HALE'S WEEKLY.

BY P. M. HALE. PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY Office on Favetteville Street, over Williamson & Upchurch and opposite Market Square.

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First Love and Last.

[A. K., in "Time" for October.] They told me Love would only bring me woe, His words all false, his sweetest smiles all Beiguing,

His promises a cheat; but I, disdaining To heed a prophecy I hated so, etermined for myself to learn and know love knocking at my door, I let him in;

A shining angel he, who entered singing.

gave him a blithe welcome, proudly bring-

Choice viands, wines the rarest and the best. And spread a feast before my glorious guest. He deigned to eat, I humbly standing by, And vowed a hundred vows, and swor

Never to leave me; and I, nothing loth Was listening to his words with great delight When suddenly he spread his wings for flight

Ah, treacherous!" I cried, in wild dismay Then wept in silent impotent despair To find that radiant angel, heavenly fair, As false as any fiend; and threw away The fragments of my banquet on that day

One knocked again who said his name was Love, But had no wings; and, though his voice was He sang no songs. Then I came down to

This second stranger, moving slow, and sore Misdoubting if he owned the name he bore

He read my doubt in my foreboding eyes, And would have reassured me by his name Straightway I told him how another came And said his name was Love, and vowed to stay, And even as he spoke had flown away.

"That was False Love," he said, "and I am True; The years to come shall prove me." Then Beamed suddenly with such a wondrous grace

As the false, winged angel never knew, And made him shine the brighter of the two. brought no wine, I made no dain'ty feast for this true Love. My bread was salt with

Yet he drank from it, asked no other fare, Content with my poor portion for his share

His answering eyes met mine at every look His ready hand anticipated need; Ills willing feet my servants were indeed Till shaken from the chill reserve of doubt, In grateful words I told my gladness out.

No wings to fly, but arms to clasp me round, To raise me from the low ground where I lay And guide my faltering steps a better way. No vows, no songs; but such sweet daily speech As no mere music has the skill to reach,

What can I do, for whom so much is done: It seems so little to give heart and brain, With every pulse and every thought; in vain ount my treasures over one by one ind all worthless, and can offer none.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

MRS MARY BAYARD CLARKE, EDITOR. [All books received during the week will be identioned by name in the next succeeding is sue, and, if worthy of it, receive a longer noeither by mail, or in packages of a dozen by express, and should always be addressed to Mrs. MARY BAYARD CLARKE, Newbern, N. C.]

BOOKS RECEIVED.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

ROPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for Novem-APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF NEW

A very useful as well as interesting book. s this last named, not only to persons visiting New York but to those who never expect to know the city except from hearsay. All the public buildings, places of resoft, drives, cemeteries, societies, clubs, museums, art galleries, etc., are not only mentioned, but directions given for finding them, with the regular fare for backs by the mile or by the hour, and a great deal of useful information to the stranger who wishes to "do New York." Under the head of "Sight Seeing," one can find almost every place likely to be of interest to either a lady or a gentleman, who are also told how to dress for the theatre, a reception, a dinner, or a ball, and informed where and how they may hire appropriate costumes for all occasions when the wardrobe is not supplied. In short it is a vade mecam for the transient visitor to New York and a great convenience to the resi-

Thez Gentle Belle," by Christian Reid, D. Appleton & Co., received last week and passed with a mere mention, for want of time, will be welcome to most North Carolinians, as the author is deservedly popular in this her native State. Her present book is of the same stamp as all she has published, lady-like and refined, a good novel for young girls, as it warns them against the sin of flirting. But, as it exemplifies the truth of Mrs. Blake's fable of the good grey hens and dashing little Bantams, the first of whom were praised and the last sought for by the gay young cocks, it is not likely that, any incipient flirtation will be nipped by its perusal; the moral drawn from it being, don't flirt and you will be happy-but you won't have a

good time. "Some Aspects of Religion," by John W. Chadwick, James Miller, 779 Broadway, contains sixteen essays or sermons, without texts, preached by the Rev. Mr. Chadwick author of "The Bible of To-Day," a man of large brain and liberal sentiments, who is in the foremost rank of the advanced intellectual revivalists of today, as opposed to the Moody and Sankey sensation emotionalists. Unlike Matthew Arnold, who only hears "the melancholy long withdrawing roar" of the "sea of faith" which once girdled the world but, now "retreating," leaves "bare its shingles," and who fears that in the fall of traditional and supernatural religion, which he believes to be inevitable, Christianity will also be dragged down. Mr. Chadwick believes in the simplicity of that true religion which has ever lived, and will ever live in the heart of humanity. Traditional Christianity, with the five points of Calvinism. total depravity, and an eternal hell, is ebbing, but he believes that a new faith is flowing in, faith in the church, not as a supernatural, super-human element, an authorized guardian and an arbitrary keeper

HAMPS WRIENT

VOL. 1.

liowever imperfect, of perpetual needs and

aspirations; faith that it can and will ere

long be open as the day to all new fruth

human. The going faith is faith that it is

a literal transcript of the Divine Mind

the coming faith is faith that it is the un-

conscious record of the development of a

great people's religious ideas, from the

lowest fetishism and mythology up to the

Edwards and Whitefield he says: But

you say the comparison is not fair; Moody

and Sankey are not Edwards and Whitefield.

