The Weekly Star.

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The subscriction price of the WREELY Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, 6 months. 3 months.

RECONSTRUCTION. We have been interested in the account Mrs. Frances Butler Leigh has given of her observations in the South in the years succeeding the war, when the reconstruction measures were oppressing the whites and upturning so-Mrs. Leigh is the daughter of ierce Butler, who lived most time in Phildelphia. We do that he was of Southern although his name is similar to ierce M. Butler's of South Caro-He owned Butler Island, conmore than a thousand acres and lying near Darien, and at the mouth of the Atlamahee river, Geor-He died about a year after Mrs. Leigh come to the South to reside in 1866. Her mother, a woman still living, as we men tioned a few days ago, and recently published one of the most delightful books of the age, her "Records of a She has written three or four books of great interest. Her last production is on some of Shakespeare's characters. No one living is qualified to criticize Shakespeare than Mrs. Kemble, as she calls She was in her youth a great actress, and is the daughter of Charles Kemble, and the nicee of John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. Mrs. Leigh, as we learn, has a married sister living in Philadelphia, where she resides herself much of her time. Her sister is Mrs. Wistar. Mr. Leigh, her husband, is an English clergyman. Her book is published in England

Mrs. Leigh is enough Northern not to be suspected of being a partial witness for the South. We are not concerned with anything in her book but her statements concerning the treatment of the whites and her opinion of the negroes. Mrs. Leigh's father died about a year after she went to Georgia in 1866. She had a vast tract of land upon which 300 negroes were living. She had passbooks and an exact system, of book keeping, and the work of each man was accurately noted. But all in worked herself sometimes until 3 o'clock in the morning going over the long lines of figures.

"I might have saved myself the trouble, not one negro understood it a bit, but all were quite convinced they had been cheat-ed, most of them thinking that each man was entitled to half the crop."

She did all she could to improve the condition of the negroes on her plantation. She had a church, a hospital and a school room for them. They would not go to the hospital, however, although she offered inducements in the way of pay. She worried herself for years and at last gives it as her opinion that "the pure negro (is) incapable of advancement to any degree that would enable him to cope with the white race, intellectually, morally or even physically." She had much trouble with the carpet-bagger politicians. She says the Southerners gave no attention to the negro voters, but the Northern emissaries were very active, and caused her to lose a good deal by the negroes being allured from their work. She says they did everything to scare the poor darkeys into voting for the carpet-baggers. She wrote to Gen. Meade, in command, who had been a personal friend of her father's, but in vain. He would not interfere to keep the vultures from the prey. She says:

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thing. I think most of the gentlemen fe as I did—that the negro voting at all only deserved our contempt." We have gathered the above from a review in the Philadelphia Press, a deep-dyed Republican organ, of the book Mrs. Leigh has published in

England. The critic says:

"Her story has a very straightforward sound, and gives me a better idea of the state of things in the South at that time than anything that I have read on the sub-

The North has not yet learned one-tenth of the story of reconstruction. The infamies and horrors of that period are only known to the white people of the South. That they bore the humiliation and the oppression in the stoical spirit that marked their conduct from first to last is very temarkable, and shows that they could bear as well as do. The history of reconstruction has never been written. It is a disgrace to the people who concocted and sanctioned the devilish plan. If God shall ever raise up the right man for the work, such a volume of crime, ignominy and shame will be written as will throw a flood of light upon the past and make the vindictive and wicked men of the North who cursed and oppressed the Southern States-people of their own race and colorstand out in all of their naked meanness and vulgarity. The years following the war and ending with the rape of Louisiana and Florida, and the seating of Hayes by fraud in the Presidential Chair, marked all along by outrages and crimes and peculations and usurpations and waste, will forever remain a repreach to the American name and a fearful satire upon the Government set up upon these shores. It was an era in which the liberties of the people were cloven down, and free, republican institutions came near being wrecked forever. Who that lived through that era of shameless crime and envenomed legislation can ever for get it?

