

Alabama Baptist.

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J. D. BENTON, ASSOCIATE.
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MARION, ALA.

Thursday, Oct. 12th, 1876.

Dignity of the Gospel Ministry.

Our 2nd. How shall not the ministration of the Spirit be glorious? The apostle vindicates the dignity of his office on such grounds as are founded on the circumstances and demands of the times in which he wrote. His opponents, although bearing the name of Christians were in truth the disciples of Judaism;—on this account he showed that the apostolic dignity was greatly more exalted than that of the office held by Moses. See 2 Cor. 3:7 &c. What Paul said in vindication of the apostolic office of instruction can also be applied to that of the ordinary ministry of the Word. Yet other grounds may be adduced to sustain the honor of the ministry.

1. It is of Divine Institution. The evangelist minister of to-day is not indeed called as the apostles were by the immediate voice of God. Yet he is not less summoned to his duties by the Divine call.

2. For the arrangements made by the apostles for the maintenance and spread of Christ's kingdom, contemplated the proclamation of evangelism by persons duly qualified for this work.

Accordingly in the churches established by the apostles, Christian teachers were ordained and were invested with the authority to ordain others. Acts 14:23, 2 Tim. 2:2, Tit. 1:5.

Further, the first teachers of the Christian churches were required to prepare other Christians that to these last the office of the minister might also be assigned. Eph. 4:11, 12.

Now, what the apostles did in this matter, they did by divine inspiration and authority. They were stewards of the Gospel committed to them 2 Cor. 4:1. And they were invested with extraordinary gifts for this purpose.

Since therefore the Gospel ministry is a divine institution its commanding dignity cannot be questioned.

II. It contemplates most important ends.

1. It is given to maintain and extend the knowledge of the Christian religion, which can be effected by faithful teaching alone. Rom. 10:17, 2 Tim. 2:15, 16. The minister makes the Gospel known to the ignorant. And he continually enlarges and corrects the views of those who have already some knowledge of its doctrines.

2. But the minister is also needed to encourage the practice of this knowledge; to promote true piety among men, and make them ready for perfect blessedness. 1 Tim. 1:5, 6; 2 Cor. 13:12. Hence evangelists are required not only to apply the admonitions, warnings, encouragements and consolations of the Gospel in reasonable times and places, but also to benefit those committed to them by a good example. 1 Peter 2:12.

But now, since these ends are exceedingly important, and further, can be attained by the suitable discharge of the Gospel office,—the members of the Christian churches of course doing their part—it must be confessed that a distinguished dignity is assigned to the office of which we speak.

Reflections. 1. The dignity of the Christian office imposes weighty obligations upon those who assume it, and yet who in many instances may easily neglect its duties.

2. As concerns those for whose good this office has been instituted, it becomes them

1. To show their teachers due respect, and cordially to respond to the services they receive. 1 Cor. 9:14, Gal. 3:3, 1 Tim. 5:17, 18.

2. Cordially to receive and follow their instructions, teachings, warnings and exhortations. Heb. 13:17.

3. To bear their infirmities with consideration, without following them in error. 3 Cor. 7:8, 9.

4. Not without necessity to multiply their burdens, but rather to lighten them, and in special to provide for their needs. Luke 10:7, 8, 1 Cor. 9:7-14.

The Judson and Howard.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the Howard and Judson, to know that they are opening with a goodly number of students, and that daily accessions are coming in. This is nothing more than should be expected when these institutions are presided over by such distinguished educators as Drs. Murton and Gwathney, with full and able corps of instructors. Our institutions have enjoyed a diversified popularity for many years; they have never been in a more efficient and successful condition than now.

Journalism in regard to Public Affairs.

NATIONAL PERIL—AN ANTI-REJOICE-ALIZED—TUMULT OF FEELINGS—WHAT IS NOT ILLUSTRATED TO A PATRIOT—FRIENDSHIP VER-RES JUSTICE.

The Journal and Messenger of Cincinnati treats its readers with a remarkable specimen of what is currently known as "journalizing," or "dressing up a case," in a recent article on an article in the ALABAMA BAPTIST. The case was this. Gen. Sherman and Mr. Cameron, in a conversation, reported by the Philadelphia Times, uttered sanguinary threats against the people of the South—threats which they have the power, the one as commander of the army, the other as Secretary of War, to fulfill. We gave the date, the place, the words and the authority. And we felt it to be duty, not as a politician, but as a Southern Christian and a citizen of the Republic, to protest against the conspiracy, and earnestly and affectionately to urge our Northern brethren to forbid that it should be carried out.