No, they are not. But and here is the

main point they are as near an approach

to them as is possible in 1879. In 1740 Edwards, the first thinker in America,

without a superior in Europe, it in the

modern world, was an orthodox revivalist.

That is to say, the best mind of the time

was enlisted on the side of Calvinistic

Christianity. Now it is very different.

The Edwardses are Mills and Spencers.

the best of these sermons; after showing

that Christianity has not brought peace

on earth" or "good will to men," he says:

Because the angel-prophecy has not yet

been fulfilled is no reason why it shall not

be yet. I know that its vindicator liveth

and that he will yet stand upon the earth.

If it has failed so far of fulfillment it is

only because it was too grand a prophecy

for eighteen hundred years to realize.

Give it another thousand before you point

at it the slow unerring finger of scorn.

"Christianity is a failure, says my friend,

Abbot. "It has never been tried, retorts

me, the better of the argument. Men

praise the Sermonton the Mount. But do

After showing that we do not regulate our

lives by the preceptive teachings of the

Sermon on the Mount, he asks if we ought

to do so? "Then in God's name let us do

it bravely and manfully. If we ought not

to, then let us cease to talk about the Bible

Peace on earth: To establish the king-

dom of heaven upon carth. "I cannot

doubt that it will come one day, and that

it will come a little sooner for every word

of truth we speak, for every act of kind-

ness that we do, for every temptation that

we spurn away, for every generous aspira-

The sermon on "The Morals of Belief" is also very fine and very forcible,

and contains a beautiful tribute to that

eelebrated quartette of brothers, Anthony

and Hurrell Froude, and Francis Wil

liam and John Henry Newman, Born

and bred under the same conditions these

brothers separated more and more until

they found the width of Christendom be-

tween them. Hurrell Fronde was like

John Henry Newman-one of the leaders

of the Tractarian or High Church move-

ment, and only saved by his early death

from going over to Rome, while Anthony

Fronde, the Instorian, and Francis New-

mair author of "Phases of Faith," are

thorough-going rationalists. The key note

of this sermon is a grand one and should

be the motive for all beliefs. A man may

not be responsible directly for his opinions.

he may hold them by heredity or the force

of environment, but he is responsible for

his mental attitude. The real question,

the real touch-stone of your character, so

far as it concerns your various beliefs, is

not what are your beliefs, are they conser-

vative or radical, orthodox or heterodox;

but in the formation of them have you

had a single eve to truth? Have ease and

pleasure, comfort and reputation, fortune

and position, been as nothing to you, if

so be you might behold the bright coun-

Holding that belief in itself is neither

moral nor immoral, so long as it does not

deal with purely moral relations, Mr. Chad-

wick maintains that "the conduct of the

intellect is a strictly moral affair," for the

morals of belief consist in the endeavor to

resist all influences, no matter what, which

are manifestly opposed to an unbiased search

the truth, if he believe things only be-

cause his pastor says so, or the Assembly

so determine, without knowing other rea-

sons; though his belief be true, yet the

what less moral," says Mr. Chadwick.

and John Henry Newman would still be

an Anglican, and very likely an archlishop;

somewhat less moral and Francis William

Roberts Brothers will publish shortly a

olume of lecture-sermons by John W

It will be made up of a connected series

of discussions on the leading topics of re-

ligion. The subjects treated will be "Ag-

Rational Ethics." That Mr. Chadwick's

Book of Poems" has reached a fourth

thousand, and his "Bible of To-Day," a

second, in a few months, is a good omen

Roberts Brothers have in press a new

No Name" novel with the taking title.

once knew a man who had advanced to

such a pitch of self-esteem that he never

mentioned himself without taking off his

Charles Scribner's Sons expect to pub-

lish, before the end of the season. Miss

Georgina Hogarth's volume of "Selections

from the Correspondence of Charles Dick-

ens." These letters will be entirely new.

Mr. Forster, it is understood, having used

It is understood that Prof. Park, of

none of them in his "Like of Dickens."

for the forthcoming volume.

"Prayer," "Immortality," and

nostic Religion," "The Nature of Religion,"

Chadwick, entitled "The Faith of Reason."

would be in much the same position."

very truth becomes his heresy."

Milton says a man may be a heretic in

tenance of Truth?"

tion that we welcome to our hearts.'

as our only rule of faith and practice."

they take no thought of the morrow?

" The Augel Song is the title of one of

Comparing Moody and Sankey With

lofty spiritual monotheism of Jesus.

RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1879.

A Ripple of Piety in Washington. Correspondence of HALE'S WEEKLY. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, '79.

and the friend of all good causes. MR. EDITOR :- Your schooled corres "As with the church so with its sacred ondent never intrudes with his own opin book; there is an incoming as well as an ns-should be happen to have any-in outgoing tide of faith. The faith that is the columns of a respectable journal. He going out is faith in the Bible as a charm, onfines himself to facts and to the opinions an amulet, a fetish. The faith that is f those whom the world has learned to coming in is faith in it as the natural helper of our sorrow and our joy. The faith that is going out is faith that it is a super-Bearing this in mind, it may not be unnatural: superhuman; book. The rising faith that it is intensely natural, intensely

ateresting to mention that there is a ripple ere just now on the subject of "Holiness. owever inappropriate the eve of important lections may be as to time and however adapted Washington, not famed for iety, may be as to place. The facts apar to be as follows:

Some fifteen years ago two rather elderly naiden ladies, known here as "Sisters Martha and Mary," being in delicate health. astituted 3 o'clock devotional exercises at heir own house, so that they might enjoy eligious exercises without going to church do so. A gentleman named Ferguson, clerk in one of the departments, a supernuated Methodist clergyman, verging on venty, if not more, has been the favorite ader of these afternoon meetings. These exercises became an institution of Washngton. The leaders cried aloud and spared

ot. They were like the old preachers of the desert. They attacked wickedness in high places; they laid stress on the fact fashionable church members went round drumming up recruits for the Soiety for the Prevention of Cruelty to nimals, and at the same time wore bonets ornamented with dead canary birds' ind ostrich feathers. They said that the reachers were to longer the spokesmen of he living God, but the cringing apologists the men in place and power, with a ew of securing to themselves a portion of e filthy lucre which has become (as they aid) the God of this world. These meetngs were repeated and reduplicated over were going to be rekindled on the old altar. but his cast of thought. ormed through the prayers of this society, nd it seems to be well authenticated that ome weeks ago a lady who had been bedridden for twelve years rose up, permaently recovered. Such proceedings as hese made a noise. Sisters Mary and Martha being members of the Methodist nurch, and central figures in the movenent, were enjoined to proceed further. ast Monday morning all the Methodist clergy of the city held a meeting and took e matter under consideration. The conluct of Mr. Ferguson was unanimously enounced as "outrageous and revolution-The following general resolution was then unanimously adopted in totidem

erbis, Viz.: Resolved. That it is the sense of this eeting that no member of the Methodist Episcopal Church has the right to hold igious meetings within or outside of the harge to which he belongs without the insent of the pastor within whose bounds aid meetings are proposed to be held.

The report of this preachers' meeting ays that "this action is all that is now emed necessary." There is a fatal signicance in that italicized "now," for Mr. lerguson, and Mr. Ferguson knows it. Mr. Hayes is a Methodist and this denomnation is all-powerful at court. Mr. Ferson is in great distress—he thinks it is s duty to go on with these meetings, but then he fears that if he does "the props will be knocked from under him," by which he means that the preachers will have him urned out of office to starve in his old age. ome say that the question of religious berty is involved; but those who entertain his opinion and think that Sisters Mary nd Martha and Bro. Ferguson should be ermitted by the administration to worship they please, without trepidation and the car of decapitation on the part of Mr. erguson, are not an influential class, and ne better opinion seems to be that Bro. erguson must "cave" or lose his official

The Week's Waifs.

ATTICUS.

A Boston preacher said: "The little od any of us can do must be done with ir hearts thumping against the hearts of ur fellow-men." And every young woman church looked at every other young woand smiled approvingly.

Florence, the actor, tells this story of e elder Booth : "He was playing 'Hamin Virginia one night, and had cull. A little darkey volunteered to get When Booth was leaving the theae he felt some one tugging at his cont-He looked around and saw the little runette. 'What will you have, sonny?' Please, sah, I want daddy's skull, sah, Daddy's skull?' Yes, sah. Dat used ter de ole man's head piece afore de mewel icked him, an mammy'll lick me ter rags

I lose it. A gentleman goes to an armorer's and ks for a revolver. Here's a real nice family weapon," says clerk.

·Family weapon?" 'Yes, family weapon—just the thing for mestic tragedies; six-shooter, you see. ir-two bullets for your wife, two bullets or the destroyer of your happiness, two for yourself. All the go, sir! Sell hundreds of 'em for bridal presents, sir.' "Isn't that your friend. Mme. B., who dancing there

That's a frightfully ill-made dress she · His Majesty, Myself;" and with this sig-"Yes! but if it wasn't it wouldn't fit nificant key-motto from Coleridge! I

AN ENGINEERING FEAT.-A notable eat in engineering was brought to successful issue in the latter part of September, at Dinard, in the department of Ille and Vilaine France. In carrying a railway eross the river Rance, the novel plan was dopted of building the bridge on shore and boldly pushing it bodily across the stream. The bridge weighed 2,600,000 pounds; its height above the river was 100 feet, and the length of the main span 314 feet. Twelve windlasses were used in rolling the bridge into position. It was calculated that four or five days would suffice. for the work of putting the bridge in place, but owing to the breakage of chains,

took two weeks:

National Galety not National Happiness. [Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.]

