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HOW HE PROVED IT.

"Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—Matthew 28:19.

It was my good fortune a short time since to hear a discourse on baptism, more particularly infant baptism, by a learned pedobaptist minister, taking the above for a text. I say good fortune because I am an earnest searcher after the truth as it is in Christ Jesus. Born in a Pedobaptist community inducted into the church by sprinkling in infancy and reared amidst such associations, it would be but natural that all my predelictions should be in their favor. But in after years, when I came to profess a hope, and believe that Jesus died even for me, a burning desire took possession of my soul "to obey in all things whatsoever He had commanded me." To arrive at a proper conclusion I felt it to be my duty to search, not men or their works, but the inspired word of God himself. I did so; and that I found a way which I believed to be plainly taught by the Scriptures is evident, or else this article would not have been written. And when I heard the text read and the subject announced, I thought, here is an opportunity to compare the views of one who is able and learned with the conclusions I have reached on the same subject, and if I am in error this is the time to learn it.

He began by saying "teach" should have been translated disciple, which meant to gather them into the fold or the church. How, he did not say. If he left me to draw the inference that it was by infant baptism, I could not do it: for if I did baptismal regeneration would be the inevitable conclusion.

"The word *baptizo*, about which so much had been said, could not mean immersion alone, because in the original it was used to express various ablutions. For instance, the word was used where it speaks of washing the hands before meat.

The Jews were in the habit of washing themselves before meals just as we do. No one would suppose that they actually immersed themselves three times daily? But they did not wash exactly as we do either," (for that might be construed that they dipped or plunged their hands beneath the water,) "but we read of pouring water from a gourd on each other's hands."

Hear it, ye nations! Here is one of the strong evidences of the mode. It is not what Christ or his apostles practiced in the ordinance which we are commanded to observe. All testimony of going down into and coming up out of the water is left untouched, and we are referred to a custom among some of the Jews; of pouring water from a gourd to wash their hands, as evidence of the Scriptural mode of baptism.

Another passage cited to prove that the word is not used in the original always to mean immersion, was, Luke 16: 24, "And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me and send Lazarus that he may *dip* the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue." I thought the learned brother's quotation was good and to the point, and if it proved too much for his side of the question, nevertheless it is in God's inspired word, and it is by that we must be governed. One thing is certain however. His gourd theory would not work there. In order to grant the request of Dives an immersion of the part spoken of would have to take place.

To prove that some other mode must have been practiced the cases of Lydia, the jailor, and others were cited because "they were baptized in a house." I think the Scriptures teach that Lydia heard Paul by a *river side.* "Whose heart the Lord opened that she attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul." And when she was baptized, and not till then, did she ask, or did he go into her house. And the jailor "brought them *out*" and after he had *washed* their stripes and was *baptized*, he "brought them *into* his house, set meat before them and rejoiced, believing in God with all his house." If the learned brother had shown that in the original the word used to express "washed" and "baptized" in the above were the *same*, his gourd theory might have had some show of plausibility. He did not do it. He could easily have convinced an *unprejudiced mind* that pouring or even sprinkling might have been resorted to in the first application *by the jailor* but the jailor was not a minister of the Gospel. He was a poor penitent, ready to do "whatsoever he was commanded," He had already asked, "Sirs what shall I do to be saved?" and been told to believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, had believed and been accepted. Baptism followed, expressed by a different word, and it does seem that any unprejudiced mind could see clearly the mode. It did seem strange to hear the brother argue so *learnedly* for the gourd theory when he does not practice it himself. He argued that in a number of cases of baptism mentioned in the New Testament there was no evidence to show that they left the place where they were, or that they *changed clothes* or anything of the sort; and how much more proper it was to administer the ordinance in the house of God, in the midst of the congregation while engaged in worship. If that be the proper view those who insist that infant sprinkling is christian baptism ought never to practice it at their *private houses.* "And they came unto a certain water, and the Eunuch said, see, here is water, what doth hinder me to be baptized? And Philip said, If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest." Then follows a full description of the mode. He quoted from the "Fathers" to show that in the early days of the church, immersion was practiced in a state of *nudity.* That "the Greek church still practices immersion by placing the subject in the water up to the neck, and water is poured upon the head, but that church was one of the most corrupt." Although the brother did not make himself clear at that point, I will not be so uncharitable as to suppose that he meant, therefore it follows, that churches practicing immersion, are corrupt.

But if one could judge by his manner, his strong point was, the case of Saul of Tarsus, who was in a house, and if I mistake not in an upper chamber, lying upon a bed. The servant of God came, the scales fell from the eyes of Saul, he arose, and was baptized, right on the spot, standing by the bed, as the learned brother would have us believe.—What human natures have we! How strong at times, and then oh how weak! The fertile brain and strong imagination that could awhile ago, transport the *woman*, Lydia, from a river's side to her house to be baptized, has exhausted itself, and finds it impossible *now* to move the *man* Saul from the side of that bed. But seriously, are these the strongest arguments that can be brought to show that sprinkling or pouring was practiced by Christ or his apostles in administering the ordinance! If they are, I would ask any believer, whose heart is burdened with a desire to obey Christ in all things, to search the Scriptures, read about Lydia and the jailor, (Acts 16) see if the Scriptures afford any evidence that they were baptized in a house, and if you are told the story of Saul and the bed, tell them you don't find *all* of *that*, but you do find the same Saul teaching "One Lord, one faith, one baptism;" teaching that baptism is symbolical of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ." "Therefore we are buried with him by baptism into death; that like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in newness of life." Read other examples of baptism by the apostles, of going down into, and coming up out of the water. But above all, read the example set by the Son of God himself, whose life was an example to us, of the presence of the Father and Holy Spirit as witnesses to that glorious act of obedience, and then ask yourself what mode is taught, and the Spirit of God will prompt the reply.

He attempted to show authority for infant baptism, by going back to Jewish customs before the christian era, and claimed it was a graft of the law *of circumcision*, and said any *lawyer* knew that unless a law was *repealed* it was not restated. So there was no necessity of a re-enactment in the New Testament. (I am not attempting to quote the exact language, but only following the line of argument.) Which I took was a virtual admission that there was no express teaching of it in the New Testament. We are not all lawyers, but I have always thought when there was a desire to alter the form or wording of any part of a code, the repealing clause and the substitution were necessary. Far be it from me to speak thus of God's commands. But if any one will read the prophecies of Daniel and the 8th chapter of Paul's epistle to the Hebrews, I think it will satisfy any enquirer that there is a new covenant. If not—and the opposite is true, pray tell me why Saul and other believing Jews were baptized? He next quoted from several of "the Fathers" to show that infant baptism was practiced in the early history of the church. One of them, upon whom he seemed to rely very strongly, was a disciple of Polycarp—who was a disciple of the Apostle John—and the argument was, that John would teach Polycarp the true practice, and of course Polycarp would teach the disciple correctly—and of course the disciple (name forgotten) would teach it correctly—and from the same course of reasoning, he could have brought it down to the present day and to himself—and I have no doubt it struck some of his hearers just that way; and that settled it in their minds beyond a question. If any such will read Paul's epistles to the Corinthians and Galatians, they will find that dissensions arose, and all were not disposed to teach the true doctrine in all things even in the life time of the Apostles. How much more then after the third generation? He then claimed that children were believers, and on account of his warning I will not dispute it; but have felt like asking the brother, if that be so why would you hesitate, and not only hesitate but refuse, to sprinkle infants of unbelieving parents? Or do you take the position that only children of believing parents are believers? The manner of the brother was mild and gentle, except I thought it was a little boastful—when he asserted he could show ten *learned men* to agree with his view, where one could be shown holding the opposite view, and that since the days of the reformation, those practicing infant baptism were as ten to one, compared with those who opposed it. But I couldn't see how that proved anything, because I recollected that those of us who had never received the advantages of a collegiate course, and were not what might be styled *learned*, had learned from our histories and geographies, that the Pagans of the world largely outnumbered the Christian, and that the Roman Catholics outnumbered the Protestants, and so if that was a good argument, the brother could easily see where it would lead him.

