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

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Belected Loetry.

SPEAK NAE ILL.

- Other people have their faults Audjso have ye as well. But all ye chance to see or hear Ye have no right to tell.
- If ye canna speak o' good, Take care, and see and feel
- Earth has all too much o' woo And not enough o' weal.
- Be careful that ye make me strife Wi' med liting tongue and brain,
- For ye will find enough to do If ye but look at hame
- Lays cautin speak of good, For there is grief and wee enough
- On this torrestrial ball,
- If ye should feel like pleating flaws,
- Ye better go. I ween, And read the book that tells ye sil
- A sut the mote and beam
- Dinna lend a ready car To gossip or to strife, Or, perhaps, 'twill make for ye
- Neg tunny things of life.
- Non mook it with your mirth But give we kindly sympathy To suffer on as of earth

Communicated

For the Advocate.

EDMUND BURKE AND DANIEL WEBSTER.

BY REV. N. I. REID, D. D.

England and America. Burke was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1730. His father was an practice and considerable fortune .- and all I suffered." He enjoyed all the advantages of an land, in the capacity of his assistant. This was Burke's introduction to pub-Law. Catholic Emancipation. His impeachment of Hastings. His de nouncement of the French Revolution. On Economical Reform. The Abolispeech however of his life was the

ers of this wonderful man: years after this period (1760), Mr. Burke and a friend traveling through Lichfield for the first time. than a casual glance afforded, they strolled towards the Cathedral. One moved to its position. But I will let of the Canons, observing two respect- March describe it: able strangers making inquiries of the ted when some friends of the Canon who hung on to one another, like bees met him hurrying along the street: 'I in a swarm,
have had, said he, 'quite an adven- The House of Representatives was

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 elo-

quence 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. He was describing the atrocities committed by Debi Sing, alleged to be one of the agents of the accused. 'A convulsive sensation of horror, affright, and smothered execration,' says Mr. Prior, pervaded all the male part of his hearers, and audible sobbings and screams, attended with tears and faintings, the female. His own feelings were scarcely less overpowering; he dropped his head upon his hands, and for some minutes was unable to proceed; he recovered sufficiently to go on a little further, but being obliged to cease from speaking twice at short intervals, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to relieve him, at length moved the adjournment of the House. Alluding to the close of this day, the writer of the history of the trial says-' In this part of his speech Mr. Burke's descriptions were more vivid, more harrowing, and more horrific, than human utterance, or either fact or fancy, perhaps, ever formed before. The agitation of most people was very apparent. Mrs. Sheridan was so overpowered that she fainted; several others were as powerfully af tected.' Mrs. Siddons is said to have been one of the number.

The testimony of the accused party himself is, perhaps, the strongest ever MR. EDITOR: The two names above borne to the powers of any speaker of any country. 'For half an hour,' said represent the two most eminent states- Mr. Hastings, 'I looked up at the oramen and orators ever produced by tor 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 consciousattorney in that city, of extensive ness that consoled me under all I heard

