

# WESTERN RECORDER.

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NUMBER 10.

## WESTERN RECORDER.

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## GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

STATE OF OHIO, IN SENATE, JANUARY 1, 1878.  
A. C. SWANWICK, CLERK.

Many, we doubtless, who read our article of last week under this caption, think as we do, that the General Association merits the confidence and co-operation of the churches in Kentucky; they are already engaged with heart and hand, in efforts to carry out the object which is contemplated, and were pleased with the sentiments and views which were expressed by us; but, as a little reflection will show, we are disappointed, they are disappointed by our remarks, began to suspect that somebody had been telling or writing to us about them, yet in a passion, resolved to quit reading our paper, and to have nothing to do with the General Association; and we almost see the curling lip as it opened to say contemptuously, "I would like to know what good the General Association has done, to merit the confidence of the churches." Now although we would much rather this question had

been asked in a Christian-like manner, hoping to gain the attention even of the prejudiced and passionate, while we set before them an array of stubborn and unchangeable facts, in proof of what we have said in favor of our plans for the propagation of the gospel, and the edifying and building up of our Zion in Kentucky.

In order that we may be better able to see things as they now are, let us look back to the state of things as they were in 1832, when the friends of effort began to agitate the plan of a Baptist State Convention, as the only expedient which then appeared practicable to save the denomination from utter anarchy and ruin; and what do we see? Previously to that tremendous shock which the Campbellist heresy inflicted upon the denomination in the West, and by which one half of the churches in this State were given up, and a large proportion of the ministry, subverted, the denomination in Kentucky numbered somewhere about 40,000 churches, containing between 20,000 and 30,000 members, who were served by about 250 or 300 preachers. This, we suppose to be about the statistical condition of the denomination in 1828 or 1830, when Campbellism broke out in our churches; and had they been united, properly instructed and disciplined, that aciem never would have occurred; but they were deficient in all these respects. They were generally descendants from Virginia Baptists, and had been cradled and schooled in a settled aversion to the clerical distinction and clerical support, by legal enactment, as it was in that State before the Revolution; but they had suffered the correct opinions to degenerate into an entire practical neglect of the ministry, and with a large portion, this degeneracy had become sentimental; so that they did not only deny the right of earthly potentates and national hierarchies to control their consciences and gather the tax by law for the support of the Episcopal clergy, whom they did not acknowledge as the ministers of Christ; but they proceeded farther to deny the authority of Christ to demand a support for those whom they

acknowledge to be chosen and sent by Him as His ambassadors. They averred that they were under no obligation to support the gospel, and regarded their contributions to the ministry (if they ever made any) as mere acts of charity. And so prevalent was this sentiment, that it was selected as a popular topic for the pulpit by the ministry, and many rode into popular favor upon this hobby. No preacher, therefore, who wished to keep his credentials clear to oppose the popular current and tell the churches their duty. The consequences were, the preachers had to engage in secular employments for support, deprive themselves of study, and preach when they could; so that there was, not, even five years ago, one settled pastor in Kentucky, nor one minister supported, and not one that performed pastoral labor, except in the Louisville church. A very few churches had preaching twice a month; once a month was thought the rule of perfection, and beyond this, few aspired, while a large portion were entirely destitute; and yet, if you would attend one of those monthly Sabbath meetings, you would see from one to six or seven well-learned and licensed preachers assembled to swell themselves of the stated preacher's popularity in talking out an assembly in order to show their talent in preaching; and often the most patient assemblies imaginable have been drilled till to death by this system of ministerial polygamy, when all the country for miles around was left in perfect destitution. We will venture to assert that not more than a third of the ministry were employed, taking one Sabbath with another, the year round. And yet, if this miserable state of things had been all, the trouble would not have been half so great; but alas! the fever of faction reigned in all the violence of imbibed personal animosity.

It proceeded mainly from a settled hostility to paying the ministry; and this was proved by the almost universal opposition to the convention, that not one minister in Kentucky was receiving anything like a support. Notwithstanding all this, the friends of the convention persevered in their labors of love, held all the prospect of civil against them, and bore patiently the reproaches of their persecutors, until light was diffused among the churches, and those apertures began to be broken down; so that the ministers were brought together in the convention and the ministers' meeting, and a better acquaintance cultivated; the wants of the denomination better known, and more deeply felt, and a fervent prayer from many throbbing hearts was offered up to God for his scattered Zion, and the Lord heard and blessed them. Revivals broke out in various directions (confined chiefly to the labor of the effort men), and hundreds were added to the churches, and many new churches were constituted. These triumphs of truth took the wings of our little periodicals, and, hurrying to every part of the State, trumpeted the news of what God was doing, in the ears of all who would hear it, and soon the pious, from every quarter, began to come up to the help of the Lord with their prayers, counsels and offerings, and such were the accessions of numbers and talent to the cause of effort, that it was thought expedient to abandon the convention, which was constituted mostly of independent societies, for what was thought to be a more scriptural mode of promoting this good work—a General Association of churches and associations, which was accordingly done, Oct., 1837.

In our next, we shall more particularly treat of the beneficial influence exerted by the General Association upon the churches and ministry; for the present we bid adieu. W. C. A.

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care of such a call unless the spirit gave an instruction; and so he must necessarily regard the call as a rebuke of the church discipline...

Perhaps it may be asked, what shall be done with these representations of Judas? Quietly withdraw from them when they are made, and when they arrive, let them alone till they depart to be with their elder brother.

Rather a heavy proportion of Adam's family finds satisfaction in notoriety. Shall we presume that Judas was disinclined to be notorious? If up to the time when he saw Jesus...

Some worthless men are so pleased with a circus as to leave home and kindred to follow it. The privilege of being numbered with abnormals, of being permitted to commit excesses or to pillage, is so esteemed that they completely captivate them.

Zeal is the matter of economy was one of the prime qualities of our ancestry. It is not to waste anything, for there is so much precious want.

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Fortunately for Judas, we may suppose, not a few now in Christian churches are violently opposed to religious wars. Go to them for money to send a Judas to the heathen and they cry "vassal."

Then, if we remember the remorse of the betrayer, when he saw the magnitude of the sin he had lent a hand to, it seems evident that he was greatly disappointed.

Now suppose the man desired simply to make fifteen dollars, and to do it for the general good, and at the same time to bring no real harm on his leader, whom he fully expected to escape in some easy and convenient way.

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GRAIN.—Wheat, No. 1, 1.10; No. 2, 1.05; No. 3, 1.00.

MEATS.—Beef, 10c; Pork, 12c; Mutton, 15c.

PRODUCE.—Butter, 20c; Eggs, 15c; Apples, 10c.

MARKETS.—Chicago, 10c; St. Louis, 12c; New York, 15c.

COMMODITIES.—Cotton, 10c; Sugar, 12c; Coffee, 15c.

FINANCIAL.—Gold, 100; Silver, 50; Bonds, 100.

STOCKS.—Railroads, 100; Manufacturing, 50; Government, 100.

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