But unlearned as we may be, we have read where the Scriptures teach—taught by Christ himself in his sermon on the mount, "Strait is the gate, and *narrow is* the way, which leadeth unto life, and *few* there be that find it." "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."

And to the brother's charge of bigotry, we can only reply if a desire to stand up for the truth as we believe it is bigotry, the Apostles were the worst of bigots, and the brother himself is a fair sample of a bigot; but we do not charge it upon him, nor do we desire "to unchurch him." That is not within our province, God alone has that power—and he alone knows whether the brother or I either belong to *the* church. "I will have mercy on whom I will have mercy,"(Romans IX:15.) He related what he termed "an amusing anecdote, there were two young men, college mates and fast friends, but worldly. Their paths separated in life. Both became professors of religion, and in time preachers, one a Baptist, the other, Episcopalian. They afterwards met; the Baptist invited his friend to assist on Lord's day. It happened to be *communion* day. They assisted each other in praying and singing—the brother preached, and seemed as good as any until it came to the table of the Lord. Baptist expressed sorrow because he could not invite him, but he had never been baptized. The other replied he could not join him, if he had been, "because you have never been ordained." The amusing part was not pointed out, but *to me* it was cheering. It brought before my mind a picture that is not seen every day.

Here were two who had been friends in youth, in vice and sin, they were friends still, cemented by a band stronger than ever bound them before, love to God and their fellowman, and although differing in some things, yet those differences were not allowed to be a subject of discord—they met and loved each other, joined in singing, praying and preaching. Laboring together to spread the gospel and glorify the name of their Father in heaven. Their very differences making them feel their own weakness and the necessity of drawing nearer, and trusting more in God, the only infallible. What a pleasant picture! And oh! how sad to turn away from such a scene, and look at people professing to love and serve the same God, who *never* join each other in singing, praying and laboring for the cause of their Master, and only meet to glorify His name at His table, a good portion of their time spent in dissension and wrangling, with never a throb of love in their bosoms, as brother should feel for brother. As I look upon the two pictures I long to say, "My brothers let us strive to emulate the example of the first, I know you abhor the last, and for the love we feel to God and a perishing world—let us sing, pray and labor for the extension of Christ's kingdom, let us strive to observe all things whatsoever He has commanded, cultivating a spirit of love toward each other, 'For this is this message that ye heard from the beginning, that we should love one another.' Then indeed will we be the 'sons of God,' and we have His word we shall meet at last where there will be no more difference or separation." TELUM.

WINDSOR, N. C., May 23rd, 1876.

Dear Recorder:

Our village is profoundly excited to-day by the execution of a mulatto named Burwell Newsom. It is mortifying to see people leaving their fields where work is so much needed and crowding to town to see a miserable man hung on the gallows. His awful death has powerfully affected another prisoner (Ben Smallwood) now in jail, who was condemned to be hung to-day, but whose execution was deferred by an appeal to the Supreme Court. Previous to the hanging of Burwell (which he witnessed from the grate of his prison), he was a hardened wretch, scoffing at the *promised joys held forth in the* christian's hope. But now he prays pitifully. Another prisoner, a white man named Traylor, from Granville, is terribly alarmed and prays to be put in the dungeon with the negro, asserting that Newsom visits him from the dead, at night.

Our young brother Aaron O. Askew, has just come in from Jackson, Tenn., to visit his old friends in Bertie. He represents the Baptist cause as flourishing greatly in the West. Dr C. R. Hendrickson, for*merly pastor in Elizabeth City*, is Bishop in Jackson, and is winning golden opinions. Bro. A. still loves the RECORDER and in evidence sends $2.10 as a small taken. He has recently taken out letters patent for an improved smoothing iron which is one of the most useful machines that you can conceive of, at least the ladies think so. It is heated by a mixture costing very little, thus saving wood and wood chopper. To a physician needing a quick heat in congestive chills, it is invaluable.—*To travellers in cold, wintry weather* very comfortable, diffusing equally, any desirable amount of heat, without the least danger of fire. The person using the iron need never leave her stand or seat until all the work is done. Patents have been secured in United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium and Germany. It is very simple and cheap.

We have noticed with some interest *a correspondence in your columns* on the subject of Agents. Now I am prepared to say for our church that we are always glad to see them. Just here I am interrupted by our active young brother, Moses Gilliam, who says that if brethren would give more to benevolent objects, and pray more for the success of agents, there would be less objection to their visits. We may not be able to give as much as we desire. Yet the visit of the agent does us good, enlightens our minds, expands our views, and if he *receives no dollars, we pray for him*, and thus the mites of the poor shall exceed the thousands of pharisaic pride. Your correspondent has sat in several Conventions where the subject was discussed most exhaustively. Finally at one session, date not remembered, but it can be noted if brethren doubt, it was determined to have no agent in the field, result was that at next session, but very few funds were sent up, and the Convention was regarded as in the agonies of dissolution. So the no-agency cry was entirely hushed. At a subsequent session of the Convention, at Warrenton, it memory be not at fault, (Dr. Pritchard can tell you, for both of us participated in the discussion), so thoroughly were we convinced of the utility, not to say the necesssity of agents, that, in addition to the agents ordinarily sent into the field, it was determined to send one of our best ministers as general agent to traverse the entire State, aid feeble churches, co-operate with pastors, who were oppressed, encourage the good and repress evil everywhere; and a liberal salary proposed. The late Elder Thomas Hume, of Portsmouth, was selected for the office; he entertained the proposition favorably, but finally declined. Had such an agent been appointed there is but little doubt that the year succeeding would have been of great prosperity. Too late in the day to think of dispensing with agents. However, if our dear brethren, such as Bro. Underwood, can inspire the church with more zeal, induce a more fervent spirit of prayer for missions and similar objects, and large contributions (a certain result) why then let agents be instructed to keep away from such. But for ourselves, we prefer the agents, we love to see them, and although we are blessed with one of the best of pastor, efficient, laborious and successful, yet we bid the agent a hearty God's speed and in this I can pledge that our good bishop will cordially concur. There are other matters which I would like to speak, but am too feeble. Arachel's notions on matters pertaining to Sunday-schools are novel and as we opine, utterly destructive to their utility if not their existence. Can write no more.

Yours in a better hope,
S. J. WHEELER.

MORAL COURAGE

is necessary in all our religious duties; especially in sustaining the prime objects of our State Convention. It is certain we have much opposition with which to contend, and unfortunately much of it is in our own (so called) *Missionary* Baptist churches. If we had no opposition only what comes from Anti-mission churches, it would be comparatively easy to get along. It seems to me that pastors and members of both sexes, who see and feel the importance of sustaining the great work of preaching the gospel to the destitute in our own land and sending it to the "regions beyond" should be prompt in the dis*charge of duty, though many members* may not co-operate with them. We will not be able to get our members interested by quietly submitting to the do-nothing system. When a collection for Foreign Missions was proposed in one of my congregations a few days since, one brother opposed it upon the grounds, "We will get nothing and people will talk about it." The few who favored it persevered, *and a collection of $10.80 was* made. In another church about $5 was raised. In another $7.50. We would have made an effort in my other congregation at the May meeting, but the brethren had previously arranged to take up a collection at that time for a Sabbath-school library. If pastors and brethren had more moral courage, the labor and expense of agents could be so easily saved.

PINCKNEY OLIVER.

SAILORS.

Till 1816 the sailors were neglected as if they had no souls. The storms of the vernal and autumnal equinoxes would bury thousands annually in a watery grave. In 1816 London formed a Sailor's Missionary Society, and in 1818 New York and Philadelphia did the same.

