

The Christian Advocate.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19, 1873.

ROBERT T. GRAY, Editor.

CITY NEWS.

The Ladies of the Baptist Church held a fair at Tucker Hall during last week and succeeded in raising a handsome amount of money...

Mr. T. C. Fuller of Fayetteville, has purchased the house on Hillsboro street formerly the residence of Capt. J. G. Hester, and will soon remove with his family to this city.

The services of Mr. Purcell a young gentleman of New York, have been secured by the publishers of the Standard as its interviewer, reporter, local Editor &c.

On Tuesday night the 11th inst., Hon. J. G. Hickman bade farewell to Hickman Lodge of Good Templars, in the interests of which order he has for some time been laboring faithfully in this State.

The Board of Directors of the Inmate Asylum refused to allow Mr. Purcell the reporter for the Standard, to attend their meeting last Wednesday, whereupon that gentleman and his associates with some severity upon the dignitaries of the Institution.

The daily issue of the Era has been suspended, but it is said, will be resumed in the Fall. In the meantime the Weekly Era will be run.

The demand for mechanics is on the increase in Greensboro. Buildings are going up on all sides, and the city prospering in every way.

The North Side says that Mr. Maniff Jarrell of High Point, whose efforts to restore a farm to his distressed father were successful, has been made the recipient of a handsome silver-mounted cane as an expression of the father's gratitude.

The enterprising Local of the Standard learns that the whole amount which the new Board of Directors of the Penitentiary has on hand is about fifty thousand dollars. It is said by one who is well informed that forty-five thousand dollars of this amount is to be used to feed and clothe the prisoners, pay the salaries of officers and for domestic, incidental expenses for the next nine months, leaving only five thousand to carry on the building operations.

Emeline Shuford was tried for child murder at the late term of Catawba Superior Court, convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 4th of April.

Under a recent act of the Legislature, the listing of taxes will begin on the first of April. Provision is also made for the revaluation of lands.

Thirty nine visionary and deluded people from Iredell, Forsyth and Guilford counties, left Greensboro last week for Indiana and other western States.

The creditors colored people of Wilmington are excited over a rumor that has been put in circulation to the effect that the Medical fraternity of that city have kidnapped employed to seize them, place a prepared plaster over their mouths to prevent outcry, and carry them to the Dispensary on Third Street, where they are to be killed and dissected by the Knights of the Scalpel.

The last OUTLAW—STEVIE LOWERY KEENE QUITE.—We learn that Stevie Lowery, the last of the Robeson county outlaws, is now blood streaming from his forehead, and is within his grasp, occasionally visiting, it is thought, his relations in South Carolina. He is now committing no depredations, and no fears are entertained of him by those who were once held in continued terror of the outlaws. He will doubtless be captured at an early day, and Robeson be thus rid forever, we hope, of the villains who have committed so many outrages.—Ez.

The Southern Home says: We regret to learn that eight deaths occurred within ten days, during the last month, in the neighborhood of Wright's Ferry, of meningitis.

Subscriptions of K. K. PROSECUTORS, The Piedmont Press publishes the following: Office, United States Marshal, Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 21, 1873. ISAAC A. PARSONS, Esq., U. S. D. M.

Dear Sir:—You will not execute any more Captives or Subscribers in any case or cases wherein defendants are charged with violations of the Enforcement Act (K. K.) None of the witnesses summoned by you on process for next Court need attend. I refer only to K. K. cases.

Very truly, &c., S. T. CARRON, U. S. M. A bricklayer in New York died recently, and left a fortune variously estimated at from \$40 to \$50 to his wife. Two brothers who were left out in the cold, now propose to contest the will, and have instituted proceedings in a New York court to that end.

Why did not George Washington's sister go with him to cut the cherry tree? Because she had not found her little hat yet.