RANDOM REMINISCENCES.

"A Lawyer" writes an interesting communication to the Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic on "Eloquent Men." We copy the following because of its interest to North Carolinians:

"North Carolina has produced some speakers whose fame is likely to survive for many years. My father has told me that George E. Badger and James Allen, of Ber-tie, were the strongest debaters he ever heard in this State. My friend James Bond, heard in this State. My friend James Bond, of Bertie, who was a member of the Secession Convention, told me he heard Judge Badger speak in that body at length on the proper hour to dine. So realistic was his style that Mr. Bond added, 'I could almost hear the dishes rattle and the glasses gingle while my mouth watered for the feast.' "Any man in Eastern North Carolina who is fifty years of age will tell you there hever was such an orator as Kenneth Ray-

ner.
"I heard Henry W. Miller speak at Oxford in 1860. He advocated the election of Judge Dohglas in a speech which for matter, manner and voice, I have never heard equalled in this State. Clingman and Badger also spoke at the same time."

Mr. Badger was a genius. We

could tell many things concerning him. A few we will briefly note. It was our impression that his greatest efforts at the bar had been made in the Granville Court. We once so expressed ourselves to his son-in-law, Mr. Montford McGehee. He told us that he had heard Mr. Badger say that very thing. We heard him make the first political speech he ever made, and he was then about fortytwo years of age. It was in Oxford in 1840. And yet how rapidly he learnt! Before he left the United States Senate he was the recognized leader of the Whig party and was so declared by the leading Democratic paper of Washington. When he left the Senate a Democratic Senate passed very complimentary that the mutations of parties necessitated his retirement. We heard his greatest political speech in North Carolina. It was in 1846, before the Whig State Convention. Judge Edwin G. Reade thinks it the finest speech he has ever heard, either in the Congress or in any assembly or convention. It was prodigiously fine until he was broken in upon by the late Hon. Louis D. Henry, who interrupted Mr. Badger with great personal sharpness. Mr. Badger never recovered, and the last part of his speech was tame and flat. When I suppose that he thought that I was not my own mistress, but acting under orders and advice from my Southern neighbors. But I can solemnly assert that neither then nor since, to my knowlege, have my negroes been influenced in their way of voting by the planters, beyond a mere joking remark as to whether they felt of his cases to Mr. Badger. When WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1883.

Rufus Cheate was unable to attend to a very important maritime case assachusetts had before the U.S. Supreme Court, he called upon Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, about the purest and highest type of a man Massachusetts ever produced, to know what lawyer in Washington it would do to employ. Mr. Winthrop said "give the ease to Badger, " "Tut, tut," responded Mr. Choate; "what does Badge know about maritime law? He never had a case of the kind in his life.' "Never you mind," said the gentle manly and accomplished Winthrey "try him, and then go to Washing ton and hear his argument, and your conclusion will be that Badger had never done anything in his life but to practice in admiralty courts." Mr. Webster once read a statement prepared by Mr. Badger for his guidance in a case that North Carolina has before the U. S. Supreme court. Webster had been retained. Badger had not then practiced before the highest court, but at Webster's request had prepared a history of the case. It was so luminous, so able, so exhaustive, that "the godlike Daniel" said to the court that in lieu of any argument of his own, the would read a paper prepared at his request by a gentleman who, he-regretted to say, did not practice in that court." He afterwards gave Mr. Badger a letter of introduction to Judge Story, which ran something like this: "Permit me to introduc to your acquaintance, George E. Badger, of North Carolina, your equal and my superior."