And this is the way in which the Journal "journalizes" upon the article. "We are sorry to see the ALABAMA BAPTIST lashing itself into a fury over the present political outlook, and dealing in most extraordinary language &c." "It has some how heard that Gen. Sherman said something, and as there is nothing scary (sic) in the language of the General, the scare must be in the name &c." (In the supposed case of a threat against the civil doers of Cincinnati.) "We should feel no alarm, unless we were one of the gang!"—"The incendiary language in which the article referred to abounds."—"This intense political article."—"Here we are cool and calm as a summer evening, with very kind feelings towards our Southern brethren, and very careful to say nothing which can be twisted into an unkindness!"—"We are amused to find our contemporary from Alabama (sic) in such a sad condition, and so alarmed because the Government proposes to punish a few wrong doers in South Carolina!"

Did not our neighbor make a slip of the pen in protesting that he had "very kindly feelings towards his Southern brethren?" Ought not the types to have said, "every kind of feelings except kind feelings?" Certainly such is the spirit of the present article. For our contemporary declares that he is cool, which in one sense is undoubtedly the case; he is refreshingly cool. He claims also to be "calm," but this is not so clear. He is "sorry" for us, for which we are very much obliged. But he is "amused" at our alarm,—which scarcely seems to us fraternal. He is also surprised at our "extraordinary language," and offended at our "intensely political article," and suspicious of our connection with some sort of "a gang," and outraged at our "incendiary language." This sort of glib and foamy "calmness" we fail to understand.

Nor is it a matter of any consequence. We do understand, and we solemnly protest against his misrepresentation of the whole character and spirit of our article. Indeed, we have no idea that such a comment would have been ventured upon by the Journal and Messenger had the readers of that paper, by any possibility, seen our article. For they would have understood that it is not a political protest against the military invasion of one-third of the States of the Republic. Nor is it incendiary to speak for peace and order and liberty. Nor is it disloyal to the Government to plead for the guarantees of the constitution,—we say "to the government"—a name given by the Journal to certain reckless officials and to the army under their charge, but in truth, belonging to something far above them as the serene majesty of the Law is above the brutal menace of the bayonet. We are not—as the Journal maliciously charges—alarmed because the Government proposes to punish a few wrong doers in South Carolina. But we do protest against the proposed use of the army to keep the wrong doers of South Carolina in place and power. We do protest against the employment of the army to control elections in any State in the American Union, whether that State should be South Carolina or Ohio. The North and the South are henceforth one people, linked together by the bond of an indestructible nationality, and when the mailed hand of power strikes down the liberties of one State, it strikes down the liberties of all.

Our "journalist" boasts of his "very kind feelings towards his Southern brethren." We wish that those feelings could find some sort of expression other than proscriptive and caricature. The most odious charges against us have been published in his columns; the replies have been stolidly unnoticed, or else have been "handled" as our article has been—"journalistically." Thus we find while Home Journal. May we ask our contemporary to spare us his friendship, and give us a little common justice and fairness instead?

Pro and Con.

In noticing several instances of kindness displayed by Southern people to their late slaves, the Cincinnati Journal and Messenger adds: "And yet it will take a great many of these to offset the testimony of many who tell us that such isolated cases are not to be taken as indicative of the general feeling of the Southern people toward their late slaves."

This is not fair. "We should like to know why testimony in favor of the South is not as good as testimony against it; why the testimony of natives is not as good as the testimony of strangers; why an act of kindness from white to black should be regarded as local and exceptional, while a single collision between them must be regarded as symptomatic and is charged upon the peaceful populations of the whole country. And we should like our neighbor to consider why it is that the States controlled by the Southern whites are peaceable and contented. May not the evidence gathered from so large a field of beneficence,—the condition of prosperous millions,—be taken as indicative of the general feeling of the Southern people toward their late slaves?" If this fact does not carry conviction we may well ask, can any evidence whatever convince our contemporary that people worthy of all the privileges of American citizenship,—that communities virtuous, law-abiding and God-fearing—exist to the South of the Ohio River?

The Southern people have been grossly misrepresented, and that to such an extent that even the most patent facts of their history and present condition fail to make any impression. Seen through the glasses of prejudice, everything is turned upside down and appears in strange colors.

Literary Notices.

LECTURES TO MY STUDENTS, A Selection from Addresses delivered to the students of the Pastors' College, Metropolitan Tabernacle. By C. H. Spurgeon, President. First Series. New York, Sheldon & Co.

To Teach and not to Teach.