A man was found lying in the streets of Lumberton in an insensible condition, on the night of the 10th inst., almost frozen, with the blood streaming from his mouth and nostrils. He was taken into a house, restoratives applied and when he regained his senses, he stated that he was an old Confederate soldier, had been working in Virginia and was on his way to his home in S. C. Ragged and poorly stricken, he refused with indignation the offer of money, and when he was sufficiently recovered went on his way.

STICHO.—A correspondent writing to us says, that near Trap Hill, Wilkes county, he committed suicide on the 16th ult., by hanging himself. The alleged cause was that he had to carry wood for the house. He had expressed himself several times that he had rather die than to carry wood. That boy would have made a good inyan.—Winston Sentinel.

An exchange reports that a son of Brigham Young is going to marry a newly settled female Semite.

John H. McKee, formerly of N. C., strongly recommended for the position of Supreme Court Judge of Tennessee.

Alfred J. Morrison, the talented young Representative from Lincoln, has resigned his seat as a member of the Legislature, for the purpose of studying theology and entering the Presbyterian Ministry.

Gov. Robien has been appointed Post Master at Raleigh in the place of Isaac Roger removed.

Col. Robert M. Douglas, late Private Secretary to President Grant, has been appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of N. C. in the place of Samuel Carrow, removed.

Col. Walter Clark of Halifax, and Light-Morehead, Esq., of Greensboro will sail for Europe about the first of May, to attend the great Exposition at Vienna.

Richard C. Balger, Esq., has been nominated by the President as U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of N. C., vice D. H. Stanford removed.

Es-Senator Alfred Iverson of Georgia, died at Macon on the 5th inst., aged 75 years. He represented Georgia in the United States Senate.

Rev. Jeff. Clarke of White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, against whom charges of immorality were brought has been convicted of the charges and expelled from the Church by the Baltimore Conference in session last week.

Mr. Duffy, editor of the Fabian was expelled by the late session of the German Parliament on the 12th inst. In his speech he believed that the negotiations now in progress would result in the entire evacuation of France by German troops at an earlier date than had been heretofore expected.

THE LITERARY.

DEAR BRO. BOBBITT: It is very gratifying and encouraging to us to receive frequent testimonials of sympathy and appreciation from the preachers, as well as laymen, in the form of books for our College Library.

I am very sure if all our preachers, both itinerant and local, knew all the finances connected with and surrounding the rise, labors, aims and good done at the Rutherford College, we would have a complete Library in less than three months.

As it is, many of them know but little about us, and think we are a great deal less than they know.

We now have a class of sixteen pupils, studious, noble looking young men who expect to enter the Ministry, some at the close of 1873, and others just so soon as they finish their education. Most of these are instructed free of charge because they are too poor to pay; and, as we are too poor to furnish a library of proper books for the general reading of such, the Church would be the gainer in presenting us such a library. In fact, it would be in exact keeping with the implied duties of the ministry to exert themselves for this special purpose.—Such are our faith and labors that we propose if the Church will furnish such a library, we will always have young men preparing for the Methodist ministry, to read them.

The following have sent us books since our last acknowledgment: Rev. J. S. E. V. Morgan, N. C. Rev. J. D. P. P. Morgan, N. C. Rev. A. A. Sharpe, Montgomery, N. C. Rev. J. M. Miller, N. C. Dr. J. T. Miller, Shelby, N. C. Joseph Ware, Shelby, N. C.

May God abundantly bless these brethren, and put it into the hearts of others to initiate their example.

R. L. ABERNETHY, March 7th, 1873.

The Washington District Conference will meet in Washington, May 1st, at 7 o'clock, P. M., and continue over Sunday. We earnestly desire a full and prompt attendance of all the delegates.

S. D. ADAMS.

THREE.—Says the N. Y. Advocate: We are reliably informed that the Committee of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance have determined, out of consideration for their Baptist friends, to dispense with the Lord's Supper at the World's Convention, to be held in this city in October next. What next?

LITERARY NOTICES.

