and hou held no rowning walls, Catherine T States In the state of the all broke light and cheer ! nor the salth and feet, e i na v leaund each ey? ity we call I was the great promise the first sound as before haow. h. ... a stie piligrim found

which they? The happy band one son to bround their stre, the god ar thout foreign land the country fire; - and a late of the bright eyed boys in the maid were there; nesting thinns suread his toys A nor in an each well known to m - Ju She squart glow ! at a lemp lights up the home THILLY YEAR OFF.

all had lessy for years after note the shades a gravewander where the evening star and - halle, for aye are they Omer gath, roll 'neath thy roof; have allowed they obey It was bear food prayers will rive the Parcy store but show n home to drenming eyes CHEST WHITEELD

mmunicated.

Last on I am on my second nd of Charterly Conferences, and rds me great pleasure to report to Church, at every appointment in the District, on vising ground. The rethren are at their posts, working Ike men of God who expected to see Mens following: A nobler set of Mathadist preachers were never band-

Some new churches have been built; ars are rapidly advancing towards Several parsonages dollar outside of the District. od we can say it is rising. Some through with. ole that hitherto, have gone into

any time since I have been on the cerned. rick. And what church has a litg, and ably edited, than ours? | for several years. cation of the children.

g revived with the happiest re- community. Efforts are being made to ren-Church Conferences more inter-Junterly Conferences.

am just from Concord station ere the farm of the Lord was made in the awaking and saving of me precions souls. Seven were rered into the church on the Sabth. The meeting was protracted. , was with us part of the time, and

the bounds of the Conference. upon the entire circuit.

the Conference, but cannot do school training of the rising race.

CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

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

OF METHODISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

VOL. XIX .-- NO. 19.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1873.

material.'

by him 'germinal matter' and 'formed

WHOLE NO. 967.

day and night for his people, and his 'labors are not in vain in the Lord.'

The church, at Monroe, has let out a centract for a new church, which will cost them betyreen \$3,000-\$4,000. The District Conference is to be held here. We expect to have you and others with us.

Ansenville College, located in the bounds of the District, is doing well. A noble son of Trinity, Rev. J. R. Tucker, is President. He is duly and truly prepared, worthy and well qualified. He is assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. There are over a handred pupils in attendance.

The temperance cause is also re ceiving attention from preachers and people. Several councils of the Friends of Temperance, and Lodges of the Good Templars have been organized. Some Bar Rooms have been losed.

We are rallying our forces in every iepartment, and pressing the enemy to the wall, that we may 'spread Scriptural Holiness over these lands.'

Fraternally, &c., W. S. BLACK. April 24th, 1873.

For the Advocate.

Mr. EDITOR: Having seen nothing in the Advocate this year concerning us on the Everettsville circuit, I have concluded that perhaps it would not be greatly out of place for me to address you a few lines relative to our

A week or two ago, our second Quarterly Meeting was held. The recently appointed Elder to the Newbern District, Rev. R. O. Burton, was present and preached with clearness and force. While we regret to part with our esteemed Presiding Elder, Rev. J. P. Moore, we fully believe his successor will make us an active. usefal, and an efficient Elder.

Our preacher in charge, Rev. J. F. Keen, is meeting the appointments regularly and promptly, and preaching with zeal and acceptability.

We are contemplating some changes and improvements in the way of church edifices. Our old church. ogether in a District. Many of Providence, the oldest on the circuit, ayman, also, manifest a commend- like the people of its vicinity, was e zeal and liberality for the pros- completely stripped (nothing being left but the frame) by the desolating hand of the war.