Bro. Reynoldson, a Sailor, was baptized by Bro. Hume, of Portsmouth. He became a minister, and his preaching in North Carolina and Virginia resulted in the conversion of 4,000 souls. While agent for the D. and Indian Board, he had protracted meetings at Raleigh and Wake Forest in 1852 whose influence will last forever.

ROBERT T. DANIEL,

while agent in North Carolina to supply the destitute portions of the State with the gospel, baptized Dr. Howell and Dr. Basil Manly.

The influence of the former is felt all over the land. Dr. Manly in Charleston, baptized Mrs. Boyce, mother of J. P. Boyce. The influence of the Boyce family was brought into the Baptist church. Dr. Fuller baptized J. P. Boyce in 1818. Elder J. P. Boyce is doing more good or as much as any man on this continent. Thus R. T. Daniel's influence is multiplying like geometrical progression.

E. DODSON.

When everything that savors of Centennial is being hunted up and brought to the front, possibly the following lines, though not strictly a hundred years old may possess antiquity enough to prove acceptable to the general collection.

They are from the pen of Rev. Dr. Staughton a star in the Baptist galaxy of the "long ago," whose profound erudition and fervid eloquence shone with resplendent lustre in the beginning of this century.

When the writer of this article was a child, these lines were revised, printed in ornamental style, and distributed as a reward of merit among the pupils of the Sunday-school of First Baptist church of Philadelphia. It being made obligatory upon each recipient to memorize them. They will be found very useful in Sunday-schools as well as families, by enabling one to recall instanter the books of the Old Testament in the order in which they occur.

While the new years come and the old years go, the longest life is passing without return. Happy is the one who can fling a benefaction, humble though it may be, upon the flitting breeze, with the certainty that somebody must profit by it.

Books of the Old Testament.

The Great Jehovah speaks to us,
In Genesis and Exodus.
Leviticus and Numbers see,
Followed by Deuteronomy.
Joshua and Judges sway the land.
Ruth gleans a sheaf with trembling hand.
Samuel and numerous Kings appear,
Whose Chronicles we wondering hear.
Ezra and Nehemiah now.
Esther the beauteous mourner bow.
Job speaks in sighs, David in Psalms,
The Proverbs teach to scatter alms.
Ecclesiastes sings his Songs of Solomon.
Isaiah, and Jeremiah then
With Lamentations takes the pen.
Ezekial, Daniel, Hosea's lyres
Swell Joel, Amos, Obadiah's.
Next Jonah, Micah, Nahum come;
And lofty Habakkuk claims room.
While Zephaniah, Haggai calls,
Wrapt Zechariah builds the walls;
And Malachi with garments rent
Closes the Ancient Testament.

MRS. SAMUEL M. ALEXANDER.

A SECULAR PLEA FOR MINISTERS.

We extract the following from the daily *Tribune*, and commend it to those whom it concerns—namely, those whose duty it is to provide for the support of ministers. It is true, as the writer suggests, that ministers have higher motives and better rewards in view than any that are *connected with their worldly maintenance.* But that is no reason why churches should act on lower principles than they would in ordinary business:

"The civil rights of a minister are defended by the civil law. His official *rights are safe in the hands of* his peers. But his rights to maintenance, and the "fruit of his labors" on the lowest plane, are in the hands of his people, and not of law; and a just sense of obligation has to be evoked to secure them for him. The present too common method repels high-toned youths, and often discourages the best men actually in the ministry. The nicest calculation is made as to the amount on which they can live, and anything that is given beyond that is too much of the nature of a dole, a *douceur*, such as one gives to a porter for his civility, and which has in the case of the *minister two bad consequences*, namely, that the givers feel great self-complacency without reason, and the minister too often feels some humiliation with reason. Why should a minister be put on a footing so different from that of other honest laborers? Does Mr. Claflin, or Mr. Jaffray, or any other large employer in New York, inquire on how much one of his employees, who has given the best years of his life to the business, can exist? Or does he inquire what "he is worth," what, on a fair calculation of the amount contributed in capital, skill, labor, and character, to the concern, he is entitled to receive as his *share of its prosperity?*

Business men we presume do not often put themselves in a minister's place. Let us help them to do it. The Rev. John Titus (we take a good Scripture name) will stand among his elders—a dozen good and true men—next Sunday. He and they, like good men and good citizens, have their families to provide for. Each of them is able and willing, from honest and well directed labor, to secure a surplus, greater or less, from year to year. Each of them is getting on in the world—either laying by a little for old age, or for survivors or improving his surroundings, and advancing his business. Not so the clergyman, whose duty it is to instruct his flock among other matters on the "discretion with which good men guide their affairs, and that worse kind of infidelity that makes no provision for its own." The *trustees—"all honorable men"*—have calculated to a nicety on how much their pastor "can live," according to their best information and ideas, and they give him that much; and at the end of a decade perhaps of most exhausting labor, they "feel good" for *sending him on* a trip to Palestine. If a church is prospering because the minister is able and faithful, let him share in that prosperity, and let him receive his share, not as a gratuity, but as a part of his income, his own. Let him feel that he is dealt with justly, and not generously. He is not exempt from the common feelings of a gentleman. He is perhaps supplementing the income which his parishioners feel to be "quite liberal" by efforts in other directions, and smarting under the sense of necessity to do it. He knows the rates of outlay of his people in many other directions, and every reminder of their want of thought in relation to him weakens that fine and subtle bond of sympathy and affection by which he ought to be bound to his charge. It is not implied that all churches are censurable in this respect, but many are. Difficulty is felt in finding ministers for the highest places. Why should New York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other places have to look beyond the United States for occupants for their pulpits? We are glad to receive good men from any quarter, and happily there is no tariff on imported ministers; but the country ought to raise its own supply.

The too frequent changes of ministers are often deplored and set down to ministerial restlessness or incapacity. *There is another side to it.* We shall give a case. An able man, felt to be a power for good in the community, and told so in parting addresses, has worked assiduously for years in his congregation, hearing every now and then from his people the consolatory assurance, "We do not give you enough." The church becomes filled; so does the treasury, and at the end of a year there is a surplus duly reported. His family is just at that time when their education and maintenance cost something, and he is a man who insists on paying his way like other men. But about the surplus? Well, the trustees find that there was an old balance which had gradually accumulated, due to the "music account." It was a venerable balance, running back to about the time when the minister went to college. It was paid off with the surplus, and duly so reported.—The minister said nothing; he is a gentleman at heart. But when a call came to him from another church he accepted it, notwithstanding an offer of a substantial addition to his income if he would stay. It was "too late." But they had to put their hands in their pockets and double the income to find a successor for him.

Now all this *may* be replied to by a reference to the "higher motives" and the heavenly rewards of fidelity, which we do not ignore. We are thinking of ministers as men and on earth, and as self-respecting gentleman, and in the interests of the *churches and of the country we plead*, not for generosity, but for justice in their treatment."

"JESUS, LOVER OF MY SOUL."

The brothers, John and Charles Wesley, with Richard Pilmore, were *one evening holding a twilight meeting* on the common, when they were attacked by a mob, and fled from its fury for their lives. The first place of refuge that they found, after having been for some time separated, was a hedgerow near at hand, behind which they hid a few minutes, protecting themselves from serious injury by the missiles that fell like hail about them, by clasping their hands above their heads as they lay with their faces in the dust. As night drew on, the darkness enabled them to leave their temporary retreat for a safer one at some distance. They found their way at last to a spring-house, *where, in comparative security*, they waited for their pursuers to weary of seeking them. "Here they struck a light with a 'lint stone,'" dusted their soiled and tattered garments, and after quenching their thirst, bathed their hands and faces in the water *that bubbled from the spring* and flowed away in a sparkling streamlet. Then it was that Charles Wesley was inspired to write "Jesus, lover of my soul," with a bit of lead which he had hammered into a pencil.

These circumstances beautifully illustrated the hym, giving to almost every line a reality that makes it peculiarly significant to every loving christian heart. They had fled before their enemies, and found shelter from danger; he sang,

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to thy bosom fly."