BEAUTIFUL SNOW.—A new poem, by J. W. Watson, Author of "The Emerald and other poems," T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. This book contains, as one of its attractions, the poem called "Beautiful Snow." Few poems have met with such widespread popularity or been attributed to so many celebrated authors, as "Beautiful Snow." It ranks among the best poetical effusions of the day.

The other poems are from the same pen, and evince a lively fancy and a hearty sympathy with human joys and sorrows. For sale by all book sellers. Price \$2.

Peterson's Ladies' Magazine. The April number of this popular Monthly Magazine has been received. Price \$2 per annum in advance. Address Charles J. Peterson, 305 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

We have received the March number of the Southern Musical Journal published at Savannah, Ga. This is an excellent musical publication, filled with choice music, and articles and news from all parts of the South. We recommend it to our people and hope to see the day when Southern enterprises of merit will be liberally patronized by Southern people.

The subscription price of the Journal is only \$1.00 per year, and a premium of sheet music (selected by the subscriber) to the value of 50 cents is now given to each new subscriber. Specimen copies sent free to any address. Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga.

We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. John Church & Co., a collection of original and selected music entitled "Bright Sunshine." We suppose that in keeping with the character of other publications from this well-known house, which are of a high order of excellence, John Church & Co., Cincinnati.

Rev. Thomas's Sermons, by Mrs. M. E. Rockwell, Author of "The Mirror," "The May Days," &c., published by J. C. Garrison & Co., 698 Broadway, Philadelphia.

We have received this book from the Publishers and have read it with no little interest. It is a book of 500 pages, and more readable and methodical than any other of its class. It is a story without any intricate plot, but with an excellent moral, and told in an easy, fluent and attractive style.

Rose Thorpe is one of eleven children, whose parents though poor and educated, are sorely pressed by poverty, the result of bad management on the part of the father. Dr. Thorpe, sorrowed by his misfortune and more, seldom evinces any sympathy for the feelings of his children, shows no interest in their education and takes only of his difficulties, except when some one learned and fond of literary or scientific discussions, visits him and engages him in conversation. It is then that Dr. Thorpe's eye-brightens, and his fine intellect reveals its powers and beauties in his eloquent and spirited words. Charmed by these glimpses of a new world of thought and feeling, Rose grows weary of her daily round of drudgery, and longs for something better than her surroundings. With the limited knowledge of books gained at the winter-schools she leaves home at the age of sixteen, teaches a small school for a year, and then attends a Seminary where she grows into a beautiful woman, captivating in manners and of lovely character,—with a high regard for, but without a profession of, religion. Her thirst for knowledge is insatiable. Her great, absorbing ambition is to be learned, and for that purpose longs to visit renowned places and scenes of Europe. An opportunity offers to constitute her wishes. An elderly but very wealthy gentleman offers himself and his fortune to her. She accepts him; they marry and sail for Europe, where she is soon left in widow's weeds by the sudden death of her husband. This affliction and the news of the death of her favorite brother, lead her to reflect upon the duty and necessity of seeking religion. She does and returns to her country and home a Christian, and devotes her life to the performance of Christian duties.

Other characters are introduced whose development adds interest to the story but which we have not the space or time to follow.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

THIRD DAY.

Conference convened at nine o'clock, Bishop Geo. F. Pierce in the chair. Religious services were conducted by Rev. Geo. W. Nolley, of Virginia Conference.

The Conference requested the continuance of Rev. W. B. McNeer, as principal of Oakland Institute, of Virginia. Also, the reappointment of Rev. Dr. Cox as principal of the Montgomery Female College, at Christiansburg, Va.

The first question was then taken up, Who are admitted on trial? By request of the President, Bishop Doggett took the chair.