DANIEL WEBSTER was born in the year 1782 in Salis

took his degrees regularly in Trinity bury, New Hampshire, just at the close College, Dublin. He was educated of the war for Independence. He for the English Bar and as a student opened his eye on the world just as in Middle Temple, he went to London the cloud was breaking and disipaearly in 1750. He seems soon to have ting. His first breathings took in the tire l of the law and turned his atten- breath of the shout of triumphant tion to Literature and politics. He liberty and exultant patriotism. The wrote a work or two that introduced family came originally from Scotland him to public notice and the acquaint- more than two centuries ago. His ance of some of the most distinguish- father was a well to do farmer, though ed literary men of the day. In 1759, of moderate means. Mr. Webster, he was made known by Lord Charle however, enjoyed the benefit of Colmont to Mr. William Gerard Hamil- lege training. In 1801, he graduated ton (commonly called single speech in Dartmouth College, and immedi-Hamilton), who, on being appointed ately entered Mr. Thompson's office in 1761 secretary to the Lord Lieu- in Salisbury as a student of law. In tenent, took Burke with him to Ire- 1804 he went to Boston. In 1805 he was offered a clerkship in the county court in New Hamshire with a salary lie life. In 1765 on the accession to of \$1500 per annum, procured for him power of the Marquis of Rockingham, by his father who thought it was a he was appointed by that minister his nice thing for Daniel. But he deprivate secretary and brought into clined it, with the declaration that he Parliament for the borough of Wen- was going to use his tongue in the dover. From this time the life of courts instead of his pen,-that he Barke belongs to the general history was going to be an actor and not the of the Eaglish nation. The world register of other men's actions. For pretty soon became acquainted with a moment his father seemed angry, a him, as well as his own country. He flash went over his eye, but it immestands in the front rank, without a diately disappeard and his countepeer in oratory, in that nation re- nance regained its usual severity. nowned for the production of such 'Well my son,' said the father, 'your orators as Chatham, Fox, Canning, mother always said you would come to and others of equal fame. His lead something or nothing, she was not ing speeches were made on the fol- sure which. I think you are about lowing subjects: Opposition to the settling that doubt for her.' He never oppressive measures against the Col. afterwards spoke to his son on the onies of America. On the Freedom subject; he lived to hear his son's first of the Press. An improved Libel argument in court, and see the bright future that awaited him.

In 1813 he entered the House of Representatives in Congress. Clay, Calhonn, Forsyth, Grundy, Macon, tion of the Slave trade The great Gaston, were there as members. He scon impressed himself on that body. one delivered in the trial of Hastings, In 1826 he was elected to the Senate an account of which I give you from of the United States. He soon took Mr. Prior. The following notices of his position as the leading statesman him place in a striking light the pow. of the country and the great expound- paralyzed. er of the Constitution. It is not ne "What Johnson termed Burke's af- cessary to go into details or minufluence of conversation,' and which he tive Mr. Webster's history hero. The so highly prized and frequently talked country is familiar with it. I simply of, often proved, as may be supposed, wish to lay in contrast the description miration to others. Few men of edu. given by March of the great speech cation but were impressed by it, and of his life, with that of the English fewer still who had the opportunity of orator, Edmund Burke. Col. Hayne being in his society frequently, forgot of S. C., and others had been firing the pleasure they had thus enjoyed .- into him for about two or three weeks. His mettle was thoroughly up-his blood aroused,-the lion awoke. He stopped to change horses, when being was in his prime,—appeared like a ous to see more of a place which prince in his blue coat, and buff vest, and white cravat, as his majestic form

"It was on Tuesday, January the attendants, very politely came up to 26th, 1830, -a day to be hereafter for offer such explanations as they de- ever memorable in Senatorial annals, sired, when a few minutes only had elspred before the feeling of superior information on such matters, with which he had met them, became occasion of so much excitement. To bged to something like amazement witness this great intellectual contest, at the splendour, depth, and variety of the conversation of one of the strangers. No matter what topic the city, and the hotels overflowed.—
started, whether architecture, antiquiAs early as 9 o'clock of this morning, ties, ecclesiastical history, the revenues, persecutions, or the lives of the early ornaments and leading members of the church,—he touched apon them galleries floor and even lobbies,—was galleries floor and even lobbies,—was all with the readiness and accuracy of filled to its utmost capacity. The a master. They had not long separa very stairways were dark with men,

ture; I have been conversing for this early deserted. An adjournment half hour past with a man of the most | would have hardly made it emptier .extraordinary powers of mind and ex. The Speaker, it is true, retained his lings prevail.