—*Christian Guardian.*

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My friend, a zealous Congregationalist, once told me the following, which she greatly enjoyed:

During a visit among Baptist friends in Pittsburg she accepted the invitation of the superintendent to be present at the Sunday-school, and take a class of little ones just sent up from the infant department. The *lesson introduced John, the disciple* of our Lord. As older heads have often confounded him with that John who "came preaching in the wilderness," the teacher felt anxious to bring out his personality clearly. So she asked:

"By what *names* do you know this John?"

"John the Evangelist," "John the Revelator," John the Beloved," answered the eager voices.

"Why was he called the Beloved?" continued she.

"Because Jesus liked him best."

"Why did He love him best?" persisted our friend.

Imagine her discomfiture when a sweet voice lisped, "Tos he was a Baptist."

THE FIRST STEP.

The *Sunday School Times* has some wise words for teachers in regard to what should be "the first step in Bible study." It says:

The first step of a teacher in the study of a Bible lesson is in prayer to God for the guidance of the Holy Ghost in the examination of the passage to be considered. There are no exceptions to this rule. All lack wisdom for the important work of teaching, and the injunction is, "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God." Before commentaries are examined; before the text itself is examined, the teacher should bow himself before God and ask that for the sake of Jesus, the Holy Spirit may open to him the truths of this passage, so that he who is called to teach it may see in it just what God would have him now to know and to declare. He who in faith thus goes to God will not be turned back unsupplied by him "who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not." The promise to such a suppliant for the teachings of the Holy Ghost is, "He shall guide you into all truth."

The man who in this way first seeks divine guidance will not undervalue subsequent careful and critical study. The Holy Spirit blesses the industrious, not the slothful man. He guides in study, not in the neglect of study. But the guidance should be asked for at the start, not expected as a matter of course by him who fails to request it. The assurance is that our heavenly Father will "give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him." "For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." Not until a man has asked and received the guidance of the Holy Ghost is he ready to begin the study of a passage of Scripture which he is set to teach. Then he may examine the Word itself. Afterward he may safely consult the best human helps to its understanding and applications. God best understands his own Word. He is first to be looked to to make it clear to him who would teach it to others.

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Sunday School Prayers.

The *Independent* makes the following good suggestions in regard to prayer in the Sunday-school:

Prayer at the opening of the school session should be carefully considered in all cases. Its words and its thoughts should be just such as will surely meet the demands of the occasion. It should be a prayer which the youngest present can understand, and in which they can join, thus making it their own. It should be brief, because too many particulars *confuse juvenile minds.* It should be to the point. Definite requests should be made, and should be pressed in a true spirit of supplication. It should be in harmony with the lesson of the day. Do not, however, degenerate into a running exposition of the *lesson, nor argue its points*; but in an opening prayer seek light and help for the work before you, and in a closing prayer pray its lessons home to every heart.

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A Thing to be Remembered.

One of the things that the infant class *teacher needs to keep constant*ly in mind is that very small children cannot give prolonged attention to anything. They require change, variety, in harmony with the ceaseless motions of their little bodies. As *Our Own Fireside* says:

The most active adult could not imitate the playful movements of a child, six years of age, for half an hour. How is this? The life of the soul in that child's body is filling *every fibre of every nerve, muscle* and blood-vessel with the energy of a spirit delighting itself in its own power. . . . . Infant schools would only promote death, if their work were not conducted in a playful manner, with frequent exercises of hands, feet and voices.

THE BEST TIME.—A very dear, only daughter lay dying. She had been a very thoughtful, praying child, having professed religion at twelve years of age, and lived a devoted and useful life. Now she was only waiting a few hours to go home.—Severe pain at times almost took away the power of thought. Between these attacks of suffering she looked back on her childhood's experiences and forward into the blessed future, with equal clearness and joy as she said, "There's a delightful clearness now." As I sat by her bed, we talked as her strength would permit. Among the many things never to be forgotten, she said: "Father, you know I professed religion when I was young, very young—some thought too young—but oh, how I wish I could tell everybody what a comfort it is to me now to think of it." Reaching out her hand—the fingers already cold—and grasping mine, she said with great earnestness: "Father, you are at work for the young. Do all you can for them while they are young. It is the best time—the best time Oh, I see it now as I never did before. It is the best time—while they are young—the younger the better. Do all you can for them—while they are very young."—*Presbyterian.*

BIBLICAL RECORDER

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REV. J. D. HUFHAM.....ASSIS'T EDITOR.
W. T. WALTERS, D.D..AGRIC'L EDITOR

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☞Only personal letters should be addressed to the Editors.

OUR VISIT TO THE CENTENNIAL.

We are perfectly free to give our reasons for attending this exhibition and do so cheerfully. A good number of our readers will ask, "Why should he go to Philadelphia? Is he making money out of the RECORDER so fast as to justify all this expense?" Unfortunately there are a few evil disposed person in every section of the world and in nearly every community. My reasons and motives for coming here:

1st. We were invited to attend the Convention of Baptist Social Unions of the United States. It met here on 29th of May. Drs. Jeter, Boyce and Broadus attended it.

2nd. We thought it a duty to attend the Centennial Exhibition as it would be talked about and written about for the next generation, and hundreds of different opinions would be expressed. Not many Southern people either could or would attend it. We could see here in one week and at small expense what it would require three years of travel and $5,000 to see under other circumstances. As an editor we rather thought (and so did many of our most judicious friends) that we ought to see the works of art, &c., that have been brought from foreign countries.

We were not specially able to come but made the sacrifice for our pleasure and the profit of our readers.—Our trip was a pleasant but quiet one.

The Social Union was nearly over when we arrived. We attended the banquet given to it by the Baptists of Philadelphia, on Thursday night. Heard all the speeches and helped the brethren eat the splendid supper.

Very few men in the South have any idea of what is termed a Social Union. In some sections it is confined to the laymen, in others the preachers are admitted, while here in Philadelphia the ministers and the ladies are allowed to attend. Shorn of all its ornaments and attachments it is a meeting of the rich brethren and the working brethren of the churches, for the purpose of advising and planning work and means for the success of the cause. Strange that we should have been invited. No, a rich brother who could not come to this Union got us an invitation. We were invited, but the brethren had little or no use for us, though they did not say so.—What is termed sociability down South or at least in Virginia and North Carolina, is unknown up here. We will have to learn to do with less of it in North Carolina.

Philadelphia is in a perfect whirl. Thousands of strangers are here.—Masons, Good Templars, Odd Fellows, Fire Companies, Soldiers, Bands of Music and all the hundred other organizations of the age are here parading the streets and making noise and confusion. Many thousands of farmers with their wives and children are visiting the Centennial. We went out to-day with about thirty thousand fellow-citizens of all nations and conditions. No one has any reason to complain of the charges. The street cars will, if you will crowd in and risk the breaking of your neck or the catching of some disease, take you anywhere for nine cents, and give you an exchange ticket from one car to another.—Hacks charge just what they can make you pay. Good board can be had in nice houses and with good people for $1.50 per day and room furnished. This we regard as very reasonable. The hotels charge more and feed badly as they are crowded to repletion.

The Exhibition.

No man can write up a great International Exhibition A mere description of the things here in these houses would make a book larger than Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. To see them would require months of close attention. No one, as yet, has tried to describe them, not even the renowned interviewers of the Northern secular press or the item hunter with all his wonderful talent for words. These men, who for years have trained themselves to such work, stand quietly by and say nothing. It is useless for me to try it. I did not come here for the purpose. Our object in seeing it, in addition to the motives already given, is to say to our readers whether in our opinion the show is worth the money and to advise them to come or not come as prudence and experience might suggest. Now we are paying our own expenses. Have received favors of no one. Are unknown in the city and can say really what we think of this matter without bias and without prejudice. There are five large buildings and about 100 other houses. Some built by the separate States for their private use. Some built by firms, corporations and private dealers.

