of their obligations and oaths as officers

disregard both his oath and the conse-

Delections.

Early Marriages of Preachers.

work in the holy ministry, it is impor-

derstanding of the character and posi-

tion of the man she is asked to marry,

before she is expected to answer the

question. No man can clearly manifest

what may be certainly expected of him

in the ministry, in a less period of time

than four years, as the church has

rightly judged of him four years pre-

paratory service before she will admit

101. II. -- No. 23.

Original.

For the N. C. Christian Advocate, " An Educated Ministry."

TO JOVIUS.

said of you, as the poet said of Jove's philosophy." sattellites,

"Ask of yonder argent fields above.

Why Joro's sattellites are less than Jore." exists in the Methodist E. Church dif- point.

and reads as follows: ordinary profession in life is a matter only analogy between the cases is in very easily determined. In regard to your imagination. I might pursue this all worldly employments, it is usually subject, but in doing so, should anticiconceded that men be qualified for them pate your subsequent elaboration.

by some previous process, that is, in "Jovius," will allow me to call his

an impostor."

and that study is to be conducted with your notions of "an educated ministry" a view to an examination before Judges, have involved you. ted study, but by a living faith in Him to demonstrate your arrogance and whose Son redeemed mankind. In presumption. becoming experimentally acquainted Your argument reduced to a syllogiswith God, as a sin pardoning God, the tic form would stand thus:

constituted a spiritual priesthood, that each believer was entitled to combat, to teach, and to preach" (Coleman) prevailed, and "continued for some time." This license-this recognized authority, grew out of the conviction that "whatever could be done for the service of Christ by the preaching of In the Richmond Christian Advo- the gospel and the diffusion of Chriscate of May the 21st, you have com- tianity, or for the edification of believmenced a series of articles on the above ers, was-the duty, not of a select class caption, which you address to Bishop alone, but was equally the duty of all;" Pierce. In dedicating your views on (Coleman) and the experience which "An educated Ministry" to the Bishop they had acquired in passing through you possibly anticipate eliciting a deep- the process of regeneration, qualified er interest in the matter than you could them to teach others what they themotherwise secure. This may be a wise selves had experienced. Napoleon, policy in you, since under the prestige though not a theologian, said "learnof his great name -under the wing of one of the episcopacy, you will be able salvation; and Jesus came into the to hide yourself from harm-cover your world, to reveal the mysteries of heaven own littleness. But, in this supposi- and the laws of the Spirit." This is tion, I may be doing you very great in- true, when applied to the experience of justice, for peradventure if the veil was salvation, for the "laws of the Spirit" removed from your face, it might be are not acquired by "learning; and

But there is another point of vital importance in this matter, and its presentation will expose the fallacy of your If so, then it would not be right to ima- analogy. In the case of ministerial gine that you require the charm of any appointment, the Lord Jesus himself real name to give weight and authority is the Judge and the Appointer. No to your profound councils. But did it not one I presume, who calls himself a occur to you that in discussing a matter Methodist, will question the truth, that of such importance the assumption of a Jesus our Lord has the entire and exficticious name would militate against clusive right to call, and send forth his the power of your lucubratory instruct ministers. This doctrine is so clearly tions? When a people are to be en- scriptural and Methodistic that it needs lightened on a matter of vital import, no argument to prove it. I assume it. and especially when you assume there therefore, as a universally conceded

ferences of opinion on said matter, the If you recognize the omniscience of intelligent and considerate will wish to the Son of God then you are forced to know who is the savant who undertakes admit that what he does is right, for it the office of instructor and censor .- is impossible for Him to err. Infinite You may be fully qualified for the task wisdom is one of the natural and essenyou have undertaken; still, as the vail tial qualities of his nature, and in the which you have seen fit to throw over exercise of that wisdom there can be no your face, screens you from public gaze, mistake. He sees the end from the that fact cannot, under existing cir- beginning and infallibly apportions the cumstances, be generally known; and means to the ends which he proposes to in the absence of that knowledge, your accomplish. The whole work is clearly right to be recognized as the "lightner" mapped upon his Omnipresent eye. Its from profound ignorance, may be ques- every phase, difficulty and emergency tioned. You may possess the authority is instinctively and perfectly compreto command; or you may be nothing hended and provided for by Him. The more than the standard bearer of a work is divine; the workman human; Page 210. elique in the ministry; or, peradven- and qualifications for success in that ture, you are only a delinquent knight work are derived directly and continubattling against the long established ally from Him. In exercising the sousages of the church, on your own re- vereign right to call men to the work sponsibility. I will go further, and of the ministry, the Divine Master has

