





## Alabama Baptist.

EDITORS:  
E. T. WINKLER,  
J. J. D. RENFROE,  
J. L. WESS.

CORRESPONDENTS:  
S. HENDERSON, W. C. CLEVELAND,  
J. O. LOWERY, W. H. WILLIAMS,  
E. R. TRAUER, J. B. HAWTHORNE,  
O. F. GREGORY, T. M. BAILEY.

MARION, ALA.

Thursday, Nov. 22, 1877.

## Public Schools on Trial.

CONTRACT SCHOLARS—DEFECTS OF THE  
SCHOOLS—EDUCATION AT FAULT—  
HEATHEN CONVERTS PERVERTED—  
ED—WARNING OF JOHN  
QUINCY ADAMS—EDUCATING THE SOUL.

A painful sensation has been awakened among the friends of the Common School System of New England by the discovery, that more than one-half of the prisoners, incarcerated in the penitentiary, and rearing the convict dress, in Massachusetts, are native New Englanders. The fact, authoritatively reported by the Board of Inspectors of the Massachusetts State Prison, has called forth a somewhat apologetic article from the Principal of the Adams Academy of Quincy. Dr. Dimmick admits that the convicts were "just such boys and girls as we have to-day in our schools and homes." And yet he argues with earnestness and force, that their fall is not due to any defect in the school system.

This, however, does not appear to us so clear as it appears to Principal Dimmick. Every point he makes is, doubtless, worthy of consideration. It is unquestionably true, that the cultivation of the intellectual life decreases the tendency to crime, by turning the heart away from what is sensual and animal; that acquiring the more elements of a sound education tends to make a better worker in practical life, and to take away the temptations that must beset the unemployed or half-employed laborer; that the order of the schools, and the habits of quietness maintained, a number of hours each day, tend to discipline, and to a proper respect for authority; that by opening the school every morning by reverently reading a few verses of the high morality and spirituality of the Bible has a momentarily tranquilizing and elevating effect, and may, in many cases, unconsciously produce a still deeper result; and that the just punishment of offences, the just and kind rebuke, given as needed, tend to cultivate the moral sense. Yet there must be other tendencies at work in the presence of which all those mentioned by Dr. Dimmick prove powerless; for the fact remains that the public school system does not teach character. The pupils are smart, sharp and pushing. If they have also a pure love of knowledge and of truth, and a reverence for authority, these foundations of personal and public virtue are not laid in the common schools.

We do not make any extravagant statement, when we assert, that the State has not yet settled the two questions, upon whose solution the success of a system of public instruction chiefly depends:—the questions, *How to teach, and how to train.*

The confusion and uncertainty existing even in leading minds, in regard to the first of these questions, is illustrated by the discussion of the School Board of Norfolk county, Mass., held in Boston recently. This typical gathering of school committees and superintendents could find but one point of agreement;—the present system was a failure. One speaker said, that one result of the teaching in our common schools was the inability to think. Our schools are all wrong. Ask a question of a young lady in the high school, and if she has no quotation from a book on the end of her tongue, she replies that she does not know. Another member said that it is how to teach, that our primary teachers want to understand, rather than what to teach. That is the main idea. It would have pupils taught by topics rather than from page to page. The quality of a teacher is regulated by the freedom which is allowed to him or her. Col. Parker, of Quincy, attacked the A. B. C. method, which is opposed to the science of education. Our method of teaching by text book also, from page to page, is false. A science is taught by steps. The first two years of primary education are the most important; and if that is wrong there is no teacher in the universe who can graduate the vitiated child has received. The school with teachers of ignorance are common. How many stupid, ignorant teachers there are in this commonwealth! Don't fear your own and magnificent reform schools, but let the children be sent into the wild woods, and by the airy shore. Do not force them to sit in the pres-

ence of so much pettified and pampered ignorance. These discussions show a drift in the right direction, toward the employment of things, rather than abstractions, in primary education. But the end has not yet been reached by the wise men of Boston; and the principle has higher applications than they are now bestowing upon.