What is the criterion of a teacher? The enthusiasm he awakens in his pupils in the subject of his teachings. A teacher of mathematics should make his pupils love mathematics. The professor of a science should awaken in the young minds committed to his charge a lively interest in that science. A teacher of language should awaken an eager interest and a sense of mastery in Greek or Latin, in French or German. The test of the teacher's qualifications is to be found in the heart of his class.

No principle would seem to be plainer, and yet none is more frequently ignored. One teacher will make the lessons easy so as to gain personal popularity; he substitutes himself in place of the book. Another will make graduation easy so as to conciliate the parent, by the worthless parchment he gives to his boy. Another multiplies the difficulties of the eager mind, by an inexorable and endless drill, or by long lessons, so that study is a task and not a delight, and the recitation room is a penitentiary from which all parties are only too eager to escape.

Why do so many teachers fail to understand that fundamental principle of education upon which the success of Pestalozzi, Arnold and all the great educators has been reared. There is "a royal road to knowledge"—it is the path which the affectionate pursue—it is the path along which new objects invite the attention, new acquisitions are made, and youth moves forward buoyantly and triumphantly. In the domain of the secular, as well as of the spiritual, Wisdom's ways are pleasantness and all her paths peace.

It is a notorious fact that many a boy who is sent to schools and colleges and who passes through them, is not educated after all. Of course, the boys get the blame. But in nine cases out of ten the fault rests with the teachers. It was their business to stimulate the young ambition, to sharpen the thirst for acquisition, to hold up the unpracticed and wavering aspirant with firm and helpful hand. And this is the last thing they have ever thought of doing. On the contrary many teachers have made everything as hard as possible; they have turned the recitation room into a skirmish ground where at one time difficulties are evaded and at others traps and snares are sprung upon the unwary. Or they have turned recitations, exhibitions, examinations, blue-ribboned parchments into a pretentious sham. And the hopeful boy who went away from home to be educated, comes back unfit for any of the uses of earth or heaven.

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them,—and all the while has the main thing at heart—their success in the ministry. There is not a dull page in the book. A friendly spirit ever appears, and uses every method of eloquent influence—brilliant fancies, quaint conceits, personal experiences, earnest injunctions. The Lectures embrace the following subjects: The Ministers Self-watch; The Call to the Ministry; Private and Public Prayer; Sermons—their matter—choice of a Text—Spiritualizing the Voice; Attention; Impromptu Speech; "Fainting Fits;" Ordinary Conversation of the Minister; Workers with Slender Apparatus. We like the work very much and warmly commend it. It gives an explanation of the wonderful influence of its renowned author; and is issued by him at an unremunerative price that it may be the more widely circulated, and thus accomplish the greatest good.

THE KENTUCKY BAPTIST PIONEERS.—A discourse for the Kentucky Baptist Centennial, May 25, 1876, at Louisville, Ky. By Rev. B. Manly, D. D., LL. D., President of Georgetown College, Louisville; Western Recorder. 1876.

A capital discourse—with history, biography and anecdote, affording a ground for wise suggestions and fervid appeals. Dr. Manly has condensed a large variety of facts suitable to a centennial occasion, but has somehow taken the dryness out of the figures and has inspired the dead past with life. The plea for the preached gospel is well conceived and ably urged. And there are some stories about the old preachers that the Christian world will not willingly let die.

COMMENTING AND COMMENTARIES.

Lectures addressed to the students of the Pastors' College, Metropolitan Tabernacle; with a list of the best Biblical Commentaries and Expositions, and a Lecture on Eccentric Preachers; with a complete list of all of Spurgeon's Sermons, with the Scripture Texts used. By C. H. Spurgeon, President. New York, Sheldon & Co., & Murray St. 1876.

As a director in regard to most kinds of Commentary, Spurgeon is worthy of high consideration. He is an adept in evangelical doctrine, in pious exposition and in every homily. He has a broad and masculine sense which gives value to his counsels. He has a quick sympathy, a penetrating insight, an indomitable application and a faithful memory. He knows much and judges wisely. The present volume shows the results of a conscientious and diligent examination, and will be helpful to ministers who desire to make good selections for their libraries. It must be remembered, however, that Spurgeon is eminently a preacher, and estimates commentaries from the standpoint of the pulpit. No doubt it is proper that a commentary should be valued for its devotional spirit, and for those doctrinal and ethical expositions which will enrich the thought and utterance of the herald of salvation. But with questions of criticism and interpretation, our author is less conversant. Accordingly he shows less regard than is due to those learned commentaries which shed light upon the sacred text the light of criticism and of history. For the purpose which led to its preparation the work is valuable,—as a popular directory to preachers, especially those who are familiar only with the English tongue. Works demanding scholarship in the student are not directly in its range. Among English commentators, Spurgeon assigns the place of honor to Matthew Henry; the next place to Poole.