thing to say of Mr. Badger's unequall ed colloquial powers; of his exquisite English, the best we ever heard; of his wit, humor, elequence, clearness of logic; of his never taking down the names of witnesses, however numerous. He could examine forty strangers, and without a note could readily state the name of each in his speech and use accurately what they had said. He had a magnificent voice was a consummate actor, and was the greatest man yet born in North Carolina. The late Gen. Johnston Pettigrew, if his life had been spared might have shown as great or greater ability, for he was wonderfully endowed, and the great lawyer of South Carolina, J. L. Pettigru, regarded him as intellectually higher and abler naturally than John C. Calhoun. These were great men, but they are gone forever. Mr. Badger's speeches in the campaign referred to by "A Lawyer" did not come up to public expectation. Edward Graham Haywood, then about thirty years of age, canvassed also, and gentlemen of intelligence thought his efforts of consummate ability. Mr. Miller was a great political speaker. In a former article we gave our impressions. and have yet to hear any public speaker who was as strong as Miller was. He was a slow man rather. He needed time for preparation, but when he was ready it was a strong man indeed who

In a former article we had some

We have heard Mr. Rayner when he was in his prime. He was a ready and vigorous debater, but in oratory not comparable to many other men we have heard-to Badger, or Kerr, or Miller for instance. But he was a formidable adversary and when in the U.S. House ranked among the foremost. Rayner and Ed Stanly were gifted and accomplished men and were always named among the leaders in the public prints of the day. Stanly is dead. He passed away some years ago whilst living in California. He went with the North. deserted his old native State, made peace with its enemies, and died a long way from his home and kindred and the friends of his prosperous days. What a point and edge there was to his blade! In sarcasm few men equalled him. We have spoken of Rayner as dead-"he was." He is dead in some sense, but he still lives, holding a high judicial office under the Radicals. The strangers among whom he lives have not even learnt to spell his name. They call him Raynor. "A Lawyer" is in error as to Mr. Miller's being a "production" of North Carolina. He was born in Virginia, was educated in this State, and here made his fame for great ability and true eloquence.

could withstand him.

- Let not thy tongue say what thy heart denies.

571 of her male citizens over twentyone years of age who are refused the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. That is to say by the laws of Massa chusetts 36 per cent. of the males over twenty-one years old are de prived of the privilege of voting. He says that there is neither a free ballot nor a fair count and that the present laws are a positive hindrance to the exercise of the right of suffrage This is the sum of his complaint. He says the "capitation tax denies free and coual suffrage to her citizens. whilst the registration laws "are a hindrance to honest voters in the exercise of their rights." This is a nice record for a State that claims to have all of the brains and cultivation in the land, as well as the greatest supply of "high moral ideas." This

knows whereof he affirms. But the arraignment of Massachusetts by the Governor is sufficiently pointed and comprehensive to require the copying of the four items given below. He charges:

is what the Governor charges and he

"That the Massachusetts laws regulating naturalization, by restricting the process to the Superior and Supreme Courts, operate to nullify the law of the United States, and that the restriction should be repealed.

"That of the money spent by Massa-chusetts on her reformatory, correctional, and pauper institutions eighty-seven per cent. goes in salaries and perquisites. That the cost of supporting every sane and insane pauper of Massachusetts is

"That the so-called charitable and reformatory institutions of Massachusetts are extravagance and scandalous

He is proving the correctness of ome of his charges. The investigation of the Tewkesbury villainy is enough to make good much that he says. A dispatch from Boston dated 4th inst., says that the Governor declared before the Tewkesbury Almshouse committee "that he expected to prove that bodies had been delivered elsewhere, some to be skinned and the skins to be tanned. He proposes to show that after the bodies had been buried they had been taken up and sent away, and said that he would go into the graveyard at Tewkesbury and produce some of the alleged 'remains.'" This is a nice business for a civilized people who turn up their lofty noses at the rest of

Gen. Longstreet has been extremey unfortunate in the make-up of the understrappers in his department in Georgia. He is U. S. Marshal and has a small staff, but two of the few have proved themselves rascals and thieves. The General is unfortunate in the company he keeps. It is unfortunate for him and Mahone that they did not fall on the field of battle dying gloriously for a dear but lost cause. The associations that will gather around their memories in the future would have been very different from what they will be. Some men live too long for their reputa-

We are really pleased to see that as influential a paper as the Freeman's Journal, published in Dublin, is denouncing the dynamite deviltry It very properly declares that if this sort of warfare is persisted in it will "alienate all good men from the support" of the Irish cause, and that the glorious cause itself will collapse in rain and disgrace.