surmise that you may be a grave eru never called in council the wisdom, condite Doctor of Divinity, whose varied sulted the wishes, or catered to the learning and profound knowledge fits prejudices of the world; nay, but on you to pour a flood of light upon the the contrary, He has placed under ban darkness of your brethren, and correct the wisdom, treated with entire indifthe gross error into which Wooley, forence the cheriched wishes, and put Coke, Asbury, and their compeers un- to open defiance the fond conceits of fortunately fell; or it is possible you men. In proof of these things I refer are one of those whom the Church found you to I. Cor. 1 chap. 25-29 vrs .in the depths of obscurity and igno- Inasmuch, therefore, as a scriptural enrance, elevated to the itinerant minis- trance into the ministry-and I sup. try, and graduated to some distinction pose you ignore every other kind of and prominence; or you may be one of induction into the holy office-is by the those very smart young men who are direct selection and appointment of the "wise above what is written." With Omniscient and Omnipresent Son of such uncertainty surrounding your true God, that appointment, whatever it character, I respectfully suggest that may be, is the very best that could be you unvail your face. Let us see who made. To assume less, is to impugn the you are. But, as "distance lends en- wisdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. The chantment to the view," you may dis- Judges of civil jurisprudence form their regard this suggestion, and in antici- opinions of the capabilities of the aspipation of your refusal to appear in your rants to the profession of law, from the true colors. I will follow in your tracks answers which they give to the quesand point out your errors and defects. tions propounded; and charity is often The first passage which claims atten- required to cover a multitude of defects:

tion, is found in the fourth paragraph but the Lord Jesus, appoints his amof your first letter to Bishop Pierce, bassadors from his perfect knowledge of their capabilities-their fitness for the . The relation of education to every work. I conclude, therefore, that the

one sense, be educated. One who claims attention for a few moments to the closour patronage before having learned ing sentence in the paragraph under his profession or trade, is justly named consideration, and which I have intimated savors strongly of arrogance and The strength of this paragraph exists presumption. It is as follows: "One in its sophistry; this removed, and it who claims our patronage before havnig is as weak as infancy. But pardon me learned his profession or trade, is justly when I say that the concluding sen- named an impostor." You penned the tence savors strongly of arrogance and paragraph, of which this sentence is a presumption-is insufferably offensive. part, for the purpose of proving the ne-In order to secure the object you cessity of "an educated ministry;" and have in view, you undertake to draw that the above sentence was designed an analogy between ministerial appoint- to embrace ministerial appointment, as ment, and the ordinary professions of well as worldly professions is plain from life; and in this supposed analogy you these words used by yourself-" Is the lose your argument, for what you term ministerial office so isolated by reculiari-"an educated ministry." In what does ties that it is altogether an exception, this analogy consist? To my mind on the subject of education, to the genthere is not the first distinct feature of eral rule governing other professions ?" resemblance. Take to instance the If God has rendered this office indepenprofession of law. Law is a science, dent of education, must we not, by the which requires long and laborious study general rule referred to, demand it in to acquire that superficial knowledge the minister?" There is no mistaking that will enable the novitiate to pro-cure a license to practice. It is a and explicit. No sophistry can extritheory which is to be learned by study; cate you from the dilemma into which

who are to authorize or withold his I might with perfect ease show that right to practice. Religion-and a man "God has rendered this office indepento be a minister of Christ must be reli- dent of" what you consider the "edugious-is a matter of personal expe- cation" "demanded in the minister," rience. It is not learned in the schools, but as this would be antedating your nor acquired by profound and protrac- arguments, I will forbear, and proceed

subject passes through, or is made ac- In ordinary professions of life, men quainted with those lessons of wisdom must be qualified by some previous prowhich make him wise unto salvation. cess of education, before they can enter Hence in the primitive days of Christi- the duties of the profession; the minanity "This idea that the whole church isterial office is a profession, and as RALEIGH. THURSDAY JUNE 4, 1857.

such previous training in education is l necessary before entering the ministry; therefore if any one, whether Lawyer, Doctor, or Minister, "claims our patronage before having learned his profession or trade," he is " an impostor." Such is your argument. Now let us give it a practical application to the facts in the case. facts in the case.

upon the work of the ministry without any previous education or study; and as they claimed the patronage of the heritance to the public, by a fastidious Church without such a "process," they aristoracy. It never could have ori-

were "impostors." fore, were "impostors."

study, and as such they were a set of this exclusiveness became the head of

custom to receive men into the minis- siveness of the aristocrat, became the try without this previous study and ed- prejudice of the masses; and to day, ucation: and consequently all those there are thousands of girls in our land who preceded us, and we who live in growing up in ignorance, because their this day, (with a very few exceptions) parents are too well bred to educate and possibly Jovins himself, are, ac- their daughters and sons together. Am cording to his showing, a set of arrant I not right in styling it a prejudice ? I "impostors." "O tempora, O mores." now proceed to point out the evils of

cover my face with the vail of Justus-facio. Virginia, May, 1857.

