

that would be to stultify ourselves; to be unfaithful to Jesus Christ, and, at one blow, to destroy your church as a Baptist church contending for the faith delivered to the saints.

As a matter of history, however, I will state that in England, where open communion practice chiefly prevails, Presbyterians are not flocking in any great numbers to Baptist churches. The loose communion Baptists are, proportionately, making less progress than any Baptists in the world. The progress of the regular Baptists, wherever they have a fair field, is one of the wonders of the age.

In America to-day, if persons on probation be stricken from the Methodist statistics, the Baptists out-number any Protestant denomination, and if the Methodists be excepted, they out-number all the others put together. God has given us a new Baptist church for every-day in the year. We have more institutions of learning than any other body of Christians and are moving on in mighty strides, spreading "the truth as it is in Jesus." And all this wonderful progress is in the face of prejudice, reproach and persecution. All this in the face of the wide-spread charges against us of ignorance, selfishness and bigotry. The secret of our success lay in our persistent advocacy of the divine principles of a converted church membership; believers' baptism by immersion; restriction of the Supper to the scripturally baptized, and the sovereignty and independence of each church under Christ as head.

Our progress is everywhere attracting attention. In the *Christian Observer*, of Louisville, Ky., in a recent issue, a Presbyterian, speaking of Methodists, Baptists and his own denomination in Kentucky, says:

"The Baptists, the most ignorant, the most *clannish*, and the least likely to have succeeded, have outstripped both of the others in point of numbers; in point of wealth; in point of influence; and, in some regards, of education in the State. To-day they have the largest church membership. To-day they are penetrating more of the 'region beyond,' using more zeal, and being crowned with greater successes than any other denomination in the State."

And what is true in Kentucky is true all over America. In the words of another we can say:

"God chose the foolish things of the world, that he might put to shame them that are wise; and God chose the weak things of the world, that he might put to shame the things that are strong; and the base things of the world, and the things that are despised, did God choose, yea, and the things that are not, that he might bring to naught the things that are." (1 Cor. 1: 27-29) In this case, "history repeats itself," and God works in the Nineteenth century as he wrought in the First."

With a blaze of light the great commission of our divine Lord shines about our pathway and lights up the dim vista of the future, and we hear him saying:

"Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo! I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

[The speech of Prof. Barrett, (Prof. of Mathematics in the Mary Sharp,) Chairman of the Committee on Education, was admitted to be the speech of the Convention. We picked up notes of the principal thoughts advanced and, as the speech was the subject of so much comment, we give them to our readers, and call the attention of parents who have children to educate to them.—Ed. Baptist.]

Of course I am not expected to demonstrate that education is a blessing to both the individual and the nation. I do not suppose that any within reach of my voice are at all skeptical on this subject. But education, in one aspect or another, demands the attention and challenges the consideration of every human being. I am not surprised that the discussion of this question is annually made a feature of this Convention. Education as often used is a misnomer. What many call education is simply instruction. Education is growth, and instruction is one of the elements which induce it. Education is a process as much confined to the child as growth to a plant. You may stimulate growth by admitting air, sunshine and mois-

ture. So you may awaken the activities of the mind by placing within its reach the material suited to its development. You can no more educate a child than you can, by the screw and lever of Archimedes, extract ears of corn from the growing stalk. You can instruct a child, but education depends upon the activity of the mind of the learner. The oak which reaches out its arms in defiance to the storm is the result of a force which, acting from within outward, utilized the elements which nature supplied. That great man whom the world is glad to honor has become what he is only as the vital forces of his soul have utilized and appropriated the instruction which in one form or another has come within reach. When you give food to the child you never look for growth unless the child receives it and the system appropriates it. So when we teach, I care not what the abstract method of instruction may be, you are powerless in the work of education till the mind receives and assimilates it. You may unwind a spool of thread but you cannot unfold the petals of the rose. We may inflate the soap bubble but not the peach.

There are laws governing growth which no man can change or control. There are laws in education which every instructor must recognize and which are as eternal as mind itself. With all the modern appliances you cannot persuade or force that oak to its present magnificent proportions in a day or year or decade. With all the so-called "modern methods" and short-line routes of modern utilitarians, you cannot make a scholar in a month nor in "fourteen weeks."

Education, in its broad sense, is three-fold, and embraces the physical, intellectual and moral. True education develops the whole nature of man, and any system of instruction which appeals to but one or but two is defective and pernicious. Undue attention to the physical may produce a fine physique but leave the man a dunce or a villain. Undue culture of the intellect may produce a philosopher but leave him an invalid physically and a knave morally. And there is danger that the cultivation of the moral nature only will perhaps make a good man, but so good as to be good for nothing practically; good enough to die but not equal to the responsibilities of life.

No argument is needed to show that the public sentiment is not up to this standard. Until recently education has been held to embrace mental culture almost solely. Of late the physical nature has received perhaps its full share of attention. The demands of the moral nature still fail to receive proper recognition. We have reached the old classic standard, "A sound mind in a sound body," but we are far short of the Christian position which adds to this a poor moral character. Of course we are not only unphilosophical in this but the verdict of history is against us. Classic culture could not save ancient society. Brilliant intellectual training did not prevent the overthrow of the empires of the East.

