The Adbocate. RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1860

The Editor.

ent this week, and is in no The Editor i his issue of our paper. If way responsil speed to complain of either any one shou will please bring their its matter or a; and as they do not complaints a r nurse their wrath to know who hd out. If they comkeep it warm h of the paper, we plain of the em over to the printer; must beg le ability in that direction .-for we take over, that no one will be dis-We are in h we have done the best we posed to ca nstances, and in justice no could und t our hands. There is good more could e of the Editor-reasons we vn to the readers of the Ad-

So you must on no account blame him, *. Why Should I Seek God.

We should seek God, because a feeling sense of his presence is necessary to our happiness .-This results from man's relation of perfect dependence upon God. Man is dependent upon God for life, reason, intelligence, food, raiment, home, friends, the pleasures of social life, the influence of the Holy Spirit, and the joys of His Salvation. Every blessing man receives from God, is a manifestation of God's presence to man. We see in life's blessings, the beamings forth of his wisdom, goodness and love. Should we not seek him on whom we are dependent for every-

1. Man's intellect demands the presence and influence of the infinite mind. Mind must have the communion of other minds, and intellect demands as a necessity of its nature, the fellowship of kindred intellects. Man's intellect is weak and it demands the presence of the omnipotent mind to strengthen its weakness. Man is ignorant, and he demands the presence of the omnicient mind to in-truct his ignorance. Man's mind is dark, and he feels the need of the Divine presence to calighten his darkness, to guide him into the fulness of Divine light, and to impart to him perfect truth. Should not man, then, as an intelligent being, as a being of thought, reason and judgment, seek the presence of the central sun of intelligence and the infinite fountain of wisdom and knowledge?

2. Man's heart demands the presence and needs the influence of an infinite love-nature. The ed, demands, as a necessary condition of its development, exercise, growth and perfection, an object of infinite perfections. His heart-demands who can reciprocate his affection, return and satisfy with his rich fulpands of his God-like nature—all the cravings of his immortal spirit. The heart's yearnings, for perfect, infinite, unchanging and never-failing law would lead us to seek God .that freeness and fullness and fill all the cravings

3. Man's c nands the presence of God as a beir neral perfections. A sible justice, immacumoral being p ir, infinite love, and late holiness, abounding no . being like himself, if-a being who can though supe woral feeling, judge of his sympathize prove his moral action moral condu-We know F. I experience, how a sense of the div on, with the approving id of offence towards God voice of a c d, blessed and cheered us and man, have in our seasons fitn and affliction. Should we not seek that the whose approving smile can impart to us, such tulcess of moral joy?

4. Man's spiritual, religious nature, demands the presence of God, as its only appropriate object of worship. An object of worship suited to spiritual, intell ctual, moral, emotional, affectional and immor'al nature-a being who is infinite and omnipresent-filling all worlds, all hearts, all homes. To whose audience-chamber, all can have access-to whose altar all can approacharound whose throne all can bow. Such is the God demanded by man's spiritual nature. Should we not turn our hearts to him, as the sun-flower-

turns to the day-God? 5. Man's guilty, suffering nature, demands the presence of God as a Savior, to pardon his guilt, forgive his sins, soothe his serrows, comfort his heart, to quell his rising fears, and calm his trou-

Let us seek God, dear reader, and in finding him, the soul will attain the true end of its be-

"Love, the Fulfilling of the Law.

Love to God and love to our fellow man, embraces our whole duty to God and man; for love is the fulfilling of the law, and on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

1. Love is the fulfilling of the law; because where love for God and man dwells as governing principles-it shows a heart renewed and right with God and man. If the cause be good, the effects will be good? if the tree is good, the fruit will be good ?-If the heart of man is right his motives and actions will be right? If the law of God fills the heart, it will the life.