THE NATURE AND DESIGN OF A CHRISTIAN CHURCH: Introductory Sermon before the Baptist General Association of Kentucky; Preached at the Walnut St. church, Louisville, May 24, 1876. By Rev. T. G. Keen, D. D., Pastor Baptist church, Hopkinsville, Ky. Louisville, Western Recorder. 1876.

Dr. Keen recognizes but two uses of the word "church" in the New Testament. It indicates the whole body of the redeemed; and it designates "a local religious organization with the qualifications, duties and purposes of membership fully defined." It is to the constitution and sphere of the local church that this exposition is devoted. These are exhibited by the preacher with force and clearness. He describes a Gospel church as consisting of baptized believers who have voluntarily formed a union independent of the State, complete in itself, and exercising executive power under the authority of Christ. The design of this organization is to develop its membership, to maintain the two symbolic ordinances of the Gospel and the public worship of God, to bear testimony to God in the community, and to preach the Gospel to the perishing. The obligation of local churches to a faithful discharge of these offices is earnestly insisted upon. The preacher states, that out of the 1100 Baptist churches in Kentucky, there are only about 35 that sustain a weekly ministry of the Word; and he utters a solemn warning as to the result of thus closing the sanctuary three-fourths of the Sabbath of the year. "If apostolic

churches were displaced for disobedience, how shall we escape?" The question is a very solemn one.

THE CENTENNIAL SERIES OF SPELLING BOOKS, in three numbers: No. 1. Words—No. 2. Words and Definitions—No. 3. Words, Definitions and Sentences. Sheldon & Co., N. Y.

These neat copy books are intended to familiarize the student with the spelling and meaning of words, and with their use in sentences, by means of written exercises. The books are neat and well arranged for the purpose. Under an efficient teacher, the system would work well; the words and sentences written by the pupil would be apt to fix themselves in his mind, as they would not if merely spoken. It will be understood that these are blank books, in which all the writing is done by the pupil. We should like to see the plan tried upon a sprightly class of young people.

NEW YORK TRINITY EXTRA, No. 36. Prof. Huxley in America. Price 25 cents.

This pamphlet gives Prof. Huxley's Impressions of America as announced in an address at Buffalo; his address on the Testimony of the Rocks, delivered at Nashville; his address on University Education, delivered at the commencement of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore, and finally, his three lectures on the Direct Evidence of Evolution. The lectures are thoughtful and suggestive, and awaken admiration for the ingenuity and accomplishments of the lecturer. He rides his hobby easily and fearlessly even while he is sitting as idly at the Paradise Lost, as Don Quixote at the wind mills.

THE METROPOLITAN PULPIT: A Monthly devoted exclusively to the publication of Themes and carefully prepared Outlines of the principal Sermons preached each Month in New York and Brooklyn. Rev. J. K. Funk, Editor, New York. The Religious Newspaper Agency, 96 Nassau St., \$1.00 per year.

The title page sufficiently explains the character of this periodical. We think it will be quite popular, as it supplies a general demand. The pulpit of New York and Brooklyn is representative, and these sketches will show how men of note deal with the questions of the age. The work of analyzing and condensing the discourses has been well executed in the present number.

A GUIDE TO CHURCH FURNISHING AND DECORATION. A. H. Andrews & Co., Chicago. Price 50 cents.

This little volume contains interesting notices of the internal arrangement of the earliest churches and of the rise and history of Gothic architecture. In connection with these notices are glossaries of architectural terms and a list of Christian emblems. Smaller articles follow on wood work, stained glass, furnaces, organs, bells, &c. The book will be sent by the publishers to any applicant, who is interested in building or furnishing a church.

WHY I AM A MISSIONARY BAPTIST. By D. L. James.—The author has presented in a clear and forcible manner the Scriptural argument in favor of the mission cause. He shows conclusively that the enterprise of benevolence was inaugurated by our Lord and the disciples who were immediately under his direction. The Gospel contemplated the salvation of the world. His disciples were commanded to communicate it both to the Jew and Gentile. And there is no duty resting on God's people more sacred and urgent than the initiation of this divine law and of these inspired examples. Bro. James is a thorough missionary Baptist. We think that the circulation of his pamphlet will do good, and we are sure that its design—the securing of funds to enable him to prosecute his theological studies—will enlist the sympathies of the brethren throughout the country.

