
Indian Affairs.
LETTER FROM DR. BECKNER.
ECUPAULA, CREEK NATION,
Jan. 18th, 1876.
Rev. W. H. McIntosh, D. D.,
Cor. Sec'y. I. M. B.
MY VERY DEAR BRO: What shall I say?
Of that the Holy Spirit would move upon the hearts of all the Baptists in the United States to respond to the appeals that I send herewith from the Wild Tribes! Surely the Lord from on high is prompting them.
What is asked.
They ask; they ask Baptists; they ask for education and Christianity; they ask in behalf of their children, for they know that, as an arrow shot from a strong bow, they are fast going, and will soon be gone forever! Is there a heart so hard as not to be moved to tenderness on reading the enclosed appeal from those near to us, and whom we and our fathers have dispossessed and crushed?
The Lord Pleading.
Surely the Lord is pleading with us through the mouths of these heathens at our door, who cannot even write their own names. Christ Jesus—the sinner's friend, and the poor man's friend, stands as an humble beggar in his own dominions (though Lord of all), and pleads with Baptists to send relief to these almost exterminated. If we possess the spirit of Christ's religion, that spirit links us with the miseries of these wild tribes, it excites to pity, and stretches out our hands to their relief. Whose children are we? If the God of love be our Father, then His influence will bind us to their miseries; if Christ be our elder Brother, then His religion will cause the channels of our feelings, and make them vibrate in sympathy with the sounds of human misery that reach us from the western prairies.
The true motive.
If then, my brother, we act under the influence of the Father of the human family, we need no other motive. Let us be the agents of his plans, and the almoners of his bounties. Those who have thousands should give a thousand, those who have dimes should give a dime; many a poor widow is ready to give all that she hath, but all should give something—and I hope the Board will open a book for that purpose; then it will be the easiest matter for the Baptists to have at least one Mission School among the Creeks, and one among the Shawnees, instead of not having one among all the Aboriginial tribes of this continent, as is now the case.
Yours most truly and affectionately,
H. F. BECKNER.
MAJOR VORE'S LETTER.
WETUMKA, SEMINOLE, N. I. T.,
Jan. 12, 1876.
Rev. H. F. Beckner,
Cor. Sec'y. I. M. B. of M. B. Assn.
DEAR BRO: Enclosed herewith I send you a call from the Absentee Shawnees for help.
Origin of the Shawnees.
I have known them since 1840, and this is the first call I have ever known or heard of their making. They are from the Western portion of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the first my own native state. The mountains, rivers, streams, and towns bear their names in their language and that of the Delaware tribes. By these names you can trace them as they fell back before the white man into Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and the Indian Territory; a portion of them going south to Florida, then back again to Indiana, thence with the tribe to the Indian Territory; while these Absentees from Cape Girardeau, now in Mo., passed through Arkansas into Mexico, now Texas, and in 1839 thence to the Indian Territory.
Claims.
They have claims upon the people of the whole United States, north and south. Some of your Board know this people; many belonging to the Muskogee Baptist Association know them. They are poor as they say. In 1868, since the war, they commenced life anew, without any means, relying upon their own exertions and resources for support. Shall this call be in vain? Will the Muskogee Baptist Association, who have so lately stepped to the front in the work of Missions and Mission-schools among their own people, turn from this call of their neighbors and brothers?

Who should help.

I refer the business to you, the managing Board of the Muskogee Baptist Association, believing you will do all in your power to meet the wants of the Shawnee Indians. Let an appeal be made at once to the Baptist denomination and its friends throughout the United States, and let Congress be asked to aid them by giving them lands and funds for this Mission School. These Shawnees will memorialize Congress and aid all they can.
Plan of School.
John Tomahawk, whose name appears on this call, is chief of the Black Bob Shawnees, who desire to participate in this school, as they expect to obtain homes among or alongside these Absentees. The Absentee Shawnees desire it also. There should be two departments in this school, male and female, both under one general superintendent. A farm should be attached and it well stocked with all kinds of improved farming implements necessary, and all kinds of improved stock such as cattle, hogs and sheep, and if properly managed, and managed in the interest of the school alone, and not of any individual, in five years it can be made self-supporting. I have acknowledged the receipt of this call, and have promised to do all in my power to aid them, and with the help of our good Master I shall try to keep my promise.
Truly,
I. G. VORE,
Special Missionary.
WILD INDIANS' APPEAL.
SHAWNEE TOWN, IND. TERRY,
January 5, 1876.
Moj. I. G. Vore,
Special Missionary of the Muskogee Baptist Association.
DEAR FRIEND: We, the chiefs, headmen and councilors of the Absentee Band or Nation of Shawnee Indians, in General Council assembled, feeling thankful to you for your many acts of kindness toward us, and relying on your known friendship for us, address you this letter.
Our Need.
We feel greatly our need of educational facilities. Our children are growing up around us with no chance for an education, without which we know that we stand but a poor chance with those who are educated. We also know that education, civilization, and Christianity, go hand in hand. We are old. Our time on this earth is nearly over, but before we go to that other, and we hope, better land, we earnestly desire to see some arrangements made for the education of our children.
What the Government is Doing.
It is true, the government aids to a limited extent, in boarding, clothing, and educating eight of our children, and providing a day school for the benefit of those of our children who reside in the immediate vicinity. This, although we feel thankful for it, is not enough. Now, Major, you know; for years you have been acquainted with us and our people, and have seen our children.
What is Asked.
Could you not induce some of your Baptist friends, your Mission Board for instance, to help us? If we want a Mission school, where our children can be boarded, clothed, educated, civilized, and Christianized. We are poor, utterly unable to help ourselves. We will do all we can. We will, so far as we can, give you all the land necessary for a Mission school. We will ask Congress and our friends outside to help us, and you. Can you give us this school? Surely while thousands are spent on heathens in foreign lands, a little could be spared to educate, clothe, and Christianize those nearer home. Help us if you can.
Done in General Council, this the 5th day of January, 1876, and signed by mark.
Jno. Sparney, Chf. Joe Ellis, 2d Chf.,
Bob Deere, Int'r. George H. Rod,
White Turkey, Wild Cat,
Gobler, Jack Chisholm,
John Deere, Sampson,
Long Gibson, Green Grass,
Cedro Cornelius, Madrina,
Warrior, Jack Ellis,
Cherokee, Bull Frog,
John Tomahawk,
Chief of Black Bob Shawnees.
Head men and Councilors of Absentee Shawnees.
We certify that we witnessed the above signatures by mark.
WILLIS H. WHEELER,
THOMAS DEERE,
SAMUEL McCORD.

SECRETARY'S COMMENTS.