When it was proposed to repair it ion, and quite a number have it was thought that it could be more conveniently located, so it was moved, on he way to completion. Suit- and but partially repaired. For the and judicious arrangements have last two or three years, earnest wishes been made for furnishing them. have been continually expressed that fall has been done without asking it could be moved again to a point still more central. I now think that Valist the tide of prosperity, in the it is quite likely that these wishes will lay school department, is not at be consummated as soon as crops are

There is some agitation of the st quarters, gave no vacation the question of moving the church at Union schools are about Everettsville down to Mount Olive. ong the things that were. Whether this will be done or a new refere our own literature, as the church erected there, has not fully ult, is more extensively used than ripened in the minds of those con-

A new church building is needed at are more suitably adapted to the Falling Creek, and has been talked of

There is there a better paper for The people of that community are dren than the Sunday School Vis- well able to erect a good church if 19 A grander system than the Uni- they would but make the effort. Enm Lessons, so wisely getten up by terprises long talked of, sometimes on Haygood? May the richest bene- enlist the hearts of the people, then dons of Heaven rest upon him are soon brought to completion. alst he labors with so much energy We hope this may be the case at Fallalso scripturally for the religious ing Creek, and that a church will rise up there worthy of the wealth, intellass meetings, in many places, are ligence and Christian spirit of the

I think that our circuit might be improved and benefitted by a good gand profitable. The Quarterly temperance organization or two. I brences are, also, better attended wish some dauntless hero and moral its members. Some interesting reformer would buckle on his armor profitable meetings have been and rush into "the field, white already We have had 'refreshings from to harvest," and see if something presence of the Lord' at some of could be done to arrest the maddened hand of intemperance that deals forth its blighting strokes of evil and misery around us. I think that an effort would meet with good success and accomplish much good.

Our circuit has unfortunately lost considerable strength by the removal Melson, from Mt. Pleasant cir. from among us to other places of several prominent and loading men .bored in word and doctrine, as a men that devised and did liberal when that needeth not be things for the church. We feel and deplore our loss, and pray that God, Mr. Editor, I must be allowed to the great Head of the church, may If, that I believe the church at Con- more than remunerate our loss by and is laboring with as much judg- raising up others and clothing them ent, energy and liberality to build with the spirit of devotion and sacri-Pa first-class station, as any charge fice, and greatly enlarging this spirit and if unable to take care of himself

they are not wealthy, but liberal. The warm and genial sun of lovely that do you think of a man of ordi- Spring is bringing our Sanday schools ary means paying the past year one from their dormant state in "winter and sixty dollars for the sup- quarters," into active, useful, and enort of the ministry? Others paid as ergetic operation. If Satan's reign thus: 'No system can answer in the berally according to their ability. and kingdom are ever to be overthrown They bought a parsonage for which and destroyed, and the world placed bey will have to pay between sixteen at the foot of the Cross, subjugated undred and two thousand dollars and saved, the work that will most his year. The station is loyal to and contribute this grand and glorious leeply interested in all the enterprises result is the patient, faithful, Sabbath

Fall. Bro. Bruton is laboring almost a smiling and an auspicious face; we Advocate.

look up and take courage to faith and prayer, and trust that before the Conference year shall close we will see the saving hand of God revealed at every appointment, gathering into the fold of his church, from Satan's grasp, and the world's delusion, scores of precious and immortal souls.

Dadley, April 26th, 1873.

For the Advocate. MISSIONS AGAIN.

DEAR BRO. BOBBETT: I gladly witness the interest manifested in the subject of missions, excited by my articles, even if I am gently reproved and corrected by your correspondents. Bro. Butt has come forward in a stirring article in reply to me. I wish only to say to him, and to all concerned, that my article certainly was not intended to reflect on any of the brethren who have done missionary work. The ac ticle was intended to correct a poor plan of missionary operations. Not a word was said about brother Norman or brother Haltom. A suggestion was made that no appropriations be made for one year, and a strong effort be made to raise an amount sufficient to pay in advance a salary that would justify sending their very best men into missions, and to make appropriations for a limited time. If circuits or stations could not be formed in that time to discontinue the mission and try other fields.

I made no suggestions as to who are the best men. If I had the selecting the men myself, I do not know but that the brethren named might be my first choice. Or brother Butt might be selected. I certainly did not say who would be.

Brother Butt opposes the suggestion to discontinue appropriations for one year by illustrations so farfetched that I shall not notice them now, but simply say that it is a mere matter of opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of sending men on missions with a nominal appropriation, subject to all the uncertainties of future collections. He thinks it best to do so and I think otherwise.

But brother Butt says the preachers are all to blame for the meagra support of missionaries.