There is to-day a class of philosophers who declare that intellect is superior to Christianity. They do not oppose the revolution of Christianity about intellect but to reverse it would be humiliating. I grant that education used in its broadest sense (as embracing moral nature) will save the nation, but in the restricted sense of intellectual culture it is radically deficient. Schools alone never saved a nation. Divorce moral principle from human culture and corruption, shame and ruin are sure to follow. As the sun with its retinue of revolving worlds constitute a harmonious unity, so Christianity should be the luminous focus around which the science of teaching and all the other elements of true civilization should revolve in their majestic orbits. Christianity stimulates intellect. Education must be Christianized. It is the necessity of the hour.

Hence I conclude that this Convention as representing the Baptist denomination has not only an interest but a great work to do in the sphere of education so-called. It is by your influence and power, your exertion and wisdom that this side of education is to be developed and defended.

The different institutions whose interests you are to consider, and with reference to which you

are to deliberate, represent various fields of effort in the great sphere of human culture. Some are general in their aims while others may be specific, or, as they are called, technical schools. Some are working to prepare men for fields of usefulness, others women for the responsibilities and relations appropriate to her sex in the society of mature years. It is not my intention to draw distinctions in the importance of these fields of labor but only to defend, if necessary, the one I have the honor to represent.

We believe that the home-life of a nation is the root of its morality. We believe that one grand essential of a true home is a pure, noble, cultured woman! Men may guard the honor of a nation but remember that the honor of a nation rests upon the morality of its home-life, and of that woman must be the guardian. In our efforts, therefore, to educate the women of our land, to unbind the shackles of error and free them from the despotism of ignorance, we feel that we are giving direction to one of the strongest currents in the broad stream of human life; that we are guarding the fountain from which will flow in future years to many hearts the refreshing influence of a pure and cultured womanhood.

ALABAMA STATE CONVENTION.

EDITOR BAPTIST.—I write from Tuscaloosa, the "City of Oaks," learning and insanity. It is called the "City of Oaks" because its broad streets are shaded by the giant monarchs of the forest; of learning, because of the State University, the Methodist and the Baptist Female Colleges; of insanity, because here is located the insane asylum of the State. I write from Tuscaloosa because I am here attending the Alabama Baptist Convention. This body, composed of the grandest men of Alabama, met here on the 18th inst. at 10 a. m., and began its labors with Judge Haralson in the chair. The roll of Associations and churches was called, and names of delegates enrolled. The election of officers was made by the election of the former officers, to-wit: Hon. John Haralson, President, B. B. Davis, Clerk, and the former Vice-Presidents.

The Convention organized; it went to work. The speech of welcome by Bro. Dill, pastor of the church here, made each delegate feel at home no matter where he went, and right royally have we been entertained. I am stopping with Bro. Bradlock and family. They have treated me as if I were of the royal priesthood. I have met Bro. J. J. D. Renfro, L. T. Tichenor, Dr. Nunnally, Basil Manly, E. T. Eager, and a host of others whose names I will not mention.

As soon as organized the Convention went to work. Bro. Bailey read the first report, that of his work. This report being merely statistical, showing collections and disbursements of funds, it occupied but a short time, was adopted, and then passed to the Clerk's desk. The Committee on Temperance was the first to provoke discussion. Bro. Geo. E. Brewer opened the discussion with a very practical view of the whole subject. It was followed by a number of the brethren, who desired to stand up for prohibition.

The report of the committee is a strong document; not stronger, however, than the emergency demand. It was adopted without reference to any special committee. The report on State Mission work was the next report that called for extended remarks. Bro. J. P. Shaffer opened under the programme for City ministers, followed by several brethren, among them Bro. I. T. Tichenor, who made one of the grandest efforts of his life. This was on Saturday, and the question is yet pending, to be taken up Monday or Tuesday.

Preaching at the various churches on Sunday. Your correspondent will hear Drs. Cleveland and Manly.

Bro. David and wife, of the African mission were here; left last evening. I visited the Asylum for the Insane yesterday. The building is well kept under the direction of Dr. Price.

I cannot conclude without saying to you and the readers of the "Old Guard" that my heart was

made to rejoice during my stay with the Convention at the great number of strange brethren who came to me and introduced themselves by saying, "Bro. Coulson, I am truly glad to meet you; here's my hand. I am a Baptist. I know you are, and I want to take the hand of one who is not afraid to stand for the old ways!"

Bro. Graves, I want to say to you that we have over in Alabama a host "who have not bowed the knee to Baal," but who have not the moral courage to be men in Christ and defy the ecclesiastical power that impels them to speak with hated breath. I have had several to say to me, "Our people are right on church communion but our preachers are not; especially is this the case in south and middle Alabama." I give it as my opinion, that if our ministers, all, would say to the brethren, Church communion is the Bible way, and stop apologizing for making the unscriptural invitation to members of sister churches to do what they have no right to do, we would all be in accord with the Word of God—one Lord, one faith, practice, and one baptism. God grant that ere long our people will throw off the yoke of bondage that binds them to the juggernaut wheel of fashion! Your brother, L. C. Coulson.