The main building is nearly a half a mile long, and is 464 feet wide. All the space except the narrow aisles that lead in every direction, is filled with the different products of human genius and industry from the nations of nearly the whole earth. Everything that man has made, and the best and finest samples of his work, are here in magnificent order and grandest surroundings. We spent a day in this house; walked till we were worn out, hired a man to roll us in a chair and then did not see half the works of art and industry that it contained. We confined our attention principally to the products of foreign nations, especially the heathen department. We had a very clear conception of what America, England, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Austria could do in such things though the articles from these nations, and especially from our own, far surpassed in beauty and quality our highest conception. China, Japan, New Zealand, &c., astonished us in the highest degree. We had heard, and so lately too, of the ignorance, vice and sin of these nations that we were pleased to see them face to face and learn more about them. We think better of what is termed a heathen now and fully agree with Dr. Hiden in his missionary speeches and with Heber in his immortal hymn. They only need the gospel—they are as wise and good as other people. The display of works of art such as household furniture, from China, is equal to anything of the kind in the exhibition, indeed the finest set of chamber furniture we saw was from China, and they are a century ahead of us in such work as pottery, bronzes, &c. Japan surpasses China in everything, and can give us lessons during the second century of our national life. The natives of these countries are well behaved and intelligent men, so much so that it is very hard to tell what is exactly meant by civilization. We thought the New Zealanders were in the depths of barbarism and poverty. We were mistaken, if this exhibition is reliable, for they have the finest wheat, oats and corn, with the finest wool and the finest feather and fur work that we saw. The grains of wheat from that island are twice as large as our wheat in our best sections.

Africa has on exhibition a large collection of idol gods and the shell money once used; also to show the improvement of the past 100 years you are shown the gold cams, and pure gold dust with the jewelry they now make and use. Whether this is an improvement in the sight of God, for them to quit idols of wood and take to idols of gold is a question. But this is the American idea: gold is civilization and to get gold is religious. We feared some shrewd yankee had gone over there, there are hundreds of them in Liberia, and had made this money and these chains and breast-pins and sent them over here as a mere trick.

The Esquimaux make the poorest show of any and yet their sleighs, harness and ropes with their shoes indicate that they have done as well and gone as far as their climate will allow. One of the most natural groups of wax figures is a Laplander and his deer and sled meeting and talking with a neighbor carrying a baby in his arms. We noticed also the representation of a dying Elk, with the huntsman and his family gathered around. The representation is very natural and leaves you sadly impressed with sympathy for the dying creature.

We will not attempt a description of the millions of specimens of rich goods from the civilized nations.—We saw a set of Jewelry from France that cost $80,000. A gentleman from New York bought it. He was a cotton buyer, not a cotton maker or he could not have done so. Nearly all these things are for sale. But the price is arranged for the rich only. Watches to set in the end of your pen-holder from Switzerland and mugs from Japan and China that will not hold two thimbles full of water sell for from $25 to $100.

Much of the space in the main building is occupied by merchants and manufacturers of England and America. To go up the high winding stairway to the galery in the centre of this room and look out upon its thousand flags and ten thousand spectators and its million of bright, beautiful things is a privilege a man will not have oftener than once in a hundred years. C. T. B.

RALEIGH BAPTIST FEMALE SEMINARY.

The Commencement exercises will begin this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Literary address by Rev. Jas. B. Taylor, Wilmington, N. C. Annual concert to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

Tuesday morning of last week found us on the cars with Dr. Pritchard, Col. Heck and others, to take part in the Commencement exercises at Wake Forest College. The first thought of an old student as he gets off the cars is that there has been a wonderful improvement in the appearance of the place. We all remember how much Bro. Mills worried us while he was editor of the RECORDER, by the fuss he made about the old-field pines and the red gullies which then constituted the chief adornments of the campus. The delightful change which has since taken place shows his wisdom. There are few lovelier places in North Carolina than Wake Forest in its summer dress.

The day is given up to the Board of Trustees. Brethren Richardson, Gwaltney, Overby, Mills, Marsh, Savage and others whom we are accustomed to meet here are absent. Others who are not so punctual in their attendance, among them George W. Thompson, the only living member of the Board of Trustees as originally constituted, and Dr. McDowell, the honored President of the Institnte at Murfreesboro, are in attendance. We are glad to see the Doctor in excellent health and spirits though time and hard work are whitening his hair and beard.

The report of President Wingate showed that there has been no change in the number of students—a thing to be grateful for when the financial condition of the country is considered. The names of those who have completed their course in the different schools were mentioned, and the degrees were conferred in accordance with his recommendation. No honorary degrees were recommended or conferred.

The report of the Bursar was unusually satisfactory. The cash receipts of the College lacked about $900 of meeting the expenses and there are quite enough of unpaid bills to cover that amount.

The Treasurer made the following report of receipts:

Amounts Collected from June, 1875, to June 1976.

To collections on notes for Endowment or Improvement,.........$	414 16
" Notes and subscriptions to Endowment,..................	1,774 50
" Collections J. S. Purefoy, Agent, North..................	4,905 00
" Interest on sundry notes.......	794 48
" Balance due on last settlement,..	132 09
	$8,020 23

Prof. Taylor was continued as agent, with instructions to prosecute the work of endowment.

At night the annual sermon was preached by Rev. C. C. Bitting, D.D., of Richmond, Va. He showed by the length of the sermon that he did not have the fear of the RECORDER before his eyes. It occupied an hour and yet it was none too long, even if it did go beyond our rule. We shall give it to our readers next week and we need not say more of it now.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the literary address by Hon. W. M. Robbins, was read by Dr. Bitting, Mr. Robbins being unable to leave his place in Congress on account of the pressure of public business. It would have been pleasant to have Mr. Robbins with us but his address lost nothing by his absence. Its delivery by Dr. Bitting was in every way satisfactory. We would give a report of the address but the author had directed that the printers should not have access to it, and his wishes shall be gratified.

In the afternoon there was a meeting of the alumni, presided over by Dr. Pritchard. The object of the meeting was to consider the Students' Aid Association of the College. Mr. Denmark explained the object of the Association. It is to raise a fund which shall be loaned under certain restrictions to poor young men who desire to take the College course.

Prof. C. E. Taylor, being called on, said he supposed he was like the dinner-bell, put up merely to announce the good things to come. He nevertheless made a good speech.

Dr. McDowell said, he liked the Association because it was a benevolent organization and benevolence always pays. God is the author of benevolence. To be benevolent is to be godlike. The clouds empty themselves on the earth, the earth sends down the water through the springs, brooks and rivers to the ocean and the ocean returns it to the clouds again. This illustrates God's methods and furnishes an example to us. At Murfreesboro they had been following substantially the plan of this Association for years. When a young lady was unable to pay her way at the Institute they allowed her to finish the course, taking her promise to pay. They rarely failed. If you lend money to a man you would better take a note with good security. With a woman her word is as good as her bond.

J. D. Hufham said he liked the Association. It proposes to aid the class of men who, as a rule, reflect most credit on their *alma mater*. It is the poor young men. Daniel Webster and Alexander H. Stephens show what may often be done by helping young men struggling with poverty. Our own college furnishes shining examples—Matthew T. Yates, John L. Pritchard and R. B. Jones. The Association proposes just such aid as is needful. It does not propose to *give*. A gift to a true man under such circumstances is a humiliation. Offer him the loan of money and you gratify his self-respect and stimulate him to do his best work. This last is what we want to do.

J. C. Scarboro said he endorsed the Association because it helps forward the great work of education, so sadly needed for our State just now. But for such aid as is contemplated by this Associaciation he could not have enjoyed the advantages offered by the College. He came out of the war without money or other property. Friends at the College had trusted him and waited with him. He sympathized with movements designed to aid young men under such circumstances.

Dr. Pritchard and Dr. Bitting also made speeches and a collection was made.

The officers of the Alumni Association were re-elected. Rev. F. H. Ivey, of Goldsboro, was appointed orator for next year, and the meeting adjourned.