2. Love is the fulfilling of the law; because all morality is seated in the motive. When leve controls man's actions his motives, must be pure, and wherever there is purity of motive there is purity of action. "For if thine eye be single thy whole body shall be full of light." When man loves God supremely the great ruling, governing, regulating motive of his life and conduct is a desire to please God, and promote his glory. When is the great controling motive of man all conduct he can notact

of the law; because

is love. The law is a revelation of the divine will-the transcript of the divine mind, and a rehe life of God breathed into his soul.

other christian graces flow, as so many divine The practice is impolite, as well as in bad taste. with their hearty approval. that endures in patience-submits in resignation-forgives in meckness-and bestows in charity. Love is a ray of divine light which, passing through the prism of the human heart refracted into all the graces of christianity. Are we fulfilling the law? "Do we love God with all the heart, mind, soul and strength?" Have we kept the first and great commandment? Do we love our neighbors as ourselves? Have we been made perfect in love. These are momentus questions dear reader-press them home an affirmative answer.

> Do You Attend Class? The class meeting is an institution to be found alone in the provisions of the Methodist Church. As an institution of the church and as a means of grace, it is wisely adapted to man's nature and

Man is a social being, endowed with a social nature, that fits him for society, and makes the elety and sympathy of his fellow-men necessary his happiness. With such a nature, man is unfitted to live out of society, and disqualified for life in any other than a social state. Now no form of church organization, that does not provide for the religious development of man's social nature; or in other words, for the education of his social nature under religious influence, is adapted to man's nature or suited to meets his wants. erts an influence over his fellow-men That religious organization that makes the best tian training of man's whole nature, is best adaped to man and is best calculated to be useful. This no one will question. The question now presents itself, what religious organization does make most provision for the religious development and christian education of man's whole natureintellectual, moral, social, and emotional? To this question, we respond that the Methodist Church is evidently in advance of all others in this regard. No other church makes such provision for the religious development of man's whole nature. The social nature of man in other religious organizations is overlooked, but little provision, if any, is made by them for the education of this department of man's spiritual being. But how is it with the Methodist Church in this particular? There is a special provision made in our church for man's social nature. A provision wisely made, and perfectly adapted to meet the wants of man's social being. This provision is the class meeting; and much of our success and prosperity as a church, has resulted from the practical working of this provision of our ecclesiastical, system, in its perfect adaptation to the social eliment of man's nature. The results of experience, and the facts of methodist history, are accounted for upon the most widely known, and best established principles of physcological philosophy.

The reason for a result so much to be dreaded is apparent; for then our church will no longer work in harmony with the fixed universal and immutable laws of the human mind. Its perfect adaptation to man's nature and wants will be lost; and as a necessary result, it will no longer wield that tremendous influence, over the popular mind and heart that has been displayed in its past hi story. What Christian? What Methodist is not anxious to prevent a result so much to be depricated? How is it to be done? How is the mighty tide which is setting so strongly in that direction to be stayed, and its waves rolled back? Judging of the future, by the past, and looking at this question in the light of history and experience, it is evident that the only way to prevent so great a calamity, is to look well to our class meetings. Do this and our beloved Methodism shall arise and shine-" She shall look forth as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners."

Let class meetings be discontinued in our church

and the strength will depart, and the glory fade

Who does not desire to see the dawing of that day, when primitive apostolie, Methodism, shall be restored to all of its former purity and power?

Snow Hill Circuit.

We are pleased to learn from a communication published into-day's issue, of the prosperity of the church on this circuit under the very efficient labors of their present paster Bro. Baley; and of the ample provision made for the comfort of himself and family, by the Brethren whose official duty it is to make provision for the temporal comfort of the preacher and his family. It is generally the case that faithful and efficient labors, are properly appreciated by our church, and the man who does his work well is but seldom left unprovided for. In our judgment, and it is based upon observation and experience, the min- said about God's secret purpose and will. It is istry of no sister denomination in our land, are said by some writers, that God's revealed will is better, or on the whole, even so well provided for his rule of administration in his moral govern-

Sleeping in Church.