The regular Conference business was suspended to hear a report of Rev. Dr. Duncan on the condition and wants of Randolph Macon College, located at Ashland, Virginia, of which he is President. There are at this institute of learning 232 students, 43 of whom are studying divinity; 17 of these are preparing for service in the Baltimore Conference. There are fifty of our students from within the bounds of this Conference. The President regretted on the part of the college a lack of sufficient building to accommodate it constantly increasing patronage.

endeavored to stimulate the Conference to renewed efforts in order to insure continued prosperity to the institution. "We delude ourselves and injure our cause," said the President, "if we do not have the hope that some man of noble heart and magnificent resources will substitute our gifts and toil." The report was in every respect worthy the cause the Doctor so ably represents.

At the close of this report Rev. A. G. Brown, financial secretary of the college, was introduced, and ably represented the financial interests of the institution.

Monday next, at 12 o'clock, was made the order of the day for ascertaining the sentiment of the Conference in reference to changing the time of their annual session from March to October.

The Bishop propounded the following questions, preparatory to full membership in the Conference, to R. Ross, B. S. Higley, J. B. Smith, A. C. McNeer, H. W. Kinzer, Wm. E. Miller, R. E. Beachamp and B. W. Bond. They were answered in the affirmative.

The committee in the case of Dr. L. D. Huston, consisting of three members, of which Rev. E. B. Boney was chairman, submitted their report to the Conference to the effect that, after careful examination of all the testimony, they deem it necessary to present a charge of immorality against said Rev. L. D. Huston, and recommend the appointment of a committee of trial, as required by the Discipline of the Church.

The Bishop announced the following names of the committee: Rev. Samuel Register, D. D., Rev. I. R. Finley, D. D., Rev. Thos. B. Sargent, D. D., Rev. C. D. Cise, Rev. A. B. Dolly, Rev. L. R. Jones, Rev. P. L. Smith, Rev. F. C. Tebbis, Rev. J. M. Shipley, Rev. D. Ball, Rev. Geo. G. Brooke, Rev. J. M. Grandin, Rev. J. Higgins and Rev. S. Townsend.

After reading the report, "met for the different churches on Sunday, the Conference adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Pierce in the chair. Religious services were conducted by Rev. E. B. Smith. The minutes of Friday were read and approved.

The transfer to Baltimore Conference of Revs. G. B. Allen, T. Griffith and E. V. Duncan was announced.

The character of Rev. Wm. S. Baird editor of the BALTIMORE EPISCOPAL MIRROR, was examined and passed, and the paper, represented by Rev. W. H. Wheelwright, as more than meeting the expectations of the most sanguine friends in this department of the work.

The following ministers were continued in the supernumerated relation, several of whom have been in the active service of the church for nearly a half century. Norval Wilson, Henry Hoffman, E. Wally, Dr. E. S. Sisco, W. T. Tongue, W. H. Hedges, W. H. D. Harper and T. E. Sargent.

A communication from Rev. Dr. Summers, of Nashville, Tenn., formerly a member of Baltimore Conference, was read, after which suitable resolutions, in reference to Dr. Summers, were adopted by a rising vote.

An invitation was received and read, inviting the Conference to meet at the Washington Mass Meeting at Masonic Temple, on Sunday, the 9th instant.

After the usual notices, Conference adjourned with the doxology, and benediction by Bishop Doggett.

FIFTH DAY.

Conference met at Trinity Church, corner Madison avenue and Preston street, at 9 o'clock A. M., Rev. Bishop Pierce in the chair. Religious services were conducted by Rev. J. Hank.

The committee in the case of J. F. Clark, of which Rev. N. H. Hensley was chairman, reported that the charge of immorality was sustained, and he was expelled from the church.

Permission was granted the committee in the case of Rev. Dr. Huston to sit during the Conference sessions.

The application of Dr. McLeod, from St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, for recognition of orders as a local elder was, on motion, granted by the Conference.

The committee in the case of J. T. Follin reported, and the verdict of the Quarterly Conference, by which he was expelled from the Church, was reversed, and he was admitted into full connection, and elected to deacons' orders.