* * * I passed more lingeringly through France than I did through the other portions of my route. I had dwelt long enough in the capital to be anxious to survey the country. It was then the the last scale which the magic of Louis Juatorze, and the memory of his gorceous court had left upon the moral eye, fe off. and I saw the real essence of that gonarch's greatness and the true relics & Lhis I saw the poor, and the degi ded, and the racked, and the priest-ridden lers and peoplers of the soil, which mad athe substance beneath the shittering and alse surface—the body of the vast empi a of which I had hitherto beheld only the ace, and that darkly, and for the most part covered by a mask!

No man can look upon France bear iful France, her rich soil, her tem rate yet maturing clime, the gallant and sold spirits which she produces, her bound ries so indicated and protected by nature self, her advantages of ocean and land, of simmerce and agriculture; and not wonder that her prosperity should be so bloated and her real state so wretched and diseased.

Let England draw the moral, and be ware not only of wars which exhaust but of governments which impoyerish. A waste of the public wealth is the most lasting of public afflictions; and the treasury, which s drained by extravagance must be refilled by crime

remember one beautiful evening an accident to my carriage occasioned my sojourn for a whole afternoon in a small village. The cure honored me with a visit, and we strolled, after a slight repast, into the hamlet. The priest was complainant, quiet in manner, and not ill-informed for his obscure station and scanty opportunities of knowledge; he did not seem, however, to possess the vivacity of his countrypien, but was rather melancholy and pensive. own. Some thought that the old fires not only in his expression of countengace

You have a charming scene here: almost feel as if it were a sin to leave ? so

alluring spot at the time I addressed his observation to the good cure. A title rivulet emerged from a copse to the eft, and ran sparkling and dimpling ber ath our feet, to deck with a more living cerdure the village green, which it inters ted with a winding nor unmelodious stram We had paused, and I was leaning ag inst an old and solitary chestnut tree, y lich commanded the whole scene. The vr. age was a little in the rear, and the smoke som its few chimneys rose slowly and beaute isly to the silent and deep skies, not we ally unlike the human wishes, which, the ag they spring from the grossness of the fumes of earth, purify themselves as he ascend to heaven! And from the vi age (when other sounds, which I shall note presently, were for an instant still.) im the whoon of children, mellowed by distance into a confused, yet thrilling so ind which fell upon the heart like the vole of our gone childhood itself. Before, far expanse, stretched a chain of hill or which the autumn sun sunk slowly, four ing its vellow beams over groups of antry, which, on the opposite side of the rivulet and at some interval from us, a sere scattered, partly over the green and pattly gathered beneath the shade of a little grave The former were of the young, and the ete whom youth's sports are dear, and were dinc ing to the merry music, which (ever and anon blended with the laugh and the tore of a louder jest) floated joyously on our cars The fathers and matrons of the ha plet were inhaling a more quiet joy beneath the trees, and I involuntarily gave a tender interest to their converse, by supposing loves which they might survey among

"Will not monsieur draw nearer to the dancers?" said the cure; "there is a plank thrown over the rivulet a little

"No!" said I, "perhaps they are see 1 to better advantage where we are; what u 1rth will bear too close an inspection?" "True, sir." remarked the priest, and he

"Yet." I resumed, musingly, and spoke rather to myself than to my om panion; "yet, how happy do they com! what a revival of our Arcadian dresms, are the flute and the dance, the glossy yees all glowing in the autumn sunset, the green sod, and the murmuring rill, and the beavyant laugh startling the satyr in his Lafy sweeter still, when the sun has set, and the twilight has made the sigh more tender and the blush of a mellower hue! Ah why is it only the revival of a dream 3 why must it be only an interval of labor and wee-the brief saturnalia of slaves-the green resting-spot in a dreary and long road of travail and toil?"

"You are the first stranger I have met. said the cure. "who seems to pierce beneath the thin veil of our Gallie gayety; the first to whom the scene we now surrey is fraught with other feelings than a belief in the hapoiness of our peasantry, and an envy at its nagined exuberance. But as it is not the happiest individuals, so I fear it is not the happiest nations that are the gayest."

