Wednesday, June 21, 1876.

ASHEVILLE ORPHAN ASYLUM

The appellation of this institution and the successful manner in which it is being conducted, are fast bringing it to a more favorable position before the public. There are at present, we believe, about 40 children in this institution, some of whom have been there a vonsiderable length of time, while others have been recently added. We visited the Asylum last Sabbath evening for preaching, which, by the kindness of the several ministers of the different denominations in town, is afforded the children every sabbath evening. Last Sunday was Mr. Corbett's day to preach, but ou account of a special appointment clse where, he was unable to attend. Rev. Mr. Pease, however, who has heretofore shown his charitableness by his liberal donations to this institution, kindly offered his services, and although he did not preach a sermon, he made an excellent lecture, which contained many things that were profitable to the older persons were present as well as to the children.

Mr. Moore, the efficient superintendent, is a man in every respect fully suited and qualified for the position he occupies, and through his ceaseless exertions the institution is receiving a liberal support. — Western Exposi-

GOOD COUNSEL.

Keep thy heart with all diligence; for out of it are the issues of life.

Death and life are in the pow er of the tongue.

Never expect any thing from the world; and when it offers thee any thing that is good for thee, receive it, but catch not at it greedily.

Be always mindful what thou mayest do for thine own and others' salvation, in every instance, and upon every occasion.

When arguing with another, watch against every inordinate heat of passion, loud speaking, and every rash word.

Any matter of trial to thee, reckon among thy gains.

In thy actions, consider not only what is lawful, but what is best in the present circumstances; and do that.

If any despise thee, do not bear a grudge against him for it. And be not offended with any, merely because they do not honor thee.

When thou art framing excuses, take heed of speaking an untruth, or approaching near to it: lest in the offence of man, thou make too bold with God. Take heed of this also, when thou wouldest speak pleasingly, and avoid offence in speaking.

When thou hearest that another hath spoken any thing to thy injury or disparagement, beware of a transport of anger, that thou speak harshly or unadvisely against him, or too passioneatly for self, or as too much concerned for self.

Uphold the reputation of thy colleague, or any that is joined with thee in service, as thou wouldest thine own.

Watch against all secret pleasure, in the lessening of another for advancing thyself.

Pray heartily for the success of thy colleague, and others, who perform the same service that thou art engaged in. And rejoice other's misery. in whatsoever good is done by is done by thy them, as in what self, and own it before men.

Use not animosity and contention in any matter, that may be brought to a good issue in the way of peace.

Engage not hastily as a party in a difference between others; unengaged that thou mayest moderate between them.

Watch against all bitter and

is more according to Christ, than wrathful zeal.

In thy zeal against the sins of others, be mindful of thy own remembrance thy great offences, which though they be unfeighndly repented of, give thee to understand what cause thou hast to be meek and humble, and patient toward all men.

Be not discomposed about some petty absurdities of behaviour, or little indecorums, or oversights; for so to be, is pusillanimity.

When thou has conceived a dislike of any person, his ways, or actions, or dost ill resent his carriage towards thee; take heed thou do not take any secret pleasure in the foresight of evil coming upon him; or in hearing observing any such folly of his, as tends to his reproach or ruin, or notable damage.

Abhor every thought, word, and deed, which is contrary to love, and tends to the hurt of others.

The more men wrong thee, the more watchfully maintain thy love towards them.

Remember thou hast nothing of thine own, but all is the Lord's: and accordingly use all that thou hast to no carnal interest, but to serve him, as being wholly devoted to him.

Be as serious and hearty, in thy prayer to God for the concerns of others as for thine own.

Watch against selfishness, lest it work unto great uncharitable-

Fetch thy comforts from heaven, and not from pleasures and hopes here below.

Do not overvalue any worth that is in thysolf; but think it rather less than more, than it is

If any slight thee, be neither dejected nor provoked.

Do not value men according to their esteem of thee, but accordto their true worth.

Watch against the expectation of hearing thy own praise; and when such a thought arises, instantly suppress it.

When thou art commended, let not thy thoughts dwell on it with delight; but let it be to thee as nothing.

Take heed of too great a valuation of thine own work, or usefulness in thy place; and lay not too great a stress thereon.

When friends out of love overvalue thee, it concerns thee not to overvalue thyself; nor to take more than thy due, though they give it.

Have a habit of compassion towards the afflicted firmly fixed in thee, that the motions thereof may be suitably stirred up on every occasion.

Let an abhorrence of any content in another's sufferings, be deeply imprinted on thee; that thence it made its way to India. every thought thereof may be —Journal of Chemistry. prevented, or instantly suppressed: yea, hate all disregard to an-

Always mind, and do the present duty. Comply with the present dispensation, and make the Paid 20.76, Episcopal S. S. of Washington most of it. Thy business is to please God, and God will provide for thy comfort.

What is time?" "A fragment of eternity cut off at both ends." but reserve thyself impartial and To us it has been recognized by years, but soon it will be by months, them by minutes, and finally by seconds, and then shall overpassionate speeches, against malignent opposers of truth. For come the closing scenes, and time meekness of spirit and behaviour, to us shall be no more torever.

THE TRAVELS OF PLANTS.