Of Major Vore, Brother Beckner writes: "Major Vore, our missionary, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1820, almost 40 years ago, was baptized by me 20 years ago, held the rank of Confederate Major as commissary for the whole Indian Department, is a man of the strictest honesty, business habits, quiet and non-trustive, but a constant worker for Jesus as a layman, without salary."
The fruit of anxious prayer and toil for many years, is just ready to fall into our hands, as it is referred to this centennial period, to stimulate us to a new departure, a movement forward, to redeem the remnant of these wasted tribes, and lead them to the blood bought heritage of the sons of God.
These appeals are submitted to the denomination. Shall the Home Mission Board in the name of Jesus enter and possess the land.
The Board invites an answer from every one whose heart throbs with love to Christ, and pity for the oppressed. Let the matter be pondered and discussed by our religious papers, or by direct communication with the Board, so that we may know what the wishes of the denomination are, and how far we shall be sustained in any plan devised for a favorable and prompt response.
WM. H. MCINTOSH, Cor. Sec.

Send us news articles from all parts of the State. We are determined that the paper shall meet all the wants of its readers. It is a family religious organ, thoroughly Baptist.
Advertising rates, reasonable. May be had on application.
Obituaries, over ten lines, ten cents a line. Result money by Post Office Order or Money Order, Registered Letter, Express, or Bank Check. Otherwise at sender's risk.
Address: ALABAMA BAPTIST, Marion, Ala.

It has been an unusually cold season in England, and the register-general reports that for the twelve days ending January 16th, the temperature was 2.95 degrees below the average of the last sixty years.

This Issue.

THE PAPER--ITS OUTLOOK--CONVENTION--STATE MISSIONS--CENTENNIAL--GOD'S FAVOR.

With this issue Vol. II is ended. It is an appropriate occasion for us to review the merits of God which have attended us through the year. It may not be altogether becoming to speak of the merits of the paper; yet we cannot refrain from saying that, so far as we know, the brethren of the State are highly pleased with their organ; and many prominent Baptists in other States have spoken of it in the most flattering terms. The paper is not yet at all that it should be, it is not what we wish to see it, it is not what it will be.

Our past has not been altogether a tranquil one. Yet we have weathered every storm, and gained new strength with every conflict. Each day the paper becomes more and more firmly rooted in the affections of our people. The future is bright with promise. One by one, those who thought that 1874 was not the time to start the paper, confess their error, and express their approval.

But let us speak of the work accomplished by the paper during the past year. In July last, we had the best State Convention since the war. The meeting at Huntsville was truly a representative gathering. There the various sections of the State grasped hands--they discussed common interests, they pledged themselves to the same holy enterprises, they felt that they were one. This happy result would have been unattainable and impossible without the ALABAMA BAPTIST. The next Convention will be better still, and we shall now expect to see each an improvement on the one preceding.

Another enterprise, dear to all our hearts, has been much aided by the paper. We refer to State Missions. Our columns have revealed the religious destitution that prevails, and have introduced to the churches brethren who have the Christian manhood to surrender for the time the enjoyments of home, in order that they may preach the gospel to the poor. These State Missionaries are arousing the denomination from lethargy; and are proclaiming the importance of weekly worship by every church, of Sabbath-schools, and of every form of Christian benevolence. But the field is vast, the harvest is white, and the laborers few. Let us pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth other laborers.

And there is still another cause, in which, without the ALABAMA BAPTIST, success would be impossible. At the recent of wrongs endured and victories achieved by our ancestors, in the cause of freedom of conscience, and in the fight of worthy young men fighting for greater preparation to preach the everlasting gospel; the Baptists of Alabama have decided that they cannot during this year do higher service for God than to endorse their noble Howard Colleges. In all parts of the State they have organized the churches have committees who are pressing the claims of the great enterprise, and all zealous workers are laboring with sanguine hopes.

The subjects of Home and Foreign Missions are, from time to time, discussed in our paper; news letters from the churches, the best thoughts from our best writers--indeed, whatever is of interest to our people--have in the ALABAMA BAPTIST the only possible means of reaching the denomination of the State.

But what more shall we say? During the past six months, two of our Baptist exchanges have yielded to the pressure of hard times. But our paper, through the two eventful years of its existence, has gone steadily forward, its history marked by unmistakable evidences of the divine favor. God established it to meet a pressing need; he will ever preserve it, and enlarge its influence.

D. G. L.

many wives, so breaking God's law, (Mal. 2:14, 15. Matt. 19:6). Any fracture of any divine law is sure to bring disaster. Great men are not always wise, nor are their sons always the heirs of their greatness. A mind absorbed in its own development and work is apt to neglect the children dependent upon it. Consider--

I. Courting Friends. (Vs. 1-9).--Absalom was bent on rebellion, a spoiled, uncured, passionate spirit is sure to create a wreck. His was a deeply laid scheme. To gain the populace, he moved in a prince's paraphernalia--men low display, the "tinsel trappings," according to Milton, of the rich and the powerful. By dispensing at "the gate," the usual judgment-seat, that judgment and mercy which the people craved and which the venerable and righteous king would not give, he won their hearts. By flattery and falsehood he carried favor--these are the common offspring of unhallored ambition, and the worms of decay certain to undermine character. No fitness had Absalom to be judge! And yet he sighs, "Oh that I were made judge, etc."--a rebel, one who will not fill his present office, is unfitted for promotion, and yet most given to find fault of others who being above him bear the heat and burden of the day. By self-abandonment and deception, in pretending to be a friend to everybody, and to further every project presented to him, he "stole the hearts of the men of Israel."

II. Coaxing Favor. (Vs. 7-9).--He was four "forty," according to the best criticism, is a clerical error, years preparing the way for his conspiracy, and then he began to draw on the issue. His father, King David, must be blinded and thrown off his guard. "Let me go and pay my vow, which I have vowed unto the Lord, in Hebron." Religion as usual, because it is good and reasonable and unassuming, must be used as a cloak for hypocrisy. David had deceived his king in this same way, (1 Sam. 20:6). Children repeat the sins they inherit. Not grace but sin is hereditary. This natural, long unfulfilled vow appeals to David and secures his benediction. He says: "Go in peace"--to H. bron, his son's birthplace, the former capital, about 20 miles south of Jerusalem. With the king's consent Absalom departed.

III. Combining Forces. (Vs. 10-12).--He sent spies throughout all the tribes, and appointed a given signal, a common cry, an accessible rendezvous. The rural population must be impressed by the number and character of his attendants, and so 200 men out of Jerusalem unwittingly accompanied him. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Ahithophel, the cunning prime-minister of David, having been sent for, treacherously allies himself to Absalom. A large religious feast knits together in a "strong conspiracy" his increasing partisans. The flowing bowl often causes direful friendships. Mad delusion of authority attracts the support of the disaffected and unthinking.

IV. Compelling Flight. (Vs. 13, 14).--A messenger who had doubtless heard the signal-cry of the rebellion, reported to David, "The hearts of the men of Israel are after Absalom." David at once decided upon flight from Jerusalem. The reasons for this seem to be want of preparation for resistance, his remembrance of the Lord's prophecy that evil would arise out of his own house, and consequent sense of merited judgment, his hope that delay would weaken the rebellion, change the purpose of his son, and his desire to spare Jerusalem the horrors of a siege and battle.