I looked at the cure with some surprise

· Your remark is deeper than the ord rary visdom of your tribe, my father," sai "I have traveled over three parts of the globe." answered the cure; "I was not always intended for what I am;" and the priest's mild eves flashed with a sti den ight, that as suddenly died away. Tes, I have traveled over the greater part of the known world," he repeated, in a more! niet tone, "and I have noted, that where a pan has many comforts to guard, and rany rights to defend, he necessarily share the thought and the seriousness of those 2ho feel the value of a treasure which bey possess, and whose most earnest medit. ons are intent upon providing against its ess. I have noted too, that the joy produce, by a momentary suspense of labor, is nate ally great, in proportion to the toil; hence t is, that no European mirth is so wild as that of the Indian slave, when a brief he day releases him from his tast. Alas! that very mirch is the arrangest evidence of the

* Tacitus.

weight of the previous chains; even as in ourselves we find the happiest moment we enjoy is that immediately succeeding the cessation of deep serrow to the mind, or violent torture to the body."*

I was struck by this observation of the "I see now, said I, "that as an Englishman, I have no reason to repine at the proverbial gravity of my countrymen, or to envy the lighter spirit of the sons of Italy and France.

"No," said the cure, "the happiest na tions are those in whose people you witness the least sensible reverses from gayety to dejection; and that thought, which is the noblest characteristic of the isolated man, is also that of a people. Freemen are serious, they have objects at their heart worthy to engross attention. It is reserved for slaves to indulge in groans at one mo-ment and laughter at another." "At that rate," said I, "the best sign

for France will be, when the gayety of her sons is no longer a just proverb, and the laughing lip is succeeded by the thoughtful

"That day will be the Hegira of our political happiness," said the cure.

*This reflection, if true, may console us for the loss of those village dances and pleasant holydays for which "merry England" was once celebrated. The loss of them has been ascribed to the gloomy influence of the Puritans; bu it has never occurred to the good poets who have so mourned over that loss, that is is also to be ascribed to the liberty which those Puritans generalized, if they did not introduce.

NEWS AND NOT NEWS :-At present the United States Army consists of 11 Generals, 1,559 field and line officers, 20,566 enlisted men, and 233 In-

Since 1860 the growth in population is as follows: Eastern States, 3.808,706 Western States, 7,902.632; Southern States, 4,025,984.

Stettauer Brothers & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, failed in Chicago last week for \$1,500,000. New York share of the loss is \$750,000.

The number of Jewish inhabitants of Jerusalem since the beginning of the present century has grown from three hundred to thirteen thousand. The Jews have bought up almost every old house that has become vacant, and have built a great many new ones.

The Eastern States' local debts are \$540 55,048; Western States, \$147,032,037 Southern States, \$183,292,183. If the State debts are added, the three regions owe as follows: Eastern States, population 14,300,000, total debt, \$628,223,316; Western States, population 14,600,000. total debt. \$172.825,910; Southern States. population 14,295,000, total debt, \$365, 987.964.

The actual reduction made in the public debt from August, 1865, when it reached the highest point, to July 1st, 1879, is over \$729,000,000. The amount required for the sinking fund since it was established on July 1st, 1862, to the close of the last fiscal year, is about \$540,000,000. It will thus be seen that the amount required by the terms of the law for the sinking fund to July 1st, 1879, has been exceeded by about \$190,000,000. The amount of the reduction in the public debt represents the amount of the sinking fund.

Prophets' days have passed. The remonetization of silver, we were told a year ago, was to result in the immediate disarpearance of all our gold in exchange for foreign silver coin. The way it has worked out is thus: The net specie imports from January 1st to October 31st are \$58,519,907 including \$50,091,385 gold and \$8,428,522 silver. During the three nonths from August 1st to October 31st inclusive, the importations amount to \$52,340,994, consisting of \$50,600,597 gold and \$1,740,397 silver. Of the total since August 1st, Germany and France supplied \$31,614,171, and England \$16,-020,885. The remaining \$4,705,938, came from West Indies and South America. Since November 1st, about \$5,000,

000 more have been received. RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS :-

The Russian missionaries in Japan hav ing succeeded in converting 4,000 Japanese to their faith, a bishop is to be sent to Jeddo by the St. Petersburg Synod. In three years ending 1876 the Metho

dists of the United States raised \$922,650 for college endowments; the Episcopalians, \$208,810, and the Baptists, \$1,095 .-The Universalists in the United States

report an increase the past year of eleven

parishes, seven churches, and nine Sunday

schools, and a gain of seven per cent. in The Scottish Baptist churches number about one hundred, and their members ten thousand. They support missionaries at one hundred and forty stations with

some help from the English Baptists. The Evangelical Church of North America reports 909 itinerant and 636 local preachers, with 109,773 members, 1,434 churches, and 118,640 scholars in Sunday school, showing in every item heavy gains

in the past four years. A new Baptist church has just been opened at Bowdon, England, on a decideddeed of the property provision is made for the admission to membership of evangelical Christians of all denominations. Such members—that they may fully preserve Episcopalians, Wesleyans, &c.—are to be styled "non-denominational members," and in order that the church may maintain its distinctive principles intact they are not to speak or vote at church meetings upon matters affecting baptism or other recog-nized points of difference between themselves and the denomination.