At night Dr. Pritchard delivered the annual address before the Alumni. Subject: The origin, characteristics and destiny of the English language. In deference to the Doctor's wishes we make no report. The audience was delighted and competent judges said it was a piece of first-rate literary work.

Thursday, the great day, was given to the graduating class. The chapel was crowded. Dr. McDowell led in prayer. The Latin Salutatory was delivered by J. P. Bland, of Pender County. Its effect was heightened by the continental pronunciation which the speaker has mastered and by his calm and graceful delivery.

J. B. Powers, in very earnest and impassioned manner, with profusion of imagery and elegance of diction, told of the dangers to which men of talents are exposed. One of the dangers to which talented young speakers are exposed—though he did not mention it—is that of overstraining the vocal organs.

J. L. Britt, of Wayne County, spoke of the pleasure of communing with the wise. It was an uncommonly thoughtful address. Its effectiveness was helped by the orator's manner and appearance. George Eliot says, "we always respect a man six feet high." Mr. Britt is about that high, we think, and has remarkable dignity and self-possession. He is *the only preacher in the class.*

B. F. Montague undertook to show that, What man has done man can do. Evidently he believed it himself He has a large fund of common sense, considerable originality of thought and expression and a sort of grim humor, which would make him a formidable antagonist in debate. He is also about the height which is said always to command respect.

J. P. Bland spoke on the Materialistic Tendencies of the age, showing the influence of the mercenary spirit of the times on all the professions and in all the departments of life.

J. B. Powers, having received the highest honors of the class, delivered the valedictory addresses.

Besides these regular graduates Dr. Wingate announced that the following young gentlemen were entitled to certificates of graduation in separate schools: Latin—J. T. J. Battle, J. G. Bunch, W. E. Daniel and A. E. Walters; Greek—J. G. Bunch, W. L. Poteat, C. W. Scarboro and N. H. Street; Mathematics—L. T. Buchanan, E. B. Jones, J. R. Jones, W. L. Poteat, C. W. Scarboro and N. H. Street.

Absent from no duty during the year: H. Y. Allen, E. F. Aydlett, J. T. Bland, D. H. Jenkins, W. N. Jones and J. B. Powers.

Absent from no duty during the last two years, W. E. Daniel.

President Wingate gave diplomas to the graduating class and spoke to them as follows:

Young Gentlemen of the Graduating Class:

Is it not natural that we should watch you as you fight the battle of life to see what your success shall be? Some have complained of Colleges that they do not bear the business test and give us successful men. The counting-room, the farm, the shop, they say, fit youth for practical life. It is forgotten in this kind of comment that colleges, especially the older institutions, have had some poor material. In America,—it is said to be better in England—the sons of wealthy or distinguished men do not always work kindly.

But is there not danger of trying the graduate by a false rule? May he not be judged too grossly? There is a gentleman in our State who will by no means tell you how much he weighs. "How should I know? I have never cared to ask how much flesh I carry." And pray what has it to do with him?

> 'He would be measured by his soul
> The mind's the standard of the man."

Its a strange thing, but some of our colleges, some of our oldest, are for trying men by their muscle—pluck and endurance they call it. Why, college regattas from some of our foremost institutions have of late had the shores of picturesque lakes and rivers crowded with breathless expectants to tell with loud huzzas what boats, what panting boys shall cross a line first. Grave judges and senators, college professors and presidents, newspapers, the Tribunes and Heralds, bring the champions welcome, and greet them and fete them with a holocaust of praise, enough to make the heads of old men dizzy and which no literary aspirant need hope to win. Is it not time to ask if in colleges in literary centres muscle is to take the place of brains?

But efficiency, some will have it, turns at least upon your power to make a penny. It must be put in every popular address that in order to pay, the thousands expended in collegiate education must be returned with interest, and you must equal the successful business man in your ability to make and manage a fortune. Now money, young gentlemen, is a very valuable, very interesting thing; a sober, serious, concrete something, which one, be he scholar or not, is bound to have. Who doubts it? But is this the business test, just this and nothing more? Must education be weighed against so much gold, pound for pound? To this question I will not answer. In this place, with this audience coming up from year to year to consecrate learning, why should I answer? In this much abused country, with the corners and rings and railroad combinations torturing the whole land, you will excuse me if I do not answer. In this centennial year, with Butlers and Babcocks and Belknaps upon us, sucking up our substance, nobody expects me to answer. Education, soul equipment will pay, but not thus always will it pay; and it is time we heard something else, some other form of argument, something noble other than this ceaseless, soulless clink of the everlasting dollar.

Rather, gentlemen, let me ask, have you gained self-discipline? If you can think patiently and steadily and keep at it, and when you choose dismiss it. If your mind is now held well in hand, pliant and supple to the will's pressure, if you have good use of yourself, then education has done something for you. Tell me, has education widened your horizon? If it has brought you out of the confined room of narrow mindedness; if it has aired your prejudices so that you can see on more than one side of a question; then much has been accomplished. Can you *tell* what you know? The tongue is a little member, but if any one supposes it is a small matter it shows he has not thought about it. I am not speaking of the need of gentle woman's tongue, nor of a noisy lawyer's either, but of what may be a very useful tongue, of the mechanic, the farmer, the merchant; how can they achieve without a trained tongue, a clever business faculty for speech?

Let me ask you, Have you the power to make a pleasant home? To education must we look for the refinement, the spiritual culture, the delicate touches of sentiment and feeling that are to impart to home life its subtle charm, its aroma. Can you make a good choice—the choice of a good woman? I need not ask you to day, but she can, if well chosen, do more than yourself to make it the sweetest, dearest spot on earth. Home! Can you have any success without it, the embellishments, the endearments, the contentments, the solaces and sweet comforts of home. Call it life an educated life without a home and home without a woman.

> "The world was sad, the garden was wild,"

—you know the rest.

Has education helped to make you a gentleman of thoughtful manners and winning address? It has done but little, if it has failed to bundle up these little things which constitute the sum of life, these insinuating and yet diffusive spiritual essences, which like the gifts of the east from Araby the blest, the myrrh and aloes and cassia, exhale such sweetness and fill the air and the heart with their fragrance.

But, young gentlemen, why take it so seriously about entering a profession? There is no need of our being so dainty and delicate. Education is a healthy, robust thing, and suits business of all sorts, the shop, the farm, the factory. And if the country is to have great merchants and planters and manufacturers, and civilization is to go fast and push rapidly up those utopian heights which some are looking to see, then educated men, you may be sure, the best we can have, are to enter and train and organize and become the great captains of industry.

And, young gentlemen, why so certainly make up your mind to be great? Not many shall be eminent, and it will be at least unfortunate for the most of us if we are unhappy about it. It is indeed a very serious thing to be great. As one grows older and sees the use he has made of a few talents he is much better satisfied that some of the dreams of his youth were dreams. Often we know not what we ask when we crave the chief seats. Should you get up there you must *do* something. If you are found unworthy and you begin to take the lowest seat—for the lowest you will take if you leave the highest—the shame will be great. Still, I repeat, not one in a thousand is to be great. But there is really in this nothing to be unhappy about. The distinction is to be a man faithful in his place and serving his generation.

Ah and it will save some trouble to the larger number of us if we can be willing to be men; honest, genuine men to-be-sure, but simple men, with men like us all around us, our equals, our brethren. And it will give you a world of happiness if for them you can cheerfully do the little common things of life; can give a cup of cold water; can with your hand smooth the furrowed brow; can, if need be, girded with a towel, wash their feet. And do not be astonished if at last you shall find in the decisions of a notable day that unwittingly you have fallen upon greatness. Unwittingly, I say, for it is not of yourself; it is the Master who will say, Friend come up higher. Then shalt thou have joy in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee. I am sure if by greatness be meant moral magnanimity; if you mean a large soul and a large space in that soul for others; a great heart and the keen, clear intellect; then that man is great, and he alone is, who loves the most and serves the best his day and generation, and who if possible would be of all around him the last to recognize the service he had rendered. In spite of all that has been said of ambition as a passion native to the human soul, as that without which the great wheels of the world's machinery would lose their propelling force, if one could move through this lower sphere—as one from a higher once did—with a heart so charged with the service to be rendered and so ardent in the pursuit of the good of his fellows that he could take no thought of himself, nay that when he was most happy—as happy sometimes he must be—was then most possessed with the effervescing joy of his work; that one I am sure in the great assize, when the Master speaks who ends the strife, that one would be exalted in that day. Then for the wages of him who has not served for reward.

