

North Carolina Christian Advocate.

Christian Advocate.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1856.

Special Agents.

James F. Simmons, Weldon.
Benjamin K. Pullen, Richmond, Va.

Rev. B. Clegg.

The following resolutions were passed by the N. C. Conference, at its late session in Wilmington. The confidence they express in the ministerial and professional character of Bro. Clegg, has been merited by many years of devotion to the cause of Christ, and great usefulness in the allied cause of Christian Education:

Whereas, we have learned that our beloved and highly valued brother, Rev. B. Clegg, contemplates removing West; and that we earnestly request him to weigh the matter before he takes any definite steps towards his removal; and if he can do so consistently with his own interests, we urge him to remain with us, and spend the remainder of his useful life in his native State.

Resolved, 2d, That if he should determine to remove, we do hereby commend him to the confidence of the Church wherever he may go, as a scholar and teacher of ability and usefulness, and an able minister of Christ.

The First Missionary to Africa.

Melville B. Cox was stationed in this city in 1831. The following year he received his appointment to Liberia, as the first Missionary sent by our Church to Africa. After a few months' devoted labor in our Master's cause, he fell a victim to the climate. The place of his burial, in the sands of that distant shore, is marked by a plain stone bearing this inscription:

To the memory of
The Rev. MELVILLE B. COX,
the first Missionary from
the Methodist Episcopal Church
in the U. S. to Liberia, Western Africa.
He arrived in Monrovia on the
9th of March, 1832, where, having
organized a branch of the same
Church, he died in the triumph
of the Christian faith
on the 21st of July of the same year,
aged 34 years.
He was a truly amiable man,
a devoted Christian, and an
able and successful minister of Jesus Christ.

The Poor.

It has been a time of great distress with the poor of this City, as well as elsewhere. Their sufferings would have been much greater, but for the relief afforded by the hand of charity. They still need assistance. Many prayers of gratitude will rise from the garrets and hovels of this City for Mr. W. J. W. Crowder, for his vigilance and activity in their behalf.

Family Worship.

In every family the altar of prayer should be erected, especially in every religious family. The head of a family should feel it as incumbent upon him to gather, at stated times, around him, the members of his household, and impart to them religious instruction, and teach them by example to pray, as to discharge any other religious duty. This is the way to let our "light shine before" our families, and "constrain them to glorify our Father in heaven." The old family Bible, the hymn of praise to God, the voice of supplication rising from a pious father's heart, make impressions upon the hearts of children which time cannot efface; and how often is it the case that these impressions, in after years, when the father has long slept in death, have led the wandering son to the house of prayer, to the worship and service of his father's God. If it is important and binding, ordinarily to observe family worship, how much more important, in seasons like the present, when whole families and many of almost every family, are entirely cut off by the inclemency of the weather from the public services of the Sanctuary. It rarely happens in an age that attendance on church is to such an extent interrupted. In the country, particularly, where our houses of worship are not provided with protection against the cold, the public ministrations of the Word is almost entirely arrested. Fathers, if you would discharge your duty to your families, and supply, as far as you may be able, this great lack, be strict and attentive in your observance of family worship and the cultivation of family religion.

MATTAMUSKET CIRCUIT.—The Chairman of the Committee of Finance, acknowledges the receipt of \$30 55 from this circuit, sent up by Rev. C. W. King; it being the amount collected last year for the Contingent Fund.

It is due to the circuit to state that the illness of the preachers accounts for the delay in the reception of this contribution, and that but for the same cause it would have been much larger.

NORMAL COLLEGE: COMMITTEE ON BENEFICIARIES.—A fine religious interest is now prevailing at Normal College, and a very large number of students is in attendance. Revs. N. H. D. Wilson, D. B. Nicholson and J. Jamieson were appointed at the last session of the Conference a Committee on beneficiaries, the present year. To them, all applications for scholarships at the disposal of the Conference, should be made.

