W. T. WALTERS, D.D.; AGRIC'S ED

deep disregard of what is now writlaw. This is to a great extent a new eature in our history. The time has been when the great rules of conduct prescribed by our congresse and legislatures inspired the respe people and received their plicit obedience. To violate the law of the land was not only a crime but a disgrace. Why it is not so now may be easily discovered. Several things in our history have led to a reater or less extent to this sad

Among the first of these cause we must mention the virtual suspen sion of the civil code during the late war. The military law was in force in all sections of our country, and in all departments of life and busin on of the laws for the four long years accustomed the peo-ple to their absence, and led to hab-its incompatible with them. New and more exciting methods of dealing, man with man, and more rapid meth ods of acquiring property were instituted. The slow p were rejected and despised. This was more literally true and more erally in force in the successful though it had its effect al

In addition to these military methods of thought and business, we have the next most direct and poten means of sapping the foundations o spect and reverence—that is, the that were made in the law. Human nature naturally respects that which is of long standing and permanen while it at the same time as naturally contemns the creations of a day and that which may easily perish to morrow. Rules of men must ever have regard to this element of man's na ture. Such laws, customs and insti tutions as are found in full operation in our early years, and under which we grow to maturity, we will not illingly change—unless they are exedingly oppressive—nor will we ystematically violate them. But hen that which is law to-day may no to law to morrow, or if law may be asily evaded or despised, then there is no controlling the vicious or the ill disposed. Personal sims and elfish devices take the place of aw, or become the law of the immoral and the wicked. We see this in the violent outbreaks of the deraved passions of the human heart in every section of our country.

Much of this irreverence for the law originated in the many changes in the law of the land, both national and State. Amendment after amend nent was made to the constitution of the country till the people lost all espect for the original instruments as well as the amendments made hem. Every legislature felt under oligation to work hard on the State tatutes and amend, re-amend, enact and re-enact till they themselves lost ight of the true meaning of the law and the people turned in disgust from t as from a problem that had but an ibal importance. In their utter in ty to learn what was law and what not law, what of it was in for nd what an nded, or antiquated hey have concluded to do as the

fullty. We agree also that an ad-

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heve the advocates of the bar on th

criminal of ev his life in the perpetration, of cr after crime of the deepest stain of guilt, employed the best talent of his State, a long array of legal names and had his cause carried through all the courts from the lowest to the highest, and every exception taken and every hindrance thrown in the way of his conviction that the indefiniteness of the law, the ingenuity of the bar and the genius of the age could furnish—though every human being for miles believed him guilty and the testimony plainly showed he was. How natural for the unthinkobserver of such unfortunate uses of talent in shielding vice and orime, to infer that do what he may, so he has the means to employ the learned brethren of the bar, that the chances are in favor of his escape. They say, and with much semblance of truth, "Money will clear you." "You cannot be convicted or even tried if you have the means to apply in the right direction." Who the can wonder at the want of respec for the laws of the land, that exists among the people, and that is delug ing the country with crime, north and south, east and west? We need

THE EDUCATION BOARD

a more settled code, one more easily

understood, and a greater respect for

ts teachings and provisions.

We have received a good man letters from the friends to whom Some of those who did well as agents in their churches last year write sadly of their inability to do anything for us this year. There is good brother at Selma who gives regularly \$50 a year, and a noble lady who gets up a monthly contribution to the Board. The first money we received for this purpose was \$5 from Mr. Jerkins of Newbern. He is not a member of any church but has nised to give \$5 a year as long as he lives to help educate the young preachers. Wish all the dear friends who promised to do so would help as soon as possible. The Ladies' Sewing Society of the First Baptist church, Raleigh, have raised \$125 for us. We thank them for it, and hope this example will be followed by many of the good women of the State The Sanday-school of this church within itself supports one young

METHODIST CENTENNIAL

I am no Methodist, and with my news of truth, never could be one Some of the doctrines of the Methodist church do not seem to me to be supported by the word of God, and its polity, wonderfully successful as it has been, is confessedly man-made throughout, and hardly worthy to take the place of that system God has given us in the New Testament for the government of His Kingdom Certainly, it would take more grace than we have ever enjoyed to be a Methodist preacher. We could ne willingly surrender to bishops and ing elders, the rights of personal liberty, guaranteed to me in the very charter of my creation. high regard for the Methodists. and the grand Centennial they had in this city last week, has put us in fter a man has spent years in mentter humor with them than usual. And, indeed, their meeting was an rch amid the tombs of dusty extraordinary one, for whether we the numbers present, the ability displayed, the general inter-est awakened and the inspiration given case. That is, if we are to be