We will be under obligations to any of our subscribers who will send us two or three copies of the BAPTIST of Sept. 28th, 1876. We need them foriding.

Field Notes.

The Absentee Shawnees, who are pleading with us for a native missionary and a Baptist School, are now located west of the Creeks. They have no annuities but rely upon their own industry and are prosperous. They have good farms and a flourishing manual labor school, and number about six hundred souls.

We regret to see that our esteemed friend, Rev. Dr. E. H. Myers of the Methodist church, South, recently fell a victim to the yellow fever in Savannah. Dr. Myers was a man of fine spirit and of remarkable business capacity. He has for years occupied a conspicuous position in his church. "The Western Baptist" says: "We have no objection to doing work cheaply—in fact are willing to have barely subsistence, but we have not only not had that, but also have had to involve ourselves and friends to keep up the paper." We regret to hear that the Baptist is a good paper and ought to be sustained.—Dr. J. Lawrence Smith

has consented to allow his name to be run for congress in the Louisville district. Dr. Smith is a consistent Baptist, a courteous gentleman, and one of the most distinguished scientists in this country.—Dr. Hawthorne's location has exercised our contemporaries greatly. According to the Biblical Recorder he has declined a call to Atlanta. According to the Index he has not declined a call to Atlanta, but a call to Montgomery. According to the Herald he will settle in Richmond. We inform all whom it concerns that our eloquent brother has taken charge of the church at Montgomery; and we hope he will labor there for years to come. The people, both of the church and city, have welcomed him most cordially to his new field of labor.—Dr. Gwin of Atlanta recently baptized Maj. C. W. Habner a gentleman of fine literary culture and reputation.—The California correspondent of the Journal and Messenger thus explains the settlement of that State:—"God wanted a rich and populous Christian State here. He wanted it just now. It did not comport with his plan for saving the world to wait a century for California to fill up with farmers from the East. Hence he put the gold in the soil and kept it hidden there until he was ready to lure the multitudes by it to these shores."

This style of speaking about the comings of the Eternal strikes us as intolerably flippant and irreverent.—The Herald and Prebyter comments that only one infant is baptized among eight families in the Presbyterian church.—Dr. Talmage (Presbyterian) deprecates the sharp things written against Baptists who believe that they ought not to invite to their communion table those who have not been immersed. Says Dr. Talmage: "They have as much right to have that belief as the Pedobaptists have a right to the opposite belief. We know close communion Baptist ministers, and open communion Baptist ministers, and we do not find that the latter are any more genial, or earnest, or conscientious, or useful than the former. Let each denomination mind his own business, and cease meddling with others. If the communion table of the Baptist church were the only one in the land and you Pedobaptists were not allowed to sit at it, there might be some ground of complaint; but when there are thousands of communion tables all over the land, where the sprinkled as well as the plunged may partake, what are you making such a fuss about?"—Dr. Williams of the Theological Seminary, who was forced to retire from his labors on account of bad health is gradually improving. After spending the Summer in the mountains, he recently passed through Greenville on his way farther South.—Rev. E. T. Winkler baptized seven colored converts on Sunday Oct. 1. Nearly fifty have been added to the colored Baptist church in Marion, within the last quarter. All of these candidates were carefully examined before baptism, and we believe them to be fit subjects for the sacred rite.—Rev. Cornelius Thames, perishes the oldest minister in our State, died at his home in Monroe county, on the night of Sept. 18th. He was the father of Capt. C. E. Thames of Mobile, and grandfather of Bro. T. R. Thames, now attending the Theological Seminary. He had attained the remarkable age of 65 years. "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in his season."—Rev. Mr. Baber has closed his pastorate of the Baptists of Hayneville, and Rev. Mr. Golland succeeds him. Mr. Golland dwells at Fort Deposit, is a graduate of the University of Cambridge, and came to this country eight years ago as an Episcopal preacher.—There are only a few theological students in the Howard as yet. We know of many who desire to attend but are not able. Brethren lend a helping hand and enable these young men to prepare themselves for the work.—The great grandson of Dr. Carey, the pioneer of English missions in India; has recently entered into the service of the society which his ancestor founded. He has become the medical missionary of the Baptist mission at Delhi.—Rev. Dr. Burlingham has resigned the pastoral care of Second Baptist church, St. Louis, to take effect six months hence.—Rev. M. Stone, D.D., has been appointed by the Executive Board of the Home Mission Society, to lecture on practical and doctrinal theology in the Freedmen schools at Washington, Richmond, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta and Nashville, during the coming school year.—Bro. J. F. J. Davis, for several years a student of Howard and a teacher in the public schools of this place, left for Arkansas last week. He goes to recuperate his health, which has been very poor for a long time. He has many warm friends here who regret to see him leave. Especially among his fellow students in his absence felt.—Since the letter of Bro. Crampton, in regard to Bethel Home Association, was put in type we have received one from Bro. Jay