GOOD NEWS FROM BRO. LOWREY, OF MISS.

BRO. GRAVES.—Don't you remember that while you were in attendance upon our Association here last fall I invited you to go and spend a night with me at the residence of Hon. C. L. Frederick, a prominent lawyer of the town? Don't you remember how you were interested in him and his bright little girls? Well, I baptized him and his oldest daughter to-day. His wife was a member before. This is the sixth day I have been preaching here, and twenty-five have been added to the church.

The Methodists had an excellent revival lasting two weeks, which preceded ours. Ripley has been revolutionized within the last three weeks. About sixty persons have united with the two denominations—Methodist and Baptist—within that time, among them men and women of decided influence. The spirit of the Lord has certainly been in the matter from first to last. Truly yours as ever, Ripley, July 19, 1884. M. F. Lowrey.

REMARKS.—Yes, we do remember Col. F. and his interesting family, and the deep concern of his wife for his salvation, and we unite our heart with hers and yours in rejoicing over the fact of his salvation, and wish you over the success of the gospel at Ripley. We want to preach in Ripley now more than ever. We believe that the meeting of the Tippah Association was a great blessing to that place.

BEACON LIGHTS.

TO those who have had any experience upon the angry waves of a storm-swept sea, or have encountered the whirlpools and reefs that threaten the mariner along many of our coasts, the assistance of one feeble beacon light upon the shore is at once appreciated. Without it, the noble ship, with all its precious freight, would either sink into the depths below, or be dashed upon the cruel rocks to meet a worse fate, in that the agony is prolonged.

The life of every one sooner or later broadens out into a boundless sea, and upon its liquid surface we must experience the glad sunlight and sparkling waters of prosperity, or the gloomy threatening and portentous morning of coming calamity.

Men and women are but ships, human reason stands at the helm, conscience is our compass, and the beacon lights along the shore are but gleams of Divine mercy.

Along a peaceful sea and beneath an azure sky we do not need the light-house, but who can tell when the storm will burst upon us and drive our helpless ship upon the shoals? In prosperity we sometimes forget our dependence till the mists of trial envelop us and our hearts cry out for light.

*Graduating Essay read before Mary Sharp College Winchester, Tenn., by Miss India Pitts, of Thomson, Ga.

The lights which make plain the dangerous places and pierce the darkest cloud are under the direction of Providence, often the good deeds and kind words of another.

In the years of long ago when Scotland's life was drooping, when her sea was rough with waves and billows, and her ships were rapidly drifting to destruction, a light was seen that not only gave warning, but brought cheer. 'Twas faint at first, but soon it grew brighter, and they followed this beacon till the dangers were passed. This light was known as William Wallace, and though his light no longer shines from the rugged shores of time, yet, in the hearts of his countrymen, his name will ever be revered as their deliverer.

During the "Dark Ages" of European history when shadows gathered like a brooding sorrow over the intellect of our race, Charlemagne appears, and by the light of his genius inspires with hope the hearts of his people. "He stands alone like a beacon upon a waste, or a rock in the broad ocean. His sceptre was as the bow of Ulysses, which could not be drawn by any weaker hand," and, as Hallam says, the reign of Charlemagne affords a solitary resting place between two long periods of turbulence and ignominy.

In the war of the Revolution, when this dear land lay almost crushed beneath the hand of a foreign foe, when her children were bruised and stricken, their houses leveled with the dust, many a light revealed dangers and lighted up the way through which we finally achieved the victory. Many noble men were filled with enthusiasm at the voice of Henry Clay, as he cries aloud in the old Senate house, "Taxation and representation must go together; they are inseparable." Our country is now free from such disturbances, our forefathers have established certain laws and principles which, if obeyed, will bring prosperity and peace, and the violator of which must suffer the penalty.

There are now beacon lights in the dark, benighted nations of China, Hindoostan and Burmah. For long years these nations knew no God; they worshiped the sun, moon, stars, animals and images of stone and wood. When Mr. and Mrs. Judson, H. Buckner and others sailed across the dark deep to risk their lives among savage men and women, and to turn them from idolatry, a light was placed upon the promontory of our civilization that they recognize as a revelation to them of a supreme power controlling all their actions and knowing all their thoughts.

We do not live for ourselves only; our actions and deeds have a silent influence upon every one with whom we are associated, either for weal or woe. Our lives are lights that, like the constant gleam of a star, guide the lonely mariner, or the meteor's flash that vanishes in deeper darkness and awakens hope only to disappointment.

We are guiding our barques by the light that comes to us from the shores we soon shall leave. Would that all the lights that gleam across the horizon of our efforts might shine with a radiance so pure and steady!