Church Liberty.

Complaint of illiberality against our Church, enters largely into the writings and sayings of some of our ministers and laymen. If a class or circuit fails in raising the necessary supplies, or turns a deaf ear to some favorite plan of benevolence, the whole Church is lectured or denounced through the press or social circles as illiberal; and there are many on such occasions, who are ready to conclude that what liberality the Church possesses, is wanting. Now we would not pretend that there are not particular classes and some members of almost every class who are deficient in this respect, but we do protest against this practice, indulged in by some, of wholesale denunciation and complaints. It is unjust to our people, and illiberal in itself. Let any one take the pains to look to the facts in the case, and he will accord with us in sentiment. As to a decrease in liberality, if we will compare the evidences now, with the evidences given even a dozen years ago, we shall find occasion of devout thanksgiving for its constant and rapid increase. What are some of these facts? No church in this country has so many calls made on its liberality as the M. E. Church. Besides the support of the effective ministry, there is raised annually a Contingent fund, for the support of the super-annuated preachers, the widows and orphans of preachers who have died in the regular work. If this fund is not sufficient to meet the demand, it is not altogether the fault of the people by a good deal. Then, there is the Missionary Cause, Bible Cause, Tract Cause, Cause of Education, Sabbath Schools and various private Causes that are constantly springing up. The Church, with a proper understanding of her duty and mission, acknowledges all these to have a strong claim upon her liberality, and as a general thing meets the claim, when properly presented, with the true spirit. We think we hazard nothing in saying, that in the aggregate our ministry, except unmarried men, is as well supported, if not better, than the ministry of any other Church. We know that many persons not posted in our operations have thought, and still think, the provision for the ministry in our Church, illiberal—as they understand that each man was put on a salary of one hundred dollars per annum, with an additional hundred if he happened to have a wife, until the last Gen. Conference raised the amount to one hundred and fifty dollars, per annum. With this view of the case, such persons have wondered that the Methodist ministry has not broken down for want of pecuniary support. The whole case is not understood. In addition to this fixed salary, it is made the duty of each circuit or station to provide a house and furniture, and servants, and make an allowance for table expenses—or provide board for the preacher's family. The way in which it is to be done, and the amount, is left open to each board of stewards to determine according to circumstances—the price of living in the particular locality, &c. They may allow less, as they please, \$200 or \$1000, or more or less, as they think proper, or choose.—The allowance as a general thing, is liberal, and in most cases the minister receives it if he works faithfully—some exceptions, but they are rare. We might pursue this subject in vindication of the liberality of the Church, by taking up the Missionary cause, &c., and showing the manner in which she responds to these calls; but we fear making our article too long. We may resume it hereafter.

Class Meetings can be Revived.

How can this be done? An article from the New Orleans Christian Advocate in another column, proposes that a reform in this matter shall begin with the traveling preachers. And this is so: we are forgetful of our vows, and lead the people to neglect class by our example. "Like priest, like people;" we must return to our duty, and our people will follow us.—The writer referred to, proposes, as a means of bringing the traveling preachers back to the standard of duty, that a Conference class-meeting society be formed. In this we beg leave to differ with our brother. There is danger lest the sense of individual responsibility be swallowed up in this modern mania for societies and conventions. There was a Hen Convention in Albany, New York, two weeks ago; not a convention of hens, but of white men. Two barbers in a village can scarcely agree to shut up shop on Sunday, without forming themselves into an American Sabbath Society.

The Church has perished somewhat of this spirit. Against it we should be on our guard. We do not do half enough for missions, for Sunday Schools, for the Tract Cause; but in our humble opinion, the business of all these should be merged into the Conference business proper; he not appendages, but integral parts of our work. If we were to form a class meeting society, there would be no time at Conference for its meeting. But let our Conference societies be merged in the Conference, and then the whole business would be more effectually done; and there would be time for Conference Class-meeting and a Love Feast led by the Bishop, we could eat the Lord's Supper together; and by thus commingling in the services of the sanctuary, our spiritual strength would be renewed, asperities would be melted away, and union and love would bind us more indissolubly together.

