# CHRISTIAN

ADVOCATE.

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Conference Documents.

North Carolina Conference-An Episcopal Decision.

Vol. III . --- No. 1.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10th, 1857.

the case of Bro. Burton, as follows, on the and therefore, the sixth specification is not charge of Dr. Hooker, from Hillsboro' sta- sustained."

"Charge of Mal-administration : Specification. Deciding that certain witnesses before,) submitted the grounds upon which were incompetent, because they were in- he appealed from the decision of Bishop

who are competent witnesses, and what peal:

pending case entails either pecuniary loss of the Conference. To this decision, the following exceptions are taken, to wit:

1. The presiding Elder was presiding when there be malice prompting to persecution, an Elder was on his trial under several or constituting a strong motive to desire charges of immorality. The first charge was

involved are incompetent to testify. After hearing the statement of the com-plainant, and of the administrator of Discidine in the case before the Conference, and examining the papers connected with the preliminary investigation by the committee of local preachers, previous to the Quarterly Conference; the Chair is of opinion that the witnesses ruled out by the Presiding Elder, were not interested in such a sense as to disqualify them for giving testimony; and therefore that there has been such an error E. cannot be allowed to change the record, ence in remanding the case for a new trial, if nor can the Episcopal decision, assign as a the prosecutor shall see fit to renew the

### ANOTHER EPISCOPAL DECISION.

The following opinion was then presented by Bishop Pierce, on the charge preferred by Rev. William Closs against Rev. R. O.

" Charge, Mal-administration.

1st Specification: In having refused to investigate charge 1st in the hill of charges referred to him by the N. C. Conference." This charge was ruled out by the P. E. on the exception of the accused, on the ground of

any precise statute, declaring in what man-ner charges shall be drawn. We are left to the analogies of law, and the obvious proprieties of the subject, as these have been recognized and established by usage. The not reaching the merits of the question it charge ought to be definite as to time, or place, or substance, or circumstance. This s necessary. Ist, that the accused may understand the precise nature of the charge against him; 2ndly, that the Court may defense, and thus graduate its guilt; and 3dly, that the verdiet in the case may bar a future prosecution for the same offense. If the parties in a cause waive all objection to the manner in which a charge is drawn, and mutually agree to go into trial, the Court is under un obligation to interfere, unless it be in behalf of those too ignorant to know their rights and privileges. An accused person, preacher or layman, is entitled to all the protection of his rights, which the constitution and usage of the Church secures to him .-The charge objected to by the accused, and ruled out by the P. E. is vague and indefi-

"II Specification: In having admitted ex pressly guarantied to the Conference by our parte testimony, after giving assurance that

no expante testimony would be admitted." The assurance here mentioned, it is stated and not denied was given to both the accuser grounds; and the accused-they were upon equal terms. The change of policy was not mentioned to either, and both might, if they had sought it, have availed themselves of it, subject to the decision of the presiding officer. An Episcopal decision, often quoted in the progress of this case, allows the introduction of ex parte testimony in certain cases, some of which it specifies. The records of this Conference and the usage of the Courch everywhere justifies it. In this case a Bishop advised it; and

therefore the 2nd speci fication is not sustained. "III Specification: In having suppressed testimone by ruling that a witness for the defense was not bound to answer questions when cross-examined, of which raling witness availed himself, and refused to caswer." In ecclesiastical courts a witness may re-

fuse to testify, nor is there any power in the Church to compel him. A presiding officer in a church trial may decide that a question is improper, and the witness may with propriety refuse to answer. In church trials a witness is not bound to reveal confidential communications, made to him as an intimate friend, or as adviser or counsel in a cause .-The question asked by the accuser, in this proprieties," it is very manifest that even case, involved communications which may have been made by the accused during the progress of the case, and of course, after the charges were preferred; and if answered, would not have b en evidence; and therefore the 3d specification is not sustained.

"IV Specification: In allowing a witness for the defense to change his testimony, after it had been real and approved by himself, and pending the discussion, and after I had use I said testimony to-show that it proved the guilt of the accused."