The Bishop was requested to appoint point of view, Rev. D. C. D., as agent for Mount Vernon Place Church, Washington, D. C.

The Publishing House at Nashville, Tennessee, was recommended.

Bishop Doggett addressed the Conference in reference to this enterprise of the Church. He spoke of the loss of the late Publishing House by fire, from the wreck of which a six-story building, exceedingly imposing in appearance, had, as if by magic, sprung up. Several Conferences had proposed to furnish rooms for different ecclesiastical purposes in the new Publishing House, and decided success had crowned the efforts of the indefatigable agent, Rev. Dr. Redford.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. Head, was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the agent at Nashville be requested to give special at-

CHOIRS AND "SUCH LIKE."

BRO. BOBBITT: I want to consult you about a matter which is creating some anxiety and trouble here, and that is about our "choir." Ever since I have known the Church of Ebenezer, until lately, we have had the old-fashioned Methodist singing with the old Methodist tunes. We called it "congregational singing," and we thought that because Mr. John Wesley adopted it, and Mr. Charles Wesley wrote the Hymns and fixed up the tunes to fit them, that we were on the old Methodist track and doing what we ought to do. But about two years ago a new light broke upon us. There were a number of the young people of the congregation who had been off to school, and had been in the "big towns," who raised a stir about our singing, and said "it must be improved." The excitement they got up had almost caused dissensions in the Church, when the older members, for the sake of peace, gave way, and in a few Sundays after, we found one of "Damin & Stammins' bran new 'golden choir organs' stuck in the corner, with about fifteen young men and young ladies in double ranks behind it. And then the performance commenced, and has been continued to the last Sunday. The choir said they were going to teach us new tunes, and those with true scientific music in them. The first Sunday they sang five tunes which nobody understood except themselves—if they did—which is doubtful—and of course nobody else sang. The preacher announced that the name of the tune book was "the Choral Lyric," or some such name, and asked the congregation to supply themselves—price two dollars. Well, we couldn't sing, for nobody knew on what page to look for the tune, and if by accident you found the tune the words didn't fit, and we had to go back to the old Hymn book in one hand and the tune-book in both, which was a little awkward, and really kept me so busy that the sentiment and feeling of the song all disappeared, or failed to appear, whichever it was, and when the prayer came on, it took us by surprise, our thoughts being wrapped up in that tune book.—When some of us complained, "the choir," which seemed to have taken command of the matter, said we "would soon get used to it." So we blundered along through that tune book, and had never learned a song out of it. Then "the choir" said that was exhausted, and we must have another. So we got the "Spiral Ascender" or some such name, price two dollars as before. Well we blundered along through that in the same way, and got to the "Lambent Lyric," and from that night on to number five, until, if we cannot stop the progress, it is approaching the point where I shall have to get a wheelbarrow to roll the tune books along to church. "Judy" broke down on number two, but "Sally Ann" and "John" and myself kept on up to No. 5, so that we only have to carry seventeen tune books now; but where is this to stop? Suppose this choir goes on to No. 10, then we shall have thirty-two books to carry, and if they should get to No. 20, then sixty-two to carry, which is fast approaching a mule team load. "Judy" has stopped, and given the whole matter up, even thrown aside her Hymn-book in disgust.—And that brings me up to another matter of complaint. "This choir" is damaging the Book Concern at Nashville. Nearly every body has done like "the old woman" and you can hardly find a Hymn Book in the Church except in the hands of the choir. The preacher can't sell any more, nobody needs them. If you are there with your fine tune books, and the preacher gives out his hymn by the time you find it in the Hymn Book and then turn through your fine tune books to find it, the choir has gone along and perhaps got through. And that brings me to another thing. We are fast giving way to the immemorial custom of sitting down during the singing because it is much easier to sit down and hear others sing than to stand up. Before "this choir" every body stood up, and went into the singing with an energy that was perfectly delightful, keeping time with the music.