The Conference is itself a class meeting society, and there is no need of another. Let every preacher do just what the Discipline directs him to do, and what he has solemnly vowed to do for class meetings; let him form the members into classes "of about twelve, according to their places of residence," so that the leader can visit absentees every week—in a word let the preachers but come up to the requirements of the book of Discipline, and class-meetings, and experimental religion, and sanctification will be gloriously revived.

Proselytism.

The way in which a clerical man can reach the masses is most contemptible, in the eyes of all intelligent, honest-hearted Christians, is by taking up the business of proselyting members from one church into another, instead of trying to proselytize sinners from the devil. This sort of work is very strikingly represented by the case of a man who starts in the pursuit of wild game, but not understanding the art of success, and being a poor shot withal, concludes that his only chance is to direct his efforts towards game not so wild, and the consequence is, very soon, a great disturbance in the neighborhood on account of the disappearance of domesticated animals.

To see more clearly the evil of proselytism, take a case. An honest, pious, though plain and uninformed man, is living contentedly in the bosom of a branch of the Christian church. He uses the means afforded by that communion to secure his salvation, and is happy in the evidence of his acceptance with God. Here comes along one of these proselyters, who by his arts and ingenuity imposes upon his ignorance, and to such an extent unsettles his mind, that his waking hours become mingled with disquiet, and his slumbers are broken by hideous dreams of impending wrath. Taking him from his old fold into a new church relation, the remainder of his days are spent in dissatisfaction and regret. Now we ask, in the name of all that is dear to peace of mind, book, opposite his name, in broad capitals: "Expelled for wanting more religion." They would expel him if he had none at all, we presume, and seem to be equally determined not to retain him if he gets too much. This case reminds us of the action of another church, that expelled two members the same day: one for getting drunk, and the other for joining the Temperance society. We have heard it said that there might be too much of a good thing, but did not know before that this principle entered into the creed of any church.

When we reflect that the church of Christ is one in all its essential characteristics, composed of all those who love in sincerity our Lord Jesus, it becomes a source of deep mortification and regret that we see exhibited too often such a lack of love and friendship amongst its various branches, towards each other. Infidelity chuckles over it—the devil is pleased—it is a great hurt to the cause of our common Saviour.

It is well, we think, that there should be different denominations of Christians; but they should, instead of hindering and retarding each other, and entertaining a spirit to rejoice over each other's calamities, be ready always, like divisions of one common army, to encourage, succor and strengthen. Suppose the divisions of an army warring with carnal weapons were separated in feeling and striving against each other, as do, too frequently, the divisions of Christ's spiritual army: inevitable defeat and overthrow would be its doom. All that saves the church of God under such a state of things, is that He has power to bring good out of evil, and cause the wrath of man to praise Him.—It is a lamentable truth, that party spirit

has usurped the place of no Christ in the hearts of too many a follower. They labor and are untiring in their efforts, but it is more told up their branch of the church than promote Christ's kingdom in the world. They rejoice in the successes of Cross, but only when they are achieved through the instrumentality of their branch of the church. They enjoy gooseaching, but only when proclaimed from their pulpits. Away with this partizing, and let the spirit of Christ be thro' of all his professed followers; for as we have His spirit we are noneis, and let us put away from us all bitter, selfish, and envious, strike he together in Christian fellowship and the Cross of our great Head and Ruler, and seek the full accomplishment his prayer: "That they all may be as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee; that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent."

A Timely Remark.

The Conference in Wilmington passed the following resolution. Unpublish it, not for the preachers, for you heard it and they passed it, and consent to know all about it; but it is laid to our people in the hope it may purge the temptations of the preacher enter into worldly business, which sometimes come from the people they serve, the church wants an effective ministry, the church support her ministry well, she is able to do, and leave the man of God care for nothing but his holy work.