chair, but no business of moment was, or could be, attended to. Members all rushed in to hear Mr. Webster, and no call of the House or other Parlia mentary proceedings could compel them back. The floor of the Senate was so densely crowded, that persons once in could not get out, nor change their position; in the rear of the Vice Presidential chair, the crowd was particularly intense. Dixon H. Lewis, then a Representative from Alabama. became wedged in here. From his enormous size, it was impossible for him to move without displacing a vast portion of the multitude. Unfortnnately too, for him, he was jammed in directly behind the chair of the Vice-President, where he could not see, and hardly hear, the speaker. By slow and laborious effort-pausing oc casionally to breathe-he gained one of the windows, which, constructed of painted glass, flank the chair of the Vice-President on either side. Here he paused, unable to make more headway. But determined to see Mr. Webster as he spoke, with his knife he made a large hole in one of the panes of the glass; which is still visible as he made it. Many were so placed, as not to be able to see the speaker at all. No one who was not present can understand the excitement of the scene. No one who was, can give an adequate description of it. No word-painting can convey the deep, intense enthusiasm,—the reverential attention, of that vast assembly-nor limner transfer to canvass their earnest, eager, awe-struck countenances. Though language were as subtile and flexible as thought, it still would be impossible to represent the full idea of the scene. There is something intangible in an emotion, which cannot be transferred. The

one ever looked the orator, as he did -"os humerosque deo similis," in form and feature how like a god. His countenance spake no less audibly than his words. His manner gave new force to his language. As he stood swaying his right arm, like a huge tilt-hammer, up and down, his swarthy countenance lighted up with excitement, he appeared amid the smoke. the fire, the thunder of his eloquence, like Vulcan in his armory forging thoughts for the Gods! The exult ing rush of feeling with which he went through the peroration threw a glow over his countenance, like inspiration. Eye, brow, each feature, every line of the face seemed touched, as with a celestial fire. All gazed as at something more than human. So Moses might have appeared to the awe-struck sraelites as he emerged from the dark clouds and thick smoke of Sinai, his face all radiant with the breath of di-

nicer shades of feeling elude pursuit.

Every description, therefore, of the

occasion, seems to the narrator him-

self most tame, spiritless, unjust. No

The swell and roll of his voice struck apon the ears of the spell-bound auience, in deep and melodious cadence. as waves upon the shore of the "farresounding" sea. The Miltonic granleur of his words was the fit expression of his thought and raised his hearers up to his theme. His voice, exerted to its utmost power, penetraed every recess or corner of the Senate—penetrated even the ante rooms and stairways. The speech was over, out the tones of the orator still lingered upon the ear, and the audience, unconscious of the close, retained their positions. The agitated countenance, the heaving breast, the saffusad eye attested the continued influence of the spell upon them. Hands that in the excitement of the moment had sought each other, still remained closed in an unconscious grasp. Eye still turned to eye, to receive and repay mutual sympathy; -and everywhere around seemed forgetfulness of all but the orator's presence and

When the Vice-President, hastening to dissolve the spell, angrily called to order! order! There never was a deeper stillness-not a movement, not a gesture had been made, -not a whisper uttered-order! 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

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.

CHRISTIAN FRATERNIZA-TION IN THE SOUTH.

The Methodist Churches, North and South, in Kingsport, Tenn., hold worship in the same church edifice, field should be continued only for a and the best fraternal feelings prevail. | limited time, and if a circuit or sta-Rev. T. S. Walker, pastor of the M. | tion can be formed that will be self-E. Church, writes to the New York sustaining, let it be done. If not, give Advocate, thus (February 11) refresh- it up and labor somewhere else. ingly concerning the work:

We have been favored with a most gracious revival at this place, which commenced under the labors of Rev. L. C. Delashmit, of the M. E. Church, South, preacher in charge of this cir- raise means to pay for it. In other cite notice only, without comment or the disputations, in this connection, cuit. By him we were invited to cooperate in the meeting. He said, 'we field of labor with an indefinite under- be found in regard to the choice varie- tions elaborated by petry disputants; will try to get the people converted, and they can join wherever they please.' We did aid him, and for more than three weeks we continued the meeting day and night, with the following results: There were seventy-six who professed faith in Christ; seventeen | there cent transfer) that was ever made joined the M. E. Church, South, and a self-sustaining circuit. In that case twenty-six joined the Methodist Epis- I think the plan above suggested was trations of these facts are to be found copal Church. Many were already acted upon and in one or two years a in every garden. members of the different Churches, who had backslidden. The two Methodist Churches worship in the same house, while the best of fraternal feel-

OUR MISSIONS.