We ourselves may intentionally or otherwise become the light which some will follow. How careful ought we to be that we are not the "Will o' the Wisp?" We must account for our influence and suffer the reproach of the one we have misled. We are to be examples for friends and associates to follow, if good examples, then happy, thrice happy are we; but if for evil, then misery and remorse will stare at us with their green and frightful eyes, and their cold fingers pointing at us will cause us to shiver and tremble with dread.

The ancients imagined that their heroes after death became outlined by starlight in the skies. Is it not a beautiful thought that we may become a bright constellation in the firmament of another's memory?

The light we leave behind us is the only legacy we can bequeath to those who follow us.

The writings and doctrines of men are as lights burning in memory of their departed worth, which often remain centuries, casting an influence over the future age. Though Mahomet has long since died, yet the doctrines he strove so faithfully to establish still live, and his followers still claim him

as their "prophet" and "mediator." How sad to think so many may have been pursuing the "evanescent spirit of the marsh."

Many generations have gone since Martin Luther was interred in the vault at Wittenburg, yet from his life beams a light that burns at the altar of many a Christian church.

Our best authors still live in the volumes they have left to us, warning us with the light of their example against the mistakes into which man has so often fallen.

Our life, so long borne on by the current of a winding river, has finally reached the sea! The banks wrapt in cool shadow and decked with lovely flowers have existence only in the recollections which linger about the days of old. We are soon to pass out upon this sea of life; we must choose that course where dangers and cares are fewest. Our way henceforth is over life's heaving main, there is a haven beyond the "rolling," and though our course is not longer together, heaven forbid that any should fail to outride the storm, or by following false lights add to that terrible list of wrecks which strew the strand of human experience.

Alluring voices and happy scenes will invite us to deviate from the direct course, but the way to success and true pleasure lies straight before us. The waves will not always lie quiet as now; great billows will rise and the arm with nerve and the heart undaunted will be demanded. But after all, and above all, there is a light that no earthly force can extinguish, there is an arm which hath power to destroy every enemy, there is a voice so eloquent that even the waves obey it. That light is truth! That arm is Christ! That voice is God!

ABUNDANT GIVING.

The sun gives ever, so the earth;
What it can give, so much 'tis worth.
The ocean gives in many ways;
Gives paths; gives rivers, fishes, bays;
So, too, the air, it gives us breath,
When it stops giving comes in death.
Give, give, be always giving.
Who gives not is not worth living;
The more we give the more we live.

God's love, though in our wealth unheaped,
Only by giving it is reaped;
The body withers, and the mind,
If pent in by a selfish rind.
Give thought, give strength, give deeds, give self,
Give love, give tears, and give thyself.
Give, give, be always giving;
Who gives not is not living;
The more we give the more we live.

COLDWATER UNION MEETING.

BRO. GRAVES.—The Coldwater Union requests that you publish the programme of its next meeting, to be held with the Tyro church, Tyro, Miss., on Friday before the fifth Sabbath in August, 1884.

Introductory sermon by S. T. Ray.

1. Origin and Mission of Baptists, by J. Haralson.

2. What are the Evidences of a Call—God's Call to the Ministry? by—Barry and W. M. Gordon.

3. The Importance of Studying the Scriptures, by W. M. Farmer and—Mabry.

4. What Constitutes the Sin against the Holy Spirit, and can it be Committed now? by J. Rich.

5. Has the Evidence upon which Faith rests been the same in all Ages? by S. D. Johns and S. T. Ray.

6. Sunday-school Work, by W. D. Howze, and H. S. Kirkland.

7. The Importance of Mission work, by J. W. Lipsey and Dr. Stovall.

J. C. Doake, Clerk.

"The Pope's new encyclical letter denounces Freemasonry as atheistic, political and revolutionary. Dr. Robert Morris, a well-known Masonic writer, replies that the Pope's indictment is true as respects the lodges of France, Italy and the East, but not as respects those in England and America."

It is claimed that a Mason cannot be an atheist or infidel, and therefore a Masonic Lodge cannot be atheistic or infidel. How is it that the Masons, in Lodges of France, Italy, and the East are atheists?

FROM NASHVILLE

MASONIC.

At a regular convocation of the Nashville Commandery No. 1, K. T., held last night, R. E. Strickland, Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Tennessee, accompanied by Rev. Sir C. H. Strickland, Grand Prelate, visited officially, were introduced by Sir George Cowan, Generalissimo, and received by Em. Sir T. O. Morris, Eminent Commander, and the Commandery, after which the newly-elected officers were installed by the Grand Generalissimo:

Roger, Eastman, E. C.; Geo. L. Cowan, Gen.; R. R. Freeman, C. G.; John B. Garrett, S. W.; F. P. Keese, J. W.; J. W. Eastman, S. B.; J. H. Frith, Sr., Stan. B.; Alex. Fall, Warden; A. W. Downer and Duncan McKay, Guards; and Gervais Seiferle, Sentinel.

An invitation from officers of the First Baptist church to the Commandery to attend and participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of their new church was received and accepted. — *Nashville American*, July 16.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH FOR THE AFTERNOON.