TEACHINGS.

1. For children: shun deception and falsehood--never undermine your parents, but always honor them--don't be jealous of your brother and sister--be honest, honorable and obedient.

2. For parents: do not alienate the affections of your children, but tell them of your affection for them--be careful to withhold all expressions of preference for any Solomon among them--your children will imitate and inherit your sins--train them in the fear of God--unhappy mothers have bad children.

3. For all: beware of ambition, over-hasty resistance, unlawful ambitions and alliances, and unhealthy public opinion. Seek wisdom from above and from the examples of this lesson. Whom God wishes to wear a crown shall wear it--none can resist His will.

The Revolt.

How came Absalom to think of rebelling against his father at all? and, second, how came his revolt to gather strength so rapidly as to cause David to leave Jerusalem, and to prove so nearly successful? In regard to the first of these questions, it is easy to see there was much in David's treatment of Absalom, looked at from his son's point of view, to cause alienation and to provoke antagonism. We are allowed in the narrative to see how all along the king's heart had gone out after Absalom; but the

youth himself knew nothing of that. Again, Absalom would regard himself as the rightful heir to his father's throne. Amnon, the eldest son, to whom, in conformity with all Eastern notions, it should have devolved, was dead. Chiffen, the second, seems to have been dead also; at least his name drops completely out of the history. Absalom came next, and perhaps in ordinary circumstances he might have been content to wait for his father's death before urging his claim; but certain things at court would incite him to take immediate steps to further his own interests. He saw that the influence of Bathsheba was paramount. He knew that Solomon was the favorite son; and the declaration of Nathan that he, the peaceable, was to succeed his father, could not be unknown to him. Hence he would conclude that, if he was ever to be king, it could only be by some such sudden and immediate coup d'etat as that which he actually attempted. Putting these things together, then, and remembering, besides, that there was no spark of religious principle in the breast of Absalom, we may have some understanding of the feelings by which he was stirred, and the motives by which he was actuated in raising the standard of revolt against his father.--Taylor.

Struggling.

David, the Hebrew king, had fallen into sins enough--blackest crimes; there was no want of sins. And thereupon unbelievers sneer, and ask, "Is this your man according to God's heart?" The answer I must say seems to me but a shallow one. David's life and history, as written for us in those Psalms of his, I consider to be the truest emblem ever given of man's moral progress and warfare here below. All earnest souls will ever discern in it the faithful struggle of an earnest human soul towards what is good and best--struggle often baffled, often baffled down into entire wreck, yet a struggle never ended; ever with tears, repentance, true, unquerable purpose begun anew. Poor human nature! Is not a man's struggle in truth always that? "a succession of falls?" Man can do no other. In this wild element of life he has to struggle upward, now fallen, now abased; and even with tears, repentance and a bleeding heart, he has to rise again, struggle again, still onward. That his struggle be a faithful, unquerable one, that is the question of questions.--Thomas Carlyle.

Communications.

Ministerial History Wanted.

Bro. Editor: I wish through the columns of our paper to offer a suggestion to the ministers of Ala. and give a few reasons for it. The suggestion is, that every minister, especially those who read the BAPTIST, give a short sketch of his life, embracing his early conversion, date of his connection with the church, by whom baptized, time of his ordination, name of the presbytery and that of the church of which he was a member at the time, and any incident of interest connected with his ministry.

Reasons.

Now for a few reasons. Such a course would lead a charm to the paper that would render it more acceptable to the mass of readers, especially our wives and children. Children are perhaps more delighted in reading biography than any other class of subjects; and, if properly written, it is a great source of information. Again, the history of Alabama Baptists will be a necessity in a few years, and this would furnish a fund of information to the compiler not easily obtained in the ordinary way. Another reason; we need to be better acquainted, so that when we are thrown together in associations and conventions we will not appear as strangers but brethren of the same household. The last reason I shall offer at present is, that while forty millions of freemen shall this year celebrate their Centennial, the Baptists of Ala. should do all in their power to commemorate and perpetuate the memory of those contending for the faith once delivered, and as delivered to the saints.

Revival at Decatur.

Dear Bro. Winkler: I have a word of encouragement from this place. We (the Baptists) are in the midst of an interesting meeting. Bro. Shackelford has been preaching for us several days. The Baptist cause at this place is brighter now than at any time since the war. During the meeting five have joined the church and others are expected to do so soon. Bro. Shackelford is an able and earnest minister. Bro. B. W. Bussey, the Huntsville pastor, was with us and preached as two of his good sermons. Bro. Gurn has been called to the pastoral care of the Decatur church. He is a good preacher, popular among the brotherhood of North Alabama, and we trust his place will result in much good. We feel profoundly grateful to the Lord on account of his refreshing presence. Dr. Shackelford or myself will write you soon the result of our meetings. All is quiet in this part of the State. Fraternally, C. W. CALLAHAN.

It is understood that certain Illinois and other Western railroads are cutting freight to non-paying rates.

Children's Department.

Children's Centennial Roll.

This Good Work. Now, boys, here is a very frank letter. Our "little friend" Frank shows that he belongs to the folk, not only by giving a dollar that he has "made," but by promising to put in the lead in "this good work." Who will send the next Love Letter addressed as follows:

MARION, ALA., Feb. 27, 1876.

Dr. D. W. Grein--

Montgomery, Ala.:

I have made one dollar, which I send you for the Centennial fund. I don't intend to let the boys get ahead of me in this good work.

Your little friend,

FRANK B. FOWLER.

Children's Department.

Dear Children: We have opened this column specially for you, and have called it by your name. We will try to make it interesting to you.

You see that some of the little boys and girls are sending Dr. Grein their dollars, and are getting a nice certificate with the picture of Howard College. Some are sending money to Mrs. Bailey, to build a house for our missionary in China, Miss Whitden. We hope that you will give to both these good causes.

Every week, we publish some puzzles for you. You will find it instructive to study them out. Below is a Geographical puzzle. We will publish the names of all who solve it within two weeks. Now, let us see who will be first. Here it is:

A GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE.

I was awakened early one morning by a Chinese sea-port, and as the air was a country of South America, I wrapped myself in my cloak made of a part of the Chinese Empire, and lived with a cape in the southern part of the United States, and busied myself in a town on the Selkirk, until an island east of Labrador called me to breakfast. A group of islands in the Gulf of Mexico burned brightly on the hearth, and another group, lying West of Africa, greeted me with a cheerful song. Soon a lake of North America brought in my breakfast, which consisted of an Asiatic country, and a river of British America, well seasoned with a lake in the western part of North America, and a South American city. To these were added a group of islands in the Pacific, and a plentiful portion of an island in the Atlantic. As I am naturally fond of another group of islands in the Pacific, I chatted with a city in Ohio, and after I had satisfied my appetite which was at first a town in southern N. H., I ate a large group of islands lying east of India with her. I bathed her head with a city on the Rhine, but stopped suddenly on discovering that the North American lake was a city of China. I assured him that he never would obtain a city in the western part of Missouri, unless he mended his ways, although my disposition towards him was a group of islands in the Pacific; but should his conduct prove satisfactory, he might look forward with an African cape, to obtain a town in Kentucky in due time. I then went out and enjoyed a Newfoundland cape after returned; finding that the children were making a lake in N. Y., I sent them all to bed, wishing a good deal of a Scottish cape upon them.