DEAR BRO. BOEBITT: 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.

In reply to the question 'May not the cold state of the church on this subject be attributable, in a good degree, to the want of information from these domestic missions?' I can only say that it is quite as likely that 'the cold state of the church on this subject' is the cause of 'the want of information from these domestic missions. We have been able to do so little for domestic missions that information from them is impossible. It is quite time that appointments have been called missions which never had any appropriation, and were really nominal appointments. It is also true that appropriations have been made to appointments, which appropriations were really nominal, only about forty per cent being pard.

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. I cannot speak for the Secretary of the Board, and do not know why he has not published reports from the missions unless I have given the reason above. I do not know why our missionaries do not publish their reports in the Advocate, unless it is for

the same reason. of the Secretary's report at an aninversary meeting was found to be an unnecessary consumption of time and was discontinued for that reason. We have endeavored to have the Treasurer's report read. But the Treasurer has made ineffectual calls in open Conference for reports from circuits and stations until so late on Saturday that he has been unable to prepare a report that could be read without raising serious objections, and this has, in a few instances, been omitted. Bro. Webb asks 'Who are the proper judges of mission ground?'

He thinks that a District Conference might best decide this question. He advises that the Board make no more appropriations to any field unless recommended by a District Conference. If we adopt this rule, we must make

appropriations to all fields thus recom.

We know that there is not a single District Conference that would not recommend a much larger number of mission fields than we have ever had.

If the number is found at the Annual Conference to be larger than we can possibly care for, who is to decide which fields are to be supplied, and which declined. Difficulties rather hard to reconcile would arise at this point. I think no body of men are better judges of proper mission ground than the Bishops and Presiding Elders. They know the ground that needs missionary labor, and the men who can go on the work. The Board has made appropriations according to their recommendation.

The Bishops and Presiding Elders. however, are embarrassed, as stated above, by the limited means at our disposal. Moreover, when appropriations are made, as we have no funds if one was in a trance, all motion in hand, the risk of future collections has to be incurred. Now how can a selection be made of missionaries without reference to convenience? No doubt the best plan would be to discontinue all appropriations for a year or two until we could get funds to pay in advance, and then appropriate a sum to a mission that would justify the Bishoy in sending the very best men

This suggestion is made under the impression that if the people of a community are taught that the gospel will be furnished them without cost to standing as to how long it will remain so, and the demand for appropriations will increase instead of decrease.

I do not now remember of but one mission in the old N. C. Conference (I do not know how this applies to circuit was formed.

be owing to the extreme poverty of original stock, whose grapes, similarly terial in the argument, it is best that the people in those fields, but the result of a poor policy in supplying them with the gospel.

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

impediment to success remove 1. Yours sincerely, P. J. CARRAWAY.

For the Advocate. SKEPTICISM, DARWINISM-NO. HI.

The theory of Darwin is like all skeptical theories, fine spun, very fine pun. 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. The processes by which they are, or have been evolved, are called Development' and 'Natural Selection, by which the weaker forms were crushed out in the race and struggle of animal life, by the stronger forms. The whole is called the 'beautiful

and symmetrical theory of evolution. I shall not here attempt any defini tion 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. All their theories, their I can say however that the reading | philosophies, their labors, are not directed to advance human knowledge, to the physical or mental good of mankind; but are directed solely to overthrow revealed religion as inconsistent with their infallible (so-called) scientific facts and deductions. The science of Darwin, Hexley, Tyndall and all culminate in this one thing, has this one che end, and is written for no other purpose or aim-Darwin, while admitting that a God created the first few forms of animal life, expressly denies that man was a special creation of God as recorded by Moses. The fol lowing I quote from him 'he who is not content to look like a savage, at the phenomena of rature as disconnected, cannot any longer believe that man is the work of a separate act of creation.' Darwin maintains that monkies, baboons &c., and finally culminated by 'development' into man. 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. This is clearly evidenced by the French Academy, where his application for membership in that eminently scientific body was treated rather sportively, and his claims to be a savant in science, derided. Let it be remembered, too, that the French Academy would not for one moment think any the less, but rather the more, of him, on account of his skepacted on this supposition and has only ticism, as that body is as eminent for skepticism, as it is for science.