He tells his readers how these collections are raised, and how the collections are damaged by the speeches. Whether brother Butt is correct or not, I dare not say. I have never been present at all the collections, and I have not been informed as to what kind of speeches the brethren make. If brother Butt has, he speaks knowingly; if not, he may have misrapresented-some of the good brethren by putting before the public for then

speeches which they never made. Brother Butt gives us an example

of success from Virginia. We used to have good collector here in North Carolina too. I im agine from the mission statistics of the Virginia Conference, that the wonderful success of this brother who collected \$700,00 one year, and then \$1200.00 another year must have been prior to 1865. If so, it does not apply to the present times with quite so much force. We are embarrassed financially. Our ministers in many instances are not supported, and when this is the case, the collections

cannot be large. No man can be expected to give the subject of missions the preference over his own claim and the claim of the Presiding Elders and the Bish-

Nor should be give it the preference over our superannuated ministers, and the widows and orphans of ministers who have died in the traveling connection.

I concur with brother Butt in the opinion that much more can be done than is done for the cause of missions. I again say, let the subject be thoroughly discussed, and let us try to improve our missionary work.

Louisburg, N. C., April 25th, 1873 SNEERING THRUST AT METHODISM ANSWERED.

P. J. CARRAWAY.

At the close of a lecture in New Haven a few days since, by Mr. Beecher, Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., in some remarks concerning the choice of a pastorate, said he 'thought a young man should put himself in the hands of God in deciding this point, he should take refuge in some Metho-dist Conference, and have his course

directed for him.' This unfraternal and contemptible thrust at the itinerant system of Methodism was answered by Mr. Beecher place of the Methodists in the West. No other can take such men, and make of them such ministers. They are taken often from the plows and the flail, unable sometimes to speak English correctly, and they are sent out to grind against men. They grow by the process into better men. Indeed, the only way by which men are made

(From the Louisville Medical Jonral.) DEVELOPMENT.

BY E. S. GARLARD, M. D. .

bodies which Darwin is now making Medical and General Science as Vindicators so notorious, the 'primordial forms;' of the Mosaic Record, and as Repudiators and if there be not those primordial of the Modern Doctrines of Development forms, the ingenious superstructure and Selection that Darwin has erected, upon the as-(CONTINCED.) sumed developments from 'primordial It is but little more than then thirforms,' becomes 'as the baseless fabric

ty years since that the ereat Schwann of a vision, which vanishes and leaves applied to the animal creation all of not a wreck behind." the laws which Schloiden had made According to Beale, instead of there known through the medium of his being primordial forms, or cel's, or writings on the origin and growth of bodies, there is first a clear floid, the vegetable cells. Schwann asserted 'cerminal matter;' next in order, little that all animal tissues are actually granales appear; these now coalesce: produced from cells, and that the agthen growing larger, they become gregate of cells and cell growth constiminute masses, showing molecular tute, in reality, organized bodies. The motion. Next, little currents are seen, origin of the cells he ascribed to the under the micros sope, moving to and operation of certain laws, in obedience from the centre of each tittle mass, and to which, from any organic flaid, there there is established centrifugal accrewas formed a structureless nest or tion, or accretion from centre to cirblastoma or cyto-blastema; in this cumference. In this manner is formthere appeared a point, or nucleus, ed the elementary bodies termed cells, or nuclealus, which constituted the which, in their aggregate accumulainitial point of organization. This tion, constitute the bodies of the aninucleus or nucleoius attracted other mal and vegetable world. Beale has matter, and this matter, becoming designated these little vital currents more and more condensed, arranged by a somewhat poetic yet appropriate itself in the form of a membrane; to and beautiful name; he terms them this membrane, of a spherical shaps, the first dawn of vitality." he gave the name of cell wall; and to Some pretend to see, in this teach the little body, as a whole, the name ing, an insidious form of materialism. of cell. This mode of cell-formation They charge that it is an admission of was by a species of crystalization or the truth of the old dogma 'spontaneaggregation of organic material. These ous generation.' There is no reason cells increased; first, by division (fis or justice, however, in these charges. siparation); second, by budding (gemfor Beale distinctly states, that 'germinal matter must spring from preexisting germinal matter,' and then