For the N. C. Christian Advocate.

BRO. HEFLIN: As the prediction of the Rev. Dr. Cummings that a comet will come in collission with the earth on siderable excitement in the civilized world both in Earone and that that a short chapter on perturbation is small, owing to the little and remained near them four months; shine only by reflection, and the notion entertained by many, that they are fiery bodies, is doubtless erroneous.

The question is often asked, is there no danger of a comet coming in contact with the earth? We answer, no. It has been ascertained upon mathematical principles, and after the most extended and laborious calculations, that of 281,000,000 of chances there is but one unfavorable, or that can possibly cause a collision between the In answer to the solicitations of friends, earth and a comet.

The danger, therefore, of the earth dents connected with the introduction, being struck by a comet, is like the and progress of Methodism within, and chance a man would have in a lottery, where there were 281,000,000 black balls and but one white one; and where culty of the undertaking. To a want of

first drawing to secure a prize. If a comet was to come in direct contact with the earth, it is not at all Another difficulty is, can any occurprobable that it would be able even to rence having transpired in this very penetrate our atmosphere; much less obscure part of creation, be interesting to dash the earth to attoms. Prof. to the numerous readers of your most Olmstead says, "in that event not a excellent paper, especially when writparticle of the comet would reach the ten in our common-place homely style? earth—that the portions encountered 1. The first settlers of our country by her would be arrested by the atmosphere, and probably inflamed, and Bear, deer, and various other wild an-

shooting stars or metoric showers. The idea that this earth will be next has more support from superstition, than reason or science.

Truly yours,
T. B. F. Rialto, N. C., May 23, 1857.

For the N. O. Christian Advocate.

Education of the Masses. BRO. HEFLIN: To attack a prejudice of any kind, especially one that is general and inveterate, requires boldness: To remove it, demands that the The Apostles and the seventy disci-there could be no doubt as to the reof my skill as of the justice of my cause, ples were appointed to, and entered sult of my effort. I first notice the origin of this prejudice. It originated in, and has been entailed as an evil in-

ginated in the wants of the mijerities, According to the testimony of Nean- a deep and philosophic knowledge of der in the early period of the Church, the intellectual and moral laws givern-"Men were designated to perform the ing the sexes, or a scriptural appreciaoffices of the clergy without any pre-vious study or instruction to qualify nor could it have originated it a farthem for it;" and Mr. Coleman* says—
"History affords no positive evidence that candidates for the ministry, at places allotted to them, as men and their ordination, were subjected to an women. Exclusiveness is a social deexamination respecting their literary linquency tenaciously attaching itself qualifications and doctrinal knowledge to aristoracy whether of wealth, birth, previous to the fourth century;" yet or talent; and as every community all this while they claimed and received has its aristocrat either of the Liliputhe patronage of the Church, and there- tian or giant order, so there is a "circle of exclusion" in every community; When Mr. Wesley died, he had un- and all the children it embraces are der his supervision the rise of three thought too good to associate with the hundred itinerant ministers, all of masses and, if of both sexes, we have whom entered into the work without to associate with each other; hence the the previous process of education and necessity of separate schools, and as good breeding and social position, and From the first introduction of Meth- as each wished to be thought as well odism into this country down to the bred as his neighbor, it soon happened present time, it has been the uniform that, what was at first, the exclu-