Then "this choir" has killed off all shouting in our church. We have not had a shout since the organ came in. We used to sing the "songs of Zion" and weep tears of joy and love over them; nobody weeps now. Then our class meetings are ruined, nobody sings as every body is out of practice and the Hymn Books thrown away, and I verily believe "this choir" has given our class meetings and prayer meetings the hardest blow they have ever had. What are we to do Bro. Bobbitt? Send us some good advice. Shall we hold prayer meetings about it, as in times of public distress? and really this is a public distress, and if we have prayer meetings what shall we pray against, "this choir" or the organ? No, don't forget to write and advise us, and you shall ever have the sincere love of your brother.

O. L. E. STYLES.

P. S.—Direct to me at Ebenezer Church.

If any brother has anything to offer for the good of the meeting, let him speak forth his sentiments freely. We have some misgivings on both sides of the question, but will reserve our remarks to some future time.—Our readers who may have any complaints or suggestions to make will address Bro. Styles at Ebenezer Church. In the mean time we would exhort our ancient brother to "much prayer and self-examination."—Edron

REV. WM. BARRINGER.

A fearful accident has befallen Bro. Barringer. On Tuesday morning last he, as chairman of the Building Committee of Greensboro Female College, was inspecting the work, and stepping from the third story to the gangway, he slipped and fell twenty-eight feet. He struck the ground in an erect position, and then fell forward on his face. His right thigh was broken, his right arm and shoulder badly damaged, and his face cut and bruised severely. He was unconscious for two hours after his fall; he then revived and was conscious for about five hours. Since that time he has been generally oblivious of all around him. A number of the best physicians have been in attendance, but when our informant left him at 12 o'clock Friday night, no hope of his recovery was entertained.

Bro. Barringer's affliction will call forth the sympathy of the whole Church and State. He has been one of our most faithful, reliable and efficient men. Such a man is a blessing to his age, and his death a great calamity.

THE ADVOCATE.—We have been highly gratified with the manifest interest of our friends in behalf of the Advocate since the commencement of the present volume. The months of January and February, were unfavorable for the circulation of the Advocate.—The extreme cold weather and the abundance of rain has kept our preachers from mingling with their people as they otherwise would have done. But notwithstanding these hindrances, our friends have done well. Our list has been largely increased, and many renewals have been received. Now that the spring has opened, and the weather is pleasant, the opportunity for circulating among the people, and of securing subscribers will be much more favorable.—We call for one thousand new subscribers during the present month. Shall we have them? We believe they can easily be obtained with a little effort and attention on the part of our friends. Only a few from each preacher will secure that number. But we do not rely altogether on the preachers. Some of our lay brethren have shown themselves to be among the best agents we have. To them, also, we appeal to aid in securing one thousand new subscribers this month.

FORGOTTEN SUBSCRIBERS AGAIN.—It has now been four weeks since we sent bills to all our forgotten subscribers. A goodly number have renewed, and thereby secured the weekly issue of the Advocate for another year. But some have not—the cross mark still stands against them. What shall we do? We do not like to discontinue the paper—perhaps you do not wish it stopped—it is quite certain you ought not to allow it to stop, yet we cannot afford to send it upon an uncertainty. If we knew it was your purpose to renew within a reasonable time, we would continue to send it.—We will wait two weeks longer, and then we shall be compelled to erase the names of all from our books, who have failed to renew.

FASTING AND PRAYER.—Our readers will bear in mind that the first Friday in April was set apart by our Conference at Fayetteville as a day of fasting and prayer. We trust the preachers will call attention to the resolution, and that the members of the Church, generally, within our bounds, will observe the day.

The Christian Advocate.

REV. J. B. BOBBITT, Editor.

RALEIGH, MARCH 19, 1873.

METHODIST UNIFICATION.