mation), one cell giving off shoots or buds, forming a series of cells; th' d, by the parent cell producing washin be perpetuated by the agencies of viitself a series of cells (endogenous tal nutrition. Life will not, he says, multiplication). To any of these be manifested in an inorganic fluid; methods the term proliferation was applied. It will be seen that this this grand phenomenon is only made apparent where the fluid, 'the germifree-formation' teaching of Schwann nal matter,' is organic: where life alwas nothing more nor less than that ready exists; where the laws of creation of 'spontaneous generation;' the most unquestioned materialism, and a deare already and fully in existence These discoveries are the death-blow to that niat of all the laws of special creation. This teaching, so dangerous, was at monstrous myth 'spontaneous generonce accepted and generally promul- ation, with all of the hideous teachgated until 1853, when Mr. Buxley ings which have sprung from the atheistical mind of the monomaniacal claimed, with great force, that cells

materialist. are but the results of vital organiza-(TO BE CONTINUED.) tion, and not the cause. This virtually was to deprive atheism or material-STORY OF A STAGE DRIVER. ism of its strongest argument; it was to riect it from its stronghold. It was I once knew a man who, now in to make cells and cell growth but a wealth, was once a stage driver, of manifestation of a living force elsewhom I will here relate an incident: where derived; the offspring, and not He was striving to make a connecthe author of life. Mr. Huxley's writtion for the sake of a large load of ings were acknowledged to be mas passengers which he was carrying and terly, and exercised great infigence he broke down not far from the dwellupon the scientific mind, until the ing of an old curmudgeon. The drigreat German, Virchov, came to the ver went to borrow his lumber wagon to take his passengers on with. The man was absent from home, and his wite refused to lend the wagon. You are perfectly right, madam, said the driver, 'but I must have it. I shall take it, and settle with your husband for it when he returns.' He took it, and brought it back in good order. When he came to settle for it, the man met him full of anger and thunderous with rage.

some expostulations, he said:

'Well, you shall,' said the man.

the wagon.'

of it an hour or two?'

'You shall pay me \$50."

such an exorbitant demand.

'Good morning, sir.'

'I thought I paid your for it. How

'That money has burned me ever

since I took it from you. Here's your

It was with difficulty that he could

be made to take \$3-a fair price for

his wagon. When the neighbors heard

this story, and looked at the affair

'Was it not the best way after all ?

THE FIRST PURCHASE

from beginning to end, they said;

about that wagon.

much do you want?

\$50-I can't keep it.'

Was it not beautiful?"

aid of his countrymen. According to Virehow and his followers, all nature was but the aggregation of cells While bringing masterly arguments to sustain Schwann in this respect, he rejected the materialistic teachings of Schwann in regard to the free formation' of cells, or 'upontaneous genera tion.' According to Virchow, every cell must spring from a cell, omnis cellula e cellula. This was fully acknow'edging the whole claim of original creation, inasmuch as if every cell springs from a cell, the original cell must have been created. Could this teaching have remained unquestioned, science would have contributed her quota to the verification of the divine lesson; but there was but a brief in terim of rest before Robin and his French adherents denied the truth of the assertions of both Huxley's followers and the advocates of the modern German school. The French school became clamorous advocates of a still different teaching-viz., that the synthesis of proximate principles resulted in 'spontaneous generation.' It may be said that this was the original teaching of Schwann, but it differed from it in this respect, that though both admitted the doctrine of 'spontaneous generation,' Schwann regarded organized bodies as a federation of

This system was dignified with the appellation of 'birth by substitution.' It was at this period of confusion and dauger that Dr. Beale, by his improved microscope and his wonderful efficiency in the use of this instrument, made those beautiful discoveries which have given to the scientific world, order, beauty, facts, and harmony, in exchange for discrepancy, irregularity, theory, and bewildering has been simplified; dangerous and Bible, when he laid it out for this illusive theories have been dispelled, and a broad substratum of truth has been established, upon which is built the beautiful superstructure of scien-

cells, while the modern French school

claimed that cells, if originally present.

disappeared, giving place to tissues.

tifle progress and moral harmony. Beale, as the result of his investigasubstances only; these being called out wealth or character.-Selected About Suspenders.