Imitating your illustrious example, I yielding to such a prejudice. First, I remark, separating boys and

girls to receive instruction, is contrary to the design of Providence as indicated by the fact of both sexes being found * "Ancient Christianity Exemplified." -- | generally in the same family; and let it never be forgotten, that this equality is of Divine appointment and never has been materially affected by climate, political revolutions, peace or war or disease; and so uniformly and generally has this equality been maintained that it may be regarded as one of the wise designments of God; and may we enthe 13th of June next, has created considerable excitement in the civilized ordained? Surely not merely to afford the best care for our criminal naexistence which, in its operations, can comets at this time would not be unin- be confined to so narrow limits; even teresting to your numerous readers.—
The physical nature of comets is but er wants or passions of our nature, little known; generally, they are very are connected with, and influenced to a light and vapory bodies. Stars have often been seen through their most intellectual nature; nor can we find the dense portions, and are generally visi- full design of the law so equally disble through their tails. The influence tributing the sexes in different families that they exert upon planets in causing in the mere animal economy of man. It is something higher, more noble, nearattractive influence which they have, er divine; the education of our moral while some of the planets delay comets and intellectual natures; truly the great for months in their periodic revolutions. father of the race, infinitely wiser and The lightness or tenuity of comets is knowing all its wants, has established a such, that the probability is, if the lar- school in every family; this should be gest of them were condensed into a solid body it would not weigh more than should be formed and certainly none a few hundred pounds. Sir Isaac could be wiser because ordained by the Newton expressed the opinion that if Almighty. Let us examine the patthe tail of the largest of them were tern; what do we find? Who are the compressed in a cubic inch it would not Teachers, who the pupils? The faculbe then as dense as atmospheric air.—
A comet in 1770, by attraction was enwoman; the school, of both sexes, man and woman; the school, of both sexes, girls tangled among the satellites of Jupiter and boys. This is the Heaven made yet Jupiter moved on in his regular school whose formation and government course as though no comet was near is nearest this pattern is nearest perhim. Comets are opaque bodies, and fection. To be continued in the next J. H. BRENT. article.

Roxboro', N. C., May 15, 1857. We regret that this did not appear last week.

For the N. C. Christian Advocate. Incidents of Former Days .- No. 1.

BY PHILO VERITAS.

Rev. R. T. Heflin, Dear Brother: we have consented to write a few inci-

near the bounds of the Jefferson circuit. We are not unapprised of the diffithe white ball must be produced at the ability, may be added a continual press of personal business; and then we shall have to write from memory, so that our remarks will necessarily be desultory.

that they would perhaps exhibit on a more magnificant scale than was ever before observed, the phenomena of relate a circumstance, where he and a man by the name of Blevins were on a struck by a comet on the 13th of June mountain digging ginseng, when they saw a large bear approaching them. Although Blevins was not lame like the German Capt., yet he determined to start in time. A few bounds carried him down a deep ravine out of Jones'

ight. Almost prostrated, gasping for | invited into the house of the P. M., and breath, and with much apparent dis- saw lying on the parlor table the very tress, he reached the settlement with paper that the P. M. had told this the intelligence that Samuel Jones was gentleman did not come. These cases killed by a bear, and that he had nar- have all fallen under my own eyes in a rowly escaped with his life With dogs very short space of time, and are I beand guns, the neighbors sallied forth to search for the body of Jones, and ensay all P. Masters are thus delinquent, deavor to take the bear. Jones finding and careless in the discharge of their that he was deserted by his comrade, duty, but I only wish to give the public fortified himself as best he could for the combat. The bear, with steady steps, blame of not getting their papers upon and menacing growl, pressed toward the editors, who are not half so often his supposed victim. As soon as he deserving the blame as the P. Masters. was near enough, Jones dealt a severe At least such is the case so far as my blow on his head with his gensing-hoe, knowledge has extended. It has been which stunned him. He followed up to me a matter of great mystery how his blows until bruin was brought to P. Masters could permit the business the ground, and with his pocket knife of their offices to be conducted so loose-Jones severed his neck veins, and soon ly, and in direct opposition to the law, had the pleasure to see him lying life- and I might add in such direct violation

less at his feet. When the neighbors came they found under the Federal Government. I know where he could safety leave min. something of the obligations and oaths laughed heartily at Blevin's report of tonished how such an onicer been as-

2. At this time there were scarcely quent obligations on his honor. Such any facilities here for education; the violation of so binding and so sacred a young man who could read, write and contract may not always arise from incipher to the rule of three was thought tentional dishonesty, but they are nevto have a pretty liberal education. ertheless violations, and the the conse-

Experimental religion was a rare quences both to subscribers and Editors article; true, the Baptists had several are the same as if they were the result societies; but then they generally de- of dishonesty. There are things to nied that any one could know his sins which all Editors ought to call the atforgiven. Many were building their hope tention of their subscribers, and relieve of heaven on nothing more than some themselves of much blame, and not unfrequently of considerable injury and