Alexander brought rice from Persia to the Mediterranean, the exceeding sinfulness: Call to Arabs carried it to Egypt, the Moors to Spain, the Spaniards to America. Lucullus brought the cherry-tree (which takes its name from Cerasus, the city of Pontus, where he found it,) to Rome, as a trophy of his Mithridatic campaign; and 120 years later, or in A. D 46, as Pliny tells us, it was carried to England. Cæsar is said to have given barley to both Germany and Britain. According to Strabo, wheat came originally from the banks of the Indus, but it had reached the Mediterranean before the dawn of authentic history. Both barley and wheat came to the New World with its conquerors and colonists, and the maize which they found here soon went to Europe in exchange. It was known in England in less than fifty years after the discovery of America; it was introduced to the Mediterranean countries, by way of Spain, at the end of the sixteenth century, and the Venetians soon carried it to the Levant. Later it travelled up the Danube to Hungary, and usual business transactions of gradually spread eastward to life. China, while it was thus invading the regions formerly devoted to rice, the latter, as we have said, was establishing itself in this country.

The sugar-cane, which, with its sweet product, was known to the Greeks and Romans only as a curiosity, seems to have been cultivated in India and China from the earliest times. Its introduction into Europe was one of the results of the Crusades, and thence it was transplanted to Madeira, and early in the sixteenth century from that island to the West Indies. The original home of "King Cotton" was probably in Persia or India, though it is also mentioned in the early annals of Egypt, and had spread throughout Africa in very ancient times.

The potato was found in Peru and Chili by the first explorers of those countries, who soon carried it to Spain. It is said to have reached Burgundy in 1560, and Italy about the same time. It appears to have been brought from Virginia to Ireland by Hawkins, a slave trader, in 1565; and to England in 1585 by Drake, who presented some tubers to Gerard, who planted them in his garden in London and described the plant in his Herball and it was also introduced by Raleigh at about the the same date. But it was slow to attract attention, and it was not till nearly a century later that it began to be much cultivated. 1663 the Royal Society published rules for its culture, and from that time it rapidly gained favor. The Dutch carried it to the Cape of Good Hope in 1800, and —Journal of Chemistry.

Contributions to the Orphan Asylum at Oxford for the week ending June 20th 1876.

IN CASH.

by Lucy Norton and Bessie Hat-

20.75, Presbyterian S. S. of Washington by Julia Perry and Maggie Har-

15.24, Methodist S. S. of Washington by Lucy Ritch and Bessie Reddin.
Paid 9.50, Orphans' Friend.
"7.51, Phoenix Lodge No. 8.

3.60, Winston Lodge, No. 167. 3.40, Rolesville Lodge, No. 156.

3.00, Cary Lodge No. 198. 2.00, Farmington Lodge No. 265.

1.15, May Tingle and Sarah Ward. 1.00, M R Gregory.

IN KIND.

Mrs Stephen Henley, 1 pair socks. W S Barnett, 1 bbl flour.

The following persons have paid for THE ORPHANS' FRIEND for one year

Alexander Nicol, A Octtinger, S II Abbott, J A S Ball, W D Rayner, B N Fields, Caswell Chapter, No. 381, Kinston Lodge, No. 316, Oscar L Bailey.

For six months, Miss Emily Eure.

Resolutions of the Grand Lodge.

Adopted Dec 3d, 1875.

Resolved, 1. That St. John's College shall be made an asylum for the protection, training and education of indigent orphan children.

2. That this Grand Lodge will appropriate \$---annually for the support of the institution; but will not assume any additional pecuniary responsibility.

3. That this Grand Lodge elect a Superintendent who shall control the institution and solicit contributions for its support from all classes of our people.

4. That orphan children in the said Asylum shall be fed and clothed, and shall receive such preparatory training and edu-cation as will prepare them for useful occupations and for the

Adopted Dec 5th 1872:

Resolved, That the Superinten dent of the said Orphan Asylum shall report at each Annual Communication an account of his official acts, receipts, disbursements, number of pupils, &c. together with such suggestions as he may see fit to offer.

"Resolved, That the Master of each subordinate Lodge appoint a Standing Committee upon raising funds for the Orphan Asylum, and require said committee to report in writing each month, and that said reports and the funds received be forwarded monthly to the Superintendent of the Asylum and that the support of the Orphan Asylum be a regular order of business in each subordinate Lodge at each Commu-

4. All churches and benevolent organizations are requested to cooperate with us in the orphan work and to collect and forward contributions through their own proper officers. Here are the resolutions:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Grand Lodge are hereby tendered to many benevolent ladies and gentlemen, to the ministers of the gospel, to churches of various denominatians, to Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Good Templars, Friends of Tem perance, and other benevolent societies, whose hearty coöperation and liberal contributions have ren dered timely and valuable assistance in the great wory of ameli orating the condition of the orphan children of the State.

Resolved, That all benevolent societies and individuals are hereby cordially invited and requested to cooperate with us in providing funds and supplies for feeding clothing, and educating indigent and promising orphan children, at the Asylum in Oxford.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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-:0:-

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 No. 2 Freight train
 at 8 a. m.

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 at 8 a. m.

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RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN.

 Leaves Rdeigh
 10.00 a. m.

 Arrives at Weldon
 3.30 p. m.

 Leaves Weldon
 10.00 a. m.

 Arrives at Raleigh
 3.30 p. m.
 3.30 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Raleigh - 5.00 a. m. Arrives at Weldon - 5.25 p. m. Leaves Weldon - 5.15 a m Arrives at Raleigh - 5.15 a m Arrives at Raleigh - 5.49 p m Mail train makes close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line Steamers via Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Rarilroad via Petersburg Richmond and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line to Haywood and Fayetterille.

JNO. C. WINDER, Gen. Sup't.

JNO. C. WINDER, Gen. Sup't.

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Train leaves Raleigh - 3 40 p m
Arrives at Sauford - 8 19 p m
Arrives at Cameron - 9 20 p m
Train leaves Cameron - 4 15 a m
Leaves Sauford - 5 10 a m
Arrives at Raleigh - 9 45 a m
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And at Sauford with the Weston Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and points on Western Railroad.

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