According to appointment, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the corner-stone of the proposed new First Baptist Church will be laid, with imposing ceremonies, at the corner of Broad and Vine streets, under the auspices of Phoenix Lodge, No. 131, Free and Accepted Masons. The officers officiating will be R. W. M. B. Howell, G. M. pro tem. M. W. Wilbur, F. Foster, S. G. W.; R. W. P. K. C. Wright, J. G. W.; R. W. Charles, F. Strickland, G. C. and Master of Ceremonies.

Nashville Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will attend by special invitation, and will appear in their rich and costly uniform.

The venerable pastor of the Baptist Church of Clarksville, the Rev. A. D. Sears, D.D., who is also a Sir Knight, is expected to deliver the oration, which will be brief. Several Baptist ministers are expected to be present, but will probably take no part in the ceremonies, other than the pastor of the First Baptist Church.

The box of valuable books, papers, etc., that will be deposited in the corner-stone is made of copper and the receptacle for it will be made by Oman & Stewart, the contractors for the erection of the building. Matthews & Thompson are the architects.

The following gentlemen compose the Building Committee: W. M. Duncan, J. L. Weakley, M. B. Pileher, C. H. Eastman, S. L. Demore, J. A. Pigue, Porter Rankin, Dr. W. P. Jones and Rev. Dr. C. H. Strickland.

The following gentlemen constitute the Finance Committee: Charles H. Eastman, M. B. Pileher and W. M. Duncan.

The public are invited to attend, and the ladies will furnish music and flowers. — *Nashville American*, July 17.

THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY A LARGE GATHERING—DR. SEARS' ORATION.

A very large crowd of persons, on foot and in carriages, assembled at the corner of Vine and Broad streets yesterday to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new building in course of erection by the First Baptist Church at that locality.

At 3:30 o'clock the members of Phoenix Lodge, No. 131, who were invited to lay the corner-stone, marched to the scene escorted by a brass band. They ascended the broad platform erected for the occasion, upon which were also seated some of the Building Committee and the choir. The latter comprised not only the members of the regular choir of the First Baptist Church, but a number of the most talented amateur vocalists in the city.

After music by the band, Maj. Wilbur, Foster addressed those present saying, in the absence of Grand Master Morton B. Howell, who was to have conducted the exercises, and was called away from the city, he would act in his place.

After an appropriate hymn, admirably rendered by the choir, Rev. Dr. C. H. Strickland, pastor of the church, and Grand Chaplain of the order of Masonry in Tennessee, stated that Maj. Jo L. Weakley, chairman of the Building Committee, would make the necessary explanations as to the purposes of the building and the object of this occasion. This Maj. Weakley did in a few earnest and appropriate remarks. In conclusion he thanked the time-honored order which had accepted an invitation to lay the corner-stone, and bade them proceed.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Strickland then offered a fervent prayer for the blessing of God upon the occasion.

The choir then sang, "I love thy kingdom Lord," after which the corner-stone was placed in position by those engaged in the construction of the building.

Maj. W. F. Foster then stated that after the usual manner of laying corner-stones memorial objects, commemorative of the occasion, had been placed in the corner-stone. The following is a list of the articles placed in the stone.

The ceremony of testing the stone was next observed. Deputy Grand Master H. C. Housley, Senior Grand Warden Thomas O. Morris and Junior Grand Warden John S. Dashed, respectively, presented by the architect, with the square, level and plumb, the implements of their office, and tested the stone, and pronounced it correct.

Maj. Foster then poured on the stone from silver vessels the corn, emblematic of prosperity and abundance, the wine, emblematic of the gladness of heart, spiced out by the P. O. O. and which follows its moderate use, and the oil of peace, explaining briefly and clearly the significance of each.

The Master of Ceremonies, Major Foster, then gave three distinct raps upon the stone, followed by three hand-claps by the Masons, denoting the conclusion of the ceremony.

Dr. Strickland, after music by the band, introduced the orator of the occasion, Rev. Dr. A. D. Sears, of Clarksville, Tenn., as a Christian minister, tried and true, who reflected honor both upon his body calling and the ancient brotherhood to which he belonged.

In the outset of his remarks, Dr. Sears paid a high tribute to Free Masonry and to the Grand Temple. He spoke of the noble teachings of the order, and the many illustrious names, numerous in rank, and of the aggressiveness and courage of the latter as representatives of the Crusaders. He could not see how a man working the Preliminary of the Knight Templar up to his degree could be other than a good man.

Dr. Sears said that the corner-stone was of Masonic origin, and none but Masons could truly comprehend its significance. Others tried to lay corner-stones, but often layed them wrong. It might be observed that the one before them was in the northeast corner of the building. The speaker contended that none but Masons should lay corner-stones.

In conclusion Dr. Sears spoke of the causes which had made it necessary to build a new church. Increasing members, increased prosperity of the membership, and the universal desire upon the part of the congregation for a new church. Of these were Howell, Marshall, McIntosh, and the Winstons had expressed hopes of such a condition of things. Dr. Jones, who was a splendid preacher, had felt the need of a new church. For Dr. Strickland was resolved the achievement of this object, and he was just as surely selected as the instrument of this work as was Solomon to build the Temple.