A little boy in New Haven was saving his prayers the other night, when his little brother teased him. The boy struggled between his sense of duty and his inclination for a time, but finally compromised by saying, "Please, Lord, excuse me while I punch my brother Johnnie's head.".
Johnnie's head having been duly punched the prayer was finished.

St. Paul's Churchyard, Edenton.

Dear old St. Paul's, with its ancient churchvard, in which the dead of six generations lie under the shadow of the church! The first church was a wooden building as early as 1702. The present building was finished about 1767, and is one of the most solid of structures; its low heavy

walls are over two feet thick of solid brick The earliest remaining tombstone is of 1753; the next is one of 1760, a third of 1763 and another of 1771. Just to the left of the broad brick walk that leads up to the church and some ten steps off, lies a heavy red slab, that has sunk almost to the level of the ground and is nearly completely hid by the grass that grows rank about it. It is of more than ordinary interest for it covers the remains of a son of old President Styles of Yale College. The tradition is that the son died of consumption, near Edenton, while seeking a balmier climate than New England. The stately Latin of the long inscription cannot cover the touching grief of the bereaved father, but rather brings its depths more prominently forward. It is well worth de-

> H. S. J. Exuviae Mortales EZRAE STILES, Army J. C.

Westmonasterio, Reip, Viridi montium Novo Portu Reip, Rhod, natus, 1759 In Coll Yal., et Harv, Literis humanioribus cum esset imbutus Graduque A M. exornatus Juris, Legumqz Studiis se dedit, Juridicus extitit-Et causis in Foro dicendis

Facundus orator E Fratribus Architectonicis unus. Itinere ille Carol, Bor petendo hie ad decimum ab Edentonia Lapidem Morbo correptus fuit Fodem diebus quinque laborans. Sabita demum fuit et immatura peremptus

Aug't 22 1784. Ætat 26 Uxorem binasq. Filiolas amandas Superstites orbatas que reliquit. Pater ejus Rev. Fizra Stilles, S. S. T. D Coll Yal Praeses. Hoe Saxum

Memoriale simul atone Incubr

in Sepulchrum Filii denat

deponi curavit. It breathes even yet the sorrow of the bereaved family. We hope that the Vestry of the old church will repair the sinkfrost-tilted slab, if they have not aleady done so, for it deserves it:

Dear old St. Paul's! no one who has ever worshipped there but has felt sink deep into hi soul the sacred reverence it

> ... Winston.

[From the Chatham Record.] With the exception of Durham the growth of no town in North Carolina can at all compare with that of, Winston, which so late as 1870 contained only 470 inhabitants. It has now a population of 3,187. Like Durham the cause of this growth has been the great staple of tobacco. The first sale was made there in 1872, and the. attention of tobacconists was at once attracted to the advantages there offered. There are now three very large warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco, which sold during the past twelve months about eight million pounds. There are thirteen factories, all of which manufacture plug tobaco only, whereas at Durham, smoking tobacco is chiefly manufactured. The number of pounds of plug tobacco manufactured by these factories and for which stamps had been sold, amounted to nearly

two millions during the past year. But Winston is also the market for a productive grain growing section and has an extensive back-country trade. In dried fruit alone, it annually ships two or three million pounds, which brings back no inonsiderable sum. The merchants do a arge wholesale as well as retail business. There are several firms that sell each from fffty to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of goods annually. Produce is brought to Winston not only from the northwestern counties of this State, but also from the adjoining counties in Vir-

Many handsome residences adorn Winston, while the large three and four story brick factories, stores, etc. give it quite a city-like appearance. There are two National banks, six churches, three hotels and four papers. The railroad from Greensboro, twenty-nine miles distant, connects Winston with the outer world. This road does the best paying business of any in North Carolina, as so large an amount of reight is transported over it. The health of Winston is excellent at all seasons of the year, the climate salubrious and the

A Pender County Doctor.

ng in Pender county who has had a some

what remarkable career. He is at the pres-

From the Wilmington Review. There is a practicing physician now liv-

ent time 57 years of age and has never taken a chew of tobacco and does not know one playing card from another. He has been twice married and both of his wives were of the same Christian name, while his second wife, who was a widow novel basis. By a clause in the trust when he married her, can say the same of both of her consorts. He has had two step-mothers, and two mothers-in-law, besides his own mother, which makes five women whom he has called mother. He their own consistency, as Presbyterians, saw his own mother married in 1831 and in December, 1842, his father wrote to him to get him a license to marry his secand wife which he did, and then waited on his father at his second wedding. This man had nine brothers-in-law present each time he was married, and at his last courting, there were about sixty nephews and nieces who called him uncle. He has six children and two step-children, three children married, thirteen grandchildren, thirteen step-grandchildren and one great-grandchild. He is a good citizen, a thorough and uncompromising Democrat, a good old Reb. who went through three years of the war. He is now one of the oldest physicians in Pender county and a graduate of the Charleston School of Medicine, class of 1845