Mr. Tilden is old and feeble, and is not a candidate for the Democrat-

We have always heard it said that there were two bad pay-masters, viz : one that never pays, and the other that pays in advance (this latter having no reference to newspaper subscribers), and Feist Mayer. our Argus eyed detective, is not the only one in the community, who has felt the truth of the last meditioned aphorism. As an instance in point, one of our city parsons, possessing a good deal of confidence in the honesty and integrity of his fellow creatures, also paid in advance, and the bunch of fish dispatched to his residence has never yet reached its destination. When it does, if informed of the fact, we'll "make a pote on't."

Cotton Movement. The receipts of cotton for the week just closed footed up 609 bales, as against 518 bales for the corresponding week last year, showing an increase of 91 bales.

The receipts from the crop year from Sept. 1st to date, foot up 123,403 bales, as against 132,187 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of

Can Any Good Come Out of Naza-

This question was asked and answered eighteen hundred years ago, and with equal propriety a like question would apply to Wilmington to-day. And just as true, also, is the trite saying, that "a prophet hath no honor in his own land." We have been led nto this train of thought from the fact that a chemist of this city years ago patented an invention for the extraction of oils from woods and other vegetable substances, nota bly so from the seed of the cotton plant, and also from animal matter. But it would really seem that, from the fact that this inventor was a North Carolinian, his fellow citizens could see no merit in what in all probability will prove to be one of the most wonderful inventions of the present century. We refer to Dr. D. M. Buie, of this city, as the inventor of the new process of extracting oils from organic or inorganic matter. We have been shown samples of oil from cotton seed, and from fish, just as distilled from the crude material. The oil is perfectly pure and transparent, and requires no refining, except it may be to imitate and sell for an oil known in the household vocabulary by another name. The inventor claims, and indeed the experiments have proved, we understand, that the yield by this process is nearly if not double the effete and enormously expensive one of hydraulic machinery. The new process is claimed to possess three important features

-cheapness, purity and efficiency. Mr. George Dick, representing a syndicate of Norfolk capitalists, has been fortunate enough to secure this patent, who will. we learn, proceed immediately to develop the process, build the machines and place them at the disposal of our Southern planters for the extraction of the oil from their

While heartily congratulating Mr. Dick and his associates and wishing them sucegrets that there should not have been enterprise sufficient in our own community to have claimed not only the invention, but the development also, with the benefits likely to flow therefrom.

City and County Matters.

There being some uncertainty in regard to what action was taken by the Legislature upon certain matters pertaining to New Hanover county, J. C. Millis, Esq. one of our acting magistrates, wrote to Col. Saunders, Secretary of State, for information. In reply he says: "An act to amend chapter 28 Battle's Re-

isal reads as follows: "Sec. 1 That that the provisions of sec. tion 4, chapter 23, of Battle's Revisal, shall not apply to or be in force in the city of Wil-

mington, county of New Hanover, and in Charlotte, Raleigh and New Berne. "Sec. 2. That all Constables, elected or appointed, shall reside in the township for which they are elected or appointed. Provided the provisions of this section shallonly apply to New Hanover, Wake, Craven and Mecklenburg counties.

Section 4, chapter 23, referred to in first section above, reads as follows:

"For the better executing of any precept or mandate, in extraordinary cases, any Justice of the Peace may direct the same in the absence of or for want of a constable, to any person not being a party, who shall be obliged to execute the same under the same penalty that any constable would be liable to do."

Foreign Exports from the Port of Wilmington for the Month of March. Below we give a statement of the foreign exports from the port of Wilmington for the month of March; as compiled from the

books in the Custom House: Cotton-5,240 bales, weighing 2,462,893 pounds, and valued at \$236,560.