In all courts, civil and scelesiastical, if the testimony of a witness is misapprehended, he may at his own suggestion, or on the demandof the judge, jury or counsel, explain his tes. ticle 6, says - "Depositions should be rejectimony; and do this at any stage of the proceedings, before the verdict. In this case, according to the repord, no word was altered or added, and the explanation consisted simply in enclosing a sentence in quotation marks; and therefore, the 4th specification is

"V Specification: That after the testimony had been closed and argument submitted on both sides, he introduced and examined a new witness on behalf of the accused."

This, I grant, was a novel case, and my decision is, that it was justified by the pecuiar circumstances of the case, and was alike demanded by the affirmation of the accused; be taken, it should be done in the presence and if he was misinformed, necessary for the of both the parties in litigation, so that no vindication of the accuser; and therefore the ex-parte testimony be received, but that both

fifth specification is not sustained. had retired, he remained with the Committee, and took part in their deliberations, in mak-

ing up their decision." On this point there is nothing but usage to guide us, save the opinion of Bishop Hedding, which has long been recognized as sound and judicious. True, Bishop II-dding's the distance of the witness renders it impracopinion is declared particularly in regard to the trial of a member; but as to the the evidence is deemed of importance to the forms of trial, neither the Discipline nor usage understanding of the case in hand. In such secures any privilege to a preacher, local or tion of such testimony, leaving the Confer-

traveling, which they deny to a member. If a preacher is the pastor of a particular church, so is the P. E. the paster of his District. If the relation of pastor, as one authority has decided, justifies the thing in one

case, the same relation justifies it in the other. Until some legitimate authority, by specific direction orders to the contrary, an administrator is not to be condemned, who The Bishop submitted his opinion upon simply conforms to long established usage:

FRIDAY, Dec. 11th.

Rev Wm Closs (having given notice the day Pierce to the Board of Bishops; and on mo-The chair decides that it is legitimate for tion, it was Resolved, that the Conference the presiding efficer in a trial to decide sustain the appeal. The following is the ap-

documentary evidence is admissible; and that interested witnesses ought to be ruled with 'Mal-administration' by the Rev. William Closs, this charge with six specifications The question arises, Who are interested was tried before the North Carolina Conferwitnesses? and what amount, and what sort ence at its session in Goldsboro', commencing of interest disqualifies them for giving test the 2d of December, 1857. Bishop Pierce, timony? I answer, it the issue it the residing officer, has rendered his de-

the condemnation of the accused; then, in "immorality," and the specification was the judgment of the chair, the parties thus | " speaking injuriously of me (the prosecutor) as a christian minister." The presiding Elder ruled out this charge on the ground that it had no specification. The decision of the Bishop sustains the Presiding Elder. To his decision exception is taken, because the Bishop assigns the reason that the Presiding Elder ruled out the "charge" " on the ground of its indefiniteness;" whereas, the records of the trial show that it was ruled out by the P. E. on the assumed ground that it had no specification. On this ruling, the prosecutor tered of record on the trial below. Even if the decision by the Presiding Elder had been what the Eishop assumes it was, and what the records show it was not, exception would still be taken on the ground that this decision has all the force of ex-post facto legislation, forasmuch as the specification to the charge ruled out, was drawn up after the manner of similar specifications which have tion, and as because when there is no form, these precedents constitute the only guide .-But, as the Episcopal decision refuses to sustain the first specification under the charge against Rev. R. O. Burton, on the ground that It is true that we have not in our Discipline the charge was ruled out by the P. E. as vague and indefinite, whereas no such ground was taken by the P. E. as the record shows.

It is further excepted to this decision, that t transcends Episcopal authority. The Dissipline, Chap. ii, Sec. 5, Ques. 3, Ans. 7, provides that " When the Bishon shall have deeided a question of law, the Conference shall have the right to determine how far the law thus decided or interpreted, is applicable to the case then pending." This decision, first, decides a question of law, secondly, its fertinency to the case in hand, and thirlly, how far the decision itself is applicable to the case pending. In this last particular the right of he Annual Conference is assumed by the Bishop; the Bishop having authority only to say what is the law, or the interpretation thereof, and the Conference having the right then to say whether or not in view of this decision, the specification is sustained. In deciding that the specification is or is not nite : and therefore, the first specification is sustained, the Bishop is taking from the hands of the Conference a right certainly and ex-

exception is taken to the Episcopal ruling as

organic law. II. Exception is taken to the second ruling of the Bishop in this case, on the following