" It was a sleepy congregation to-night-even flection of the divine likeness. What is the di- the Christians went to sleep;" so said a young vine mind, will and likeness? It is love. "For | lady, a member of the church, to her male com-God is love," Love is the moral essence of the panion as they were returning from service last divine nature-the base of all his moral perfect Sunday night. There was more of truth than tions. Hence we are assured in the language of poetry in the remark. It was a sleepy congregainspiration, "that he that dwelleth in love dwel- | tion. But why will people sleep in church? Is leth in God and God in him." The man that | it not s,range that good men and pious women, loves God surremely and his neighbor as him- keep wide awake an entire Sabbath evening, as self, has the image of God instamped upon his dull as it is without public service, and then go spirit, the law of God written upon his heart, to church at night and sleep soundly, under an eloquent, feeling, and impressive sermon? It is 4. Love is the fulfilling of the law; because it strange that persons of good taste should select s the well-spring of all good action. No ac- such a place for sleep-in the presence of a large tion is truly good unless it springs from love. If | congregation, sitting upright in an uncomfortable ye love me says the Saviour ye will keep my church pew,-with open mouth and bobbing head, commandments and my commandments are not to become the subjects of mirth to a serious, regrievous." Love is the fountain from which all | ligious audience, is certainly very bad taste.

and fertilizing streams. Christ is the vine-belie- It is condemned by all the codes of etiquette, and vers are the branches, and love is the sap of life meets the disapprobation of the common sense of that passes from the vine to the branches, giving society. To sleep in company! Who believes them life and making them fruitful. Christ is the | that is polite? What would you think of the Sun of righteousness, love is the light that beams gentleman or lady, who would indulge in a pleafrom him on christian hearts, and all other graces | sant nap, while you were addressing them on the are the varied reflections of this love-light in street, or conversing with them in the parlor? the life of God's people. It is love that speaks What would they think of themselves? We venin the voice of sympathy-that beams in the eye | ture the assertion, that neither you nor they would of faith-that bows in the posture of humility, regard it as very polite. Yet this is the way many good people treat the preacher. They expect him to consume the mid-night oil in the preparation of an instructive and eloquent sermon, and when he goes to church with the palor of mental labor upon his brow, and the burden of souls upon his heart, they show their respect for him and their interest in his message by going to sleep under its delivery. They do this and then complain that he is a dull preacher, and preaches dry, uninteresting sermons. Fine judges of sermons, they !- when they sleep during their deto your heart and conscience untill you receive livery—competent critics of preachers and preaching, when they were on a visit to dream-land during the whole performance. We wonder that under such eireumstannes men eau preach at all. What inspiration is there in the appearance of a congregation of closed eyes, vacant faces, and bobbing heads?

But this practice of sleeping in church, is not only in bad taste and impolite, it is also, irreverent. It is God's house, which they convert into a sleeping apartment, it is his assembly that they treat with disrespect, it is his worship they treat with indifference, it is his message they hear a sleep. Do we sleep in church kind reader, let us repent in earnest for the sin

Human Insuence. Man is so constituted that he necessarily exvoice, the light of the human smile, the expression of the human countenance, the pressure of human character, and the grasp of the human hand, all projects an influence. A glance, a word a jesture, a smile, a frown, a tear, may thrill kindred hearts with jo; or sorrow, with pleasure or pain, with cheerfulness & melancholy. The ontact of mind with mind, and intellect with intellect, the sympathy of heart with heart, and spirit with spirit, the power of will to subdue will, and of thought to awaken thought, gives to man the power of exerting over his fellow-men a constant influence, for good or evil, for their weal

No one can live in the world as a member of ociety in association with his fellow-men and not exert over them some influence. This power gives to our words, thoughts, and actions, tremenlous significance. They live forever, and forever exert upon society, an ever widening, deepening influence. Thus our characters become mmortal, and every man is endowed by God with a two-fold immortality. While his spirit is immortal in heaven, his deeds are immortal upon earth. They walk the earth and act, when he is sleeping quietly in the grave-they preach in more than mortal eloquence, when his tongue is stilled and his voice is hushed in death. What a motive is there in this view of the subject to do good! Every good act we perform, every good deed we do, every good word we speak is a good rendered immortal, and gifted with an imnortal influence for good. What a motive have we here to avoid doing wrong. Every wicked acon, every profane word lives forever, and is endowed with immortality. Will live to curse the world, and injure society, after the hand that performed the one, and the tongue that uttered the other are stilled in death. These two immortal parts of man,-his immortal spirit and immortal influence, are to meet at the Judgment Scat of Christ, and stand together before the bar of God. The mmortal soul will be judged for his immortal influence, and acquitted or condemned, rewarded, r punished according to its character.