THE PURPOSE OF THE CENTENNIAL it is, the easy method of se- early as 1773-4, it was not till 1776 curing able counsel to defend its breach or at least bring all the talent the minutes, with a membership of the bar in defending the violater of its plainest requirements. We have great respect for learned and offen conscientious men and we hold with the merelful maxims of the law that every criminal should have a fair and impartial from debt. Twenty-five thousand members, making a grand total of the powers are presented to be according to the same members, making a grand total of the powers are presented to be according to the same anthority, 27,591 itinerant preactiers, and 4,189,105 members. The presented the minutes, with a membership of the minutes, with a members traveling the minutes, with a membership of the minutes of the minutes of the minutes of the minutes of the mi trial and that no man should be condollars are needed to build this 4,278,170. If now we estimate three
demand before he is proven to be church, and sixty thousand to pay adherents to each member, the usual

odist friends on the complete

ाशका itthan any man we ever knew or heard of, but he stated that his experien taught him that an endowment was an absolute necessity for the permanent efficiency of a college. Upwards of twelve thousand dollars were secured from the people of Raleigh alone towards building the church proposed, and the residue of the money needed for that object, as well as for the relief of the colleges will be apportioned to the districts of the presiding elders, and by the help of Rev. Messrs. Cunninggim, Sharpe and other agents, will be realized, we doubt not, during this centennial year. And all this will be but preliminary to taking hold of their col leges and endowing them hands ly. No denomination can invest money more wisely than to put it into institutious of learning. TOPICS DISCUSSED.

It is said that the honor of origin ating the movement belongs to the Rev. H. T. Hudson, and Dr. Burkehead and his coadjutors worked up the idea admirably well. The principal topics, were the Founders of Methodism, by Bishop McTyere; The Progress of Methodism, by Bishop Deggett: The Revival History of Methodism, by Bishop Marvin; The Pioneers of Methodism in North Carolina, by Messrs. Robey and Doub The Early Methodists of Raleigh, by Rev. A. W. Mangum; The Relations of Methodism to Sunday Schools Bible Societies and Missions, by Rev. Messrs. Yeates and Jenkins; The Relations of Uhurch and State, by Hon. J. N. Staples, and the Itinerant Sysspeeches of the Bishops were very able and very long; Bishop McTyere speaking two hours, Bishop Doggett an hour and three quarters and Bishop Marvin two and a quarter. Of the lesser dignitaries, our

friend Mangum seemed to have made the finest impression, and we respectfully suggest to Trinity, Randolph Macon, or some other college that his effort here entitles him to a doc-THE SPIRIT OF THE MEETING.

We were particularly struck with

the candid and charitable spirit towards other denominations which distinguished all the speeches we heard; netably those of the bishops present. Of course, there was a good deal of blowing, and not a little glorification of John Wesley and Methodism—the truth is, it was claimed that the Methodists had originated so many good things, the revival system, the Sunday school, the Tract Society, Bible Society, modern missions, &c., &c., that we were really atraid nothing would be left to the honor of the Baptists and other older denominations, and thought it rather fortunate for us that Methodism was so young. Still, we must confess that we have heard fully as much boasting in some Baptist meetings we have attended, and we really felt that, considering the very wonderful progress they have made in the world within the last hundred years, a good deal of self-gratulation was pardona

We were prepared for college by Baxter Clegg, a Methodist preache of excellent sense and sterling worth There were no fewer than seven Methodist preachers at school with us, Frost, Hudson, Hendren, Gow an, Wilson, Smoot and Call, all good and true men, and we thought we of the Methodist church throughou the world, but confess we were not prepared for the exhibit which was PROGRESS OF METHODI

John Wesley began his system or ten in London in 1739. The first Methodist church formed in America was the John Street, New York, in 1766. From these small beginnings a little more than a hundred year sumed stupendous proportions.