The speaker in conclusion eloquently urged the congregation of the church to faithfully meet the new responsibilities growing out of these increased advantages. In this connection he urged that the poor must have a place in the church, and that it was the duty of the congregation to take care of the widows and orphans and other helpless ones among their poor.

If the congregation was faithful in its prayers and in meeting the obligations God had imposed, He would dwell with them forever.

July 18, 1884.

BRO. GRAVES:—Please give through the columns of your valuable and widely read weekly, to your many readers in every State and Territory of these United States, the British Possessions and Europe, your matured opinion of the proceedings mentioned in the foregoing extracts from the *American*.

At the time that this Masonic ceremony was had there were three white Baptist churches, with pastors and deacons in good standing, all in the city—none were asked to participate in this ceremony. There were and are thirty or forty organized societies of Christians, usually recognized as Christian churches, Pedobaptists, none of these were invited to participate.

You notice that a committee of this church waited on "Phoenix Lodge, No. 131," and invited them to perform this work, also invited the "Commandery No. 1, K. T.," to be present in regalia and participate, etc. "Special invitation" is made to them.

Notice the venerable orator, Dr. A. D. Sears, says, "No one but Masons should lay corner-stones, as they, other folks, didn't know how."

Well, well, who laid the corner-stones at Jerusalem, Corinth, Antioch, Ephesus, for the first churches? Now are we to get corner-stones laid in Mexico, South America, Italy, Africa, China, as the demands of our growing mission work among these heathen and Catholics shall demand?

But enough, a reader asks you to give your opinion of these and similar doings of Baptist churches. W.

J. J. ANDREWS' APPOINTMENTS IN TEXAS.

BRO. GRAVES: Will you please publish in your paper the following appointments?

At Jacksonville, Sept. 20, 21, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 27 and 28, nine miles west of Ennis, Texas county. Oct. 1 and 2 at Granbury, Hood County. Oct. 11 and 12 at Alvarado, Johnson county.

J. J. ANDREWS.

The following preamble was unanimously adopted by the Friendship Baptist church in conference, Jan. 19th, 1881.

Whereas, Our beloved pastor and much esteemed brother, J. J. Andrews, of Gruntown, Miss., contemplates visiting the State of Texas this fall in view of looking out a location.

We, therefore, taking great pleasure in recommending him to the full confidence of the Baptists of Texas, who where, as a sound Baptist and in good standing with all the churches, wherever he is, we say, You may put him down a strict layman, a Baptist, No. 1, and while we recommend him to all the churches, and to all the brethren, it is with sad hearts we say, Farewell, brother, and we know, when it is for us a great loss to lose our brother's labors, it will be a great gain to those where God in his providence may cast him.

May the Lord bless him.

We do hope that wherever he labors in the ministry while traveling over the State, the good brethren and sisters will see that his way is paid. Done by order of the church.

C. H. LOLLER, Clerk.

The *Texas Baptist* and *Texas Baptist Herald* please copy.

ITEMS.

We wish to interest all our brethren and our ministers especially in the review of the newly discovered Greek MSS. of the second or third century, which the *Central Presbyterian* declares to rank with the most valuable historical document of Christian antiquity. We have, in previous numbers, shown that it establishes the immersion of believers upon a credible profession of faith and a spiritual experience as the baptism of the first three centuries—thus giving a death blow to sprinkling and infant baptism—and this week the reader will see that the Episcopacy, whether Roman or Methodist, is overthrown, and congregational government, as observed by Baptists, established. It strikes us as singular that no Baptist exchange that we have seen has noticed the congregational feature of the primitive churches as shown by this document—that the churches were commanded to appoint for themselves overseers and deacons—two, and only two, officers. What will Catholics, Episcopalians and Methodists do about this?

THE EVILS OF AN UNCONVERTED MEMBERSHIP.

As a logical corollary from the necessity of regeneration and personal accountability, there follows the doctrine of a converted church-membership, as indispensable to a true and complete evangelism. When I look over the churches and see how hungry they are for numbers, and how eager to make large reports, I am tempted to believe that statistics are an invention of the enemy. The worst place in the world for an unregenerated man is inside a church. There has been no more to be found in all Satan's pharmacopoeia which will so laden the conscience to a sense of guilt, as the mere fact of church-membership. The sinner inside the church, if moral and innocent of intentional hypocrisy, feels that the recognition of the church in some way aids in his salvation. All appeals to the unconverted pass him by unnoticed. It would be true to intimate that he, in full fellowship and good standing, is in "the gall of bitterness" and in the bonds of iniquity.