There are two points made in the specification-1st. The admission of ex-parte evidence; 2d. The admission of that ex-parte evidence on one side when the P. E. had pursued such a course as to prevent the other side from any advantage such evidence might

As to the admission of ex-parte testimony exception is made upon the identical grounds taken by the Bishop on his first decision -"We are left," says he on that point, "to the analogies of law, and the obvious proprieties of the subject." The analogies of law would lead us to exclude ex-parte testimony, as our civil courts do, on the very manifest ground that such testimony deprives the opposite party of the invaluable privilege of cross-examining the witness. In civil courts, the truth of testimony is guarded first, by the sanction of an oath, secondly, by the penalty of perjury, and thirdly, by cross-examination. As in ecclesiast cal courts the first two safe-guards are necessarily absent in most cases, for a still stronger reason should they insist upon subjecting testimony to cross-examination. In regard to "obvious then witnesses desire to tell the truth, they may omit what is absolutely essential, because they do not know what use may be made of facts standing out of their connection, or what connections may be essential to reach the whole truth in the point at issue. Therefore, both by "the analogies of law and the obvious proprieties of the subject," ex-parte testimony should be excluded from ecclesiasti-

cal courts. But we are not left to these "analogies and "obvious proprieties" alone. The following exposition of an ecclesiastical usage is from an acknowledged authority, Bishop Baker on the Discipline, chap. 5, sec. 9, ar ted, if it appear that the opposite party was not notified to attend at the time and place appointed for taking the deposition, or that not a sufficient notice was given, or that he was notified to attend at a time when he must necessarily be absent, or engaged in important business requiring his personal attention, and that this was known to the party giving the notice.'

In addition, we have the decision of Bishp Andrew. He says [see Journal of Session

Va. Conf., 1855, p. 24]: "The law of propriety would seem to require, that in all cases where testimony is to parties have a fair opportunity of eliciting "VI Specification: That after the parties the truth; nor is the introduction of private letters free from considerable danger of abuse. Yet, there are cases in which such testimony is admissible; as when the party seeking to introduce uch testimony had not sufficient time to pursue the usual course, after ascertaining the existence of such testimony, or where ticable to pursue the usual course, and yet

RALBIGH. THURSDAY JANURY 7, 1858.

it would seem to me must be less than that charge of mal-administration is tried. which is properly attached to testimony eith- Lastly. (1.) Whenever decisions are given, er oral or written taken in the usual way." which by their form cut off the rights vested some exceptions are made to the rejection of that decision must from that very fact be ilex-parte testimony, as Bishop Pierce argues, legal In six several instances the decision but in his decision he does not attempt to under review has manifestly so stepped in show, nor in the progress of the investigation between the Conference and its vested rights. ex-parte testimony which the P. E. allowed may be merely a mistake in the judgment of comes under any of these exceptions. The tion 2d and 6th, which this decision prevencontrary has been shown. Nor is this excaption to the ruling weakened by the state- ted the Conference from deciding. ment of the accused P. E., that a Bishop had For these reasons and on these exceptions, privately advised him to admit ex-parte testimony, because in the first place, there is no up with the Episcopal decision which it reproof that such advice had been given, and views, to the Bench of Bisheps. in the second place, if it had, the private opinion of a Bishop avails nothing against the law, as made by the official and officially published opinion of another Bishop.

And moreover, as in the first, so in this second ruling, by deciding that the specification was not sustained, the Bishop presiding has deprived the Conference of its rights as guarantied by the Discipline of our church. See Discipline Chap. ii. Sec. 5, Ques. 3, Education, beg leave to submit their report

III. Exception is taken to the third ruling "This Institution is the oldest College of the Bishop on the following grounds: In the case eliciting the decision, even supposing the witness was counsel for the accused, it was the accused who called him to the stand, and when he had so presented Conference has an equal number of Trustion as other witnesses. He was not the pros | Institution is enjoying its usual prosperity, ecutor's witness, but the witness for the ac- and its financial condition is encouraging. cused. This distinction is important to the "The Agent during the past Conference decision of the case.

swered would not have been evidence. In for your adoption the following resolution; taking exception, the reply is (1) that no proof has been offered that the answers would ested in R. M. College, and recommend it to have involved such communications, if they the patronage of our friends. had been made; (2) that no reason is offered why this circumstance would have rendered the answers no evidence; and (3) that one question necessarily set its own answer, whatever that answer might have been, wholly outside any communications which may have been made to him as counsel. Exception is farther taken on the ground that such ruling in ecclesiastical courts gives

of a technicality founded upon most dubious grounds.