The general summary, given in the

gullty. We agree also that an ad- college debts. The Greensboro Fe proportion, the Methodist church will votate should do all that he can hon- male. College owen fifty thousand have a following of 12,834,510 aculs.

they count many who are really no church and many in Protests

We observe that the main strength the Methodist church is in the North, while the Baptists are strong est in the South They have 712,765 embers in the South, while the Baptists number 1,252,156.

As to church property, the Meth lists are in advance of all others The census of 1870, puts down their operty at \$69,854,121; the Baptiste \$41,607,198. Episcopal, \$36,514,549; the Presbyterian, \$53,265,156, and the Roman Catholic, \$60,985,566. Nor has their progress in the ca

of education been less extraordinary. The Wesleyans have 3 theological seminaries, 9 colleges, and 900 day schools. The M. E. Church North has 3 theological seminaries, 27 colleges and universities and 69 ac nies and institutes. The M. Church South has 2 universities, 17 male and 30 female colleges, with 12 cademies-making a total of 1072 institutions of learning under the ontrol of their conferences.

In looking at these aggregated results of Methodism one is much in-clined to agree with our Methodist brethren, who regard John Wesley as the greatest man of his day and the system he projected as the most remarkable religious movement of the world for the past three o Whatever of error may have attached to their system, they have preached saving truth, and we thank God for

We rejoice too in the success of their centennial celebration. It was agreed by the Board of Mission that the Baptist State Convention should go to Shelby last year, so that we might have a grand centennia rally in Raleigh at our Convention ext November. The centennial fire is kindling all over the land, North South and West of us, our Baptis brethren are stirring up the people to commemorate the year in which we celebrate the centennial of givil and religious liberty, by placing ou nstitutions upon a sure and eff footing, and we cannot afferd to los the opportunity Providence offers

If the Lord will, some of us mea to make the next session of our con T. H. PRITCHARD.

ITEMS.

rejoices to honor Dr. J. as one of the est theologians and able and atractive preachers of our times." Dr.

The New York Herald says that the Moody and Sankey meetings are largely increasing the number of re-ligious maniscs in New York. It's the old cry. John the Baptist had devil and Paul was beside himself

vriting, auswering and mailing over norrow for another campaign. Plea request the brethren to read the cir lars I send them before they throw nem aside." They are hereby renested.

W. H. Edwards, S. C.; tter man could have been cl Bantists of North Carolina in their efforts to endow Wake Forest Col

articles that he may devote him

eer translation. In that p rave serious, and I hope som ctrine charged on Paul, and reved my exeges for the presentate. Nothing is better understood al scholars then that careful attr n must be paid to the idion ession in our sa is of express adopted by the origina writers; and that to understand the ds always in their strict. literal un true or an erroneous sense Thus: "We wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers," &c., but we 110 "wrestle against fiesh and blood " contin ually, and the meaning obviously only" and this ellipsis is san toned by similar omissions in ou own colloquial use. Again : Matt 9: 13 and 12: 7, quoted from Hose 6: 6, "I will have mercy and no acrifice"; but the Lord required and dained sacrifice as well as mercy We see then that when a sacre writer wants to inculcate one thin as more excellent or more danger and formidable than another, it is usual to decry the weaker that he may phasize the stronger. Another example: 1 John 3: 18, "My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in ruth," i. e. obviously, not only in word; otherwise, all loving language would be forbidden. And another xample. (Matt. 11: 25) still more like the one under discussion (Rom 6: 17, "I thank thee, O father, that thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent and has revealed them unto babes." Now, is it not obvious that the Apostle's thanks were excited, not by the denial of ight to the wise, but because the wise, "having eyes but seeing not, God had graciously given to the babes the light which the wise re-

So Philip. 2: 4, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others"plainly : "on his own things only or merely." So 1 Tim. 5: 23, "Drink no longer water." I presume no on would think the Apostle intended to ecommend to his young yoke-fellow total abstinence from water. On these and other particulars of Greek tyle, the young theologians of our Seminary will no doubt be referred or very full information to "Bos on Greek Ellipses," and "Vigerus de Idiotismis," or even to the larger I conclude with a quotation or tw

rom that profound and acute critic Dr. Geerge Campbell, whose "Fou Gospels with a new Translation and Notes and Preliminary Disserta tions, contain a mass of sacred crit icism which I heartily commend the study of my young friends at the Seminary, and where they will find deep scholarship and critical acume without any danger of unsoun divinity, and in whose remarks or the word baptizo (Matt. 3: 11) they will meet with a specimen of fairner and candor imitated by few. H was one of the most distinguished ministers of the Scotch Presbyte rian church, and the Professor unde whom Robert Hall studied at Aber n, who was in the habit of using his Translation in preference to a others. Dr. Campbell's note on Matt 11: 25, is as follows: "Having hid den these things-thou hast rece them." Common version: "The aled them. We have the san Rom. 6:17: God be thanke that ye were the servants of sin but ye ervants of sin, but for their be berally from the Hebrew is: "Lor I will praise thee, because thou was ne. I knew not why they have no