Answers to Puzzles.--Beholden rhymes of March 21. Blind. 2. Chair. 3. Crash.

You see, in the beheaded rhyme, in the first line you put some word in the place of the ---. In the second line, you put in place of the --- the same word minus the first letter. In the third line, the same word minus the first two letters. Thus: In golden days when eyes began to blink, Fast through the streets boys ran with flaming blink. Leaving behind a darkness black as--(ink) In which the weary stranger gropes his way.

Help Better than Pity. There was a great rush to the trap, in which sat a disconsolate mouse, looking in black dismay at the company of cousins clamoring outside. "How could you be so foolish?" squeaked one.

"It goes to my very heart to see you, dear," squeaked another; while cries of "I wonder you were not more careful!" "What a thousand pities you should have fallen a sacrifice to your taste for cheese!" "How glad I should be to see you out of your troubles!" etc., etc., in a chorus from the rest.

"There, if you can't do better than sit there squeaking, be so good as to go," cried the prisoner indignantly; "if you would set to work to gain the wires, so as to set me free, I would call you friends, and believe in your sympathy; but your 'noise and doing nothing' is worse than useless. Your wisdom, which is aggravating, comes too late, and your pity is as contemptible to me as it is cheap to you!"--Mrs. Prosser.

Chick-a-Dee-Dee.

It was a very cold morning after Christmas, and two little snow-birds sat on the bough of a tree talking over the chances for a breakfast. Snow had been softly falling all night, covering the trees and the ground, and had swept into every corner, and the poor little fellows on the bough were very hungry, for they went to bed as early as five o'clock the night before.

"I'm so cold and hungry," said one, "seems to me I can't stand it much longer," and he cuddled up closer to his brother.

"I tell you what," replied the other,

or, "mother used to say that birds who tried and didn't look about for themselves, deserved to go hungry." "I don't cry," said the other, "I'm only getting a wink out of my eye," said the first little bird.

Just then, there came tripping through the snow a little girl, with a shawl thrown over her head, and a basket on her arm. They both knew her, for she lived in the red cottage at the foot of the lane, and her name was Dolly. She didn't see the birds at first, but just as she was passing under the bough where the two hungry little things sat, one of them said "Peep," as loud as he could. Dolly looked up.

"Why, you dear, darling little birds," she said, and the birds both began speaking at once, trying to ask for something to eat, but Dolly couldn't understand bird talk, and thought it was only twittering, so she started on again. This was too much to bear, and the birds flew down and hopped along just behind Dolly, clattering so fast that you wouldn't have understood them, even if you had been a bird.

"Hungry?" asked Dolly. Then she knew that was it, for they hopped up and down, flapped their wings and then stood still, each with a claw in his mouth. So Dolly took from her basket a piece of bread and made crumbs, and stamped a great hole in the snow and put them into it, and the birds hopped in to it, and the sun came out bright and warm, and they had such a jolly time and ate so much, that when Dolly came back from her errand, they were both sound asleep.

Sermon by an old Cornish Cobbler.

"He first find his own brother Simon." Now I am sure that 'tis a good plan to go looking after one soul. Every soul in the world do belong to our Lord. He made 'em every one, and he bought 'em every one with his precious blood. They're his every way; and the devil is a thief. I've very often thought what a poor master the devil's servants have got. Why, when he come up to tempt our mother Eve in Paradise, he hadn't got any bit of a little thing to bribe her with, an' all he could do was to tempt her to steal her Master's apples. He haven't got anything at all of his own. Andrew didn't say, "I'll try to do all the good I can," and then do nothing because he couldn't find any to do; but he says, "There's Simon. I'll go and catch him." That's the way; pick out one soul, and set your heart on it; begin to pray for that one, and go on 'till you've got it; and then try for another. We might do a good deal of good in the world, if we didn't try to do so much. I've heard folks saying, "an' meanin' it, too." Were the whole realm of nature mine, That were a present far too small.

An' because the realm of nature wasn't theirs, they didn't give anything at all.--Daniel Quorn.

GATHERING PEARLS.--Would it not please you, dear little ones, to pick up strings of pearls or drops of gold and diamonds, as you pass along the streets? It would make you happy, I know, to do so. And you may do it; but you ask me how. I will tell you. By dropping sweet words, kind actions, and pleasant smiles, as you pass along. These are true pearls and precious stones. Speak to that poor orphan child; see the diamond drops from her cheek. Take the hand of that friendless boy; bright pearls flash from his eyes. Smile on the sad and careworn; a joy suffuses the cheek, more brilliant than the most precious gems.--W. H. Spring.

In all the hundred years of our national existence, no member of the Senate has ever been elected President.

During the reign of the present Czar, Russia has gained 35,347 square miles of territory and 32,546,000 souls in population, and reduced the national debt by 50,000,000 roubles.

The bill making an annual grant of \$300,000 to the University of Virginia has failed in the Legislature of that State. It encountered much opposition from the other educational institutions.

The envelope makers state that the Government loses \$700,000 a year in the manufacture of postal cards, and that if it should abolish stamped envelopes, wrappers, and postal cards, it would save \$2,500,000 a year.

Chairs of the theory and practice of education are to be immediately founded in the Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews, in Scotland, \$30,000 having been offered to the former and \$20,000 to the latter for the purpose.

Mr. Linderman, director of the mint, was before the Appropriation Committee, March 1st. He thinks it possible to commence specie redemption now. There is about \$15,000,000 of silver coin and bullion ready for use, with a large amount of quarters and dimes at once.

The other day a minister offered prayer at the laying of a corner-stone. A brisk young reporter bustled up and said: "I wish you would give me the manuscript of that prayer." "I never write out my prayers," said the preacher. "Well," said the reporter, "I wasn't hearing to you," quickly responded the parson.

Secular Notes.

It is proposed to present the name of Hon. W. Brewer of the Haystack Examiner, to the Democratic Convention, next May, as a candidate for the office of State Auditor. Perry county has now a Court of Quarter Sessions. P. Lockett, Esq., has been appointed Judge. The Advertiser states that every paper in the State, which has referred to the subject of laws for tax dogs, Hon. S. A. Barnett, of Monroe county, a staunch Baptist, is spoken for by State Auditor. The Register says of him: "No better selection could have been made. Mr. Barnett, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has shown that he

is intelligent, honest and accurate. There is, perhaps, no man in the State who has better business qualities, united with accurate judgment and gentleness and honesty of character." The *Argus* says that only five States in the Union have as high a rate of tax as Ala.--The Senate has fixed the compensation of the superintendent of education at \$2,350 a year, and voted an annual salary of \$3,500 each to two of the bonded-estate commissioners. For settling bonds we don't owe \$8,000 a year; for taking care of the educational interests of the State, \$2,250. We ought by all means to have a State Convention in May to endorse this sort of legislation.--*Argus*.