Rosin and Turpentine-43,187 barrels, valued at \$72,273. Tar and Pitch-4,520 barrels, valued at

Spirits Turpentine-121,709 gallons, valred at \$51.995. Lumber-1,020,000 feet, valued at \$18,

Shingles-309,000, valued at \$1,751. Miscellaneous-Valued at \$652.

Total value on American vessels, \$11,697; on foreign vessels, \$379,029. Grand total,

New Saw and Planing Mill. Mr. J. W. Taylor's new steam saw and

planing mill, erected upon the site of the one destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th of December last, commenced work on Monday and is now in full blast. The mill, shorn of the sash and blind factory, looks smaller than the old one, but is really larger. It is also provided with several new features not common to mills in this section. One is the steam feeder and rubber roller arrangement, which not only increases the speed of the carriage to any e-x tent desired, but regulates the timber and keeps it from springing so that all the boards are of exactly the same thickness. Then there is the automaton saw sharpener, which saves an immense amount of labor and worry, as all you have to do is to put your saw into position and the work of sharpening proceeds without any supervision or interference on your part being necessary, and then, too, it is done quickly and efficiently. Down stairs is found the machinery for planing, tongue and grooving, etc. The machinery all runs smoothly, and the capacity of the mill, as before stated, is greater than that of the one which was destroyed, it being expected to be able to cut 20,000 feet per day of dimension stuff. We wish the enterprising proprietor better luck than he has hitherto experienced in the way of those terrible drawbacks—fires.

- The grading on the proposed Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow Railroad was commenced at about the intersection of Church and Sixteenth streets, and up to yesterday had progressed to a point some distance beyond the mineral spring.

THE WEST POINT CADET-SHIP.

the training a prima at a NO. 24

Col. W. J. Green gives notice that all who desire to compete for the West Point cadetship, for the Third District, will meet in Favetteville on the 10th of May. He says:

"The qualifications are, in brief

Age between 17 and 22 years; height at least five feet; a healthy constitution; to be well versed in reading, writing, including orthography, arithmetic, the elements of English grammar, descriptive geography, particu-larly of our own country, and the his-tory of the United States. Freedom from any accident or malformation which would incapacitate the candidate for active duty is required. In addition to these, an acquaintance on the part of the successful contestant with at least the rudiments of algebra and geometry is highly desirable, though not essential. The applicant must be a bonu fide resident of the Third District. The compensation is \$540 a year with the probability of appointment to a second lieutenancy in the army upon graduation. The appointee must report at West Point by the 15th of June."

UNRECONSTRUCTED.

motive. Osgatist sax June

She was one of those old maids with cork-screw curls from Connecticut, who came down South on a mission, to either deliver temperance lectures or collect material for a book. This one was armed with a lead pencil and a book, and being struck by the venerable, Uncle Tom-like appearance of old Mose, on Austin avenue, she proceeded to ask him questions, the answers to which she

"I suppose you were a slave be-

"Yes, mum." "How dreadful! How shocking! And to whom were you in bond-

"To my ole marster." "How shocking! How dreadful!

What a shame! Did you ever wear Yes, mum, I wore a chain for

four years. My ole marster put it on me hisself." "O, my! How brutal! Do vou

know who it was removed the chain from your neck?" "Yes, mum; de Federal soljers." "How grand! How patriotic! You are grateful, I suppose, to those

noble boys in blue who removed the eruel chain from your neck?" "No, indeed; I isn't grateful

"O my! How unappreciative How debased! Why are you not grateful, my colored friend, to those noble men who removed the galling

chain from your neck?" "Bekase when dose Yankee sojers tuck off de gold chain my ole marster put on me, dey tuck off the silver watch wid it, and dey hasn't brung

em back vit. Heah! Heah! Heah! "O my! How brutal! How shocking! You are a nasty, black nigger, she said, shaking her finger under his nose, and bobbing her head backwards and forwards, "and you bught to be whipped within an inch of your

"O my! How brutal! How shockin'!" said the old man, imitating her

voice, as he moved off

nd How His Bride Used Him as

A DEVOTED BRIDEGROOM.