And lastly, as this decision goes beyond ford, M. J. Hunt, J. Johnson, Wm. Holmes And lastly, as this decision goes beyong the interpretation of the law to the application thereof, in like manner with its prede-

the point at issue, which appears as folws: The testimony is written and not pa role evidence. It had been repeatedly read to the witness, and approved by him. An P. J. Carraway, John Jones, T. B. James, argument had been submitted. The witness H. W. Guthrie, A. Weaver, N. F. Reid, C. M. Pepper, W. F. Clegg, S. H. Helsabeck, gument, it was apparent that his testimony convicted his client, and that it was susceptible of different meaning as the quotation marks might be arranged, and was then al-

The fact that no word appears on the reand as inserted according to the argument O. J. Brent-54. in the Episcopal decision, and yet according to that decision there was an "explanation," Wheeler, were excused from voting. only strengthers the force of the exception now taken, as in all cases whatever is an explanation, alteration, or correction, should so appear on the record-whereas as the records now read there is no intimation of such explanation. Baker on Discipline. Chap. v. Sees, viii, ix, says—" A witness while giving his testimony may recall and correct his tes. book, Post Oak Circuit, is published by timony, but it should be taken down just as it is given, with all its corrections, and it is for the Committee to decide whether the latter statements are more worthy of belief than

the former." Furthermore, the Bishop's decision rules that the third specification is not sustained, and bases its argument upon a technicality, ville. namely, that the witness was counsel for the accused, and now rules that the fourth specification is not sustained, and bases this decision upon the rejection of technicalities, namely, the strictness demanded in the mode entering the correction of written testi-

And lastly, this decision, like its predecessors, deprives the Annual Conference of its right to apply the legal decision to the pend-

V. Exception is taken to the fifth decision on the ground: That the analogies of all legal proceedings forbid the introduction of new testimony after the case is closed and the arguments have been submitted, for the is just beginning to touch the hills with obvious reason that if the contrary were al- his lower edge. lowed, there could be no order in the manement of a trial, as neither the prosecutor nor the accused could ever know when he clear?" had met the whole case.

And here, as before, the Episcopal decision to be seen. aces the power of the Conference in the nds of the Bishop, in contravention of the Disciplinary guaranty already quoted. VI. Exception is taken to the last ruling sky! Nothing in nature so enlarges

on these grounds: specification, to wit: That the Presiding to the legal of it is so satisfying Elder took part in the deliberations of the to the desire which man has for an un-Committee. This is an important failure. bounded home, In thinking over all ing in civil courts. Baker on Discipline, Chap. dimness of sight, next to your sweet v. Sec. vi. 1. says, "Though in ecclesiastical courts mere technicalities should never face and your mother's, my darling, I subvert the principles of equity, yet the gen-eral laws of evidence established by the wis-dem of some erap and limited by the wisdom of ages are as applicable in establishing this has been, darling! I love the fall matters of fact before an ecclesiastical triv bunal as before a civil." By the same rea- of the year in this Southern latitude, soning the processes of trial in civil courts more than any other season. In the so far as they are founded upon principles of North they have but an imperfect noequity and established by the wisdom of ages tion of this delightful temperature; the should obtain in our ecclesiestical courts .-Now, it would be most incongruous to sup, sensation is to me that of bathing in pose that a judge might go in with the jury, air.' take part in their deliberations and express "Did you ever live in the North, his opinion as to the consideration or reject Grandpa?" asked Molly. tion of the testimony of any particular witness: so would it be subversive of justice in church courts if Presiding Elders were al- sections of country, in the North or lowed this liberty with the Committees, who South, in the East or West, where