3. Under these circumstances Meth- loss of reputation and money. This odism was introduced, when there pre- short and desultory article has been vailed to all human appearance an un- written to defend you from charges of vielding prejudice against it. Methodist indifference, and neglect of your duty, preachers were looked upon as a set of and to place the charges where they swindlers; whose sole object was to un- belong. dermine the liberties of the people, or | South Lowell, N. C. filch from them their money. Many would not go to hear them preach, and some who did go, only did so to seek a pretext for persecution. It was no uncommon thing in those days for such to be arrested by divine grace, and like DR. DURBIN'S REPORT ADOPTED AT THE Paul when on his way to Demaseus, to LATE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE, M. be seen falling to the ground, enquiring what they must do to be saved; and after obtaining pardon, some of the worst | The attention of the Conference havpersecutors became warm supporters of ing been called to the subject of early Methodism. As an instance we will and premature marriage of the youngmention a gentleman from whom we er members and probationers of this received many items of information. He body, and there being no rule in the informed us that his prejudice was such Discipline, nor any regulation of Conthat he hated the name of a Methodist. ference in regard to this matter, we He concluded however, to go and hear judge it right and proper to give our a young man by the name of Light (I vounger brethren the benefit of our believe) preach. When the preacher settled conclusions in regard to the came, his white hands and genteel ap- time and circumstances of their marparrange ingrareed Mr. Pie maindies -- no var some so much earnestness, and the preaching ministry is four years, which term anwas with so much demonstration, and swers to the period of theological study power, that he determined to hear him preparatory to the ministry of other again at the first opportunity. At the churches, we have thus the judgment time for the next appointment our of our own church, in agreement with young hero was seen again; our infor- the practice of our sister churches, that mant thought he discussed his subject men called to the work of the ministry with considerable ability; for he said should accomplish their fundamental his doctrines and arguments were so preparations therefor, before they enter

viction to their truth. As the gentleman finally settled in The cheif reasons for this conclusion Helton, Ashe co., N. C., and acted are: a conspicous part in the advancement | 1. In the beginning, when they are of Methodism, we shall refer to him making preparation and trial for their

reasonable that he could but yield con- upon any arrangements for their mar-

4. About this time a pamphlet was published, written by an old Baptist be wholly given to the work, and not preacher by the name of Morgan. In divided by such grave and engrossing this pamphlet the Methodists were said considerations as are involved in matto be the locusts spoken of in the Rev- ters relating to marriage. elations as coming out of the smoke, 2. Four years, at least, are required ascending from the bottomless pit. All to enable them to show to the church excitement at camp meetings, protract- and the world what position they are ed meetings, &c., was attributed to expected to hold in the work of the Satanic influence. The services of love- ministry, and as members of the genefeasts, and class meetings were ridicul- ral community; and it is due to any laed, and the motives of those engaged dy and her family to have a clear unimpeached.

Jefferson, N. C., May 21, 1857. We shall be pleased if the writer will continue these sketches .- EDITOR.

> For the N. C. Christian Advocate. The Neglect of Post Masters.

Rev. R. T. Heflin, My Dear Bro .: him to the full privileges and powers of My observation has been called to this the ministry. subject, within the past few months, 3. A minister, like any other man, from the very general complaint among is entitled to the benefits which may the subscribers of the different papers naturally arise from his talents and pothat come to offices which have fallen sition as a minister. But these cannot more directly under my observation. be fully determined until after a rea-I have noticed in your paper some com- sonable trial, which is made during the plaints, and one case has come within four years assigned him for attaining my own knowledge, in which a subscri- to the full ministry. To give his ber caused his paper to be stopped be- thoughts and heart to the consideration cause he received it not more than once of his marriage before he has clearly a month. I know the cause existed at shown what his position will be in the the Post Office, and not in you not hav- ministry, may be to throw away the ing the paper regularly mailed. At opportunity of being in the best possible another office I noticed one of your circumstances to select a suitable compapers, and saw that the subscriber's panion for life. His own interests, name had been torn off, but as it was therefore, admonish him to avoid all written with a pencil the impression cansideration of marriage until he has was so deeply made on the other leaf attained his proper standing in the as to leave his name perfectly distinct. ministry. Now that man no doubt took that paper 4. The church which calls him and out of the office and tore off the name nourishes him, has a right to expect of to avoid detection, and the man guilty him to keep himself free for her serof such an act would not hesitate to do vice during his period of preparation any thing provided he could avoid de- for the ministry, as she affords him the tection. Another case came under my opportunity to prepare and is at the observation at another office. It was expense of the same. this: I met soon after leaving the office, 5. That in our judgment, the subject a subscriber to one of your city papers of marriage, or any act or word having and asked him if he had gotten his reference thereto, should be carefully paper. He informed me that the P. M., avoided by our younger brethren until told him his paper did not come. I was they are admitted to the full privileges

and powers of the ministry; and this judgment comprehends their interests: the interests of the persons whom they

propose to marry, and the interests of the church; and we have good reason to hope and believe that our judgment and wishes will be respected by our younger brethren. The Episcopal Recorder copies the