and another from Bro. Duke on the same subject. The matter in all of them being about the same we deem it unnecessary to publish but one. All these brethren were earnest workers for the ALABAMA BAPTIST, as well as the other interests of the denomination in the association.—The Education Board of Virginia Baptists sustained last year at college thirty two young ministers, Alabama ought to support half that number.

Wayside Notes.

THE COOSA RIVER ASSOCIATION.

This body, which met with the church at Sylacauga, in Talladega county, on Friday before the 3rd Sabbath in September, had a very pleasant and profitable session. Rev. W. Wilkes, moderator and Graves Renfro, clerk. Dr. Sumner represented the interests of the Theological Seminary with his usual tact and ability. Rev. T. M. Bailey represented almost every good cause which came before the body. His presence and the part which he took in various interests constituted a very striking part of the meeting. It was made my duty to discuss the interests of Howard College on Sabbath night.

THE CEDAR BLUFF ASSOCIATION.

En-route to the meeting of this body I had a very agreeable time at Liberty Church, near Ambersville, in Cherokee county; preaching for the people there morning and night, and seeing Bro. Mountain, the pastor, baptize a young lady. This is a church of which I was pastor 23 years ago, and where I fought a pretty considerable battle against some Pedobaptist ministers, who attempted to humiliate the Baptists by a sort of general assault, on a sermon which I had recently printed. The Baptists in that region have never been ashamed of the result.

On Saturday morning in company with Bro. Mitchell, Deacon Robertson, and Elder J. M. Robertson, son of Georgia, we set out from Ambersville in buggies to Cedar Bluff, 21 miles. We reached the Bluff, while Bro. Cloud of Gadsden was preaching the introductory sermon. Here I met many old friends—having lived here 25 years ago. Elder Glazner was re-elected moderator and Bro. Lawrence clerk. The meeting was regarded a success. It was made my duty to preach for them on Sabbath. Bro. Klinebrev of Gadsden preached an able sermon Sabbath evening and on Monday at 11 o'clock Bro. Robertson delivered a decided able discourse on communion at the Lord's Table. The sermon was a powerful vindication of the Baptist position on that subject. We very much enjoyed Bro. Robertson's company on this trip; having known him from his early childhood and having had a hand in the training, we rejoiced to see his rapid and sturdy growth in the ministry. He is now one of the best preachers that Alabama has given to Georgia. We presented the interests of our agency on Monday to the Association. And on our return we addressed the people of Ambersville on the subject. With several other friends we had a delightful home at Bro. John Lawrence's while at the Bluff. On the whole it was a good meeting.

A BAPTIST.

On our return home, at a prayer meeting, we received an excellent lady who was baptized on Thursday night of Sept. 28th. This makes 19 recently baptized into the fellowship of the Talladega church. It is expected that others will join before a great while.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS.

The Bailey Spring and the Cahaba Valley have been attended by Graves Renfro in the behalf of my congregation.

THE ALABAMA BAPTIST

is gradually gaining ground in this mountain part of our State. It is very much beloved by every one who has read it. Dr. Winkler's late editorial in regard to our denominational history and character have given universal satisfaction among our readers. The ministers of Alabama can not under a better service to the cause of our Redeemer than to put this paper in the families of their congregations.

Communications.

Cahaba Valley Association.

Dear Baptist: The 10th annual session of the Cahaba Valley Association has just closed. The meeting was one of harmony. Some difference of opinion brought out some discussion that was all conducted in a spirit of kindness. The reports on education brought out much discussion especially relating to ministerial education. But we all agreed that the importance of an educated ministry was increased upon all minds. And when the subject of appointing a successor to the late Bro. Crampton was introduced, old hostility began to show all over the house; but when shown that the object of the move was to secure more intelligent and grand old church leaders

pendence over all other ecclesiastical organizations; all were ready to sanction the move as made by Bro. Collier. The endowment question was discussed and the claims of Howard College presented to the people. Bro. Graves Renfro made a good centennial speech on Sabbath evening, followed by other brethren. The increase of members in the churches was not as great as it was last year.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MISSIONS

were not satisfactory. No missionary has been travelling in our bounds this year. There were some contributions to the Indian and Foreign Boards.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION.