When I was a well grown boy, be According to Beale's discoveries, their is nowhere to be found those ing away from home for a vacation, I very naturally broke one of my sus penders. I immediately took possession of an extra pair that my father was using for another purpose, with out so much as saying, 'by your leave.' When he discovered it, he bade me to return them to their former use. He then added, 'I do not like to have you take possession of my things in this arbitrary way. It has already bred a pad habit in you. But I know that you need suspenders, and you can have them when you are willing to ask for them.'

But I had long cultivated a false in dependence, and refused to ask properly for things I needed. I had fixed on a way of my own for getting helped at table, and instead of asking for things with an expression of thanks. I had resolved that a statement of my wants, as 'I would like some butter,' was as far as I could bring myself to

I could not, therefore, ask for suspenders, and contented myself with the remaining one. I assure you, it was a great annoyance to me to have my pants hung on me in that lopsided manner, and a great grief to my father that I should be so obstinate.

About five weeks after this, my father had a plain talk with me about my folly, his anxiety to give me what I needed, and the wretched habit I was strengthening. He told me it would prevent my getting things from God; for they could only be had by asking for them. I frankly told him I hated to give in after I had held out so long. He only said, it was easier than after I had held out longer.

Still, I was not ready. one suspender was tearing off the top of my trousers. I change lit over to the other button. Father said I could not be allowed to tear my clothes in that manner, and sent me to get a tow-string for another suspender. It cut my shoulder so bad for a week that I brought myself to say, when he had given me some money for another purpose, I am sick of wearing these old strings, and I think it high time I had some decent suspenders. Can't I take this money and get some?'

He simply said, You know you can have them, when you frankly and quarely ask for them. But you know that this hinting in a roundabout way is not what is required.'

Then I got mad, and declared it was a mean shame, that I was an abused boy, and other sputterings of wrath that were in accordance with my state of temper. About this time it became necessary

to buy me a new suit of clothes. And I gave myself and my father the immense chagrin of trying them on be ore the dealer, with those old strings over my back. I tried my best to conceal them, but it was with doubtful success. I felt like the boy with the fox under his cloak. I tried to keep my face straight, but it gna wed my very vitals.

Finally, I went to father when he 'I have come to settle with you for was asleep, and said, 'Father.' He opened his eyes and said,

'I would like some sospenders,' said I. 'What shall I pay you for the use He paused a moment, and then

said, 'I think you might have phrased He made no objection to the charge, that request better, but you will find handed the man \$50, shook hands in a pair in that upper drawer.' the best good nature, and then mount-I went to it, and took out a nice new pair that had been lying there

ed his coach and rode off, his passengers protesting against his vielding to nearly all the time that I had been sawing my shoulder with those old strings. I felt heartily ashamed of Two or three weeks afterward he myself. He had the thing I wanted found this man hanging around his boarding-place, and said to him: all ready provided, was anxious I should enjoy it, grieved over my loss of comfort and temper, while I was Said the man, 'I came to see you keeping him and myself out of a pleas-

> I have since learned that God has blessings all ready provided, all sorts of suspenders. He yearns to give them to us, is sorry for our toiling and hurts; but we go on sawing our shoulders, tearing our tempers, losing infinite blessings, bearing infinite burdens, and grieving our Father, all because we will not ask for suspenders .- Zion's Herald.

> > Value of Hickory

A correspondent af the Stanton Speciator, who has been attracted by There is now a young man doing a the wanton waste of hickory as an arflourishing business in Massachusetts. ticle, of fuel, says that "a cord of this whose boyhood was adorned by the kind of wood, instead of bringing to following act: He was reared in povchaos. Since his patient and efficient erty, and was early instructed to save study of cell-origin, cell-formation, his money. This he did with extreme for carr age-wheels, or other useful breaking stone in the foundation, a of the sheet. Frank R. Stockton, in and cell-growth, the whole subject care until he had enough to payfor a purpose might have been worth pro- little boy named ---, who was only Scribner's for May. bably forty or fifty dollars. These, too, are articles for which there is a con Book of books. As fast as he acquired the means he purchased other volumes, and read them over with the deepest interest. He grew up a model young man, and has been pursuing a successful business for some years Although a young man now, he is yet tions, discards the classic names of nucleolus, nucleolus, nucleolus, nucleolus, nucleolus, nucleolus, nucleolus, nucleolus, cell-contents, cell-wall, etc., etc., and limits the elements of the histogenetic problem to two substances only; these being called the possessor of much property. If he nucleolus, n

SOME FUNNY EPITAPHS.