If wickedness is endowed with an eternal in fluence, it may in justice, be visited, with an eternal punishment; for certainly God may justly punish the sinner as long as his evil influence is cursing his fellows. From this ever widening, deepening stream of criminal influence, memory will forever gather fresh fuel to feed the fires of

But while such is the ease with the wicked, it is very different with the righteous. A knowledge of their immortal influence for good, and of its grand and glorious results will forever augment their bliss, and increase their joys. If such be our influence how careful should we be to live holy and act righteously before God and man.

A bad action, becomes the perpetual fountain of a stream of evil influence, that will forever flow; which can never be arrested-its moral tide-wave can never be rolled back, it can never be recalled. The reflection upon the results of that one act will bring regret to useven in heaven, and make one drop of sorrow in our cup of bliss.

The Secret Will of God.

In works on Calvinism we hear a great deal * ment, and his secret, unrevealed will, is his rule But we would ask such writers how do they know God has such a secret will? Who made them acquainted with it? Is it in harmony with his revealed will; or is it in conflict with it? If in harmony it is but one will regulating his administration, in both his moral and providential government? If it is in conflict with his revealed will; then the unity of the God head is destroyed and his Kingdom is divided against itself. His moral and providential government, is arrayed the one against the other-in his providence God prevents what he has commanded-and brings about what he has prohibited in his moral govcrament. Thus does this theory destroy the unity of God, and the harmony of his government-leaving man without a God-breaking up the order of providence and destroying the unity

But, again, if God has a secret will in conflict with his revealed will, it at once destroys his truth and sincerity, and at the same time destroys our confidence in him. For the question will come up, if God has two wills, the one in conflict with the other, which am I to credit? they both eannot be true-which am I to obey? for both cannot be binding? We cannot receive his revealed will, because he has a secret will in conflict with it. Nor can we receive his secret will, because, it is in conflict with his revealed will. The tendency then, of this theory is to weaken our confidence in God, and to destroy our convictions of obligation to obey him.

Episcopal Decisions.

In to day's paper we publish a communication from Rev. Widiam Closs in which he propounds a series of questions to the College of Bishops, involving some of the fundamental principles which lie at the very foundation of our entire system of church government.

We are in hopes the College of Bishops will find it convenient to respond to the questions of Bro. Closs, and throw some light on the legal principles, governing our ecclesiastical administration, which have been involved in so much uncertainty, by some late Episcopal Decisions.

There is certainly wide, apparent, or real diserepancy, between some recent Episcopa: decissions, and the letter of both our statutory and constitutional law as laid down in the book of discipline; and it is due to the church that the Bishop making, and the College of Bishops confirming such decissions, show whether the diserepancy be only apparent if such be the fact : or if it be real let them admit it, and define their true position before the church and the world. If the errors in their decisions be really errors, but not intentional, then they should admit it, and correct them, that neither they, nor the church may suffer from the results of such errors; and if they are intentional and our B shops in ther decisions are over-riding the law of the church, usurping the authority of the general, and infringing upon the rights of the Annual Conferences, the ministers and members of our church. they should tell us so, that we may know where they stand, and what we have to expect from their administration. The principles involved in the juestions propounded by Bro. Closs are purely gal, and stand now, unassociated with any personal issues, so they can be discussed now in the light of reason, the discipline and general usage n our church, free from the bias of prejudice, and the blinding influence of passion, which is produced by the mental friction of personal con-

The discussion is demanded by the vast practical importance of the legal principles involved, and by the spirit of the age, which will not be satisfied with any truth that has not passed uninjured through the fires of open discussion

If we do not discuss these questions others will. it cannot long be evaded-free inquiry and in vestigating thought cannot be suppressed, and these questions will be brought before the bar of the public mind and be made to pass through the fery ordeal of rigid investigation and logical criti-

Church Dedication. The new Methohist Church at Clayton, Johns

ton county, N. C., will be dedicated on the 5th Sunday in April. Our Second Quarterly Meeting will be held at the new Church in Clayton on Saturday, the day preceding the dedication. LEMMON SHELL.

April 12th, 1860.

It is an unmistakable evidence of the prosper ity of our church, and the increasing liberality of our people, to see new, handsome and comfortable churches, going up in every city, town, village, and hamlet of our land.