Within twelve months, there have been only nine cases in the Dallas County Court in which juries have been summoned. There is a tri-weekly hand-car mail between Eufaula and Tuscaloosa. It costs \$5 to hitch a horse to a shade tree in Tuscaloosa. In Clarke county more land has been put in oats than ever before. Steamboats carry cotton from Gainesville to Mobile at fifty cents a bale. The Governor has issued commissions to the recently elected circuit solicitors. The *Enfanta News* has suspended publication.

GENERAL. On Feb. 23, there was a nitro-glycerine explosion, near Oil City. Such a vacuum was produced by the explosion that some minutes after, the air rushed together again, sweeping toward the centre large quantities of dried leaves and grass. Pennsylvania railroad conductors have "sponsors" to watch them. They have been suspected of fraud.

The House of Representatives, La., has by motion appointed a committee to draw up articles of impeachment against Gov. Kellogg. Mr. Hammond is holding revival meetings in Washington. Between 5000 and 6000 persons profess to have been converted, among them two Jews. The Chinese on the Pacific slope are introducing the use of opium smoking among the American miners. The Fish Culturist Association intended making a grand display at the Centennial. Congress has been requested to make tree culture and economy a standing branch in those agricultural schools which are assisted by the Government. The population of Berlin has increased 10 per cent since 1871. In the Louvre is the famous stone memorial pillar of the Mosabitish king Moses. It contains the monarch's account of his wars with the Jewish kings. In England and Wales, the Catholic increase last year was 32 priests and 20 places of worship.

The steamer May Eell was burned at Vicksburg, Feb. 27. She had on board 5 or 6 thousand bales of cotton and many thousand sacks of seed. Loss \$300,000. The baggage of 200 passengers is a total loss. No lives injured. Rev. E. C. Longley, of Brooklyn, while preaching last Sunday week, fell dead in the pulpit, heart disease.

A bill has passed the U. S. Senate to enable Colorado to form a State Constitution. A terrible tornado, on the 23rd ult., passed over Chicago, Ill., Princeton, Ind., and St. Charles, Mo. Two persons were killed at St. Charles, and 20 houses were injured. Thirty-nine houses were prostrated in Princeton, in one minute. The Pacific railroads have received from the Government \$64,000,000 in 200,000 acres of land. Italy formerly valued its silk trade at \$80,000,000 per annum, but of late years it has greatly fallen off. Marlborough, Mass., has seen a wonderful temperance movement. Out of a population of eight thousand, the signers of the pledge, including women and children, already number five thousand.

Died.

In Selma, on February 23d, 1876, Gertrude Tenge, aged 5 years, 4 months, and 28 days.

Death has again entered the home-circle of our beloved Pastor, Rev. E. B. Teague; this time taking little Gertrude, the joy of the household and the pride of the Sabbath school.

Another of our little ones has "crossed over the river" to mingle with the joyous band that surrounds the throne of God.

The Reaper chose the loveliest flower; tenderly severing the fond ties that bound it to earth, he bore it above where it shall blossom with a heavenly beauty in the fields of light.

At home, and in the Sabbath school, the sweet perfume of her loving presence will be sadly missed. Her vacant chair, and the void in the hearts that loved her, can never be filled.

May the same Hand that transplanted this token of His love, bring consolation to the stricken parents.

"O, not in cruelty, not in wealth. The Reaper came that day: 'Twas an angel visited the green earth, And took the flower away.'"

Business Notices.

Reliable attention to the old and reliable house of T. H. Jones & Co., Nashville, whose cards appear this week. They can supply you with any thing in their line.

See also the cards of R. Zachry and S. B. Publication Society.

We have a transferable scholarship on Blackman's Commercial College, advertised in our paper, which we will sell at a bargain.

Before buying a sewing machine elsewhere, consult the ALABAMA BAPTIST. We can furnish them to you at reduced rates.

Now is the time to work for the ALABAMA BAPTIST. See club rates.

THE ALABAMA NEWSERIE--By special arrangement, we can supply our readers with Fruit Trees, Grapes, Berries, and the various products of these celebrated nurseries. Send your orders to the ALABAMA BAPTIST, and they will be immediately attended to.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

New York.

1876.

Highly praised and successful in the Centennial year. It is the first paper in the United States to be published in the year of the Centennial. It is the only paper in the United States to be published in the year of the Centennial. It is the only paper in the United States to be published in the year of the Centennial.

The *Weekly Sun* has been a circulation of over 100,000 copies. It is the only paper in the United States to be published in the year of the Centennial. It is the only paper in the United States to be published in the year of the Centennial. It is the only paper in the United States to be published in the year of the Centennial.

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Alabama Baptist.

MARION, ALA.
Thursday, March 9, 1876.

Home and Farm.

Hog Raising.

Mr. Editor: There are many reasons why the people of Alabama should raise their own pork. The high price the people have been paying for bacon is one reason; for no farmer can afford to raise bacon at ten or eleven cents and buy cotton at twelve to eighteen cents per pound, without sinking money. We have been experimenting on raising cotton to buy everything since the war, and I think that all are satisfied that that course will not do.

Hogs are not so hard to raise in this country or so expensive as a great many suppose. We certainly can by proper management, raise our meat cheaper than we can buy it. In the first place, we should secure a good variety of stock, and in the fall or winter sow grain--oats is a most excellent grain for hogs. Turn them out just as it begins to ripen. This will give a good healthy start. Most farmers have old land that will not do for corn or cotton without fertilizing, which should be cut off to itself and sowed in grain for the stock. And there are several other crops that can be raised for hogs which make the expense of raising them comparatively light. We have five soil for sweet potatoes: a piece of land should be planted, and as soon as they mature in the fall, the hogs intended for pork should be turned on them. There is nothing that will start them to mending sooner. Stock peas should be planted, and ground peas, and turnips; after these are consumed by the hogs, a small amount of corn will make them fit for pork. I think, by using all these things to the best advantage, that three or four cents will cover the expense of raising pork. Our range for stock in the hill country is increasing every year. Old fields and swamps have been turned out which is the best range we have in the summer. Some falls we have a fine mass which helps to lessen the expense.

Objections.