In a note on Mark 3: 4, he says:

"In the style of scripture the mere negation of anything is often expressed by the affirmation of the connect to be taught more fully in the doctrine of grace, and Bro. G. is as sound as a silver dollar in this doctrine. More anon,

"In a note on Mark 3: 4, he says:

"In the style of scripture the mere brethren of the State, we feel assured: Our people in this region need to be taught more fully in the doctrine of grace, and Bro. G. is as sound as a silver dollar in this doctrine. More anon,

"In a note on Mark 3: 4, he says:

"In the style of scripture the mere brethren of the State, we feel assured: Our people in this region need to be estimated by the amount of money he raises.

Bro. Underwood is right. Of course an agent has no business to interfere with the pastors or churches in prosecuting their plans of benevolence, and the Board has given Bro. Richardson special instructions to avoid all such churches, unless special in the course of Christ is not to be estimated by the amount of money he raises.

Bro. Underwood is right. Of course an agent has no business to interfere with the pastors or churches in prosecuting their plans of benevolence, and the Board has given Bro. Richardson special instructions to avoid all such churches, unless special instructions.

A PEW DAYS IN WILKES AND ALEX

NEW HOPE CHURCH.

Here the brethren and sisters in a cold state. Some of them have a mind to work, but they have a vast deal of opposition. This opposition lies, for the most part, in the whiskey line. Some of the members of the church have been, (and I am fearful are yet) engaged in making and selling whiskey. It seems that some people are willing to murder the souls of their fellowmen to get gain. The Lord pity such and especially those professing to be God's people.— Brethren, readers of the RECORDER pray for a revival of religion in this part of our beloved commonwealth. If God would revive His work in this section it would in a great measure remedy this great evil. REV. JAS. MCNEIL.

This dear brother has been sorely afflicted for some months, but is now improving. He has lost his right eye. He feels that he has been near the grave. Brethren pray for this brother that the Lord may restore him to health. He has been a faithful minister of the gospel, and has done much to build up the Master's cause in the western part of our

REV. J. A. WHITE. Bro. White's health is somewh mproved. He is teaching at Cedar Bun, Alexander county. Has very and opportunities are offered. Hope he will accomplish a good work in that section. He is located at a point

where his labors are needed. SULPHUR SPRING, ALEXANDER COUNTY. On Thursday night of the 9th and Friday the 10th of March, at this place, Rev. L. P. Gwaltney closed his school. By sunset, Thursday evening, the house was crowded almost to overflowing. The marshalls did all they could to seat the congregation, but in vain. Owing to the crowded aisles of the house. throng out doors and the bad con duct upon the part of some who were intexicated, the exhibition was by no means a success. The exerci On Friday by 10 o'clock, A. M., the

house was crowded and a large num ber out doors, but good order pre vailed both in and out doors. cellent music on violin and piano by Mr. Pritchard and daughter. Firs speaker, Mr. J. L. Gwaltney. ect, "Knowledge." Second speaker. Mr. D. W. Pool. Subject, "Perse verence." Third speaker, Rev. W A. Pool. Subject, "Duty." Fourth speaker, Rev. L. P. Gwaltney. Sublect, "Time." Rev. J. A. White made Rev. G. W. Green, from Hickory, N from Titus 2: 11, 12, 13, 14. His ser-mon portrayed deep thought and careful preparation. His is a good preacher and a sweet speaker. He endeared himself very much to those people. I am happy so say to the readers of the RECORDER that Bro-Green has agreed to take charge of the school at Sulphur Spring. He will commence his school on Tuesday the 4th of April, 1876, and teach short summer session first. I trust the Lord has directed Bro. Green to this point. He can benefit the minis try more at this point, perhaps, than at any other in the State, both in text books and the Bible. I believe s 8 or 10 young ministers under h instruction. Young men who feel it to be their duty to preach the gospe hopes to be able by the fall term to enter school under Bro. Green, and end at least another year in so Sulphur Spring is, we think, an ex within the reach of all. Board will be cheap. Brethren, pray for Bro. Green's success. He has a place in worth every dollar of his