ETHNOGRAPHY. BY E. S. GAILLARD, M. D.

[From the Louisville Medical Journal.]

Medical and General Science as Vindicators of the Mosaic Record, and as Repudiators of the Modern Doctrines of Development

(CONTINUED.) 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, maskto the missions. And then I would ed, and in some even destroyed. The suggest that the experiment on any experience and observation of each reader render illustration here but a useless consumption of his time and attention. There is never a Fair held anywhere in the civilized world without the most abundant and interesting illustrations of these suggestive facts. Indeed, the display of new 'varieties' of every kind of fruit (new departures from their original types) of these departures in man. them, but feeble efforts will be made to is so universal and common as to exwords, give the name of mission to a surprise. The same experience is to in regard to minor points and variaties of roses, dahlias, and most, if not all, of the admired flowers. Improved has been attached, by scientific parti-

cultivation and change of surroundings have altered not only their size | ical, physiological, and even psycho and configuration, but their fragrance logical organization of the human has been increased, their very habits changed, and their coloring (com plexion) entirely transformed. Illusand in complexion.

The grape from which the celebrated On other fields much money has clarets, the 'Chateau Lafitte' and the desperation of partisan argument been expended and the demand has 'Chateau Margeaux,' are made, are has developed, but these are becomnot decreased. This certainly cannot separated by only a hedge from the ing forgotten; and, as they are imma-

treated after the harvest, yield but the poorest and thinnest wine. Cultivation, differences in care and culture, have transformed the original poor fruit into the prolific parent of the most celebrated wines. The fibre of the sea-island cotton, grown in South Carolina, and the fibre of the shortstaple cotton, grown on the highlands will be thoroughly canvassed and every of the same State, came originally from the same source, but domestication, improved culture, changes in climate and soil, have transformed the brittle fibre of the short-staple cotton into that glossy, silken, beautiful material from which the most beautiful Mechlin and Brussels laces are made. It is unnecessary to multiply examples; each reader is familiar with examples almost innumerable. Such is the testimony of man's fruits and flowers, his solaces and his staples, to the

> In examining another kingdom, there is found still more to startle, in-

great fact of the unity of his race.

terest and instruct. 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 ing fact. It is evident, from philo by side, like two iron colums, which always black; in England they are logical facts, that these people, so being separated at the beginning never usually white. In some of the islands | widely separated now, were once of come any nearer to each other. Many of the Mediterranean, most of the the same race or tribe. Having once young men feel that they cannot marhorses and dogs all become spotted,

and remain so. The coach dog of tinct tribal peculiarities of physique, by that they mean until they can sup-Corsica presents his peculiarly spot- what has been the extent of change in port a house—yea, until they can live ted skin as the result of climate, and their anatomical configuration caused in a house that befits them; until they not of breed; for both the dog and by change of latitude, climate, cus- can make a show, until they can live horse manifest there this remarkable peculiarity. Complexion in an enlarged sense is, it seems from these many instances given, specially and changed. No one, it is said, can at can do these things, they will marry, peculiarly under the control of climat. present find any other point of re- and not before. And the result is that ic laws. But these laws affect more than the complexion or exterior col- the language which proves them to be fountain. And when they marry, oring of animals. The beautiful and of identical origin. costly wool of the merino sheep becomes, when the animals are transported to tropical latitudes, coarse, hairy, and valueless; yet if the animal be sent back to its native climate, its | are now denizens of the interior towns, | we shall be relieved from a thousand wool is speedily restored to its original beauty and value. Beckman says approximate civilization. The skull ed, which young people can so ill afthat the sheep in Guinea can only be and physique of the Bedouin Arabs ford to avoid as the school of care recognized by their bleat, so completely does peculiarity of climate rob them of almost all resemblance to the original type of this animal. In this climate, the wool is all lost, and the skin of the sheep resembles that of almost hairless dogs. The cattle of South America differ almost entirely from the cattle of Southern Europe. The Sussex, Grazier, and Berkshire pigs, man 'selected' naturally the line of differ radically from the animal even of the last century. Indeed, Blumenbach stated that the skull of the domesticated hog differs more conspicuously from that of the wild boar (its original type) than does any human skul! differ from any other human skull among the vast number in his possession. Without going further into impracticable details, it is demonstrated that climate, domestication, and isolation, have worked changes even more remarkable and radical in the animal world than are to be found in the vegetable kingdom; changes sufficient so suspend, suppress or destroy the peculiarities and distinguishing characteristics of the original