In regard to the second of these questions, How to train? that it has not yet been resolved is painfully illustrated by a circumstance, communicated by the Protestant missionaries in Japan. They are complaining of the hostility of some of their converts through the influence of native heathen educated under sceptical teachers in the United States. The most of the Japanese, who are studying in this country, are in Yale; but do not know that the blame attaches specially to the "Scientists"; that institution. It is certain, however, that not a few of the public institutions of the land are the strongholds of American infidelity.

Nor indeed is it necessary that a student should attack religion, in order to exercise an injurious influence upon the character of the student. At that momentous period of life, when the passions awaken and straits are galling, temptations are neutralized by something more positive than religious neutrality, or belief and formal Bible reading at the beginning of the day's course. A profound truth was uttered by John Quincy Adams, in a letter to John McLeod, of North Carolina, which has just been discovered in that State. Never did the Sage of Quincy speak more wisely than when he said: "So strong is the tendency to all human learning, as taught in the present age, to infidelity, that nothing but deep religious fervor can preserve a young man in the process of a literary education from falling into religious infidelity from which there is but one step to speculative atheism. This is the disease of the age, and it creeps downward from the enlightened and school-taught to the uneducated and ignorant mind. Indifference to the question what and wherefore we do to be after the close of our career upon earth, is the worst and too often fatal step to the disease of that there is any future state of responsible existence for us in reserve." We are satisfied that no one will question the correctness of Mr. Adams' position; that piety is the best safeguard to a student against the temptations which accompany the process of intellectual growth and acquisition. But if so, the conclusion follows, that the education of youths ought to be leavened with piety. The aim of a true education must be to save the soul of its pupil, as well as to cultivate his intellect. Where this end is neglected, the education is just to that extent defective; and the character and the conscience, are just to that extent informed. But where religion is flooded, as it is in too many public institutions, the name of the school or college ought to be changed to that of *Piet House*; the professors should be styled *Infidels*; and over the door of each of its halls of learning should be written in blood red characters: "LEPERS MADE HERE!"

## Intolerance of Russia.

A good deal of sympathy is excited in favor of Russia by the plea that she is a Christian power, and that this fine line is penetrable only by the foot-paths which have been cut by the natives through the almost impenetrable forests, and that everything must be borne on the heads or backs of *wretched carriers*, as there are no roads. The settlers cannot go to the high hills and undulating plains, said to be in the interior of Africa, without means to provide themselves with roads, and without treaties of commerce and friendship with the numerous petty kings, who are in many instances either openly or covertly hostile. It would frequently be necessary to enforce such treaties by means of an armed force, as England and other European powers, which have African possessions, have found from experience. These statements are a curious illustration of the effect of a paternal government in keeping a people in a state of perpetual childhood. We find ourselves inquiring, how the roads were made in editorial America and who kept the Indians in check for the security of our settlers!

The prospect of African development, upon the present plan, is not encouraging. Unless the Liberi-ans open their own roads, the roads will not be opened. Unless they are prepared to defend their own homes and fields, the natives will keep them huddled about the malarious coast, as now, until doom's day. Possibly the experiences of the British Government, with the African Colony of Sierra Leone, may suggest the one practical policy to the friends and patrons of Liberia. The report very properly calls attention to this policy as a result of a similar experience that of the Colonization Society. At first, the British sent young Africans from their colony to Europe, to be educated there with the view of qualifying them to train

## Liberian Colonization.

The reports communicated by the U. S. Representative at Liberia favor the endeavor to develop the colony by the civilization and Christianization of the Native Races, (as the English are calling Sierra Leone), rather than by immigration from the Southern States. The most important testimonials upon the subject relate to the climate, with its influence upon the health of strangers; the industrial development of the colony, and the restrictions that interfere with its territorial expansion.