Young gentlemen, man is great enough. Think of your fellows. Raise them if you can to the dignity and grandeur of their birthright. Strive to make them fulfil their destiny. Lift them above the judge's bench, the senatorial seat. See them all, if they can but recognize it, the meanest of them, as transcendently above the crowned heads and all earthly dignities. And then greatness singly, for you, may sink down but for them you will be too glad to be borne along in the immeasurable greatness of all; glad that as one among a million you and they are higher than you had ever conceived it possible for the highest to become.

Young gentlemen, farewell.

LETTER FROM BRO. M. T. YATES.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, April 22, 1876.

Eds. Recorder:

I desire to thank you for your inestimable journal. And I need not say that it is like the visit of a friend from home.

I see that the Baptists of the South are attempting great things this Centennial year. Will they allow a looker on, even at this great distance, to suggest, that they would accomplish more if they would attempt—in North Carolina—just one thing more. The endowment of Colleges, building and paying for churches, and home or state missions, seem to be the principal objects for which it is proposed to provide liberal things: all of which are *most worthy objects*. But *cannot* something be done to make the great heart of the denomination throb with more interest in, and provide more liberally for the prosecution of the great work of the age, Foreign Missions? As no one has come forward with any suggestions in connection with this subject, I have a Centennial thought in regard to matters at home. I want the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, at its annual Convocation, 1876, to appoint a Foreign Mission Board, of not less than five, to be auxilliary to the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, the object of which shall be to adopt *such measures as may seem to it best*, to secure a deeper and more general interest in Foreign Missions among the pastors and churches in the State; receive all contributions for Foreign Missions and forward the same to Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Va. I do not ask for a fixed sum of money, but for an endowment of interest in the great work for which Christ died.

If I have read correctly the State Convention has a Mission Board that has charge of State or Domestic and Foreign Missions. This plan will not promote the interests of Foreign Missions for the churches will be more apt to be interested in what is near at hand, about which they know something, than in Foreign Missions, (ten thousand miles away,) about which they know and hear but little. Unless an effort is made to keep this subject before the churches the great mass of them will do but little. And, unless it is somebody's special business to attend to this matter, no effort will be made. It is a very easy matter for pastors and churches to lose their interest in, and obligations to Foreign Missions.

Perhaps I have not done my whole duty in writing for the RECORDER and *Religious Herald*. I will try to find time to write more. Those who wish to hear from Shanghai had better subscribe for one of these papers.

All well.

M. T. YATES.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

Dr. A. B. Brown's Sermon—Boards in Good Condition—Many Do-Nothing, &c., &c.

I have just returned from the meeting of the General Association of this State, held with the church at Culpeper C. H. I have heard but one opinion expressed, and that was to the effect that we have never had a more pleasant and harmonious session. I can but believe that the meeting will do good. Dr. A. B. Brown, one of our most amiable, talented, noble-hearted, and devotedly pious ministers, preached the opening sermon. Dr. Brown, who is always beautiful in diction, profound in thought and perspicuous in manner, was on this occasion peculiarly happy in the selection and treatment of his subject. But as the *Herald* has arranged for the publication of this sermon at an early day I will not attempt any description.

The various Boards under the Superintendence of the Association were all, I believe, reported to be in a healthy working condition, which, considering the poverty of our people and the exceeding scarcity of money, was an occasion for devout gratitude. With pleasure I record the fact that some of our people seem disposed to do their duty in this respect if they are poor; but with sadness confess that many of them are doing absolutely nothing so far as I can see to sustain these boards in their efforts to promote the Master's cause.

Will our people ever learn that they are not their own, and that giving money to extend the kingdom of Christ is a part of the religion which they profess? That God loveth a cheerful giver, and that he that soweth sparingly shall also reap sparingly, &c. A small portion of the money expended in this State (as poor as we are reputed to be) to follow the fashions, and to perpetuate habits of doubtful propriety, turned into the treasury of the boards would soon enable us to educate our young ministers, supply all our destitute fields with missionaries and put the Bible and other good books into the hands of all our people.

I think perhaps the lectures of Drs. Bitting, Broadus and Curry, on the "Phases of religion in the old world," were the most interesting, and, in some respects, the most instructive exercises of the session. I feel confident that all who heard and appreciated them came away loving God, the Bible, the Sabbath and America with her institutions better than ever before.

No one I think could attend such a meeting as we have closed without desiring to be wiser, better and more useful. How I do wish our brethren generally could be induced to attend such meetings. We see the effects upon those who do attend, and I am more and more impressed every year with the importance of getting others to attend what is now almost universally called "The June meetings."

The next session of this body, I am pleased to say, will meet, the Lord willing with the Danville Church "near the N. C. line") Dr. J. B. Jeter to preach the sermon, Dr. A. Broadus, alternate.

No people could have done their part better in caring for the comfort of the brethren than did the good people of Culpeper C. H.

Hoping that God may make this Centennial year one of great and permanent prosperity to our beloved Zion everywhere,

I am yours, &c.,
J. F. HARDWICK.

COMMENCEMENT AT THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.

The closing exercises of this flourishing Seminary, under the management of Prof. H. W. Reinhart, occurred on the 6th inst. The day was beautiful, the attendance large and the exercises interesting throughout. There was but one disappointment, the absence, (from severe domestic affliction,) of Hon. A. M. Waddell, of Wilmington, who was expected to deliver the literary address. His absence, however, was supplied by W. H. Pace, Esq., of Raleigh, a speaker of decided promise. His address was literary and sensible, and delivered in a style that made it highly interesting to the audience. He has only to press forward and still greater honors, as an orator, await him.

The distribution of cards of promotion to the preparatory, and the delivery of certificates to the collegiate classes, and of diplomas to the graduates, with the explanation of the Principal, gave the most unequivocal evidence that the young ladies had been well drilled and had really done an unusual amount of hard study during the past scholastic year. It was also manifested not only that the standard of scholarship in the Institution is high, yea, very high, but that the examinations are rigid and *impartial*. It is required that the rudiments of education shall be understood by the pupil before she is allowed to proceed. Pretentions and mere show are entirely at a discount with the faculty of instruction. A literary gentleman who has devoted much of his life to teaching, and who has a daughter at this institution, said to the writer of this notice, "that he knew of no school that did more thorough work than this did."

The distinctions conferred are made to depend entirely on the examinations, and therefore must be fairly earned before conferred. The report of the Principal showed that quite a large proportion (of the collegites) had received distinctions on several of their respective studies. The exercises were well directed and handsomely gone through with, and it would seem invidious to specify where all did so well; but there was one paper on "Decision of Character" read by a young lady, who had with very great credit completed the course of study, that made an impression on the audience that will not soon be forgotten. The esssy was long, too long, had it not contained so much of pertinent and valuable truth. It was distinctly and gracefully read by its author and before she had gotten through there were parents present who would have given hundreds to have witnessed on the part of their own daughters such an exhibition of cultivated talent.

The closing remarks of the Principal and his co-laborer, Prof. Wright, were most appropriate and in unison with the friends of education. The music, interspersed with the other exercises, was very good, and the performers acted with a precision and grace which indicated careful training even in the manner of approaching to and retiring from the instruments. The exercises, as a whole, were a treat to the interested and appreciating audience.