It speaks well for the prosperity, liberality and picty of our people. It shows that they have minds to work for God, and hearts to give for the advancement of his cause. How long shall it be before all the old log-pens in which so many of our people meet to worship God, shall be displaced by new, neat and comfortable churches?

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the N. C. C. Advocate. Mr. Editor :- As the College of Bishops is about to meet, permit me through the Advocate to propound a few questions.

I find in the Discipline, the following on the duties of Bishops:
"He shall decide all questions of law coming

efore him in the regular business of an annual conference, and may require such questions to be presented in writing, and, on the order of the onference, such questions and the decisions of the Bishop shall be recorded on the journal of the conference." Page 50. ch 2, sect. 5. Question. 1st. Should a Bishop volunteer to make a decision, when there has been no question submitted to him either, orally, or in writing

Is not such decision without authority? Question 2nd. If such decision be confirmed by the College of Bishops, is it still nul and void or does the confirming of decisions originally made in contravention of the Discipline of the church constitute it valid? Again, I find in the Discipline the following:

"When the Bishop shall have decided a ques ion of law, the conference shall have the right determine how far the law thus decided or inerpreted is applicable to the case then pending. Question 3rd. When a Bishop professes to de-

eide a question of law and in so doing de riv-

of administration in his providential government. | the Annual Conference of the "right to determine how far the law thus decided or interpreted is applicable to the case then pending" is said de-

Trent

Jones

New Bern

Snow Hill

Edgecomb

Contentnea

Five Missions,

MY DEAR BRO. CLOSS :-

ARev. W. Closs

The meeting then adjourned, W. S. G. ANDREWS,

For the N. C. Ch. Advocate.

Steamer Illinois, April 7th, 1860.

The gun has fired-my friends have left-we

are pushing down New York Bay, and I am on

my way for Europe. My heart turns fondly to

our old and tried friendship, and I write my final

May the Lord God bless and keep you. Pray

MISCELLANY.

A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS RAISED AT ONCE.-

ameter and of a three-eighths thread, 6,000 of which were placed under the buildings, with 600 men, each man of show could command about ten

screws; signals were kept up, and every man

turn d a screw at the same moment. They raised

the buildings fifteen inches a day, and in five

days the job was completed. Is it not a wonder-

THE CALIFORNIA BEER.-The Editor of the

Dover Weekly Journal, of the 27th, thus speaks

sors of one of the Medical Colleges at Nashville,

can be directly traced to the use of California

Beer. Post mortem examinations have discover-

this country, and has been found to be very use-

ful in making light bread, etc. We would, how-

ever, advise our readers to desist from the use of

NEVER DO TOO MUCH AT A TIME. Sir El-

ward Bulwer Lytton, in a lecture recently deliv-

ered, gave the following history of his library

habits: Many persons seeing me so much engages

in active life, and as much about the world as if

I had never been a student, have said to me,-

"When do you get time to write all your books?

How on earth do you contrive to do so much

work?" I shall surprise you by the answer I make. The answer is this: "I contrive to do so

much by never doing too much at a time. A

man, to get through work well, must not over-

work himself, or, if he do too much to-day, the re-

action of fatigue will come, and he will be obliged

to do too little to-morrow. Now, since I began

really and earnestly to study, which was not until

I had left college, and was actually in the world,

I may perhaps say I have gone through as large

a course of general reading as most men of my time. I have travelled much, and I have seen

much; I have mixed much in politics, and the

this. I have published somewhere about sixty

volumes, some upon subjects requiring much re-

search. And what time, do you think, as a gen-

eral rule, I have devoted to study-to reading

and writing? Not more than three hours a day;

The officers of the Smithsonian Institute are

endea oring to obtain \$3,000 by subscription, to

cefray the expenses of hiring a small vessel and

equipping her, to convey a party of astronomers

to Cape Chidlay, the north-east point of Labrador,

to take observations of the solar celipse of the

whole attention to what I was about."

various business of life; and, in addition to all

This beer has recently been introduced into

If this new article of family use:

ed the yeast in the viscera.

it, at least for the present.

NEW YORK BAY.

