

The Christian Advocate. TERMS. THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is published for subscribers at \$2.00 per annum in advance. If payment be delayed six months, \$2.50, one copy, 45 cents, \$1.25.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

REV. J. B. BOBBITT, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF METHODISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

VOL. XIX.--NO. 12. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1873. WHOLE NO. 960.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. SPACE, 1 MONTH, 3 MONTHS, 6 MONTHS, 1 YEAR. 1 Square, \$2.50; 2 Squares, \$4.00; 3 Squares, \$5.00; 4 Squares, \$6.00; 5 Squares, \$7.00; 6 Squares, \$8.00; 7 Squares, \$9.00; 8 Squares, \$10.00; 9 Squares, \$11.00; 10 Squares, \$12.00.

Selected Poetry.

SPEAK NAU ILL. Other people have their faults. But all the faults that tell us we have no right to tell.

Communicated.

EDMUND BURKE AND DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Editor: The two names above represent the two most eminent statesmen and orators ever produced by England and America. Burke was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1730. His father was an attorney in that city, of extensive practice and considerable fortune.

tent of information, which it has ever been my fortune to meet with, and I am now going to the inn to ascertain if possible who this stranger is. Of the powers of his eloquence some notion may be formed from the account that is given of the effect produced by a passage in the speech which he delivered at the bar of the House of Lords on opening the impeachment of Mr. Hastings.

The testimony of the accused party himself is, perhaps, the strongest ever borne to the powers of any speaker of any country. 'For half an hour,' said Mr. Hastings, 'I looked up at the orator in a reverie of wonder; and during that space I actually felt myself the most culpable man on earth; adding, however, but I recurred to my own bosom, and there found a consciousness that consoled me under all I heard and all I suffered.'

When the Vice-President, hastening to dissolve the spell, angrily called to order! There never was a movement, not a gesture had been made, not a whisper uttered—order! Silence could almost have heard itself, it was so supernaturally still. The feeling was too overpowering, to allow expression, by voice or hand. It was as if one was in a trance, all motion paralyzed.

OUR MISSIONS.

DEAR BRO. BOBBITT: I am glad to see that my article, in a former number of the Advocate, has excited some interest among the brethren. Brother Webb comes forward in the 'spirit of love' and makes suggestions which are worthy of consideration.

The inability of the Board to pay its appropriations has led to the necessity of supplying the missions with men who could not devote their whole time to the mission work. The time devoted to the work has been so barren of results that a minute report would not be likely to awaken great enthusiasm on the subject.

But the descending hammer of the Chair awoke them, with a start—and with one universal, long-drawn, deep breath, with which the overcharged heart seeks relief—the crowded assembly broke up and departed.

CHRISTIANIZATION IN THE SOUTH.

The Methodist Churches, North and South, in Kingsport, Tenn., hold worship in the same church edifice, and the best fraternal feelings prevail. Rev. T. S. Walker, pastor of the M. E. Church, writes to the New York Advocate, thus (February 11) refreshingly concerning the work:

THEORY OF DARWINISM.

The theory of Darwin is like all skeptical theories, fine spun, very fine spun. He admits that the power of a God supernatural, and of creative power, did create at first a few forms of animal life, and from these have been evolved the living forms we now have.

I shall not here attempt any definition of the terms 'Development' and 'Selection' or 'Evolution.' Suffice it to say that those who read the Advocate closely will find these terms well defined by an acute and accurate thinker—(Gaillard.) I only propose to call attention to Darwin's position on the common ground of skepticism, viz: their assault on the truths of Revealed Religion, especially the Mosaic Record.

But when this 'development' is to cease or whether it is now progressing, and how, are matters not clearly elucidated. But this is his theory. It has made a fuss in the world, but has made little or no impression on the scientific world.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

In the vegetable kingdom, nearly all of the fruits used by man have been by domestication and cultivation so changed in shape, size, weight, color, taste, and development, as to have their origin, in most instances, masked, and in some even destroyed. The experience and observation of each reader render illustration here but a useless consumption of his time and attention.

ORIGINAL STOCK, WHOSE GRAPES, SIMILARLY TREATED AFTER THE HARVEST, YIELD BUT THE POOREST AND THINNEST WINE.

This, as well as my former article, is intended in the kindest spirit to call the attention of the brethren to this important subject. I sincerely thank Brother Webb for his article, and I do hope the subject of missions will be thoroughly canvassed and every impediment to success removed.

In some countries, as in Guinea, most of the dogs, and domestic fowls, are black. Throughout Italy, the ox is usually red, except in the Campagna, near Rome, where he is usually grey. The Italian sheep are almost always black; in England they are usually white.

In regard to the hair, it is necessary to say but little. Improvements in the microscope have disproved and set at rest all of the senseless and untenable statements as to differences in the structure of the human hair constituting a difference in the human races.

TYPICAL TREES.

For gouty people—the acacia corn. For antiquarians—the date. For school boys—the birch. For fishermen—the oak. For conjurers—the palm. For negroes—see dah!

LITERARY.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT. And when men and women are of a marriageable age, I think it to be, in general, true, that it is wholesome for them to be married. It is not necessary that they should remain single because they stand in poverty; for two can live cheaper than one, if they live with discretion, if they live with co-operative zeal, if they live as they ought to live.

Many tribes in Hungary are, as is well-known, a dialect similar to that used in Northern Russia, and even in Siberia. Travelers have frequently observed and reported this interesting fact. It is evident, from philological facts, that these people, so widely separated now, were once of the same race or tribe.

It is well known that many of the negroes in the West India Islands, although retained on isolated farms, have had the skull so surrounded by domestication and the surroundings of civilized life, as to have lost those salient physiognomical peculiarities which characterize the crania of most African tribes.

FREEDOM OF THE WILL.

The will is determined by motives, it is true. But these motives are not like weights in the market, or coins on the merchant's counter, fixed and constant in their relative force and weight, in all circumstances, and for men and characters of every kind. They decide the acts of the will; but their relative force depends on something deeper than the will, the moral state, the disposition and character, of the agent to whom they appeal.