A book just published gives a batch fepitaphs copied from old tombstones Here is one on Mr. Pepper, a Publican, at St. John's Stamford, Lincolnshire:

"Hot by name, but mild by nature. He brew'd good ale for every creature; He brew'd good ale and sold it too, And unto each man gave his due." The following wretched effusion of ghastly puns is from Hackney churchyard to the memory of Peter Stiller:

"As still as death poor Peter lies, And Stiller when alive was he; Still not without a hope to rise, Though Stiller then he still will be. " In Doncaster Churchyard is this

couplet: Here lies 2 Brothers by mifortla scrounded, One dy'd of his wounds & the other was drownded: The following lines are over the re

mains of Robert Trollup, architect of the Exchange and Town Hall at New Castle, England: "Here lies Robert Trollup, Who made you stones roll up,

When death took his soul up, His body filled this hore up. In Oxfordshire, the following lines ppear on a headstone: Here lies the body of John Eldred. At least he will be here when he is head. But now at this moment he is alive

The fourteenth of August, Sixty-five. In the the churchyard of St. John's n the old city of Chester, the follow ing lines are commemmorative of one Sarah Booth:

"A good wife, a tender mother, It were hard to find out such another; In love she lived in peace she died, And when Gol called she was not denied." On the tomb of a smuggler killed y the Excise Officers, is the follow-

> "Here I lies Killed by XII."

Over the temb of a man and wife whose married life was somewhat contentious, is the following expressive and comprehensive line: "Thy wa lare is accomplished."

From a tombstone near London, the following lines are taken: "Here lies the body of Nancy H. Gwyn, Who was so very true within She burnt her outer shell of sin

And hatched herself a cherable ! As an illustration of the exigencies f rhyme, an English writer cites the ollowing epitaph from a tombstone at Manchester:

"Here lies, slas! more's the pity, All that remains of Nicholas Newcity."

But the English epitaphs find more than their match in American grave yards. In a churchyard near Hartford, Conn., is the following:

"Here lies two babies, so dead as nits: De Lord he kitt dem mit his ague fits. When dey was too good to live mit me, He took dem up to to live mit He.

On a tombstone erected over the body of a young lady in Dorchester.

Mass., is the following: On the 21st of March God's angels made a sarche Around the door they stood: They took a maid And cut her down like wood."

Near Sau Diego, California, a tomb stone inscription thus reads: This yere is sakrid to the memory of William Her Sharaken who caim to his deth by bein shot by colt's revolver-one of the old kind, brass mounted

nd of sutch is the kingdom of heavin. The following comes from Ohio:

"Under this sod And under these tree Lieth the body of Solomon Pease. He's not in this hole, But only his pod: And went to his God.

An inscription on a tombstone East Tennessee concludes thus: "She lived a life of virtue and died of the cholera norbus, caused by esting green fruit, in the hope of a blessed immortality, at the early age of 21 years. months and 16 days. Reader go thou and do likewise

The following, which is suggestive to coffee drinkers, is from a tombstone n Connecticut: "Here lies cut down like unripe fruit,

The wife of Deacon Amos Snute: She died of drinking too much coffee, Anna Dominy eighteen forty." A tombstone in Texas has the fol-

lowing inscription: "He remained to the last a decided friend and sup-

The following is from a cemetery in Maine, and was erected by the widow: Sacred to the memory of James H. R.—m, who died Aug. the 6th 1890. His widow who mourns as one who can be comforted, ag-d 45, and possessing every qualfication for a good wife, lives at—street in this vil.

your mode may be, and when you

Eastern North Carolina contributes the following to the list. It is of a little finer flavor than most of those giv. the article is finished, begin at the en above. The words were inscribed opening sentence, and read it until on a tombstone, erected by a devoted you find you have commenced to say husband to the memory of his affectomething to the point. Stop at this tionate spouse: "To my beloved wife; Tears cannot restore her. Therefore I weep."