Resolved, That we deem highly improper and injurious to our use for any member of this Conference engage in worldly business, which may involve him in pecuniary embarrassment.

Receipts.

Until we can catch up widows receipts, and in order to be able to do without too much space in the paper, and without too great delay, the following plan of acknowledgments is adopted: The name of the person remitting money is given, and the amount sent. Care will be taken to enter the proper credits on the books, and should any error be discovered, it will be easy to correct it by reference to the letter, which will be on file. When, by this plan, we shall have come up with the acknowledgments of receipts, we will resume the method heretofore used should any one prefer it.

Rebellion.

About one hundred students recently rebelled against the Faculty at Dickinson College, Pa., in consequence of what they regarded the unjust expulsion of several of their fellows. The last accounts state "the troubles have subsided and matters are settled, peace proclaimed," &c.

Rev. Charles Collins, D. D., is President of Dickinson College. He was formerly President of Emory & Henry College, Va.

We know him well, and remember that there was a rebellion at Emory & Henry during his Presidency over that Institution. Without expressing an opinion as to who was right or wrong, in either of these rebellions, we venture to assert, from our knowledge of the man, that wherever he is President, if the students become disrespectful of law, there will be difficulties.

The N. C. Conference Committees.

Bishop Andrew has appointed the following Committees.

Examining Committee.
First year—N. H. D. Wilson, Junius P. Moore.
Second year—W. H. Bobbitt, N. A. Hooker.
Third year—L. L. Hendren, L. S. Burkhead.
Fourth year—J. H. Wheeler, P. H. Joyner.

Visiting Committee.
Greensboro' Female College—W. B. Ringer, W. H. Bobbitt, L. S. Burkhead.
Danville Female College—J. Tillet, S. S. Bryant, L. S. Burkhead.
Warrenton Female College—R. O. Burton, A. Weaver, J. H. Wheeler.
Fayetteville High School—J. H. Brent, W. Carter, S. M. Frost.
Normal College—N. H. D. Wilson, P. W. Archer, H. H. Hudson.

New Institute—W. Darringer, D. W. Doub, S. Helmsbeck.
Randolph Macon College—R. O. Burton, P. H. Joyner, N. F. Reid.

N. C. Conference Education Society.
Below I acknowledge the receipt of a donation to the N. C. Conference Education Society. Any of our friends who desire to help young men preparing themselves for the ministry, will find in this Society the instrument to accomplish that end. Any amount will be gratefully received, duly acknowledged, and faithfully applied.

By Rev. C. W. King, from a lady, \$4.
Let the friends of the Society use a little exertion, and much more may be accomplished than has heretofore been done.
N. F. REID, Treasurer.
Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1856.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Monday night the late residence of Mrs. Spruill in Warrenton was burnt to the ground. Mrs. S. had removed into a new building, and the one burnt, was occupied by servants. A young negro man was burnt up with the building.—The fire is supposed to have originated by accident in his room.

For the N. C. Christian Advocate.

"The Annals of Southern Methodism."

BRO. HEPLIN: Orders for this new book are coming in with cheering rapidity. The prospect is that it will circulate by the thousand. Some of my correspondents seem to think that it has already appeared and request copies by return mail. I ask space to say that it is in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. All orders shall be carefully and promptly filled, and notice of the appearance of the book given through the "Advocate." In the meantime, let the orders come on. The utmost dispatch will be used by the publisher.

Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES F. DEEMS.
Goldboro', N. C.

ITEMS.

HORACE GREELY CANED.—On the 29th January, Mr. Rust, member of Congress from Arkansas, caned Horace Greely in the streets at Washington city. The cause of this assault is understood to have been certain strictures of Greely in the N. Y. Tribune upon a proposition of Mr. Rust then before the House, requesting all the candidates for the speakership to withdraw.