Beyond all question, the accounts given as to the productiveness of the soil, and the beauty of the country, however surprising, are literally true; but it must be added, that Death sways his sceptre over this realm of enchantment. The climate on the sea coast is very dangerous to all except the natives; horses, mules and donkeys cannot live there. Horses are found in the interior, but when brought to the sea coast, sicken and die. Although constant summer prevails, the malarious influence, caused by miasms alternating with hot sunbeams, causes sickness during six months of the year, and during the remaining six months, the power of the sun is such that it is almost impossible for any except natives to work. The mean temperature is about eighty-five degrees, but on account of the dampness of the climate the heat is sultry, depressing, and weakening.

Nor are the statements made, as to the development of the country and the progress of the people, any more encouraging. Notwithstanding the abundant resources of the colony and the fact that its settlers have received from abroad, there is still very little civilization, and very little agricultural enterprise. Liberia has never produced sufficient food for her own consumption; and although she should be the greatest growing country, rice is imported from England and other countries, and sold at \$4 a bushel—twice the cost at home and sold there at \$14 a barrel, butter \$1 per pound, and hams from \$5 to \$8 each. Other provisions are proportionally high. There is not a plough in use in Liberia, and the agricultural implements are of the most primitive character, such as cutlasses, hoe-bills, etc. There are no public schools. The immigrant has to compete with the native labor. The natives are strong and hardy, and some of them will do the work of a horse at fifty cents a day. The settlers wanted in Liberia, as thoughtful and ardent Liberi-ans recognize, are those who can afford and would prefer to pay their expenses of voyage and settlement. In other words, the people want laborers to work their fields, and capital to pay their laborers. The climate is too enervating to permit them to work for themselves as farmers are accustomed to do in other regions.

It is said that the country lying away from the coast is high, healthy and fertile; but it is impossible to get there without making roads, and without running the risk of conflict with the barbarians having little respect for the rights of proprietors who have bought the country, and would like to settle it, if only somebody would induce the natives to open the roads and behave like Christians. The Liberi-ans complain that this fine line is penetrable only by the foot-paths which have been cut by the natives through the almost impenetrable forests, and that everything must be borne on the heads or backs of *wretched carriers*, as there are no roads. The settlers cannot go to the high hills and undulating plains, said to be in the interior of Africa, without means to provide themselves with roads, and without treaties of commerce and friendship with the numerous petty kings, who are in many instances either openly or covertly hostile. It would frequently be necessary to enforce such treaties by means of an armed force, as England and other European powers, which have African possessions, have found from experience. These statements are a curious illustration of the effect of a paternal government in keeping a people in a state of perpetual childhood. We find ourselves inquiring, how the roads were made in editorial America and who kept the Indians in check for the security of our settlers!

The prospect of African development, upon the present plan, is not encouraging. Unless the Liberi-ans open their own roads, the roads will not be opened. Unless they are prepared to defend their own homes and fields, the natives will keep them huddled about the malarious coast, as now, until doom's day. Possibly the experiences of the British Government, with the African Colony of Sierra Leone, may suggest the one practical policy to the friends and patrons of Liberia. The report very properly calls attention to this policy as a result of a similar experience that of the Colonization Society. At first, the British sent young Africans from their colony to Europe, to be educated there with the view of qualifying them to train

and lead their countrymen, but it was found that such education somewhat unfitted them for their life in Africa, and therefore schools and a college were established at Sierra Leone for the education of young Africans, hundreds of whom are now educated yearly and prepared to take an active part in the development of their country. So far as yet seen, this plan for the evangelization of Africa by the indigenous people, with the aid of foreign nations, seems practically and likely to succeed. The establishment of labor schools in Liberia is suggested. Some of the tribes, especially the Vei tribe, forty miles from Monrovia, are of remarkable intelligence; and could be made use of in the development of Liberia. Can any other solution of the difficulty be proposed? Have we not made a radical mistake in supposing that the Southern African is capable of performing the part of a pioneer? No doubt he has some excellent qualities, but the spirit of adventure, the willingness to encounter toil, privation and peril for some prospective good, is not one of them.