EARLY GIVING--A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

the owner four or five dollars for fuel, Russellville, Brown county, Ohio, tells sary had it been scattered through the six years old, whose arm had been broken, and was at the time in a sling, stant demand among our people. You came with a little wagon-load of stone too rapidly. Real rather with attencan hardly go into a store in the town or country where such articles are and said, 'I would like to have an in on your mind what you have read and sold without seeing large bundles of | terest in this church.' Consent was reflect upon it. handles, spokes, &c., offered for sale. given, and he dumped the load, and Why," he asks, 'should they not be continued to haul, until it is supposed made here? Why should not the hick- he put fully a two horse load of stone ing extent in the Sandwhich Islan Is.

OF HARGETT AND DAWSON RALEIGH, N. O.

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE. 1 MONTH, 2 MONS. 8 MONS. 6 MONS. 1 YEAR

Advertisements will be changed once every three conths without additional charge. For every other hange there will be an extra charge of twenty cont in inch. Twenty-five per cent, is added to the above stes for special notices in Local column,

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

We commend to certain of our coresponders the following directions from that accomplished verteran of the press, Rev. Dr. Summers:

A correspondent want us to state how to write for the press. That is not so easy to do. We may say, howover, that it would be well to practice writing for a considerable time before you send any thing to the printer. Study some work on Composition, e. g., Quackenbos, and the Art of Printing, published by our House. Keep a Dictionary on hand, and refer to it of en. When you have something of importance to write about, write it on one side of the sheet, with brack ink, in good-sized, legible charic'ers, as the editor's eyes are of some value to him, and the printer's time is his money, and he ought not to be defrauded. Choose a publisle: to whose issues your writings are adapted. If you send him bookmanuscript, request him to return it by express, at your expense, if he does not wish to publish it; if it be a contribution to a periodical, keep a copy if you wish it, in case the editor should decline your favor. Editors are sometimes very dull-they do not always see the merits of a manascript as the writer sees them. It is common law among editors not to return manuscript. We need not say that you should aim at brevityavoid long introductions, and expletive observations. If you have any thing to say, say it as soon as posible, and let there be an end of it.

Clothing on Fire.

The frequent terrible deaths from clothes taking fire should lead all persons to remember the following method of extinguishing such fires, as given by the Scientific American:

'Three persons out of four would rush right up to the burning individual and begin to paw with their hands without any definite aim. It is useless to tell the victim to do this or that, or call for water. In fact, it is generally best not to say a word, but seize a blanket from the bed or any woolen fabric-if none is at hand, take any woolen material-hold the corners as far apart as you can, stretch out higher than your head, and running boldly to the person, make a motion of clasping in the arms, mostly about the shoulders. This instantly smothers the fire and saves the face. The next instant throw the person on the floor. This is an additional safety to the face and breath, and any remnant of fame can be put out more leisorely. The next instant immerse the burnt part in cold water, and all pain will cease with the rapidity of lightning. Next get some common flour, remove from the water, and cover the burnt parts with an inch of thickness of flogr; if possible, put the patient to bed, and do all that is possble to soothe until the physician arrives. Let the flour, remain until it falls off itself, when a beautiful new skin can be found. Unless the burns are deep no other application is needed. The dry flour for burns is the most admirable remedy ever proposed, and the information ought to be imparted to all. The principal of its action is, that, like water, it causes instant and perfect relief from pain by totally ex-

How to Begin an Article for Pub. LICATION .-- A great many people are apt to hit upon happy ideas in society and when they go home they write out for publication, and most of these good folks know how hard it is to begin an article satisfactorily. A word to them: Commence with your very finest writing and most beautifully rounded sentences. Introduce your subject in your most elaborate style: think fit, gradualy drop into the discussion of the subject matter. When the article is finished, begin at the place; strike out everything before it, and let your article begin just there You will then probably find that it opens well, and that by collecting all your labored composition in one place Rev. G. M. Edgar, in a letter to the where it can be readily stricken out Western Advocate concerning the dedi- you will have saved yourself all the cation of the new M. E. Church at trouble that would have been neces

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Guard against reading too much or

Leprosy still prevails to an alarm.