MAIL AGENT.—The Post Master General has appointed Joseph W. Mehaney an additional Rout Agent on the North Carolina Rail Road, with a salary of \$700 a year.

REVIVAL IN WILMINGTON.—We learn that a revival is progressing in Fifth Street Church. Eleven souls had been converted, several had been added to the church, and the good work was still in progress.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH.—We learn that a portion of the members of the M. E. Church, Columbus, Ga., have raised in subscription ten thousand dollars to build a new church, the present congregation being too large for one Pastor to serve.

WENTWORTH SCHOOL.—The Trustees of Wentworth High School, Rocking county, have secured the services of Mr. J. M. Davis, a graduate of Emory & Henry College, as Principal.

IMPROVEMENT.—Quite a spirit of improvement has come over the people of Louisburg, N. C., several new beautiful residences have been completed, and several others on the way.

G. F. COLLEGE.—We learn that there is an increase of pupils in the Greensboro' Female College over last season.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Pricilla Wood, widow of the late Henry Wood of 25th ultimo, by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of Nicholas Sturdivant.

RAIL ROAD.—The passenger cars of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road start from the Depot on the N. C. Rail Road on the arrival of the Western train in the morning at about 5 o'clock instead of from the Depot on the North part of the city, as heretofore.

A SILENCING ARGUMENT.—We remember to have heard somewhere of a Methodist Conference at which a resolution was offered to the effect that the habit of shouting should be discouraged in the congregations over which its ministers had the charge. This was done in compliance with the refinement of the age, which could not well accommodate itself to those boisterous expressions of religious joy on the part of the newly converted. An old fashioned preacher gravely arose and said, "Mr. President, I move that that resolution lie upon the table, until the last child of Adam, for whom Christ died, shall have been converted to God! Then, and not till then, it may be passed by this body." This was worth more than a hundred long drawn arguments. It brought out in a blaze of light, the rational and scriptural reason for "joy over one sinner that repenteth," and covered with speechless confusion the trimmers to an erroneous public opinion, a fastidious and silly circumspection of pride.

THE DUEL.—We are glad to learn, verbally, that the difficulty between Messrs. Burt and Fulton, of Wilmington, has been adjusted, without a meeting of the parties. We are not in possession of the particulars.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The Rev. O. Scoville left Chatham county in January 1855, with two to three thousand dollars in his possession, and has not been heard of since he was in Charlotte, in February 1855. It is feared that he has been murdered. He is said to have had many friends, and to have borne as fair a character as any man.

SINFUL EXTRAVAGANCE.—The New York Sun, descending on the extravagancies of dress in that city, estimated the annual cost of dressing and jewelry of the ladies of New York and its vicinity, at from thirty to forty millions of dollars, as much as it costs to maintain the general government.

EXPLICIT.—It was in Alabama, that the preacher was accustomed to distinguish the Lord II epistles of John by saying, John with one eye and John with two eyes. It was a long time before the people got the hang of it, but when they did, the distinction answered very well.

MEMORIAL.—The members of the congregation in Norfolk, once presided over by the late Rev. A. Dibrell, have caused to be placed in their church a marble tablet to his memory having on it a suitable inscription.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The following is the arrangement of the Circuits for the Spring Term:

Edenton,	Judge Manly.
Newbern,	" Saunders.
Raleigh,	" Person.
Hillsborough,	" Dick.
Wilmington,	" Caldwell.
Salisbury,	" Ellis.
Morganton,	" Bailey.

THE SECRET OF PULPIT POWER.—"Faith," says Cecil, "is the master-spring of a minister. Hell is before him, and thousand of souls shut up there in everlasting agonies; Jesus Christ stands forth to save men from rushing into this bottomless abyss; he sends me to proclaim his ability and his love; I want no fourth idea!—Every fourth idea is a grand impertinence!"—A. Mess.