## Plus IX.

Recent advices indicate that the vigorous vitality of the Pope of Rome is at last giving way. His condition is stated to be such that he may die at any moment. All hope of his recovery have been given up. His lower limbs are already paralyzed, and if he rallies at all his improvement can be but temporary. Although still in the possession of all his faculties and able to converse with those who are admitted to his chamber, he cannot longer more than a few days. Such is the statement of the dispatches of Nov. 12.

The Catholic Pontiff was born at Sinigaglia, on May 13th, 1792. He is the son of an Italian Count, Mastai Ferretti. A heart disappointment, the refusal of a young Englishman to return his affections, is said to have induced him to enter into the priesthood. He was employed by Pius VII on a mission to Chili in 1823 which he discharged with ability and discretion. On his return, he represented the Papal seat at Naples; was made bishop of Imola in 1838, and cardinal in 1839. He was elected successor of Gregory XVI in 1846. At the beginning of his pontificate Pius IX was a liberal; since the revolutions of Europe in 1848 he has been a reactionist, reaffirming the pretensions of the Romanism of the middle ages, and pushing the doctrines of the papal system to the last extreme of opposition to the affirmations of Scripture, the liberties of individual judgment and conscience, the rights of sovereign States, and the whole progress of the age. To his long and agitated pontificate is due the dogma of Mary's immaculate conception, and of the Pope's personal infallibility;—in other words, the substitution of a woman-goddess in place of the living Christ. In the proclamation of these dogmas Romanism formally severed from Christianity and sounded its own death-knell. The swift retribution that took place, in the overthrow of the French Empire, the leading Catholic power in Europe, in the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, and in the opening of Rome itself to Protestantism, displayed the finger of God. Since that day "the supreme Lord of earth" has been a prisoner in the Vatican.

What the result of his death will be no man can prognosticate. A Pontiff of kindred spirit, but of greater executive ability, may precipitate the Papacy into new difficulties and disasters; and in so doing disturb the peace of Europe. It is stated that so soon as the death of the Pontiff is announced the Cardinals will assemble in conclave, and it is thought that this conclave will last not longer than one day and that an Italian will be chosen as the successor of Pius IX. The Italian government has already taken the precaution to station a strong guard around all the approaches to the Vatican to prevent any pillaging that might follow on the death of the Pope being made public. It is further announced that the temporary interment of the Pope will take place in St. Peter's until his final resting place shall have been selected.

## Field Notes.

The Examiner thinks Mr. Wesh our newly appointed minister to the court of St. James will honor his country and himself in that position. For he is an intelligent, clear-headed and upright man, having never done a disreputable thing in his life, and was made what he is through the moulding influence of a good Baptist mother, at first a member of the Sanson street Baptist church in Philadelphia. At the S. S. Convention in connection with the Ohio Anniversary, the service of song was in some respects, peculiar. Hymns made for the occasion, were distributed among the congregation in printed slips. Mr. Doane and a select choir were on the platform with an organ, H. Thane Miller sang in