Yours truly, CHAS. F. DEE MS.

de of the street, which placed

four feet below the level of

Everettsville "

and depriving an Annual Conference of its right does it then become the law of the church? Question 5th. If such decisions become the

aw of the church when confirmed by the College of Bishops, which then is the law making power, in the M. E. church South, the General Conference or the College of Bishops?

Discipline, the following on the powers of the General Conference: "They shall not do away the privileges of our

liety, or by a committee, and of an appeal." Question 6th. If a minister be charged before an Annual Conference of which he is a member with mal-administration and the Bishor decide as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, does not the Bishop deprive the minister of a right

Question 71%. If the College of Bishops confirm said decision, do not the Bishops do away with one of the restrictives rules of the church? and if so, which is practically the highest law making power, the General Conference or the

Question 8th. Which is the law of the M. E. Church South, the decisions of the Bishops or

controversies which have passed away; the purpose of reflecting upon any ou cause I conceive that the rights of Au re insecure. The storms through whi section of the church have passed ments be distinctly drawn. More an WM. CLOSS.

For the N. C. C. Advocate Mr. Entron: I have Just closed my Quar-erly meeting on the Snow Hill circuit, which as held at Jerusalem. The church, at this place, s a new building, erected within the last twelve or eighteen months, at a probable cost of some two thousand dollars. It is large and comodious, well planned and neatly finished, and will compare favorably with the churches in our towns and Snow Hill, and spent a night very pleasantly in the kind and interesting family of Bro. Baley, the preacher in charge of the circuit. The Parsonage which is located in the village of Snow Hill, is a new dwelling, purchased by the circuit during the past year, and neatly, conveniently, and comfortably furnished for the accommodation of their present preacher. There are on this circuit two other churches in course of erection, which will be completed during the present year. All these enterprises have been commenced since Bro. Baley's appointment to that circuit. In addition to these enterprises, which the members of the church on this circuit have finished, and others which they are now prosecuting, for the advancement of our beloved methodism at home, the circuit has contributed liberally to the support of both our conference colleges. Trinity and Greensboro. The Snow Hill circuit has done thus much for the advancement of the various benevolent enterprises of the church, at home and a broad after meeting all its pecuniary liabilities for the past conference year and making liberal provision WILLIAM CLOSS. or the present. Goldsboro, April 18th 1860.

For the N. C. Ch. Advocate, NEW BERN DISTRICT.

Rev. J. A. Suydam, New Bern Station. Bro. Wm. A. Darden, Snow Hill Circuit. " J. H. Winstead, Contentnea, " J. B. Beekwith, Smithfield, "

" D. B. Everett, Everetsville. " Robt, D. Johnson, Wilson

The Board made the following allowance for the support of the Presiding Elder, for this

P. E. Wm. Closs and family, Disciplinary al-- 8390 00 Table expenses, (9 in family), Wood, - - - Horse Feed, - - -- 80 00 - 40 00 - 150 00 Rent of Parsonage, -- 150 00 " Clothing, - - - 25 00

Total, - - - \$1,435 00 Which is assessed upon the Circuits and Stations New Bern Station, - - 125 00 117 50 Wilson - 100 00 Straits Circuit, -50 00 Trent 75 00 Snow Hill " - 125 00 Everettsville " -- 150 00 Smithfield " 117 50 Edgecomb " -Contentnea " Five Missions, - - - 125 00

\$1,435 00 Bro. J. B. Beckwith, of Smithfield Circuit. was chosen Conference Steward.

The Collection of \$500 was assessed as fol-

New Bern Station. Beaufort Goldsboro'

ion nul and void?

Question 4th. If such decision, origianly made contravention of the Discipline of the church, quaranteed by the Discipline, be confirmed by the Uollege of Bishops, is it still nul and void, or

Again, I find on Page 38, ch. 2. sec. 3 of the

ninisters or preachers of trial by a committee, and of an appeal: neither shall they do away the privileges of our members of trial before the so-

secured to him by the restrictive law of the

The above are all practical questions, as I am the spectacle of 18 in prepared to show from the record that the cases marble building ke The church is calm. I conceive this to be a favorable time to look narrowly into the government of our church, and to discuss the powers of the everal departments. It can now be done without the storm of passion or the blinding influ-ence of prejudice, I desire not reform in the Discipling of our church, but that we enquire for the old land marks, and that the lines that mark ut the rights and powers of the several depart

Goldsboro, April 12th, 1860.