But the evils of an unconverted church membership are not confined to those who are not hulled into a fatal peace. The power of the church is thus weakened. A man who has never seen the deadly guilt of sin through the exhibition of the Holy Spirit is not the man to feel "woe is me if souls are not saved." If he is a man of natural ability and energy, he may become a leading brother, interested in putting up a magnificent house of worship, with a magnificent vestry, and will lead the subscription to buy a new organ. He will make the members of the church across the way green with envy. He will give liberally, and in the choir the service of a star singer, his company, and is perfectly willing, if she will, to sing and quaver, and display her powers to a congregation of nastics, for her to sing in an unknown tongue, or in no tongue at all, praying God being, in his eyes, the necessary part of the Sunday's musical performance. He will persuade the church to call Rev. Dr. Big Gam, because he will "draw," it being understood that the chief end of a minister is to "draw," and that of a sermon is to entertain, the congregation. These are the brethren who would have the pastor smooth away the old doctrines that are so disagreeable to the carnal heart, and would be glad if their preacher spoke with the tongue of an angel, which Christ used to Nicodemus. One of these unconverted men, full of energy, and what he is called "snaps" was a deacon of a church, but was "drawn" away from his position, would say something offensive to some one. "What will be your subject on next Sunday?" he one day asked his pastor. "The answer, 'Temperance,' he made reply. "Oh, do not preach about that, there are several drinking men who attend our church and give liberally, and you will offend them." "Well," said the pastor, "you did not want me to preach about honesty last Sunday, because of Gen. A. — brother lately proved a defaulter. Pray, what subject can I take?" After a minute's reflection, the deacon answered, "Preach against the Mormons, they have taken land in town."

When the singing is a mere display of human voices, with no purpose to worship God, and when the preaching is simply entertainment, with nothing to rattle the peaceful souls who have interest in the Mormons, pray, what power will that church have in the next world? Whom will it convince "of sin, of righteousness, and of judgment?" How many will it bring to Christ, though it may have a long roll of members who accept the offers of flowery beds of ease, in which to be conveyed to heaven? The devil of formalism enters that church, bringing with him seven other devils worse than himself, and Jesus is again wounded in the house of his friends. Material prosperity, a large membership, and overflowing congregations, are no measure of the success of a church. That church succeeds best which leads the largest number of souls to Christ, and builds up the noblest Christian character in its members.

T. T. EATON.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LIFE OF THE CHRISTIAN.

Some Indian shawls are made of hundreds of pieces, some so small as to only be an eighth of an inch square; others of various sizes, none larger than a half yard. Each piece, even the smallest, forms a complete bit of the pattern, and the right side being

the under one on the frame on which it is woven is not seen by the weaver until the piece is finished. The pieces are all so beautifully joined together that it is impossible to find the joining.

How often are we "discouraged because of the way," because we can only see the wrong side of the pattern our daily life is weaving? We forget "the Lord knoweth them that are His," and that "all things work together for good to them that love God." And should we not try to remember also that though our place in the work may be a small one, the great fabric, the church of God, would be incomplete if that place were not filled.

There is another point of similarity, each thread is placed thoroughly white before becoming a part of the church, must be washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb, "that he may present it to himself a glorious church, not having a spot or wrinkle, or any such thing," but that it should be holy and without blemish.

Let us, then, this church be washed, not through the shadow of the law, but through the blood of Christ.

And I trust that a little time, he is not doing right. I trust that the church, which I read is ruled by a

And I trust that the church, which I read is ruled by a

ITEMS.

Wash and Church, Big Hatchue Association, is entitled to a further credit of \$100, returned to the Mission Fund.

Any brother in Tennessee or Mississippi wishing to supply for this summer can be put in communication with a young minister from Clarksville, Tenn., or from Clarksville, Tenn.

Temporarily address of J. J. Andrews, Gruntown, Tenn. — And the address of J. J. Andrews, Gruntown, Tenn. — Correspondents should make note of these changes.

The Book House has disposed of one hundred copies of Dr. A. D. Sears' sermon on "Abdication," and an offer is now ready for delivery. Orders promptly filled at ten cents per copy, \$1 per dozen.

Bro. Graves arrived home from Big Hatchue Association tomorrow with pen and ink of the meeting. Those who wish to peruse his writing, they will be glad to be next issue. J. S. M.

Kind Wishes. — We notice this paper still holds on its prosperity. We are glad to see it, and hope all our Sunday schools will participate in our Sunday school paper. Orders may be sent to us.

Send ten cents to Graves & Mahaffy, Memphis, Tenn., for sample copy of *EVERETT'S HYMNS*, bound in cloth, post the book for country churches. Price \$1.50 per dozen, by mailpost-paid. —

The Ministerial Fund of this paper will not be closed for this year until the meeting of the Association, the last Sunday in July. If you have made no contribution for the year past, do not fail to have your name down for something.

A PHYSICIAN WANTED. — A physician of moral habits, skill and experience in Southern practice can find a first-class country location at Enola, DeSoto county, Miss., by applying early. — A Baptist preferred. Information given by writing to J. H. Harrell, Enola, Miss.