the gallery at the opposite end of the church, and three musicians with brass instruments, led the congregational part of the service. A Scotch scientist predicts that the coming winter will be intensely cold. The prediction is based upon the climatic observations of 30 years. Rev. Dr. J. W. Pratt of Kentucky thus speaks of the Young Men's Christian Association before the Synod of that State. "So long as its work consisted in forming Bible classes, etc., it deserved to be approved. But lately its work has been enlarged. It is beginning to usurp the work of the Church. There are two objections to it: 1. The peril of committing the truth to an irresponsible body; and 2. Its diverting influence from the work of the Church." The Southern Presbyterian is not pleased with the results of the Pan-theological council. Its language is: "Heterotopie it was only necessary to deny the charges that were alleged as to the dangerous tendencies of this Omphalos Council. Now, however, the Council is a living reality. It has spoken for itself, and without hyperbole it may be said to have produced the germ of many troubles in the future. Happy shall that church be which shall keep clear of its demoralizing influences. Successful was the day when our Southern General Assembly allowed himself to be misled." The native Christians of Heidelberg, South Africa, raise \$1,000 a year toward the support of their ministers and \$500 for missions. The oldest Christian church in the world is probably one in Algeria, in the pavement of which is a stone with an inscription stating that it was built in the year 398. The funeral of Rev. Dr. Lowry took place in Selma, Nov. 13th. Dr. Pettie of Montgomery and others from abroad united with a large concourse of citizens in rendering the last tribute of respect to the memory of this pious and eloquent divine. Dr. Broadus fondly thought that the Ohio Baptists were orthodox, by two circumstances which attracted his attention at their late convention. He declares that they maintained some of the most ancient Baptist landmarks of which we have any knowledge. For example, with a highly important and interesting topic on hand, they spent nearly half of a session in discussing questions of order. Wasn't that Baptist? And when next morning an animated discussion arose as to the time and place of next meeting, one felt that the force of evidence could no further go—they certainly were out and out Baptists. At the recent meeting of the Society of Missionary Inquiry connected with the Southern Baptist Seminary an essay on our Southern Baptist Missions in China was read by Bro. J. S. Dill. That the essay was both interesting and instructive may be inferred from the brief notice of its character given in the Recorder. The essay, first gave somewhat of a summary of the whole work, from the organization of the Convention in 1843 to the present time. He then gave the different missionary stations and the names of the missionaries connected with each of those stations. He showed, in conclusion, that the Convention has at present only eight missionaries there, being a smaller number than for many years. We trust that our friends will press the claims of the paper this winter. Our subscription list ought to be doubled and could be with a little extra effort on the part of the brethren throughout the State. The work of the Master is prospering in some parts of this section. I have baptized ten at Concord church, eight at Clifton, and six at Philadelphia, joining principally without a protracted effort. I have not much of this world's goods, but I must have your paper. I have an orphan young lady living with me, who is a very strong Baptist and who reads the paper over several times. Mrs. M. P. D. Forland. We learn from the Mississippi Baptist Recorder that the boarding hall belonging to the Mississippi College was destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst. Twenty or more young men, most of them young ministers, have thus been deprived of their rooms in the midst of the session. Temporary provision has been made for them in the homes of the people of Clinton. The Faculty and Board of Trustees have determined to appeal to the denomination to raise \$20,000 within thirty days for the erection of cottages to supply the place of the burnt building. The cause of the fire is unknown. It is supposed to have been accidental.

A GOOD GRACE.—Infant sprinkling was recently the subject of discussion with a Baptist and a Congregational friend. The latter laid great stress on the New Testament references to household baptism, and when asked to mention a case, referred to the baptism of the jailer and his household, Acts xvi. 33. "But," said his Baptist friend, "the jailer's youngest child was a daughter, and she was eighteen years old." "How do you know that?" asked the astonished Congregationalist. "Know?" was the reply; "why in precisely the same way you know there were infants in the family. I guessed at it."

AMERICAN MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER for November. Sharps Publishing Co., corner Franklin and Hudson Sts., New York. The fashion plates and other illustrations are good and full. The reading matter is instructive and entertaining. HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December comes with its usual rich freight. The most interesting of its notices is that of the metropolitan press of New York with portraits of the Editors of the *World*, the *World*, the *Sun*, the *Times*, &c., who contribute so largely to the formation of public opinion in this country. We shall extract from this number for our columns.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE for Nov. 2d and 9th, contains The Color-Sense, by Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; The Trial of Jesus Christ (Part II)—The Roman Trial, by Alex. Taylor Innes; The Colors of Animals and Plants, by Alfred Russel Wallace; Doris Barnham, a Yorkshire Story; The Supernatural Element in Shakespeare; The School of Giorgione; The Irony of Life; La Grande Dame de l'Angeon Regime; Massinger; Mr. Rusk's Unique Dogmatism; Lost in Magellan's Straits; The Electric Conducity of Water; The Secrecy and the People of Lewes; Great Men at Play; with the usual choice poetry, etc. Little & Gay, Boston, publishers. 88 a year.