\$150 a Year, in Advance.

above Report, expressing its high approval, and adds:

There is another view which may be added to the above. 'I am very lonely,' cries the young minister, 'and, therefore, I want to get married.' But did it never strike you that your own comfort or discomfort is but a selfish reason to give? Is it anything, in fact, that a generous and high-minded man ought to consider as of any weight when compared with that of the real discomfort and wretchednes to which you are voluntarily about to subject another who, in trusting to you, trusts to your good sense and honor?

sentimental and belongs to yearsen alone; those you are about to invoke are actual, and are to be brought down upon others. Wait, then, until your position is so settled that you can act with justice to others, as well as honor to

Bishops' Decision.

At the late New-York East Conference, the following question was proposed to Bishops Morris and Waugh: "Whether a Quarterly Conference has a right to deprive an ordained local preacher of his ministerial character without trial before a com-

The answer of the bishops was as follows: "When a local elder, dencon, or preacher is implicated as to his morals, in the interval of quarterly conference, the rule requires an investigation of his case by committee, (see Discipline, page 95;) yet the quarterly conference possesses -riginal jurisdiction of charges made directly to it, and may proceed to try the same without their having been before a committee; provided always, that the accused have due notice and opportunity of defense. Therefore a quarterly conference has a right to deprive an ordained local preacher of his ministerial character, when convicted of erime or wilful neglect of duty, without a trial before a committee. See Discipline, pages 42 and 79."-Chris. Advocate &

RESIDENT CLERGYMEN.-From a list compiled for the New York Observer, it appears that the Protestant clergymen resilent in that city number 461, viz : Protestant Episcopal, 115; Presbyterian, 110; Methodist, 75; Bantist, 54; Reformed Dutch, 48; Congregational, 37; Lather-

an. 10 : Miscellancous, S. For the Children. The Frogs.

Boys, don't stone the frogs. They are hideous animals, but God made them; they are harmless, and have a right to live and enjoy themselves as well as other folks. When we were a little boy, the first singing of the frogs in the spring was the most delightful music we heard. Then we knew summer was coming. We give you a little poetry about the frogs, from Forrester's Boys and Girl's Magazine for April. [ED. N. O. C. Advocate

THE FROG. Of all the things that live In woodland, marsh, or bog, That creep the ground, or fly the air, The funniest is the frog. The frog-the scientificest Of Nature's handiwork-The frog, that neither walks nor runs, But goes it with a jerk.

With pants and coat of bottle green, And yellow fancy vest, He plunges into mud and mire-All in his Sunday best; When he sits down, he's standing up, As Pat O'Kinn once said; And, for convenience sake, he wears His eyes on top his head.

He keeps about his native pond. And ne'er goes on a spree. Nor gets 'How come you so? for a Cold water chap is he He has his trials by the lump Yet holds himself quite cool; For when they come, he gives a jump, And drowns 'em in the pool.

There! see him sitting on that log, Above the dirty deep; You feel inclined to say, 'Old chap Just look before you leap!" You raise your hand to hit him, or His ugly looking mug; But, ere you get it half way up,

Adown he goes, KER CHUG. For the N. C. Christian Advocate. " Little Jimmy's Dead.

When Pa and Ma were gone from home, One autumn evening-late, And 'little Jimmy' wft behind, Was near to Heaven's gate;

Soon night came on-the clock says ten, With friends around the bei ; A deep and solemn sigh came forth,--. Little Jimmy's dead. '

Go Hattie, call the children up, And tell them—oh! how sail The thought! it almost breaks my heart— " Little Jimmy's dead."

Then standing round that lifeless clay, A trembling voice was heard From quivering lips-as others came,-"Little Jimmy's dead."

Next morning round that form we bowdd, That prayer might there be made : From urchin lips was heard again-" Little Jimmy's dead !"

Hyde, May 1857,

W.D.