These are briefly a few of the les sons taught by analogy; and while analogy is not positive argument or demonstration, and is not claimed as such, it is the instinct of every fair mind to more readily admit the fact of great departures from the original type of man, when it has been proved that even greater departures than these are to be found, throughout the history of the world, in the vegetable In the vegetable kingdom, nearly all | kingdom, and in the so-termed lower orders of the animal kingdom. The proof of departures from original types in fruits, flowers, vegetables, staples; in birds and beast, is not proof of similar departure from the original type in man; but it certainly prepares the mind to properly recognize and estimate this fact. Analogy is not proof. but it is fairly, by all minds, classed as reasoning. It is only asked that it be received as such. Having seen what are the many and varied departures from original types in the vegetable and lower animal kingdom, it is now proper to investigate the extent

However numerous may have been however great the importance which sans, to minor differences in the physraces, the liberal and large-minded, on both sides, have unquestionably narrowed down the argument to variations chiefly in craniology, in hair,

Many are the extravagancies which

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Eiterary.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S IDEAS ON THE SUB-

confined to the variations known in regard to skull, hair, and complexion. The history of many tribes shows that And when men and women are of a even accidental variations in physical marriagable age, I think it to be, in conformation and development have general, true, that it is wholesome for been perpetuated, and this is equally manifest and true in the history of the so termed 'varieties' in flowers, plants, and the lower animals. These accidental changes in form have been accurately perpetuated. Climate. mode of life, domestication, and what called civilization, are all now recognized as efficient forces in the production and perpetuation of physical where tribes far distant from each other, and now separated ethnologia language almost similar, or manifesting the most intimate affinities,

emblance between these tribes, than

and impressed by the surroundings of cares.' There is no school which God have so conspicuously changed, that and responsibility and labor in the their language alone indicates their household; and a young man and a past habits and mode of existence. It is well known that many of the of the most wholesome things that negroes in the West India Islands, al- they can do, having married for love.

WHOLE NO. 960.

they should be forgotten, and not

The discussion will, therefore, be

again reviewed.

period identical.

though retained on isolated farms, have had the skull so changed by domestication and the surroundings of shall have its education. I tell you, civilized life, as to have lost those there are pleasures which many young salient physiognomical peculiarities married people miss. I would not which characterize the crania of most give up the first two years of my mar-African tribes. But it is useless to multiply illustrations, for the most and very fairly furnished; but, after bigoted partisans have been compell- all, among the choicest experiences of ed to admit that the configuration of my life were those which I passed the skull is, to a great extent, the result of causes in daily and familiar operation; and, it may be safely said ond-hand, at that; and when the very at the present time, that it would be clothes which I had on my back had the extremest and most demonstrable been worn by Judge Birney before folly to seek, in craniological variations, for a single argument subverting the truth of the Mosaic Record, as along with our small means-and it to the unity of origin in the human was a study never to be forgotten. I In regard to the hair, it is necessa-

ry to say but little. Improvements in the microscope have disproved and set come it, and to learn how to live in at rest all of the sen cless and untena- service and helpfulness, and in all the ble statements as to differences in the thousand ingenuities which love structure of the human hair constituting any basis whatever for establishing a difference in the human races. There is no elementary, no histological difference of structure in the hair of the African, Indian, or Caucasian: the familiar corrugations of the hair of the African are by no means characteristic of his race. It is well known now, from the records of travelers. that in Africa the different tribes of negroes manifest conspicuous varieties of hair. In some it is corrugated the disposition and character, of the and short, while in others it is straight agent to whom they appeal. Men are and long; in some it is nearly red; sensual, prudent, honorable, or holy, while in others it is black.