"The Baptist Convention of Illinois adjourned October 23, at Springfield. The endowment of Shortell College, at Alton, has reached \$94,000, of which \$20,000 has been paid. The following resolution in relation to the common school system was adopted: "That as the word of God lies at the foundation of civil and religious liberty and morality, we believe it to be desirable that the reading of the Bible be retained in the public schools."

## Fasting Words.

Dear Bro. Winkler:—In obedience to what seemed the unmistakable indications of Providence, I decided to accept the invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist church, Charlottesville, Va. It pains me no little to bid adieu to my brethren in Alabama. My associations with them have been always pleasant and harmonious. Had the Lord so ordered, I could have spent my life among them happily. But as we must part, I desire to assure them all that their names shall never be erased from my heart nor cease to be mentioned in my prayers.

When it is practicable I shall take pleasure in saying something through the columns of the ALABAMA BAPTIST. The paper has always been to me an object of intense interest, and I shall ever rejoice in its success.

I reached my new field on the first day of the present month. Have been very kindly received. The prospect seems encouraging. The position is one of great responsibility and I need the prayers of my brethren for my success. Wm. H. WILLIAMS, Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 8th, 1877.

## Literary Notices.

A VOCABULARY OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SCIENCES. Including the Vocabulary of Philosophy, Mental, Moral and Metaphysical, by William Fleming, D. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. By Charles T. Kranth, S. J. D., Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. New York, Sheldon & Co. 1878.

We welcome with lively interest a new and enlarged edition of this valuable and unique work of reference. The difficulty in the way of the English speaking metaphysician has, until quite recently, arisen from the fact that there was no proper technology for the higher sciences. It was impossible that psychology should make any distinguished advances in Great Britain and America until its terms were as accurately defined and as carefully distinguished among us, as among the Germans and French by the great teachers of mental science on the Continent. Now, through the labors of Hamilton and others, the needed terms have either been created or adopted from other languages. These terms, little known even by a majority of intelligent men, are entering more and more largely into higher and even general literature. Many of them have delicate shades of meaning which the dictionaries are apt to overlook; not a few of them cannot be found in the dictionaries at all. In preparing this ample volume (of more than 1000 pp.) to illustrate a vast and difficult department of literature, Dr. Kranth has done good service to the students of mental and moral science and the reading public.

An immense amount of labor has been expended upon the work. Calderwood, Morell, McCook and others have labored upon it, as well as the editors whose names appear upon the title page. Important additions have been made by Krauth to the original work of Fleming. Such as a vocabulary of German philosophic terms, a chronological history of philosophy, tabular views and bibliographical references, bringing the lists nearly down to the present time. This volume is rich in information and suggestion.

AMERICAN MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER for November. Sharps Publishing Co., corner Franklin and Hudson Sts., New York.

The fashion plates and other illustrations are good and full. The reading matter is instructive and entertaining.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for December comes with its usual rich freight. The most interesting of its notices is that of the metropolitan press of New York with portraits of the Editors of the *World*, the *World*, the *Sun*, the *Times*, &c., who contribute so largely to the formation of public opinion in this country. We shall extract from this number for our columns.