SNOW BREAD.—The Cincinnati Times says that all persons where snow-abounds, are not, perhaps, aware of the value of the fleecy flakes in making light, delicious and wholesome bread. There is no "rising" in the world so perfectly physiological as good, fresh sweet snow; it raises bread or cakes as beautifully as the best of yeast, or the purest acids and alkalis, while it leaves no taint or fermentation like the former, nor injurious neutral salt like the latter.

PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.—Eighteen months ago it was resolved by the Old School Presbyterians of St. Louis to establish a university in that city. A charter has been obtained from the Legislature, and it is expected that it will be erected the coming summer.—Between 60,000 and \$70,000 have been subscribed toward the enterprise.

LOVE OF TREES.—A friend of Grattan, the distinguished Irish lawyer, recommended him to cut down a favorite old tree that obstructed the view from his house. "Why so?" asked Grattan. "Because it stands in the way of the house." "You're mistake," was Grattan's reply, "it is the house that stands in the way; and if either must come down, let it be the house."

The Albany Atlas says the following is not by Longfellow, but probably Poor fellow, a poet more often heard than quoted:

"The winter and no more breezes
Buzz among the budding trees,
And while th' boy with ragged trousers
Shivering, homeward drives the cowses,
Nearly frost bit are his toes—
And bless my life, how cold his nose is!"

BISHOP G. F. PIERCE.—Bishop Pierce has closed his tour of Annual Conferences, five in number.—Indian Mission, Arkansas, Ouchita, East Texas and Texas. The last named closed on last Wednesday; and on Thursday he left on the steamer Mexico for his home among "the red hills of Georgia,"—in fine health—except hoarseness from continued pulpit efforts—accompanied by his son Lovick Pierce, Jr.

At the East Texas Conference he preached four times and made a Missionary, and also a Tract address. At the Texas Conference, he did the same. He has also preached almost constantly during his long journey by land.—His pulpit ministrations, under the influence of the Holy Ghost, have been productive of the happiest effects everywhere he has gone. At Marshall, scores of hearts have been opened to having heard the gospel from his mouth. So, also at Galveston.

Judging by the gospel standard, his superior as a preacher we have never heard. He is young and strong, healthy and happy in temperament, and with his talents, industry, and devotion promises a vast amount of usefulness to his country and to the cause of God. May God prolong his days.—Texas Advocate.

PAPAL CONCORDAT WITH AUSTRIA.—Rome and Vienna have struck hands in an alliance so intimate as virtually to crowd out France, and to reduce Austria to even a lower degree of humiliation than ever. Perhaps the people will consent to a heavier yoke than before—perhaps not. We shall see.

ACCIDENTS.—On Monday last a negro child aged about 4 years, belonging to T. M. Lee, Esq., of Clinton, was burned to death, in consequence of the ignition of its clothing while it was standing too near the fire.

We learn also that a gentleman of Duplin county lost three small negroes a few days since by a similar accident.

OUR EXPORTS.—During the year ending June 30, 1854, Great Britain and Ireland bought of us property to the value of \$145,000,000, besides what was taken of us by the British colonies and dependencies. In the same twelve months Russia did not buy of us to the value of half a million.—France and her colonies took more than \$33,000,000. Austria, \$1,903,600.

FIRES.—During 1855 there were 341 fires in the United States. The total amount of losses, exclusive of all losses less than \$10,000, was \$12,543,000.

MINISTERIAL.—The average salaries of New England Methodist preachers are found, on calculation, to be about \$600 a year.

The Portland Advertiser of Monday says: "Yesterday, we believe, the nineteenth successive stormy Sunday we have had in Portland."

AN APPARENT JUDGMENT.—A man living at Gravesend, Canada, was recently disputing, and being at high words, expressed a wish that God might strike him dumb if he was not correct. His speech at once failed him, and he has not since been able to speak, although not otherwise affected.