his pastor, but the Presiding Elder is not of my life as a preacher was spent." the pastor of an Elder in charge of a circuit: "I think you said the Attakapas was he is co-pastor with that Elder, and if as this a tribe of Indians, Grandpa: did you decision affirms, he is Pastor of the District, it is of the laymen and not of the clergy on

bis district. 4. And further, as in the preceding cases, time preached through an interpreter. so here, the decision is based upon the hy- Many a time have I slept in the woods; pothesis that the Bishop is to decide what is law or interpret, and then apply that decision or interpretation to the case pending.—where-

ence to decide as to its relative weight; which | "right" to the Conference before which the

In the last quoted decision, it is true that in an Annual Conference by an organic law, has it been attempted to be shown, that the (2) Moreover, while mal-administration

WILLIAM CLOSS. Signed,

R. M. College.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 11th.

A minority remains a Committee on Elecation, was presented as follows: "The minority of the Committee on on R. M. College.

in the Southern Church. It was built him he became subject to the same examina- tees with the Virginia Conference. The The Episcopal decision supposes that the cure an endowment of one hundred thousand questions asked involved communications dollars, which, when obtained, will secure to which may have been made by the accused the Conference the right to educate free of during the progress of the trial, and if and tuition for 30 years. The Committee submit

> R. I. CARSON, R. O. BURTON.

On motion to adopt, the year and nays were called for, (by R. O. Burton,) and the vote was taken as follows:

Resolved, That this Conference feel inter-

Yeas-James Reid, B. T. Blake, A. Norman, R. I. Carson, T. S. Campbell, R. O. Barton, W. M. Jordan, J. W. Lewis, Wm. a guilty man every opportunity to shut out the evidence of his guilt by availing himself J. H. Jefferson, J. H. Wheeler, C. H. Phil-

NAYS-P. Doub, D. B. Nicholson, D. Culbreth, W. M. Walsh, R. C. Maynard I. T. cessors, it cuts off the Conference from its Wyche, John Tillett, C. F. Deems, N. A. IV. Exception is taken to the fourth ruling, on the ground of its general inapplicability on the ground of its general inapplicability of the property of the Heflin, L. Shell, J. W. Tucker, J. B. Martin, W. H. Bobbitt, S. M. Frost, L. L. Hendren, J. L. Fisher, L. S. Burkhead, H. H. Gibbons, C. M. Anderson, W. B. Richardson, J. E. Mann, J. W. Avent, J. H. Hill, B. B. Shelton, D. C. Johnson, S. D. Preler, J. F. Keerans, N. A. H. Goddin, C. W. King, M. L. lowed to arrange the quotation marks so as Bobbitt, M. C. Thomas, J. L. Newby, J. A. Cuninggim, J. C. Thomas, W. D. Meecham,

J. S. Davis, R. S. Moran, and Joseph

Selections.

[The following from that singular

The Setting Sun.

An old man leaning on his staff sat at the door of a small cottage in Oak-

"Great grace that old man to him given had;

For God he often saw from heaven's light ; All were his earthly eien both blunt and bad, And through great age had lost their kindly sight.

It was old Father Hemphill. His grand-daughter Molly, a sweet girl of eleven, had just finished giving him his bread and milk supper.

"Has the sun gone down yet, my darling ?"

"No, Grandpa," replied Molly, "he "I thought so; is not the sky very

"Yes, Grandpa, there is not a cloud

"Then I can see a little, my darling. O, how sublime is the great arch of the our sense of being; it seems to give us 1. It does not reach the second point in the room; the height of it is so satisfying 2. It is contrary to the analogies obtain the objects which I most miss from

"O yes, my darling; there are few sit as juries to try men charged with immor- grandpa has not been at some time.-Nor is the authority of Bishop Hedding For forty-five years I received an apavailable here; for the reason that he gives pointment as an itinerant preacher the law in regard to the trial of members and from our dear bishops. But from the not of ministers; and what may be right in waters of the Monongahela down to the one case may be wrong in the other.— the Attakapas country the greater part

"Yes, indeed, Grandpa has many a as, the Discipline secures this latter as a settled. I labored hereabouts, and all

the early settlers.' "Was it not a hard life, Grandpa?"

lover the West and South-west, among

asked Molly. God!"