But there are two objections that we hear offered--the hog cholera, and the stealing by the freedmen. In part I think these can be remedied. As to the cholera, by using preventives. I think copperas, sulphur, lime, ashes, tar, and charcoal, given in the feed occasionally will save the lives of many hogs. By using these things I have not lost any hogs for several years. In regard to stealing by freedmen, we should also use certain remedies. We must let them know that our hogs are our property, and if they take them we will certainly apply the remedy. We must keep a close watch over our stock, and if our hogs are taken by them follow them up and find out where they have gone. If we can't find them or make any proof get a search warrant and go through the neighborhood and search them out. This may cost a little, but it will pay well in the long run. I tried this several years ago and have lost none in that way since. I have lived within a mile or mile and a half of me, twenty or twenty-five families of freedmen. We have been acting too carefully with them heretofore. I think every white man should exert himself to put down this terrible practice of theft. I hope that our legislature will some day consider this matter, and give us a shorter and cheaper remedy in small cases than we have had heretofore, one that will not cost the county and State so much money. If it were so arranged that some of these small cases could be disposed of in the beat where the crime is committed, it would save a great deal of trouble. For instance, if a negro steals his wife or somebody else, or steals a pig or a turkey or a chicken, all such cases should be disposed of in a short way. R. Tucker, in Marion Commonwealth.

The Profits of Farming.

Mr. Editor: Enclosed I send an article from the Mobile Register of January 20th, which I wish you would publish for the consideration of our people, especially our young men. There is a very prevalent mistake as to the profits of farming and a legitimate trade of any kind--whether it be buying and selling dry goods, groceries or cotton. The "count" of Mr. Lawrence of Boston, puts the number of failures far below what others have done. I have seen it stated upon what seemed to be good authority, that from seventy to seventy-five per cent. of all the merchants in Boston had at some time or other failed. I think this is about true of those in Alabama who have embarked in commercial enterprises since the war. Perhaps the same is true of those that have been planting. We ought to remember, however, that everything in this line has been revolutionized--especially the whole system of labor. Yet we have men who in spite of their surroundings, are making their farms pay.

Recipes.

BOTTLED BEEF--Take six pounds of lean beef and rub into it two spoonfuls of salt, one-half of pepper, one cup of flour, then lay in a small kettle, which you can cover tight. Cut into this one carrot, one small turnip, one onion, two parsnips, and cover with cold water. When it comes to a boil, then set back where it will simmer three hours at the end of this time, thicken with three spoonfuls of flour, and cut in three potatoes; cover and simmer again one hour. If not seasoned enough add more salt and pepper.

APPLE CHARLOTTE.--Butter a brown earthen dish, and place around the sides slices of bread which have been cut about an inch thick, soaked in cold water, and buttered; fill the dish with sliced apples, and grate over them one nutmeg; strew on one cup of sugar, and then pour on one cup of water; this will carry the sugar through the apple. Cover the apple with slices of soaked and buttered bread, then cover the whole with a large plate, and bake in a very moderate oven four hours. Remove from the oven half an hour before time to dish, and set where it will be cooling. When ready to dish, loosen gently round the edges with a knife, lay the dish in which you intend serving it on the one in which it was baked, turn the dishes over, and lift the pudding-dish off. This is a very handsome dish. Serve with sugar and cream or plain.

PAN DOWDY.--Pare and slice tart apples enough to fill about two pies deep, a flat earthen or tin pan. To three quarts of apple add one cup of sugar, one grated nutmeg, one cup of cold water, and butter the size of a walnut. Cover this with plain pie crust (have the crust about an inch thick), bake slowly two hours and a half; then cover and set where it will keep hot one hour. Serve with sugar and cream. When done, the crust will look red. Do not break the crust into the apple after baking, as by this means you spoil the pastry. If you wish to have it richer, cover with puff paste.

Why and When Lamps Explode.

The Scientific American gives a catalogue of causes of the explosions of coal oil lamps, from which it seems there can be no possible exemption from the liability of an explosion, and its direful consequences, however carefully one may guard against such a calamity. The introduction of a new and safer illuminating agent will be an inestimable blessing to the world.

Some Causes of Nervousness.

Loss of Sleep. Imperfect and insufficient sleep is one of the most frequent causes of nervousness. In Reimann, that strange country which Sir Arthur Helps so quaintly describes, "dread nature's sweet restorer" could be bought in three grades of different prices, the costliest one being of a pale blue color. Partaking of this happy layer, sank into a profound and dreamless sleep, while the cheaper kind procured only the lighter forms of rest, haunted by dreams and disturbed by thick-woven fancies. Next to air, sleep is the greatest need of man. "Who sleeps easy," says the ancient proverb. Food and drink may be diminished without producing fatal results, but want of sleep is followed by insanity and death. Those who suffer from nervousness on account of insufficient sleep should find no time in correcting the evil. Everything calculated to excite the brain or disturb the nervous for two or three hours before bedtime, such as stimulating beverages, hearty food, exciting conversation or literature, should be rigidly avoided. It is said that half a dozen small onions eaten just before retiring will act as a harmless anodyne, and induce profound and refreshing sleep.

Counterfeited.

Country homes! Ah yes! Remember them, young man and young woman from the country, when next you hear that afflicting phrase whispered behind your back: "He, or she is so counterfeited"--all because your shoes are not tighter than the skin of your feet, because your glove will button, and your clothes are made for comfort! Remember, then, what country homes of the right sort mean. They mean cleanliness and quiet. Room to live your own life and think your own thoughts. Immunity from a thousand aches and pains that haunt your city friends, and, consequently, longer and happier life. They mean plenty of blue sky and all the sunshine you want; and free, sweet winds and pure waters, and a world of other lovely things, for which the city can furnish no equivalent. Think of these things, and perhaps you won't mind so much being called "counterfeited."

Fences.

Strange as it may seem, the greatest investment in this country, the most costly production of human industry, is the common fence which encloses and divides the fields. No man dreams that when compared to the outlay on these unpretending monuments of human art, our cities and our towns, with all their wealth are far behind. In many places the fences cost more than the fences and farms are both worth. It is this enormous burden which keeps down the agricultural interest of the whole country, causing an untold expenditure, besides the loss of the land the fences occupy. Turf, Field and Farm.

Stimulants.

Another cause of nervousness is indulgence in strong tea and coffee. The person who depends on his coffee as the main article of breakfast will be sure to eat less nutritious food at that meal than if his beverage were cold water; the nerves only stimulated, but not fed, will, by and by, mutiny. The strength which comes from stimulating drinks of all sorts is fictitious, not real; it is a draft in the future that will some time be presented for payment to an empty exchequer. Delirium tremens is nothing more than the cry of the wronged and cheated nerves for food.

Overwork.

Overwork often produces nervousness, and the cure is rest. Many people think they must go on killing themselves by slow degrees in this way, and when they have succeeded, lookers on are no wiser than before, but keep on taxing themselves beyond their strength and paying the penalty. Of all the causes of nervousness the most prolific is overwork. If, having done our best, we could only leave the consequences to the Higher Power; if we could but be content to do our duty, and make the most of it; to do the duty of the hour promptly and with fidelity and think no more about it; to open our hearts to all the gentle influences of nature that woo us, and enjoy without murmur or

question the good and the evil that fall to our lot, confident that they are alike beneficial; to live aright in the present and leave the future to God, what a world of trouble and anxiety we would be saved! Plenty of sleep, plenty of air, plenty of food, and an abounding trust in the goodness of God will keep those who enjoy these blessings from the tortures of nervousness.