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NO. 6.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. On the 22d ult. a conference, preliminary to the organization of a National Agricultural Society, was held in the Farmers' Club Room, Cooper Institute, New York. The meeting was organized by the election of Hon. V. E. Piolette, of Pennsylvania, President; Dr. A. S. Heath, of New York, and Governor Hyde, of Connecticut, Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Ezra Whitman, of Maryland, and W. Wilson, of New Jersey, Secretaries. It is designed to enlist the co-operation of the leading agriculturists throughout the whole country to have, an organization thoroughly national in its character for the promotion and advancement of agriculture by practical methods. They seek to organize a membership that shall represent every agricultural interest of the whole country and establish a society that will be to the industrial interest of our country what the Royal Agricultural Society is to England. A committee of thirteen was appointed to issue a call and make preparations for a meeting in New York City on the 10th of next month.

GARDEN, WORK FOR NOVEMBER. The garden should this month be fixed up for the winter. The weeds, grass, dead vines, leaves, &c., ought to be collected, and, with mould, ashes and cow-yard manure, be all put in a heap and composted, using liquid manure and soap suds to increase decomposition and add to the fer-

CABBAGES. Gather those that are headed and set them, roots upward, close together in three or four rows on dry, level ground and cover with three or four inches of earth, rounded up sharp at the top and patted firmly. Those that are not headed let stand until cold weather, then put them in narrow trenches close together, place over them; boards and cover these, in very cold spells, with litter or straw .- Maryland Farmer

FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT. If no fertilizers were used at the time the wheat was sown we would advise the application, at once, per acre of three hunfred pounds of Kainits or same quantity of bone flour, or, if such cannot be afforded. use four bushels of salt well mixed with . one of gypsum. The great object is to force the early growth of the wheat before winter. - Maryland Farmer.

WHEAT CELTIVATION

I have learned that wheat can be hoed with horses as readily as corn, and as fast as it can be drilled, the implement occupying the same space and the number of hoes being the same as a drill; and when hoed it looks as much improved as a cornfield dressed out with a cultivator. It does not destroy any greater percentage of the plants than is done in cultivating corn. Any man who can manage a plow well can nanage a wheat hoe as readily. I can't see any reason why it will not help wheat as much to hoe it as any other crop, so as to let in light, heat and fertilizing gases of the atmosphere to give vigor to the plants. - Western Rural:

CATTLE SHEDS See that good warm cattle sheds are provided for the protection of stock against the inclemency of winter. Cattle well housed require less food than when exposed to the weather and keep in better

FALL PLOUGHING. Do not deffr your ploughing for the next crop until the next spring, particularly on your clay soils. On a large proportion of our soils the most valuable ploughing that a crop can have is that which can be done properly during the

fall months. PORK FATTENING. Root crops, vegetables, corn, &c., are now plentiful and it is the best time to make pork rapidly and cheaply. Feed your porkers bountifully, give them proper attention and have them filled out and ready to slaughter before the severe weather of winter months comes in.

KEEPING VEGETABLES IN WINTER. There a few general rules which should be well understood, and by which vegetables may be kept in good condition for a much longer time than is ordinarily done. 1st. Keep them cool without freezing, and without alternating changes of temper-

2d. If they dry up and shrivel (as beets and parsnips) apply, by external means, a certain amount of moisture. 3d. If they do not shrivel but rot (as

potatoes and squashes) let the air which arrounds them be dry and cool. These rules may be readily and easily applied in various cases. Potatoes, for example, dry very slowly, but are liable to rot, and they may therefore be subjected to moderate currents of air, in a cool place, Light should be kept out to prevent their

becoming green and bitter. Turnips, beets and parsnips, unlike the potatoe, dry up soon if exposed to air.
When intended for kitchen use and not for stock they may be packed in fine moss or damp sawdust. If sawdust be used it should be in small boxes to prevent heat-

Pumpkins and squashes may be kept a long time in dry chaff, and if covered with chaff they will not freeze in a barn. Apples may also be kept by this method.—Country Gentleman. A RICH COMPOST HEAP.

Now that our farmers are beginning to prepare for those large, blazing, comfortable fires that are to be found on all winter evenings, let them also begin to prepare for making a cheap and splendid fertilizer by utilizing the ashes obtained in their houses. Every farmer should have a pen convenient to his house, in which to deposit ashes, scraping, vegetable matter, &c. during the winter. Make the pen of poles, say ten or twelve feet square, haul trash and mould, and place it near by, put in the pen a layer about twelve inches deep; cover this with ashes from your fire-places throw in dish-water, soap-suds, and scrapings, from your smoke-houses and all available matter that may aid in enriching and assist in decomposing the matter; continue ers don't wear slippers." he feelingly re-

HALE'S WEEKLY.