"Were you poor then too, Grand-

place to place, God always opened the heart of some Lydia, or some Widow by his command lie still? Does the sun heart of some Lydia, or some Widow of Sarepta, to shelter and feed me.—
But, my darling, God is still good, and the pleasures of memory, at the close of a life which has been spent in trying to do good are subject to the planets revolve in obedience to his mandate? Does he give us fruitful seasons, and provide food for man and beast? Does he hear the young ravens cry, or do the to do good, are calm and sweet to the young lions seek their neat from him? soul as this fall-sunset."

in old age, Grandpa, makes me wish God! Amazing knowledge! How did not to live to be old if I am poor," he attain it! 'The fool hath said in his said Molly. "Now suppose, Grandpa, heart, No God.' Yes, a fool truly: to beyou had neither ma nor me to wait on lieve his senses and dethrone his reason! you, and give you your bread and milk : And all, -for what? To drown the voice what could you do?"

he has said that he will not see the is known? Eternity shall dissipate the righteous forsaken."

"I think I see old Mrs. Hardiman and and conscience with ten thousand stings another lady coming-the new preach- shall upbrain his folly. 'Now consider er's wife, I think."

The two ladies came upon a rather in pieces and there be none to deliver unusual mission: they were bringing the old, worn-out itinerant a new suit of clothes, and, what was still better, were the bearers of a letter containing a year's quarterage, (old style,) one hundred dollars.

"I wonder if the old man is at home," "O, yes," answered Sister Hardiman; "he does not often stir out. He is very systematic; and I expect, as it's sunset, we shall find the old man eating his bread and milk. Sweet old man! he never complains. O, how often the preacher. have I prayed for such a day as this! and now the Lord has heard me. Our people are awakening to their duty; and, what is better, beginning to realize the pleasure and spiritual profit which flow from doing it. But here is

the cottage of his daug iter." With snowy lockes adowne his shoulders

As heary frost with spangles doth attire The mossy brannches of an oke half-ded." After the usual salutations, the ladies told the old man the object of their visit, and handed him the suit of

clothes and the money-letter. "Molly, my darling," said the old tongue. man, "did I not just tell you that the Lord had many ways to fulfil his promises? Molly," continued he, addressing the ladies, "gets a little frightened his glory, not your own. sometimes, when she sees the meal getting low in the barrel. But," he added, "this is no ordinary supply. It has been a long time since my dear table, well-pleasing to God.' " "What a fine old man!" exclaimed

Mrs. Carson, as they left the house. - Nashville Ch. Advocate. "It is worth half a life of common pleasure to be the bearer of a gift to peated that beautiful scripture, and gave us his blessing!"

She waited for an answer from Sister Hardiman, and then saw that the old lady was weeping.

# Christian Mammonists.

motley refixes of my experience move in enough :long procession of manifold groups before | Divine Providence watched with me, the distinguished and world-renowned such care over the ground-work of the company of Christian mammonists appear | American Government, that were it toto the eye of my imagination as a drove of day to be committed to the Catholics of camels heavily laden, yet all at full speed and each in the confident expectation of passing through the eye of the needle, without stop or halt, both beast and baggage.'

day to be committed to the Catholics of the United States to construct their Government anew, they perhaps could not frame one to such a degree favorable to their Faith as is the one under

any hinderance to heaven, let the strug- Pope Gregory XVI., 'am I so comgles of this present day show! If Christ pletely Pope as in the United States." had said, how easy shall they who have riches enter the kingdom of heaven,' there could not be much more earnestness in endeavoring to be rich than there is at pres- of body and soul are failing for want of occuent. But does the reader know Christ has not said this? Nay! that he has said the opposite? It is even so: 'How hardly shall they who have riches enter the kingdom of heaven.' Do you believe this?

The Atheist's Creed.

"The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God."-Psalm iii. 1.