Proceedings of the Board of District Stewand, when Parliament is sitting, not always that. But then, during these hours, I have given my

At a meeting of the Board of District Stewrds, for the New Bern District, held at Goldsboro', on the 17th of April, 1860, present-Rev. WM. CLOSS, P. E.

" W. S. G. Andrews, Goldsboro Station.

A SOLDIER GONE .- Gen. T. C. Miller, for-W. S. G. Andrews, of Goldsboro', was appoint merly a prominent citizen of Adams county, died in Cumberland county, Pa., last week. During the war of 1812 he raised a company of volunteers and marched to the defense of Baltimore,

was chosen major of the battalion. The ladies of the Mount Vernon Association have paid for Mount Vernon, and have \$20,000 in possession, to restore it to what it was in its palmy days; but it is estimated that they will need \$140,000 more to keep it in perpetual security and good order.

Hou. Solon Borland was attacked and knocked

down by rowdies in Memphis lately. TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN .- On the 18th of July, a total eclipse of the sun will give an opportnnity of determining the longitude of the Coast of North America, such as will not occur again for many years, The determination of longitude by means of this observation is second only n accuracy to the telegraphic method, from which so much was expected in case the Atlantic Cable had been successful. The path of the Total Eclipse will be eastward from the mouth of the Columbia river, across Hudson's Bay, leaving this continent at Cape Chidley, the north-eastern point of Labrador. It then crosses the Atlantic, Spain and Algiers, and passing to the south of Tripoli, leaves the earth at Massowa, on the Red Sea .-The Astronomer Royal of England; the Bayarian Astronomer, and several corps of French observers, will watch the Eclipse in Spain and Algiers. Nearly a hundred observers will be stationed along the path of the Elipse there.

Recently a severe hail storm, accompanied b thunder and lightning, passed over Charleston and Augusta. The hail stones, it is stated, were of exceeding large size, and isregularly shaped. One hail stone, probably larger than the average, measured one inch and a quarter lengthwise, and the same in wirth. At Wilmington N. C. on the same day, incre was a neavy our core in-

WHEAT CROP IN TLLINOIS .- A correspondent at Mendon, Ill., under date of April 4th, says:

"We have had no rain to speak of during the whole mouth of March. Our fall wheat (of which a very large breadth was sown last fall,) is nearly all a total failure. Farmers have been sowing considerable spring wheat, and in consequence of the failure of the fall wheat will plant an me amount of corn. The prespect, at present abundant fruit erop is very promisin-weather, thus far, has been very favoputting in spring crops '

Rev. Clemon Franchon, principal of lege of the Association, at Sandwich, C. seended on Monday night the 3rd inst N. B .- The P. E. is to present his account for arge amount of funds and property of the colors ravelling expenses, to each 2d quarterly meeting The authorities of the college are entirely buttlen, and can discover no trace whatever to indicate what course he has taken.

The Legislature of the State of Wisconsin bas refused to repeal the law abolishing capital punish-

It is estimated that the cotton crop this year will be about 4,500,600 bales, and that half of will be shipped from the port of New Orleans

Letters just received from Sierra Leone furnish distressing intelligence of the mortality which commenced prior to the departure of the previous mail. The coast is usually healthy at this searon, but the number of deaths in the shipping, among the officers especially, has been altogether unprecedented. 30 fatal cases have occurred in three Plymouth shine.

New York, April 18th .- Beverly L. Clarke, Minister to Guatemala, died on the 17th of March.