LITTLE'S LIVING AGE for Nov. 2d and 9th, contains The Color-Sense, by Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone; The Trial of Jesus Christ (Part II)—The Roman Trial, by Alex. Taylor Innes; The Colors of Animals and Plants, by Alfred Russel Wallace; Doris Barnham, a Yorkshire Story; The Supernatural Element in Shakespeare; The School of Giorgione; The Irony of Life; La Grande Dame de l'Angeon Regime; Massinger; Mr. Rusk's Unique Dogmatism; Lost in Magellan's Straits; The Electric Conducity of Water; The Secrecy and the People of Lewes; Great Men at Play; with the usual choice poetry, etc. Little & Gay, Boston, publishers. 88 a year.

"The Baptist Convention of Illinois adjourned October 23, at Springfield. The endowment of Shortell College, at Alton, has reached \$94,000, of which \$20,000 has been paid. The following resolution in relation to the common school system was adopted: "That as the word of God lies at the foundation of civil and religious liberty and morality, we believe it to be desirable that the reading of the Bible be retained in the public schools."

## Communications.

## Our Washington Letter.

CONGRESS.

The Bland Silver Bill has not as yet been reported to the Senate by its Finance Committee, who have had it in charge since its passage by the House. Yesterday a large delegation of bankers and moneyed men from New York, and Philadelphia were before this committee endeavoring to secure some modification of the universal remonetization clause, each one made an argument against the bill and united in depreciating the proposed change. Mr. Bland the father of the bill, upon invitation of the committee, gave his views and insisted upon its passage without amendment, in as much as the people demanded relief from financial distress which he attributed wholly to the demonetization of silver. The discussion was wide and thorough and will have important results upon the Senate. It seems settled that the clause authorizing free coinage of bullion will be stricken out, because of the feeling that the Government, and not the bonanza owners should have whatever profit is involved. Senator Bayard puts this profit at 8 cents on each dollar coined, and emphatically states that it must inure to the Government, if at all, and not to the individual. In the Committee, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Kernan, democrats, were united with Messrs. Dawes and Morrill, in opposition to the bill, and it will meet with much discussion and amendment after being reported to the Senate, and then without regard to party lines, the State sections, rather than party, will determine the fate of this most important measure. One is reminded of the reconstruction times of 1860-'67 in listening to the discussion upon silver, so great is the diversity of views, and so immense the reputed evils or the benefits to result from the passage of a particular measure.

Mr. Bland asserts that remonetization of silver will prove a panacea for every national ill, while Mr. Bayard is quite as positive that evil only will result unless the remonetization be made to a homeopathic extent. The Army bill is now before the Senate and owing to the amendments made upon it it will likely not be finally acted upon without reference to a conference committee. There is a strong determination to reduce the regular force to a nucleus, and this feeling has put the bill in such a shape as to provoke the strongest opposition and protest from the War Department and many Senators. Under such circumstances, bills rarely escape reference to a conference committee for final arbitration. The Navy appropriation Bill revives in the House, the old fight made last year against the Navy Department, and we have the usual assertion and denial of malfeasance in use of appropriations by the Secretary. There is a strong desire in the House to end this extra session next week, so that the members may have a few holidays prior to Dec. 3, to adjourn over on the 22d. Mr. Voorhees has taken his seat as Mr. Morton's successor, and bears his honors meekly. We fancied him as out of his element somewhat in the Senate. Like Mr. Blaine he has a large belligerent development, which finds a poor field in the Senate, where grave dignity and preciseness rules, and tames down the fiercest combatant. The turbulent House seems better suited to their tastes. Their vim, quickness of perception and courage to take advantage of an opponent's error, through their knowledge of parliamentary tactics, in fact all the elements of character, which war demands of a General to insure success are required to enable one to lead and control that motley assemblage of men and brains, while in the Senate, etiquette rules and hampers every one, and as a consequence, we felt as we looked on Mr. Voorhees that he, like Mr. Blaine, will not make the same mark in the Senate that he did in the House. He will be the caged lion and will die from want of excitement and something to do. He has cancelled his lecturing engagements at large, but will occasionally edify us with a special lecture upon political matters. The Senate chamber is a good place to bury a man, as Senatorial propriety like Christian's burdens will sink him whose proper sphere is in the fray and contest of belligerent politics in that bedlam, the House.