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An especial offer to young ministers at school. To every young minister in any college or theological seminary in America, we will send "The New Great Iron Wheel" at cost, for the next six months, 50 cents. New Methodism will confront them every where, and constantly, and they should prepare for it. It is a practical work on polemics. —

BAPTISTS TAKE NOTICE. — Joshua W. Johnson, a small, fair-complexioned man, large mouth and front teeth, was excluded from Sulphur Baptist church for gross disorder and unchristian conduct—stealing. He still holds his credentials, stating that he has lost them, which statement the church refuses to accept. Reference, Thomas Neal, church clerk. Peytonburg, Ky.

We refer all our readers to the Question and Answer department this week, containing as it does an exegesis of that only passage relied upon to warrant a man upon the desertion of his wife, or wife on the desertion of her husband, remarrying. Not from the querist only, but a letter is before us

from Mississippi informing us that two ministers and two churches are "practically interested" in the question.

We are in receipt of a catalogue of the Toronto Baptist College (theological). It has a splendid building, McMaster Hall, and a full and able faculty. But alas! all this expense and waste of money and the time of a half dozen scholarly men to teach the young ministers of Canada that the Baptists are a modern sect, originating during or this side of the Reformation!!! If this is the case the McMaster and no Baptist Theological Seminary in the United States or Canada is needed; there are Protestant and Catholic Seminaries enough already endowed to supply the demand. We gather our information from page 20 of the catalogue. The church history taught—"Roman Catholic Resistance to Protestantism"—"Je ne tiens l'Inquisition"—"Council of Trent"—"Modern Denominations, especially the Church of England, the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and the Baptists!" If this catalogue correctly indicates the character of the Ecclesiastical History taught in this Baptist College, better a thousand times it had never been born. If the Roman Catholic church was the only church Christ had on this earth during the thousand years preceding the Reformation it is the only church he has on earth to-day. The Christian church of the first century is the church of the nineteenth. His kingdom has never been removed or broken in pieces nor "given to another seed," but has stood uncorrupted and unmodified in an essential particular, and therefore without need of reformation in any particular essential to its existence. Christ's true churches are the constitutions and visible executives of his kingdom, and Christ's church of his kingdom has existed and continued unchanged. It has been because his church has been continued. A continuity of Christ's church in, under an unbroken succession of his true churches.

What right by God's Word have Baptist churches to exist if they came into existence but yesterday or within the last 1000 or 1800 years?

FAITH.

It is the key of all unknown, And I am glad, If their hands should hold the key, To not be trusted it to me, I might be sad.

I have read His future plan, But this I know, I have the smiling of His face, And all the refuge of His grace, While here below.

Heathen, this covers all my want, And so I rest, For what I cannot He can see, And in His care, I sure shall be, Forever blest.

THE DETECTIVE.

Under this head we shall insert, and keep standing for the benefit of the denomination, the names of every impostor and excluded Baptist preacher known to us, as reference to prove his guilt.

BAPTISTS TAKE NOTICE.

J. C. PETERSON, a small, dark-complexioned man, formerly a Baptist minister, has been excluded from Bethesda Baptist church, Little River county, Ark., for gross unchristian conduct. He still holds his credentials, having refused to give them to the church a head demanded. Baptists of other States take notice.

T. M. HAZLEWOOD.—Reference, Ben. McBryan, Church Clerk, Ashville, Ala.

EDWARD HARRIS.—Reference, J. W. Wann, Ch. Clerk Carrollton church, Ark.

ED. ROSE, TOLIN.—Reference, Eld. A. J. Paddy, Memphis, Texas.

HEAVY A. G. JONES.—A. G. Jones.—Reference, Editor of *Recorder*, Raleigh, N. C.

T. M. GALLAND.—Reference, W. B. Crumpton, Shield's Mill, Ala.

J. C. LOP, Ark.—Reference Eld. A. Lomax, Hazlehurst, Miss.

R. T. GOODRUM, author has a visitor, Rev. R. T. Goodrum, a Baptist minister of Tennessee, in quest of health, *Georgia Index*. He was excluded from the Baptist church for repeated drunkenness.

ED. JAMES, of GEORGETOWN, who is now traveling in Texas, is an excluded member of the Baptist church at Woodville, Miss. for stealing.—Reference, the Clerk of that church.

J. M. EEE, expelled from Roswell church for adultery and desertion of his family. Address S. J. Thomas, Clerk of Roswell church, White county, Ark.

Give us your postoffice, Bro. Thomas.

JOHN H. RAWHUFF, expelled from the Blue Spring church, MacArthur, Tenn., for drunkenness, adultery, and for taking his wife and children. He is of a very dark skin, black hair and beard, black eyes and the whites of a yellow cast, and of an erect countenance, weight about 160, and some forty years old; a keen, shrewd, bad man. Reference, W. Barratt, MacArthur, Tenn. Baptist papers west of Mississippi will please copy.

holy Spirit, by the mouth of pen or an Apostle, ever modified or repealed this law. The plain, unsophisticated interpretation of it is, that the sin of adultery alone releases either the husband or the wife from the marriage contract. No man should

It: every minister, strong or weak,
should have one. A. ROUTH.

J. R. CRAVENS,
Memphis, Tenn.