The Atheist must be a wise man!-"It was a very glorious life, my Whence did he acquire so much knowllearest; yes, a hard life, but a useful, edge? Did he always exist? Did he neble toil. O, would that I could still create himself? No. Did he come into preach the gospel to poor sinners, and being by his own choice? No. Do his minister consolation to the people of lungs heave or his heart beat at his own bidding? No. Can be even prolong his own life at his own pleasure? No. Does the 'pestilence walki g in darkness, or the destruction wasting at noon-ay,' come "Yes, my dear, I was poor then too and go at his will? No; none o' these -often very poor ; though sometimes I things can he do. Can he bring the day had a little beforehand. I have been and night, the heat and cold, or control the once or twice, of late, rather more de- changing seasons? Does he direct the pendent than any time before. For lightning in its course, or bring the snow, when I was younger and could go from or the nail, or the rain out of his treas-No; not one of all these things is done at "But just the thought of being poor bis nod. And yet he knows there is no of conscience, and calm his fears, while he indulges in transient pleasures, and "Ah, my darling, the Lord has many wallows' in the filth of sin. When shall ways. He will fulfil his promises; and he awake from his dream, and know as he delusion-reason shall resume her throne, "O, Grandpa!" exclaimed Molly, the undying worm shall feed upon him,

> this, ye that forget God, least He tear you T. M.

# Advice to Preachers.

1. Understand your text. 2. Confirm your views by private reference to the original.

3. Strengthen your opinion by once more reading the whole context.

4. Avoid a display of learning-criticise in the study, teach in the pulpit. 5. Divide your subject—it helps your hearers.

6. Speak in short sentences—it helps

7. Use plain words -- they are good for all sorts and conditions of men. 8. Avoid parenthesis-they trouble the speaker, they puzzle the hearer.

9. Speak in the first person singular -it gives reality. 10. Avoid the first person plural-There they doe find that goodly aged sire, kings speak thus, preachers should not. 11. Apply pointedly—all within the

church walls are not of the Church of

12. Rebuke boldly. 13. Warn lovingly. 14. Encourage heartily.

15. Preach frequently with your

16. Preach always by your life. 17. Honor the Holy Ghost.

# 18. Remember your Master. Speak

Pleasing Incident. Just before the hour of preaching on brethren sent me so mnch-if, indeed, at Jacksonport, a plain-looking man, dress-Sabbath morning, during the Conference ever. Tell my dear friends of Post- ed in traveling garb, entered the room Oak that, with Paul, I can say, 'I re- where we lodged, and looked earnestly at joice in the Lord greatly that now, at all the persons sitting in the circle. The the last, your care of me has flourished editor arose, believing that he recognized again. Not that I speak in respect of the stranger, and said "It is I for whom want ; for I have learned in whatsoever | you seek." "Brother McFerrin," said the state I am, therewith to be content .- stranger, "my name is -- " "Glad to I know both how to be abased and I see you, brother !" He was from one of know how to abound : everywhere and the States east of the Mis-issippi, and was in all things I am instructed both to be seeking a home in Arkansas. He had full and to be hungry, both to abound was emaining to spend the Sabbath—did and to suffer need. I can do all things not travel on the Sabbath. He of course through Christ which strengtheneth attended church, and enjoyed the service me. Notwithstanding ye have well of the sanctuary. Ordered the Nashville done that ye did communicate with my Christian Advocate and the Sunday-school affliction. Not because I desire a gift; Visitor. We talked of old times, when but I desire fruit that may abound to the editor was a missionary among the your account. But I have all and Cherokees: spoke of personal piety and abound: I am full, having received the Christian experience. Tears evinced the things which were sent from you, an joy of the heart, and we thanked God for oder of a sweet smell, a sacrifice accep- ligion with them into a "strange land."-Such Christians are reliable. They are the salt of the earth, the light of the world.

POPERY IN THE UNITED STATES. such a noble spirit. How much like an The Civilta Catholica, published at aged apostle he looked when he re- Rome, has lately presented its readers with 'two remarkable articles,' said to be from the pen of 'a gifted and zealous American writer.' 'Not a few of our readers,' says the N. Y. Freeman's Journal, 'will recognize the nuthor;' who is said to be 'temporarily and providentially sojourning in Rome.' Thus Coleridge writes: 'Often as the The following extract is remarkable

How few there are who believe riches is which they now live. 'Nowhere, said

\$150 a Year, in Advance.