Ottman, implicated in the \$47,000 Treasury robbery, and who was tried for the same last spring, but not convicted because of a disagreeing jury, is now important for another trial. His counsel assign as a reason for his demands that the Government has his money which he badly needs these hard times. Nothing like brass and impudence these later days, when savings bank and railroad presidents absorb hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to others and it is really the height of effrontery seemingly to hear Ottman accuse the United States of having his money. But as juries here as well as elsewhere are the final arbiters in such grave matters, we doubtless are not entitled to an opinion as to the merits of his claim. Yet one thing is evident that it is as difficult to prove one guilty of crime against the Government as to show murder in the far West, where men are presumed to shoot each other on sight in honor.

By request of the church and Presbytery at Way Side church, I will state that, in answer to a call of Union church, a Presbytery consisting of A. G. Rains, T. A. Hefley, and the writer met at Wayside on their Sunday in Oct., for the purpose of ordaining Bro. J. M. McLeod to the ministry. Unexpectedly to him the writer had to preach, and tried to do so from Ephesians 4:12. The church was examined by Bro. K. candidate by Bro. R., prayer and charge by the writer. Bro. McLeod is a good preacher and gives general satisfaction. He has given good proof of his ministry already.

If the Lord will, I will try and send up a few more names and money soon. CHAS. SARRIS.

Equality, Coosa Co., Ala.

## Canaan Association.

The Sunday school Convention will meet in the Baptist church in Springville at 10:12 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, December 16th, 1877.

STUDENTS:  
Denominational Literature. Rev. J. H. Weatherly and G. W. T. Parker.

The Influence of a Day-School. R. W. Beck and Robert Simms. Does the Sunday school work in its responsibilities on any person? If so, on whom? M. K. Vase and J. N. Nolley.

Requisites to Christian usefulness. J. S. Hood and J. M. Huxy.

All persons interested in the Sunday school work are invited to attend. And every lover of the work is requested to add to the success and to the cause by taking part in the discussions.

R. J. WALDRON, Clerk.  
T. V. B. MOON, Secretary.

Sir Samuel Baker calls attention to the singular fact that a negro has never been known to time as a phant or any wild animal.

ion as to the merits of his claim. Yet one thing is evident that it is as difficult to prove one guilty of crime against the Government as to show murder in the far West, where men are presumed to shoot each other on sight in honor.

By request of the church and Presbytery at Way Side church, I will state that, in answer to a call of Union church, a Presbytery consisting of A. G. Rains, T. A. Hefley, and the writer met at Wayside on their Sunday in Oct., for the purpose of ordaining Bro. J. M. McLeod to the ministry. Unexpectedly to him the writer had to preach, and tried to do so from Ephesians 4:12. The church was examined by Bro. K. candidate by Bro. R., prayer and charge by the writer. Bro. McLeod is a good preacher and gives general satisfaction. He has given good proof of his ministry already.

If the Lord will, I will try and send up a few more names and money soon. CHAS. SARRIS.

Equality, Coosa Co., Ala.

## Canaan Association.

The Sunday school Convention will meet in the Baptist church in Springville at 10:12 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, December 16th, 1877.

STUDENTS:  
Denominational Literature. Rev. J. H. Weatherly and G. W. T. Parker.

The Influence of a Day-School. R. W. Beck and Robert Simms. Does the Sunday school work in its responsibilities on any person? If so, on whom? M. K. Vase and J. N. Nolley.

Requisites to Christian usefulness. J. S. Hood and J. M. Huxy.

All persons interested in the Sunday school work are invited to attend. And every lover of the work is requested to add to the success and to the cause by taking part in the discussions.

R. J. WALDRON, Clerk.  
T. V. B. MOON, Secretary.

Sir Samuel Baker calls attention to the singular fact that a negro has never been known to time as a phant or any wild animal.