Pin-Cushion for Iterrogation Points. R. J. Burdette in Burlington Hawkeye.

As we whirl out of Wellsville oridal couple is on the train. The bridalist kind of a couple. The have been in the bridal business, I should judge, about fifteen years. "Well," she says at last, after trying to look over the top of the paper and out of the window, "what is in the paper to-day?" And he says just what almost any well-seasoned bridegroom in America says in Answer to that

same question: "Oh, nothing 3ved seum "Is the election over?"

"Um." "Who is elected?"

"John Kelly." -

"I didn't know he was running for nything." "Aw, yes. He's running for every

"Well, is he President now?" "I don't believe it.

"Sammy Tilden." "Oh, pshaw! Who is Presiden of the United States?"

"Arthur." "Arthur who? Wasn't Mr. Hayes President last time?" "Nuck."

"Who was, then?" "Mrs. Hayes." "You're awfully smart. Who Governor of Pennsylvania?" "Colonel Alexander McClure."

"Dunno." "Does John Wanamaker-" "Great Scott, weman! Have

"What is the weather probabili-

nothing else to do but read adververtisements? There, now, take the paper. I am going to sleep."

And the stricken bride merely said, "I think it's time," and without

looking at him turned at once to the mourning department and widows'

supplies column.

dev. Mr. Alexander, the Presbyterian ter at Wadesboro, has decided to try minister at Wadesboro, has decided to try
his hand at spreading the gospel to sinners
out in Texas, and will leave for that State
next Menday night. — We regret to
learn of the death by drowning in the St.
John's river, on Menday of last week, of
Mr. William T. Smith, son of the late Jas.
H. Smith, who is still well remembered in
Charlotte, as one of the founders of the
Daily Observer, but who moved to Winns
boro, S. C., several years ago.

— Goldsboro Messenger: The Rev.
J. E. Mann and family have moved into
their new home, the district parsonage.

— The Baptist Church at Smithfield has
called Rev. L. C. Brickhouse to the pastorate of that Church. — The public fence

rate of that Church. — The public fence in Greene county, under the stock law, costs the county about \$4,500. The length of it is nearly seventy-five miles. The work was quickly done. — Kinston dots: The five-year old daughter of Mr. Ed. Hart, of Contentines Neck township, caught fire lest tentnea Neck township, caught fire last Wednesday while trying to punch down some clothes in the pot out doors where her mother had been washing, and lived only about twenty four hours. — Messrs.

Stanly & Kennedy have sold about 1,800
Cox Cotton Planters in the last few months, and orders are coming in freely.

- Raleigh News Observer: Katie Putnam, a popular actress, appears here on the 26th. This is a notable season for revivals. One is now in progress at the First Baptist Church. — President Kemp P. Battle, who is in the city, tells us that the University Normal School will becapt. Upchurch informs us that the Raleigh Light Infantry is enjoying the military boom. Many good members are joining the company, which is on a good footing in all respects. — Raleigh will soon have another church. Ground has been broken for it at the company and the company which is on a good footing in all respects. — Raleigh will soon have another church. Ground has been broken for it, at the corner of Dawson and Hillsboro streets. The Christian denomi nation, which is growing in strength here, will occupy it. — The blanks for the Albemarle & Raleigh Railroad election, which is to be held on the 17th inst., are being sent out from the Register of Deeds. It is thought from present indications that the vote will be a light one. - We published a few days ago an account of the capture here of John F. Hawkins, against whom there were charges of taking letters belonging to other persons from the post-office at Oxford, Yesterday Hawkins was tried before U. S. Cemmissioner A, W. Shaffer. The evidence of the witnesses present was not sufficient and Hawkins was discharged. Other witnesses were expected from Alabama but did not come.