THE LATE STORM AND FRESHETS. ... The storm of Menday last did considerable damage in West-mercland county, Va. Barns, stables, out-houses, and fences were blown down, and numbers of trees uprooted. At White Point fishing landing a seine boat, containing four men, was upset and the captain drowned. The schooner Industry, ain Wilkerson, from White Point, with 15,herring, was capsized on Gum bar. The was the greatest that has been known since 1816. The water forced a channel through the Perry ings on the square where Brown's Hotel is situ-ed, in Washington, being raised up bodily at one time, and you can have some idea of the feat which has just been performed here. The esti-mated weight of all the buildings is computed at 35,000 tons, and the work has been done so smoothly and skilfully that not a pane of glass has been broken or a ceiling cracked. The pro-cess of raising is by a screet trace inches in diwere overflowed. At Grantsville the saw-mill of Mr. Farral was swept away, and the Mt. Savage railroad had about 150 feet of trestle work carried

INCOME OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SO-TETY .- The London Watchman anaounces that the income of the (English) Weslevan Missions ary Society for 1859, including a legacy, the net acome of which was £0000, was £140,000, or about seven hundred thousand dollars, an increase of upwards of fifty thousand dollars upon the

SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO FRANCE.-M. W. Clasky, late postmaster of the House of Representatives, was a few days ago, it is said, tembered by the President, the post of assistant secretary of the legation to France, Mr. William, of New York, having been removed. Mr. Cluster, how-A gentleman of this county informs us that he ever, declined, and Mr. Clark, of Maine, has has reliable information from one of the profes- been nominated for the place.

EXPENSIVE COFFIN -The coffin of the late with gold to the value of over eight hundred and fined with satin, and covered with the rarest black broadcloth. It was mon ted with three handles at each side, and one at each end. These andles, with the plates beneath them, were of gold, while the heads of the serews were made of the same metal.

NORTH CAROLINA ITEMS.

EXAMINATION AT OLIN HIGH SCHOOL unnual Examination of Olin High School take place on the 22, and 23d, May next Col. B. Moore, of Salisbury, will delin

Rev. Thomas E. Mann, of the N. C + ference, will preach the annual sermon belove the two Literary Societies .- Iredell Express.

J. S. Piggott Acoustres. - We noticed several weeks ago, says the High Point (N. C.) Reporter, the fact of the arrest of Mr. J S. Piggott, of this place, on a charge of forgery, and expressed then he hope that an investigation of the affair would how it in a better light than that in which it then oppeared. The case came up for hearing at the pring term of the Superior Court for Davidson ounty, before Judge Bailey, last week, and the accused was triumphantly acquitted by an intel-

The dwelling house and kitchen of J. T. Leftitch, of Rockingham, N. C., were burned to the ground on Thursday, the 5th inst., together with most of his furniture.

The forty-fourth annual Convention of the Protestant Epi-copal Church, in the diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Peters' Church, at Caarlot.e. on the 9th of May next.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS .- "The board of Medical Examiners of North Carolina" will meet in Baleigh on the first Monelay in May, for the purpose of examining candidates for the practice medicine. The act of the Legislature authorizing 18th of July. The duration of the total obsent this Board, provides that from and after the Lith ration at this point will be 12 minutes 30 seconds. of April, 18-9, no person shall practice medicine or surgery, or in any case prescribe for the cure f disease for fee or reward, unless he shall have been first licensed to do so by the Board of Medical Examiners; though persons practicing in vislation of the Act are not held guilty of a misdemeanor, but they cannot recover their bills by law.—Raleigh Register.

> Mr. Ellington, a North Carolina merchant, was robbed of \$400, at the Columbia Hotel, Richmond, a few nights since.

> FIRE IN A POST OFFICE. - A letter from Randal Presnell, Esq., Postmaster at Good Spring, Moore county, states that a fire accidentally occurred in his store a few nights ago, by which about 200 yards of domesties were burnt, and all his postoffice papers, including some letters for Fayerteville, one for Clinton, one for Carthage, and others not recollected .- Fagettevillh N C.

Patents were issued last week to Calvin Cox. of Coxville, N C., for an improvement in breachloading fire-arms.

A new Post Office has been established at Richland Institute, Haywood county, N. C., called "Richland Valley," and Rev. War. Hicks appointed Post Master.

Josephus Barbee, of North Carolina, has received a verdict for \$2,200, against the Wilmington and Welden Railroad Company, for injuries sustained by the breaking of the axle of one of the ears, a year or two since.

THE WESTERN EXTENSIONS .- We are gratified to learn that this road is progressing westwardly with rapidity. The cars now make the depo eleven miles west of Newton, and will renwithin ten miles of Morganton by mid-summ in time for the low-landers to spend part of season among the mountains of North Care Contractors have gone to work beyond Moton and are pecking away in the side of the