Dr. Summers of the Nashville Christian Advocate says the following anticipatory editorial appeared in the "Methodist Protestant," the Organ of that Denomination, published in Baltimore:

EDITORIAL OF JULY 28, 1876.—METHODIST CONVENTION.—On last Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., at 10 o'clock, the Methodist Convention, that had been in session for a week previous, unanimously agreed upon a basis of organic union. Concessions were made by every ecclesiastical organization represented in the convention—some more and some less—and, after singing the Doxology, a deputation composed of one minister and one layman from each of the several Methodist families thus united, at once proceeded to the old State House of Philadelphia, and seizing the rope of old Independence Bell, with a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, amid the joyous tears and loud hal-lalujahs of an immense crowd of Methodists of all ages, they pealed forth the jubiliant note that, in the United States of America, "the Methodists are one people." What a grand doxological finale to the music that the numerous Methodist organs have been so harmoniously playing for the last three years!

Shall we be permitted to pen that editorial? All in favor of that motion say "Aye!"

That is a magnificent air castle.—What a splendid temple for all the Methodists of America made "one people" to dwell in. Having the wings of our imagination magnetically touched by this glowing, graphic description, we go forward through the shadowy vista of the three intervening years, and already hear that old bell ringing—already see them coming out of the Convention room, and filing in to the parlors and halls, negroes and all. Isn't it splendid? Just the kind of thing to have a hal-lalujah and doxology over. That editor has a fine fancy. It ought to be cultivated by all means. There is no telling what might result from the cultivation of such genius. Another hind, Divine Comedias or Paradise Lost might come of it. By the way, there is a little significance in the Protestant's having that particular bell rung, on the 4th of July. Our Protestant brethren have always fancied that they were oppressed by the slavery of Episcopal rule. Can this idea ever be eradicated?

Of course the "Protestant" intended a little pleasantry in the quoted editorial, and we have thus far noticed it in the same way. But to be serious, we vote, no. There have appeared recently of late articles in Methodist papers on the unification of Methodism. The thing in our judgment is impracticable and undesirable. The discordant elements of Methodism in the spirit that actuates its different branches, rather than in doctrines or discipline, cannot be so harmonized as to be brought peacefully into one organic union. "Concessions were made by every ecclesiastical organization represented in the convention." What sort of concessions? Does the Protestant or any body else suppose that the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church will at any time make any concessions to accomplish this object? When our men stood up in the fear of God in '44 and plead for the smallest concession that they might have a plank to stand on at home, rather than make it they agreed to sever the Church in twain. Since that time, there has been in their history any thing calculated to foster the spirit of concession in them? Did a Yankee ever concede anything anyway? He is always right in his own judgment, and all who differ with him wrong and their opinion not worthy of consideration. Why, Bishop Simpson, the great leader of that Church, feels that by the influence he has over Gen. Grant and old Sister Grant, that he carries to a great extent the destinies of the country in his breeches pocket. Does any one suppose he would concede to make concessions? Is the "Protestant" ready to make concessions? If so, what sort? If any one supposes that the great Southern Methodist Episcopal Church will make concessions to bring about an organic union or any other union, they are very much mistaken,—we mean concessions involving the principles we hold. The ashes and sackcloth are all exhausted with us for any purposes of that sort. The back seats in the grand fanciful temple we fear are not ensconced. We want it understood first and last, and all the time, that we have no concessions to make in any arrangement that may be entered into. We ask none, and we make none, except that we concede in advance, that when we have been provoked by insult and injury, we have perhaps indulged in improper temper and used improper language.

Whilst we stand opposed to organic union for reasons which have been repeatedly stated, we are anxious to be on terms of Christian fellowship with our brethren of the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, as we are now with other branches of the Methodist family. We wish to occupy a stand-point from which we can

in sincerity bid them God speed. We are ready too to manifest this desire, not only by exchanging fraternal messengers with them, but by removing so far as is possible, all irritating causes, expecting at the same time a reciprocal action on their part at this point. It appears very un-

gracious in us to be at war with each other now. All that is left us, however, is to wait on them. We have done all that is required at our hands. Thus far we are willing to go towards unification, and no farther.