- Fayetteville Observer: A fine heifer belonging to Mr. J. K. Kyle died from the effects of eating the withered leaves of the mock orange. --- People are beginning to "take stock" in the Florence Railroad, to use a homely phrase, for they see that it will speedily be built, and it is already beginning to benefit the business of our town. — Sheriff Hardie last week sent Monk Julian, an officer, to arrest Jacob McLean, a negro, on a warrant for trespass. The negro was found badly wounded when arrested, which he charged upon some one else, but the evidence is strong that he shot himself. He was brought to town, and is now in jail. Raleigh letter: I was much interested today in a conversation with Mr. T. C. Har ris, who has in charge the State Museum, in regard to the number of persons who have visited it within the past ten weeks. Since January 18th 1,826 visitors have been registered. Besides North Carolinians, citizens of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, California, Massachusetts, Illinois, Ohio, Florida, New Jersey, Colorado, New Hampshire, Maryland, Verger, Colorado, New Hampshire, Maryland, New Hampshire, Maryland, Verger, Colorado, New Hampshire, Maryland, New Hampshire, mont and Alabama have inspected the wealth of the State through its specimens. Canadians, Cubans, Hollanders, England ers and Germans are also registered. The average daily attendance is 23; the greatest number in one day 114, and the least number 3. If any were disappointed they were too polite to say so.

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

- Follow after holiness, it will repay your pursuit.

- God does not delay to hear our prayers because he has no mind to give, but that, by enlarging our desires, he may give us more largely.

- Prayer is an errand to God-it must be reverent, earnest and definite. When you do errands of this kind for other people, forget yourself.

- There were 19,777 Quakers in Great Britain and Ireland, besides 6,190 regular attendants at the Friends' meetings who are not in full membership. - Bishop Whipple recently re-

marked: "As the grave grows nearer, my theology is growing strangely simple, and it begins and ends with Christ as the only refuge for the lost." - Dr. Guthrie, preaching on

Christ as the foundation, said: "He is a tried foundation. He has been tried by God and by devils; by many who are now in glory, and he has never failed. All the stones founded on him become living stones, and they are all cemented together by the blood of Jesus." - Dr. J. L. Nevins, of China, has

labored for ten years past in a province where just twenty years ago the name of Jesus had not been heard. His circuit extended over one thousand miles, and he labored five years before he had a convert. He is now on his return to his field, where he expects a Christian welcome in over two hundred villages. There are now sixty central stations where the gospel is regularly preached by native converts.—Louisville - An esteemed Presbyterian min-

ister of St. Louis, Dr. Marquis, has caused much discussion in his congregation by be-ginning to wear a black silk gown during his public ministrations. Four ministers of the same church in our city have adopted this robe, which is in general, if not universal, use among Presbyterians in the British Islands. A hundred years ago, it as in general use by the American clergy Less than that time has elapsed since no Protestant minister ventured to appear on the streets of Philadelphia, and, perhaps, of other American cities, without his black gown and bands.—Philadelphia American. - With a minister, as much as with the private Christian, character tells.

with the private Christian, character tells. More than one pulpit orator has destroyed the effect of his discourses by his self-seeking egotism, or his unscrupulous practices, or his overbearing temper, or some other very unchristian trait. On the other hand, full one-half of the power of some eminent pastors lies in their pure unblemished piety. Everybody believes in them. Their unselfish humility would silence a scoffer. Good as they are in the pulpit, they are still better out of it. Their life is eloquent from Monday morning to Saturday night.—Dr. T. L. Ouyler.

Rough on rats: Mr. Fogarty and Mr. Samuelson have long been friends, but they are so no longer, in consequence of Mr. Fogarty's propensity for joking. Mr. Samuelson is known to be very parsimonious. He remarked to Fogarty: "The rats are very bad in Austin. They are trying to gnaw a hole into my pantry. What should I do to circumvent them?" "Starve them to death by leaving the door of your pantry open at night."—Texas Siftings.