ADVERTISING RATES

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Fayetteville Street, over Williamson & Upchurch, opposite Market Square, Biblical Recorder" Building, Raleigh, N. C.

table matter from the woods and in spring. in taking it out for your fields, begin at the top and cut down through the layers; you will find this much cheaper but not inferior to many so-called guanes. Try it.

WINTER PASTURES. Your pigs, calves, and sheep should have the benefit of green pasturage through the winter. Sow outs and rve if you have not otherwise provided for them. Allow no kind of stock to run on your lands when the ground is wet; this should apply at all seasons of the year. Rye makes fine winter grazing, and if the stock be withdrawn in time for the plant to grow off in the spring it make an admirable green crop with which to feed the land.

A FULL CROP OF OATS. If the dryness of the ground has pre vented the sowing of a full grop of oats it may yet be done to advantage by the use active, stimulating fertilizers. Stable manure or good commercial fertilizers are best. With oats, as indeed with all cereal crops, the land should be well spulverized and thoroughly under-drained. Many of our farmers complain that their wheat and oats are "winter killed," but they are of tener water killed.

SWEET POTATOES. With our people, whose children under-stand the modes of harvesting and saving this valuable foot crop, it would be perhaps superfluous to make any suggestions, But it may be well to remind our readers that the loss of this crop after it is gathered and which sometimes occurs, is oftener to be ascribed to a little carelessness than to any peculiar state of the weather. Farmers often neglect to attend to their potatoes at the very moment they most need it the first cold "shap." It not unfrequently happens that "Jack Frost" finds the bank covered very lightly with straw, and the mischief is only discovered too late. Do not risk a freeze, but cover the

banks thoroughly and well. All root crops, pumpkins, &c., should Remember that the frosts of winter have a mellowing influence on stiff clay soils, and the process of disintegration libe rates the soluble salts which strong clay soils, usually contain in large quantities, Plow your clay soils deep and thoroughly

before the winter rains come. Our Fair City by the Sea

(From the Wilmington Review.) The only port of entry of serious conse mence between Norfolk, Va. and Chareston, S. C., is Wilmington, Here we have a harbor capacity for at least one hundred and fifty sail, with a depth of water that will allow vessels drawing fourteen or fifteen feet to arrive and depart with safety and without inconvenience. The harbon is so land-locked that vessels may be kept safely at their moorings during the prevalence of the severest storms. Three great railroads make this one of their terminal points, and the management of those roads, with a sagacity that has anticipated our commercial needs and convenience have constructed wharves and sheds and extended their track along the water front, so that freight can be transferred directly from the cars to vessels waiting for cargoes, without any of the expense, delay and inconvenience incident to drayage and frequent handling. Within the past two years very decided improvements have been made, by extending the lines of track to a deep water line, for better accommodation of vessels having cargoes to receive or dis-

With all these advantages over our less fortunate neighbors, the sagacity and wisdom of our merchants and capitalists should be directed to encourage, by every possible means the agriculturists and producers to seek the facilities which we are able to offer, by which to find ogress for their products to the markets of the world. It is also wise for the producers to avail themselves of the opportunities, afforded by our city, for the shipment of their products. By this means, the city and the interior of the State become more intimately acquainted and related, and a mutual benefit is derived. The Hickory Carolin

If our tradesmen can buy goods at Wilmington on favorable terms, it is to their interest to make their purchases in preference to cities outside of the State. Whatever builds up Wilmington, builds ip North Carolina, and that which builds p North Carolina contributes to the welare of all her citizens. Wilmington is, n our opinion, our only available scaport. and as such should be fostered in her commercial interests by all sections of the "Old North States" Let us hope that the effort now making to build up the trade of the "city by the sea," may be successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of its projectors."

Western Insane Asylum

From the Burke Blade, The favorable weather for the past six months has enabled Mr. Walker to procress with the work beyond his most sanguine expectations. Considering the limited means, the work that has been done is really astonishing: the brick and wood work of the entire south wing of the building is completed and the covering is nearly so; the roof is slate and presents a hand some appearance. The centre building is up to the height of the fourth story. The workmen are now engaged in creeting the iron front portice of the centre building which will be completed in two weeks and will present a magnificent appearance.

kitchen, servants' rooms and chapel is up to the height of two stories. The mountain scenery from the observatories (which serve as ventilators for the asylum building) surpasses anything of the kind we have beheld.

With favorable weather, the brick work of

the entire centre building will be completed

ready for the roof during the season. The

rear centre building which is intended for

.... Ma," said a little boy, looking up from an illustrated paper, "I wish I was a little South African boy." "Why, George?" asked his ma. "Why, cause their moth-

Andover, has been engaged a long while on a very careful life of President Edwards. The Eastern States employ 1,734,863 hands in manufacturing; the Western of men's conscience, but 'as a symbol, 994.512: the Southern 258,389.