A reviewer in the London Quarterly in handling this principle, though with a little different application, so clearly and forcibly sets forth the true position on the subject, we cannot refrain from inserting a short extract clipped from the same paper. He says:

The real problem of social life, of Church life, of national life, of human life, is not to transform differences into uniformity, but to harmonize them into concord. We do not shrink from saying that it would be in every way a great calamity for all Christian life to be embodied in any one ecclesiastical form, much more in one ecclesiastical organization. Diverse Church forms—Episcopacy, Presby-terianism, Congregationalism—simply correspond to the diverse idiosyncrasies of men. Not only is it vain to strive against them, it is wise and philosophical, and we will add, scriptural and beneficial, to recognize their legitimacy and necessity. We should regard it as a serious implication against the divine wisdom, if, in its requirements, Christianity disregarded the diversities which God has given to human nature, and, in rough violation of them, demanded conformity to a uniform ecclesiastical or ritual.

The diversity of spirit as existing in the branches of the great Methodist family of the country, springing out of their spiritual idiosyncrasies would be found to be as inflexible in any effort to blind the various parts in one organic whole, as idiosyncrasies of forms or ritual are. We repeat; we vote no. If by any possible working of things we could, as the Protestant seems to desire, be rung into the same organic union in 1876, by Independence Bell or any other bell, long before 1879 the most of us would want to be rung out of it. Whilst it is my duty to treat my neighbor with Christian kindness, and exchange friendly offices with him; yet sleeping in the same bed, and driving the same team are quite a different affair.

REV. WM. BARRINGER.

A fearful accident has befallen Bro. Barringer. On Tuesday morning last he, as chairman of the Building Committee of Greensboro Female College, was inspecting the work, and stepping from the third story to the gangway, he slipped and fell twenty-eight feet. He struck the ground in an erect position, and then fell forward on his face. His right thigh was broken, his right arm and shoulder badly damaged, and his face cut and bruised severely. He was unconscious for two hours after his fall; he then revived and was conscious for about five hours. Since that time he has been generally oblivious of all around him. A number of the best physicians have been in attendance, but when our informant left him at 12 o'clock Friday night, no hope of his recovery was entertained.

Bro. Barringer's affliction will call forth the sympathy of the whole Church and State. He has been one of our most faithful, reliable and efficient men. Such a man is a blessing to his age, and his death a great calamity.

THE ADVOCATE.—We have been highly gratified with the manifest interest of our friends in behalf of the Advocate since the commencement of the present volume. The months of January and February, were unfavorable for the circulation of the Advocate.—The extreme cold weather and the abundance of rain has kept our preachers from mingling with their people as they otherwise would have done. But notwithstanding these hindrances, our friends have done well. Our list has been largely increased, and many renewals have been received. Now that the spring has opened, and the weather is pleasant, the opportunity for circulating among the people, and of securing subscribers will be much more favorable.—We call for one thousand new subscribers during the present month. Shall we have them? We believe they can easily be obtained with a little effort and attention on the part of our friends. Only a few from each preacher will secure that number. But we do not rely altogether on the preachers. Some of our lay brethren have shown themselves to be among the best agents we have. To them, also, we appeal to aid in securing one thousand new subscribers this month.

FORGOTTEN SUBSCRIBERS AGAIN.—It has now been four weeks since we sent bills to all our forgotten subscribers. A goodly number have renewed, and thereby secured the weekly issue of the Advocate for another year. But some have not—the cross mark still stands against them. What shall we do? We do not like to discontinue the paper—perhaps you do not wish it stopped—it is quite certain you ought not to allow it to stop, yet we cannot afford to send it upon an uncertainty. If we knew it was your purpose to renew within a reasonable time, we would continue to send it.—We will wait two weeks longer, and then we shall be compelled to erase the names of all from our books, who have failed to renew.