There being, then, no difference in the elementary structure of the hair of the human race, while there are in- ually recognized among their fellows, finite varieties in regard to its color or love of moral good and hatred of and physical configuration, it is evident that differences in the hair cannot constitute even the most feeble argument for proving a want of unity heart is taught alike by heathen morin the human race.

(TO BE CONTINUED.) TYPICAL TREES

For gouty people-the ache corn. For antiquarians—the date. For school boys-the birch.

For Irismen-the och. For conjuors-the palm For negroes-see dah! For young ladies-the man go. For farmers-the plant'in.

For fashiohable women-a set of

For dandies -the spruce. For actors—the pop'lar. Far physicians—the syc-a-mor. For your wife-her will oh. For lovers—the sigh press. For the disconsolate—the pine. For engaged people—the pear.

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. If the young man is willing to seem poor when he is poor; if the young woman being poor, is willing to live poorly; if they are irregularities. No one can doubt, willing to plant their lives together like too seeds, and wait for their growth, and look for their abundance by and cally as well as geographically, speak by, when they have fairly earned itit is a good thing for them to come early into this partnership; for characters that these tribes were at no distant adapt themselves to each other in the early periods of life far more easily Many tribes in Hungary use, as is than they do afterward. They who well-known, a dialect similar to that marry early are like vines growing toused in Northern Russia, and even in gether, and twining round and round Siberia. Travelers have frequently each other; whereas, multitudes of observed and reported this interest- those who marry late in life, stand side been near-dwelling kindred, with dis- ry until they can support a wife, and toms and associations? Their height as their kind of people, the class to has been reduced; the contour of the which they belong, live; for everybody skull altered; and the complexion belongs to a class, a set. When they they are corrupting life in the very they make a great mistake if they say: Facts equally significant are stated We will not undertake to keep house; in regard to those Arabs who once let us board. Then we can have all children of the Desert, and subjected the comforts of life; we will have all to its perils, wants, and exposures, the appearances provided for us, and ever opened, or permitted to be openyoung woman, marrying, no matter how high their fathers have stood, one and with discretion, is to be willing to begin at the bottom, and bear the burdens of household life so that they ried life for all I have now. I live in a big house, with a brownstone front. through in Indiana, when I hired two chambers upstairs; when all my forniture was given to me, and was secme. We were not able to hire a servant. We had to serve ourselves. It was a study every day how to get

FREEDOM OF THE WILL.

owe many of the pleasures which have

run through my life to being willing

to begin where I had to begin, and to

fight poverty with love, and to over-

sweetens and makes more and more

delightful.

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 leeper than the will, the moral state, as the motives which chiefly prevail with them are momentary pleasure, remote prospects of worldy gain, the highest principles of conduct habitmoral evil, quickened by meditation on eternal things. This dependence of motives for their practical force on the moral character, on the state of the alists and the Word of God. The maxim, 'Trahit sua quemque voluptas,' has its counterpart in the weighty text. 'All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way.' Man's choice of his own path detemines, to a great extent, the class of motives which have the nearest access, hour by hour, to guide and determine the separate acts of his will. The temptations urgencies of evil thicken and crowd around him in a downward path till they hold him in a bondage like the chains of fate. The beauties and the joys of virtue. the good land of hope and heavenly blessing, open around him in brighter and brighter vision, in that 'way of life' which is 'above to the wise.' And they issue in that service which is perfect freedom, and in the liberty of that perfect law of moral goodness, whose seat, in the words of Hooker, is the bosom of God, and her voice the harmony of the world, - Conon