Wordsworth and Keats.

BY J. R. LOWELL.

When Wordsworth alludes to the foolish criticism on his writings, he speaks serenely and generously of Wordsworth the poet, as if he were an unbiased third person, who takes up the argument merely in the latest of literature. He towers into a bold egotism which is quite above and beyond selfishness. Poetry was his employment; it was Keats's very existence, and he felt the rough treatment of his verses as if it had been the wounding of a limb. To Wordsworth, composing was a healthy exercise; his slow pulse and imperturbable self-trust gave him the assurance of a life so long that he could wait; and when we read his poems we should never expect the existence in him of any sense but that of observation, as if Wordsworth the poet were a half-mad land-surveyor, accompanied by Mr. Wordsworth the distributor of stamps, as a kind of keeper. But every one of Keats's poems was a sacrifice of vitality; a virtue went away from him into every one of them; even yet, as we turn the leaves, they seem to warm and thrill our fingers with the flush of his fine senses, and the flutter of his electrical nerves, and we do not wonder he felt that what he did was to be done swiftly.

A Swindler's New Departure.

A shrewd and novel method of swindling has just been brought to light through the Post-Office department. Some person or persons in Jersey City, under the firm name of "Wood & Co.," announce in advertising columns that they will send a "Swiss fairy organ" free by mail to any address for \$1 or three for \$2. The "organs" are warranted to play eight select airs; they are polished cases, with metallic tongues, are brilliant in tone, and of the best construction, workmanship, and performance, and have all the most recent improvements. Moreover they are "eminently adapted for the drawing-room table." They are advertised to be the "most suitable presents that parents can make their children, besides being adapted to the amusement of old or persons. They are a splendid present for either sex." The "organ" proves to be a common tin whistle, such as are usually sold for a cent a piece. A gentleman whose son invested \$2 in three "organs," not being satisfied with the bargain, has sent a statement of the case, together with a specimen "organ" to the authorities at Washington, and Special Agent Sharrett of the New York Post-Office will take measures looking to the suspension of the "organ" interest, as represented by "Wood & Co."

THE ARGUMENT OF PRIDE.--As

sprinklers are at such a loss to find arguments for their practice in the Bible, they sometimes get up new ones of their own. In a place not a thousand miles from San Francisco the following occurred: A Presbyterian minister labored long with a lady to convince her that sprinkling would answer for baptism, but in vain, she was too strongly fixed in Bible truth. At length as his concluding argument he said: "Have't you any pride left?" We told the story to a brother minister and for a few moments the working of his features betokened the feelings his tongue could not express as this continually poured upon the Master by one of his professed followers; and then his face settling, he calmly said: "The Lord will take care of him."--Exchange.

Humor.

The newspapers state that a well-known banker of Paris has absconded, leaving a deficit behind. Mr. Partington thinks that it was very good of the poor man to leave it, when he might have got off clear with everything.

Little Alice was crying bitterly,

and, on being questioned, confessed to having received a slap from one of her play-fellows. "You should have returned it," wisely said the questioner. "Oh, I returned it before," said the little girl.

A child, when told that God is everywhere,

asked, "In this room?" "Yes," "In the closet?" "Yes," "In the drawers of my desk?" "Yes, everywhere. He's in your pocket now." "No, he isn't, though," and why not?" "Faith I ain't dot no potter."

"Marie," observed Mr. Holcomb,

as he was putting on his clothes, "there ain't no patch on them breeches yet." "I can't fix it now no way; I'm too busy." "Well, give me the patch, then, an' I'll carry it around with me. I don't want people to think I can't afford the cloth."

The following conversation took

place the other evening at the tea-table in one of our Bangor homes: Five-year-old to his mother: "Mother, can I have a cookie?" "No, my son." "Mother, can I have a quarter of a cookie?" "No, my son." "Can I have a crumb of a cookie?" "No." "Well, then, can I smell of a cookie?"

A young gentleman of Cambridge,

age six, has won the belt for being the first of infants terrible for the century year. The way he accomplished it was to go out to a friend's house, and make a call upon the lady. He was greeted very affectionately, and then asked his name. "Oh, I'm little Miss G.--" but will you please let me see your parlor carpet, for auntie says it makes her most sick every time she comes here?"--Boston Gazette.

Some of the Disadvantages

OF THE--

Old Worm Fence

It takes over five thousand rails to the mile more than is necessary. It takes up three times as much land as is necessary. It is very hard to keep the briars and bushes out down the fence corners. The rails all cross, and those at the bottom support the weight of all that are above them, consequently they soon rot at the crowding and mash off, and the fence goes down. The thickness of the rails governs the size of the cracks from the ground to the top of the fence; hence the absurdity in fencing against pigs and hogs at the top of the fence where they can never go through.

Mules and cows can lay or push it

down with ease. A little storm will blow it down. A little freshet will wash it away on every little creek. The leaves or broom-ends burning around it will set it on fire and burn it up. It is dangerous to ride or drive near the ends of the rails which point out from the fence. It often causes the farmer after a storm or frost to have to work hard on the Sabbath. It educates stock to be mischievous and depreciable fields. It is the instigator of wrong feeling, quarrels and law suits between neighbors. It is too expensive to build any where; hence many farmers have abandoned its use and have now fencing all their home and cattle lands. It raises their own meat and stock at home. (We do not live in Europe where only certain kinds of crops can be grown.) With fencing, a farmer can be self-sustaining; without it, he cannot.

SOME OF THE ADVANTAGES

OF THE--

"Ward Fence."

It takes less than half the timber to build a fence to turn hogs, that will equal the Worm Fence. One-fourth of the timber that it takes to build a Worm Fence will build a Ward home and cattle fence. It is perfectly straight. It takes up but little more land than a plank fence. No rails necessarily touch the ground. No post holes, no mortising nor boring. Each panel is self-supporting, and will stand alone. The rails do not cross, and there is no need of touch each other, consequently rapid decay is avoided, and repairs can be made with more economy than with any fence except. A decayed rail can be removed and a new one inserted without lifting or deranging the fence. Scraps of timber may be used in its construction.

For cattle or horses only ten four

or rails are used every ten feet. Without the use of new timber the Ward Fence may be converted into the Worm Fence at a saving of fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars per mile in proportion to the price of labor and scarcity of good timber. Many good farmers say that it will last more than twice as long as the Worm Fence. It is simple and practical, hence it is easily understood and rapidly constructed. It will stand erect and firm on ground too uneven for the Worm Fence, and in places where all other fences have been swept away. The cracks between the rails from the ground to the top of the fence are made close and wide at the pleasure of the fence builder; consequently, pigs are fenced against near the ground, the third rail to the top of the fence is used, then two rails complete the fence to turn such stock as jump over fences--horses and cattle. It has no fence corners for briars and bushes to grow up in and shade the fence and exhaust the land adjoining. The top of the rails is used in building up the fence instead of their thickness. It has been built where farmers have failed to build any other. The leaves and broom-ends may be burned around the fence and not set it on fire. It can be built upon ditch banks, on gulches or on level low narrow for the Worm Fence to stand. The Ward Fence is used throughout the fence which is the secret of its great strength. It will not settle any more than a plank fence, and stands after the stakes not off at the ground. The frames may be made portable, and the fence built with plank, rails or poles.