From the London Daily News.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE CONTENT FOR SPEAKERSHIP.—This obstinate contest is a good sign of the prosperous condition of the United States, both in their foreign and domestic relations. Did an enemy stand at their gates, were a commercial crisis impending, were a servile war raging in the Southern States, the election of Speaker would not be spun out to such a length. All other considerations would be flung to the winds in order that Congress might proceed without delay to concert measures for averting the danger. But the United States have peace within their borders and beyond them. With ample elbow-room in their extensive and thinly-peopled territory, with an ample field of remunerative employment for a thousand times the capital and labor they can command, men have no temptation to civil broils; and, unless they force a quarrel on some foreign nation, no People of Government have anything to gain by attacking them. The annual meetings of their Representatives are devoted to routine business, which might stand over for a year or two without seriously injuring them. They are the political locus-roters of the modern world; they can afford to indulge in leisure and procrastination. *Felices in bonis sua vorant.* The nations of the Old World have the wolf constantly at the door, and must dearly abide any moment of precious time they let slip.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS!—The custom of making long speeches, writing long documents, and spinning out an idea to the utmost limit of continuity, happily does not extend to the Editorial fraternity, though all other public functionaries seem to be under its influence. The annual message of the Mayor of Baltimore, just published, would make nine or ten columns of this paper, (if we were so unfortunate as to have to publish it.) If Editors of papers were so afflicted with the *caecities scribendi*, the world would scarcely be large enough to hold the amount of twattle which would be poured out upon it. But happily they are generally men of sense, and write only when they have something to say; and, having said it, they do as we now do, stop.—Foy. Obs.

GOLD IN THE DAYS OF THE PATRIARCHS.—The contribution of the people, in the time of David, towards the building of the sanctuary, was not far from £30,000,000; while David is said to have collected nearly £36,000,000, a sum as great as the British national debt. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the "Most Holy Place," only a room thirty feet square, amounted to more than thirty-eight millions sterling.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Richmond on Wednesday last. There were some hundred Delegates present from Virginia, but only nineteen from all the other Southern States and the District of Columbia. They represented Maryland, District of Columbia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri. On the second day a few more Delegates appeared.

Gen. Tilghman of Maryland was chosen President, with seven vice Presidents, of whom Col. Walter Gwyn of North Carolina is one.

SHOES.—The Shoe business in Massachusetts gives employment to an immense number of men and women.—The new census shows that the manufactures of shoes in the State are valued at \$12,180,810 per annum; that 21,540,623 pairs are made yearly; and that 15,915 males and 19,365 females are employed at the business. Several important towns, it is said are not included in the returns.

A Provincial Council of the Catholic Church assembled at New Orleans on Sunday, the 20th of January. The opening services attracted an immense number of persons to the St. Louis Cathedral. One of the objects of the Convention is to consider upon the selection of a person to be recommended to the Pope for appointment as successor to Bishop Vandevelde.

TERMS, &c.

1. Orders for the Advocate must be accompanied by the cash. The Publishing Committee have wisely adopted the cash principle, and we must adhere to it, without exception.

2. Agents will please collect the amount due from subscribers, whose names are already on our books, as soon as possible.

3. Subscribers can either pay to the Agents, or if more convenient, remit directly to the Editor.

4. In remitting money, give the name of the person to be credited, and be sure and give the Post Office, County and State.

5. The traveling preachers are Agents for this paper, and we shall be thankful to local preachers, official members of the church, and Post Masters, who may act as Agents also.

6. If any subscriber fail to receive his paper, or if there be any error in any respect, let the Editor be notified, and it shall be promptly attended to.

7. We request the preachers and others to forward at once an amount of any incident, religious or secular, with the privilege of using it as we may think proper. We wish to make this both a RELIGIOUS paper and a NEWS PAPER.

8. Now, brethren, help us, and then the paper will help you in your pastoral work. You have only to present the claims of this paper fairly and squarely before our people. They will subscribe: only try it.