### Romish Intolerance.

We have before us a letter from South-western Louisiana, dated 17th ult., giving briefly a state of facts that would better suit the latitude of Na-

ples or Rome, and the durk ages. Of the first fruits of Methodism among the creoles in that part of the state, long devoted to Romanism and even now not delivered of its nightmare usages and superstitions, is Mr. L. and wife. For the crime of being Methodists, their son, who died lately, was denied the right of sepulture in the public cemetery in Lafavette parish, by the priest. The corpse was then interred of the plantation of Ex-Gov. Moutor, and Rev. J. W. Chevis, a local preacher, using a French translation of our ritual, performed our burial service, amid the weepings of friends and neighbors, who heard, for the first time such a service in their own tongue.

We have found much difficulty in getting the Christian Advocate circulated in certain parts of Louisiana, on account of similar intolerance in postmasters and surveilance of priests .-One man takes the Advocate not in his own name, to avoid unpopularity, if not persecution, in society and business. A subscriber had called at the postoffice for his paper in vain, though it had been mailed to him regularly. One of our Agents demanded the cause, and there a parcel of back numbers lay, thrown under the table

We hope our friends and agents will persevere. This veil must be penetrated and the bats and owls of superstition and intolerance made to see sunshine, whether they like it or not --N. O. Uh. Advocate.

### Evil Speaking.

The following anecdote is related of the late excellent J. J. Gurney, by one who, as a child, was often one of his family circle:

One night-I remember it well-I received a severe lesson on the sin of evil speaking. Severe I thought it then, and my heart rose in childish anger against him who gave it; but Phad not lived long enough in this world to know how much mischief a child's thoughtless talk may do, and how often it happens that talkers run off the straight line of truth. S. did not stand very high in my esteem, and I was about to speak further of her fail ings of temper. In a few moments my eye caught a look of such calm and steady displeasure, that I stopped short. There was no mistaking the meaning of that dark, speaking eye. It brought the color to my face, and confusion and shame to my heart. I was silent for a few moments, when Joseph John Gur-

ney asked, very gravely. 'Dost thou know any good thing to

tell us of her?' I did not answer; and the question was more seriously asked:

'Think; is there nothing good thou canst tell us of her?"

'O yes; I know some good things; 'Would it not have been better, then, to relate those good things, than to have told us that which would lower her in our esteem? Since there is good to relate, would it not be kinder to be

# not in iniquity,' thou knowest.'

silent on the evil? 'Charity rejoiceth

Dancing. The Alabama Conference, (Methodiat Protestant,) recently held at Montgomery,

adopted the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That this Conference regard dancing as an injurious habit, and dangerous in its tendencies to the spiritual interests of the soul; as destructive of religion in the heart, and Christian influence in the life of professors of religion.

2. Resolved, That this body solemnly-

protest against any of the members of the Methodist Protestant Church sending their children or wards to the dancing school; that we regard it as contrary to the Scriptural injunction, 'Train up a child in the way in which it should go ' 3. Resolved, That any member of the Church who shall be guilty of dancing at a

party or ball, shall be reproved by the Superintendant of the circuit or station where such a person may reside; and if they still persist in the habit, the person shall be subject to trial, and suspended or expelled, as circumstances may dictate. '4. Resolved, That any parent or guardian belonging to our Church, who shall

### shall be subject to trial and reproof, suspension or expulsion, as the case may do-Possessions Unto the Lord.

patronize that school of sin, the dancing-

school, by sending their children or wards,

'If I have any earthly possessions,' said Gregory Nazianzen, 'health, credit, learning, etc., the only contentment I derive from them is, that I have something I may despise for Christ.' The Christian, in this view, finds in what the world may call its pedestal, a Bethel to raise him toward heaven. The higher he may thus, in the eves of the world, be lifted, the deeper his humility before the Lord. He exults in his possessions, not because he can hold them, but because he can divest himself of them. Each quality may thus become a test to prove his own faithfulness. 'Do I take glory to myself,' the soul should say, 'then these qualities are my pitfalls. But do I see my Saviour in them, and rest contented in them only so far as they can be separated from self and attached to him; then I may rejoice that thus I may minister to the Lord !"