The committee appointed at our last session seem determined to educate one or two young men in our bounds for the work of the Gospel ministry. We need a more educated and intelligent ministry.

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was not forgotten. Its claims were presented to the brethren, and I feel confident that we shall be able soon as the brethren can raise a little money, to send on many more. Brethren, as you read this, do begin to make arrangements to take our State paper, that you may know what the Baptists are doing in Alabama and elsewhere.

P. S. MONTGOMERY, Ashville Sept. 1876.

Revival News.

Brother Winkler: To the circulating medium of the intelligence of our Zion, I make this contribution. With brother E. W. Warren, who is evangelizing our country, from Georgia, and brother W. A. Ross, of our State, I began a meeting on Saturday before second Lord's day last, with Canaan Church, that had been suffering a miserable dearth ever since our war, which continued eight days, and resulted in eleven baptisms; two were received by experience, and are to be baptized soon; four received by letter and the church fully awakened.

With brethren Ross and Warren, I began a meeting on Saturday before third Lord's day with the Chalmers church, that failed in the constitution of 6th of August last, with nine members. And the labor of six days resulted in fourteen baptisms. To God be all the glory. In the faith of our ascended Lord.

JAMES GIBBS, Jonesborough, Jefferson county, Ala. Sept. 23th, 1876.

Broad St. Church, Mobile.

Bro. Editor: At last conference of Broad St. Church, Elder J. Stratton has insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation, which had been previously tendered. After the first of November, therefore, Broad St. will be without a pastor, and Bro. Paulin without a pastorate. I regret exceedingly that Bro. Paulin leaves us, and commend him to any church wanting a pastor, as a good and a sound Gospel preacher, a faithful pastor and an industrious worker.

Fraternally, M. G. HENRY.

SIGNS OF "THE HIGHER LIFE."

Are they rendered by it, in any marked degree, more willing to examine the evidence for a doctrine which they dislike? Does the Presbyterian, who enjoys "the rest of faith," feel sure that his Methodist brother who has just obtained the same blessing, under a different name, will listen with greater candor than before to reasons for the doctrine of election? Or does the Baptist of like experience approach his Presbyterian brother of "the higher life," with confidence in his willingness to weigh the evidence for believer's baptism more fairly than he would have done when only a common Christian? Here is a test worthy of being applied by those who profess to have surrendered themselves to the Lord, so that they have no will but his.

An article in the London Freeman commences with these words: "Is it worth while to be a Baptist? or, being a Baptist, is it worth while to avow it? The Christian World practically says 'No' to both these questions."

This states, concisely but truly, the real issue between us and those who assail us. The real fault which they find with us is not our strict communion, or any other of our denominational peculiarities have this one, that we are—Baptists. It is the perpetual protest, heard in our very name, against all evasion, neglect, or change in the ordinances Christ has established, that brings upon us these attacks. Yielding the point of communion will not help the matter in the least. The only way for us to

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Alabama Baptist.

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Use of Milk.

There is one article of diet which all persons may take under all conditions, and that is milk. They can not take milk, that it makes them bilious, etc.; but that is not true. A person who is sick may take milk with the greatest possible advantage, because it contains, in a form easy of assimilation, all the elements essential for maintaining nutrition. It is the natural aliment of the young animal and certainly answers a good purpose for the old animal, provided it is used properly. New milk I do not hesitate to say, may be taken, as far as disease is concerned, in any and every condition. Perhaps it will require the addition of lime water, if marked acidity of the stomach is present; and perhaps a little gentian may be requisite to stimulate the stomach somewhat; and it may be necessary to give it in small quantities and short intervals, with the happiest effects. We have now come to believe, contrary to the teachings of our fathers, that cold water, even ice cold water, is a most beneficial drink, and therefore permit our patients to have it as often as they may wish, provided too much is not taken at one time.

Now tea, which is a wholesome beverage, and which contributes somewhat to scandal, is very comforting, especially to a sick woman, and may be given without harm, if it is sufficiently diluted with milk. When made very weak—just strong enough to give flavor—well supplied with milk, and perhaps a little sugar, it gives the patient a trifle of nourishment in a very palatable form.—Dr. Crosby Bellevue Hospital.

What to do in Case of Accident.

Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules for action in case of accident:

For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing; dash cold water in the eyes; remove dirt with a clean cloth.

Remove insects from the ear by tepid water. Never put a hard instrument into the ear.

If an artery is cut compress it above the wound; if a vein is cut, compress it below.

If choked go upon all fours and cough.