way than as above r set this is a part of the fund which About the same time, the Fo ville, Mount Vernon and Brachurches subscribed to the ende Yet the amounts thus collected in kind were credited upon subs and are a part of the sum that the Trustees are conder 3. Between the years 1854 and 1857, eventy scholarships, giving tuition for wenty-four years each were sold at the rate of \$500.00 each. After the vet to run. They have been ented to a greater or less extent every rear. | Somet nts coming on scholarships has been so large as greatly to alarm the friends of the institution. There are now at the College seven students on scholarships, whose tuition fees would, if paid, mount to \$490.00

sixty one young ministers educated at Wake Forest. Their tuition paid, would have amounted to \$8,295. But for the old scholarships and free tuition of young ministers, the income of the college, from tuition would of the college, from tuition, would have paid the salaries of the officers. (To be continued.) C. E. TAYLOR.

4. Since the war there have

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER. en years old, of Rev. A. R. Pitte s surely a great musician. Not lo ago I was spending the night with Bro. P., and Eddie came into the parlor with his fiddle and made very sweet music for us. He plays sacred music entirely and says that he has no taste for anything else. If Eddie's musical talent is developed who knows but he will become a Sankey. Just previous to my writing this, little Geneva Stew- labored among us will ever be a green These are young musicians, and it does me good to know that the rising generation are being taught music. This will be a better world when there is more music in There'll be music in heaven. Now for that. Not long ago I met good brother who remarked to me about thus: Well, Bro. P., you are oing to ride over the State to work for Foreign Missions, and I'll stay at home and plough and pray for you. Surely it did my heart good to know that this brother was going to pray for my success in the work. I ask every brother in North Carolina to do likewise in regard to praying for the work. When we all pray more earnestly for Foreign Missions surely give more. When I have the Tart and G. W. Hufham and W. M. Kennedy I ought to be ene Next comes the other. Bro. J. Stallings tells me that he has preached to his churches on the subject of "layng by in store as the Lord has pros-

pered," and that they have adopted the plan of having all the members to Bro. J. L. Stewart informs me that he has introduced the plan of taking enlarged if they will train their conations to give reasonable amount

C. L. Powell, Ag't F. M. B. Clinton, N. C. BRETHREN! WE ARE TRYING TO DO

"One dollar for State Missions, and the last I will ever give in co-or tion with the Board, so long as they send out an agent."

giving, and for one, I am not w

ceived on this very parties he says, "Thou who kn

Agents are not nee T. H. PRITCHARD.

REV. R. H. GRIFFITH.

tist Churches of Chester County, of C., the following preamble and res lutions were prepared and add

WHEREAS, In the Pr God, Rev. R. H. Griffith, the beld pastor of Hopewell and Harmony Baptist churches, has been called to another and different field of labor: 1st. That with sad and sor

of the tie that has hitherto bound n as pastor and people.

2nd. That we bear our testim
to his faithfulness and ability

3rd. That he is richly entitled manifested in our welfare, both ten hich be has discharged the deviof his office, and for his un efforts to lead our children to Jesu 4th. That our intercourse has be of the most pleasant nature, and his departure leaves a vacancy in hearts and pulpits that will not be easily

kingdom of our blessed Saviour. 6th. That the years which he h the people to whom he goes as on eminently worthy of their love and

Sth. That a copy of these resolu-tions be given to Bro. Griffith and a copy be sent to the BIBLICAL RE-CORDER, Working Christian and Re-ligious Herald for publication. Done in church con 19th day of March, 1876

J. W. KEE, Moderat W. H. Edwards, Clerk pro tem LETTER FROM BRO. THORNE

MILPORD, DEL. March 21st, 1876,

I want to express to you my appro ciation of your weekly visits to me and to my family. You are quite necessity with us, having been famil North Carolina and there are hi dreds in North Carolina who love me By reading your pages, every week I hear from many personal friends ing back, bringing many pleasant bless them, and grown their la Bantists I have four Milford is a town of about five the sand people. The country ar