OPELIKA, ALA.

John A. Wiley, Esq., Marion, Ala.

Dear Sir: I have put up three quarters of a mile of fence of the Ward patent, and have demonstrated to my entire satisfaction, that it is the best and cheapest fence I have ever examined. I find that the cost of rails per mile is three dollars; while between five and six thousand rails are saved. The labor of putting up is about equal to the old worm fence, staked and ridged, while the saving in after affairs must certainly be very great. Scarcity of timber has compelled me heretofore to resort to ditch fencing; I find that I can split the timber and put up the Ward fence three times as fast as I can ditch land; but I find in converting my old fence into the Ward patent, I have got timber a plenty. It is a great saving to any one who may have plenty of timber for rails, while those who may be scarce of rails and timber to make them, it is invaluable. Besides its intrinsic value, it adds greatly to the attractiveness of the farm. Several practical farmers who have examined it, entirely concur with my judgment as to its worth.

Yours respectfully,

W. B. TUCKER.

EASTA BOGA, ALA.

I have put up a fence (on the Ward Plan) which I consider the best wood fence by far I ever saw, and boldly challenge a comparison with any wood fence.

Cost of resetting a mile of worm fence of 880 panels per mile in Talladega county:

Now, an old fence of 880 panels per mile is to be reset, requiring 4 new rails to build it the usual height, and 3520 new rails at \$1.50 = \$528.00

Cost of work 13.25

Giving a total of \$541.25

John B. MYNATT.

East Boga, Ala. Jan. 27, 1876.

Mr. Mynatt does not value timber at anything in his calculation, and still shows a cost of \$541.25 to reset a mile of worm fence. Many farmers are of the opinion that it costs three cents to lay every rail on the fence. The real value of labor, bestowed upon fencing is seldom rightly estimated. Although it is the heaviest tax upon the farmer, fencing must be done to make farming in this country self-sustaining.

Parties wishing further information, can address me at Marion, Ala.

Jno. A. Wiley.

A Farm of Your Own

Best Remedy for Hard Times!

FREE HOMESTEADS

Best and Cheapest R. R. Land

ARE ON THE LINK OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, IN NEBRASKA.

SECURE A HOME NOW. Full information sent free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb. Feb. 24, 1876.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS

FOR ACCIDENTS, EMERGENCIES, AND POISONING, AND CARE OF THE SICK. By a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. One hundredth thousand, 12 mo. cloth, Enlarged Edition, \$1. This work will be found in Every Country Home. Will send per mail, prepaid, upon receipt of price.

CLAXTON, REMICK & HAPPEL, PUBLISHERS, 624-26 3rd Market Street, Philadelphia. Feb. 24, 1876.

CLARK'S ANTI-BILIOUS COMPOUND

Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the liver its primitive health and vigor. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Stomachic Disorders, Sick Headache, Distention of Stomach, Biliousness, Jaundice, Consumption, Scatula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Peyer and Ague, General Debility, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases.

A REWARD

was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clark's Anti-Bilious Compound.

It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States. Price \$1.00 per bottle. R. C. & C. S. CLARK, Cleveland, O.

Jan. 6m

RAILROADS.

MONTGOMERY & EUSTALA.

MAIL TRAIN GOING EAST.

Leaves Montgomery, 11 P. M.

Arrives at Union Springs, 2:30 A. M.

" " Eustala, 6:58 " "

MAIL TRAIN GOING WEST.

Leaves Eustala, 4:35 P. M.

Arrives at Union Springs, 6:50 " "

" " Montgomery, 8:40 " "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, EAST.

Leaves Montgomery, 2:30 P. M.

Arrives at Union Springs, 4:15 " "

" " Eustala, 10:00 " "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, WEST.

Leaves Eustala, 11 P. M.

Arrives at Union Springs, 2:30 A. M.

" " Montgomery, 8:40 " "

Feb. 10

GRAVES-DITZLER DEBATE.

AT ANNUAL BAPTIST CONVENTION SOCIETY.

In creating the biggest sensation of any book ever published in the South. There is money in it. Agents wanted right now in every county in the Union, to canvass for this book and sell one copy of each. Each canvasser book \$1.00. Name county. Send stamp.

Address, W. D. MAYFIELD, Memphis, Tenn.

mar. 2

COTTON! COTTON!

The earliest and most prolific Cotton in the world. Made from 2 to 3 bales per acre, 4 weeks earlier than any other cotton. Send for circulars. Address, W. B. McCABREY, P.O. Box 100, Montgomery Co., Ala.

Soap, Soap, Soap

Home Manufacture.

W. A. Alexander,

Box 120, MOBILE, ALA.

Manufacturer of Fine Soaps for

Laundry, Toilet and Bath Purposes.

Made from pure Tallow and Vegetable Oils.

Merchants of the South will find it to their interest to send for samples and price, and patronize Southern Manufacturers.

Jan. 6, 76.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINES.

Several Terms of Exchange for Sewing Machines of every description.

"DOMESTIC" PAIR FASHIONS.

The Best Patterns and Sewing Machine Co. of the World.

Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. NEW YORK.

Dec. 21, 1875.

Southern Hotel.

JOHN M. KEITH, Proprietor.

SELMIA, ALA.

C. H. Marshall, Jan. 27 47

Jno. M. Keith, Jr.,

"Champion Grape."

The earliest good grape for market, earlier than from twelve days earlier than Hartford, fruit and bunches larger and compact. Very hardy, no mildew. Send for free descriptive circular.

Feb. 3m Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.

PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and sound. They are the best of the kind ever made. They are the best of the kind ever made. They are the best of the kind ever made.

Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. NEW YORK.

Dec. 21, 1875.

Optim

Morphine Habit and Intemperance

Speedily cured by Dr. HENRY'S only known and reliable Remedy. Send for circular. Call on or address Dr. J. C. HENRY, 112 1/2 St. Clendinning, O. Oct. 1875.

BLUMBERG'S NEW PATENT PIANOS

are the most beautiful in style and sound. They are the best of the kind ever made. They are the best of the kind ever made. They are the best of the kind ever made.

Address DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO. NEW YORK.

Dec. 21, 1875.

ATLANTA PAPER MILLS

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Book, News & Wrapping Paper

All Sizes and Weights.

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Address JAMES ORMOND, Prop.

Refer to this issue as a Specimen of his paper.

Jan. 27 76

A Farm of Your Own

Best Remedy for Hard Times!

FREE HOMESTEADS

Best and Cheapest R. R. Land