For slight burns, dip the part in cold water if the skin is destroyed, cover with varnish.

For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for fainting, lay the person flat.

RATS.—A stranger in one of our exchanges, gives the following simple method of getting rid of these pests:

"To exterminate rats with little trouble and small cost without poison or bad odor, take common time and put it where they travel about your place, and if they burrow put the lime in the holes, either about your dwelling or corn cribs. Put water where they will get their feet in it and then in the lime, and depend on it they will not stay there."

BURNING OUT STUMPS.—I dig a hole about 8 or 10 inches deep by the stump; if possible, between two joists. If I cannot find two, then take a 2-inch auger, with a long shank; set it into the center of the top of the stump, ranging the point to the hole dug by the side, and bore through. Make a fire in the hole in the ground, and there is no more trouble with the stump except to fill up the hole where it once was. The auger hole serves as a flue or pipe that draws the fire, not allowing it to go out.—Sol. Cull.

Recipes.

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

One ounce of alcohol, two drachms of cayenne, one ounce of kerosene oil; let it stand twenty-four hours after mixing. It cures the worst cases of toothache.

TO REMOVE FRECKLES.

Strain horse radish into a cup of cold water; let it stand twelve hours, strain and apply two or three times a day. Or, mix lemon juice, one ounce; pulverized borax, one-quarter drachm; keep a few days in a glass bottle, then apply occasionally.

BLACK WALNUT STAIN.

Take one-quarter of a pound of asphaltum, one-half pound of camellia oil, and one gallon of turpentine. If the mixture is found too thin, add beeswax; if too light in color, add asphaltum; a very little will make a great difference in the shade. Varnishing is not necessary, as the wax gives a good gloss. This is a good wash for pine.

GOOD BLACK INK.

To make a good strong decoction of logwood, well strained, add three ounces of blue galls in coarse powder, twelve drachms sulphate of iron, one and one-quarter drachms of well ground sugar, one and a half ounces of gum arabic. Set it over the fire till it begins to boil, then set it away uncooked till it has turned black enough; add a few cloves to keep out the mold. It is a real pleasure to open a letter and find a clear, legible chirography, in ink of a decided color.

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Recently I have heard that large numbers of negroes are leaving counties in which they were very numerous, and going west; so many, in fact, that the cotton crop will be curtailed therein, and farming will be more diversified, as more grain will be sown and more stock raised. It would be better for the South if the white population of each county exceeded the blacks in numbers three fourths. We would then see a very different state of things in our agricultural affairs. Go where you will, where the least number of negroes are to be found you will find the agricultural condition in such condition that is a more prosperous condition than where negroes are numerous. William H. Seward once remarked in a speech he was delivering, "the government could not exist half free and half slave"; and since the slaves have been emancipated I have come to this conclusion, that no country can prosper with a population half white and half black; for the two races become dependent on each, with no confidence existing between them. Hence, sheep is so important to the interests, and much is working against the other, and prosperity is impossible under such circumstances.

We want labor that feels an interest in agriculture for his own benefit as well as that of his employer. In a word, each must be interested in the tilling of the soil. When we have such labor, we shall see our lands and crops improving and not going to ruin as is now the case. Animals are absolutely necessary to keep up the fertility of the soil. We may talk of the rotation of crops, plowing under green vegetable matter, and the commercial manures. True, they are as good as any; but the manure dependence at last are the manures furnished by our animals and incorporated with vegetable matter—this makes the manures on which reliance can be placed, and most beneficial to lands and crops. And what ground sugar, one and a half ounces of gum arabic. Set it over the fire till it begins to boil, then set it away uncooked till it has turned black enough; add a few cloves to keep out the mold. It is a real pleasure to open a letter and find a clear, legible chirography, in ink of a decided color.

Reader, are you condemned of your conscience? Is there a quarrel in your mind? Can you not find peace? Go to the Lord, and let the Holy Spirit visit, or write the penitent letter. If there is a brother or sister between whom and you, intercourse has gradually dropped, go and renew it at once.

The Alabamabaptist.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday, Oct. 12th, 1876.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.

The advertisements of less than one month, 25 per cent. additional on month rates will be charged for each insertion.

Less than one inch will be charged the same as if it occupied an inch in space.

Fifty per cent. additional will be charged for double columns or cuts, advertisements to be put in a particular place, or published at intervals, under the head of Publishers' Announcements, will be charged twenty cents per line.

For transient advertisements payable weekly in advance, regular advertisers, twenty in advance.

Obituaries over ten lines, 10 cents per line.

Home and Farm.

Sheep Our Most Valuable Stock.

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