THE CONCERT

at night, by good judges of "the harmony of sweet sounds," was regarded not only as a success, but a brilliant one; and was attended by so large a number that every foot of available space within seeing or hearing distance was occupied. The cultivation of the voice has been a specialty and the anthems and choruses sung were indeed very fine. The walls of the chapel were adorned with many beautiful paintings and pictures in crayon, showing that the fine arts are by no means neglected; while the costume of the young ladies, by its simple yet very neat and handsome appearance, was the subject of general remark. It was of calico, which after all is the most appropriate fabric for school girls' uniform, and the wisdom and good sense of the Principals in this "new departure" in dress should, and no doubt will, be appreciated by parents and guardians of those to be educated. It tends much to reduce expenses and places the girls, in appearance at least, on equality.

In the basement of the college building was to be seen an exhibition of the culinary art, which, both as to skill and profusion, made it a place rather dangerous to the distant relations, not to mention the followers, of Epicurus. * * * *

The cause of education and the interest of this Institution in particular were honored by the presence of clergymen, some eight or ten of whom were to be seen in the assembly.—Notwithstanding the hard times this school is increasing not only in patronage, but in the favor and confidence of the enlightened friends of female education and with the indomitable energy of its Principal and his efficient corps of instructors, it must and will, beyond all doubt, take its *stand among* the permanent literary institutions of the country.

J. J. JAMES.

MADE GOOD THEIR PROMISE.

At our last State Convention a working brother offered a series of resolutions relative to systematic giving. Many brethren made speeches on them, not only favoring, but urging their adoption, and pledging themselves to work by them in their respective churches. How many have made good their promises it is not known. But the brother who offered them meant work; and upon his return from the Convention, the good brethren of his Association, who favored the adoption of the resolutions, joined him in one honest effort to carry them into effect.—They canvassed their Association, and in the spirit of true christians they plead with the churches. They succeeded in getting quite a number of each church to lay by weekly, and report to their church monthly or as often as they met for services. Of course some opposed the plan, called it taxation, &c., &c. Yet these good brethren, like *soldiers* of the Cross, and at the same time as *followers* of the Lamb pressed their cause. And here is the result thus far. The South Yadkin Association is located *mainly in Davie and Iredell counties*, containing fifteen churches, and a membership of one thousand; but few *rich* brethren among them. And yet I doubt whether any Association in the State will contribute more to Missions and Education this year than it will. They are doing a missionary work within their own bounds, paying their missionaries quarterly, and still keep money in their treasury, besides giving *one-half* of all their collections to the Boards of the Convention. I know there is not another Association in the State equalling this. And why not? It is easy to tell. When such brethren as Clements, Turner, Holman, Frost, Tatum and others of this Association vote in Convention to do a thing they *mean work*.

J. B. RICHARDSON, Cor. Sec.

SUNDAY/SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

The delegates and others interested in Sunday schools within the bounds of the first district of the Mt. Zion Association met at Bethel church, Orange county, on Saturday before the 5th Lord's day in April last. In the absence of Bro. Harrel, Elder J. H. Vernon preached the introductory *sermon from Eccl. 12:1.* "Remember now thy creator in the days of thy youth." After a short recess the congregation assembled, and on motion, Elder Geo. W. Purefoy was called to the chair. He then briefly explained the meaning of a Sunday-school Institute, and the object of the meeting. The next business was to arrange for to-morrow's exercises. Elder J. H. Vernon explained that the programme for this meeting had been lost by the Clerk or his assistant, and proceeded to read the following questions:

1st. The Sunday school, what it is.

2nd. A christian education, who shall give it?

3rd. Advantages of Bible study to the old and young.

4th. How can we secure and continue a good interest in the Sunday-school work?

5th. *The one aim* of Sunday-school work.

These questions were received, and their consideration occupied the time from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., the following day. The speakers were evidently interested in their subjects and naturally interested their hearers. The Sunday-school scholars, led by Bro. Poe, gave us delightful singing. Altogether we regard this institute a decided success. The next will be held with Cane Creek church on 5th Sabbath in July next. V. J. H.

GREEN RIVER ASSOCIATION.

Please publish the following appointments for Elder J. B. Richardson and myself, all in the Green River Association:

Cool Spring, Saturday, July 15; Rutherfordton, Sunday 16th; Mount Lebanon, Monday, 17th; Mount Vernon, Tuesday, 18th; Mountain Creek, Wednesday, 19th; Dysartsville, Thursday, 20th; Bethel, Friday, 21st; Montford's Cove, Saturday, 22nd; Bills' Creek, Sunday, 23rd; Rock Spring, Monday, 24th; Silver Creek, Tuesday, 25th; White Oak, Wednesday, 26th; Green River, Thursday, 27th; Shiloh, Friday, 28th; Floyd's Creek, Saturday and Sunday, 29th and 30th.

I go with Bro. Richardson on this tour in hope of meeting the brethren of as nearly all the churches of the Association as I can, not expecting to be able to ever visit them again.

T. B. JUSTICE.

Mills' Spring, N. C., May 26th, 1876.

Appointments of Elder C. L. Powell in the Green River Association:

Mountain Creek, June 17th and 18th; Cool Springs, 19th; Mount Lebanon, 20th; Head First Broad, 21st; Cane Creek, 22nd; Mount Vernon, 23rd; Rutherfordton, 24th and 25th; Round Hill, 26th; Montford's Cove, 27th; Bills' Creek, 28th; Rock Springs, 29th; Shiloh, July 1st; Floyd's Creek, 2nd.

A Good Suggestion.

The *Congregationalist* makes the excellent suggestion that Superintendents should take their pastors into their counsels, and advise with them freely and fully respecting the conduct of the school and church depends more upon the superintendent than any other person.

NOTICE for the **X Mark** on your paper and remember that it indicates your subscription has expired, and admonishes you to **RENEW AT ONCE.**

YADKIN ASSOCIATION.

The Union Meeting met at Cross Roads church April 28th. Introductory sermon by Rev. J. H. Lewellyn. Text: Isaiah 40: 31.

Bro. G. W. Baity was elected Moderator and Elder K. Thompson, clerk. Prayer by Elder S. D. Brown.

A committee, consisting of J. H. Lewellyn, W. G. Brown and C. C. Haymore, was appointed to arrange queries and order of business for the meeting.

Agreed that in the future special subjects be assigned to certain brethren; and that the next meeting be held with Flat Rock church, Yadkin county, on Friday before 5th Sunday in July. Elder K. Thompson was chosen to preach the introductory sermon.

Saturday morning 9 o'clock. Met and opened with singing and prayer.

1st. Query. Why is the gospel less effective now than in the days of primitive christianity? Remarks by W. G. Brown, C. C. Haymore, Baity, Green, Baldwin, S. D. Brown, Castevens, Shore, Lewellyn and May.

For want of time the 2nd Query was passed over by the following resolution:

Resolved, That we as Baptists consider our practice relative to the observance of the Lord's Supper to be in accordance with the Bible.

3rd Query. What is the doctrine of election as taught in the Bible? Quite a spirited discussion. Speakers, K. Thompson, W. G. Brown, S. D. Brown, Castevens, Shore, Haymore, Baldwin and Lewellyn. The speakers differ widely as to what the Bible does teach on that subject. And as you, brother Bailey, are set for the defence of the truth, we would be glad to hear from you on that question.

The following subjects were assigned to the following brethren, to be discussed at our next meeting: 1st. What are the reciprocal duties of pastors and churches? M. Baldwin. 2nd. Duties of Deacons? G. W. Beaty. 3rd. Are our present missionary operations in accordance with the Bible? K. Thompson.

Preaching on Sunday by Elders Baldwin and Lewellyn.

The exercises closed with a good feeling in the congregation, many of God's people rejoicing in his love. We rejoice to see the growing interest in our Union Meetings.

K. THOMPSON, Clerk.

CLOSING EXERCISES OF LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

It was our pleasure and gratification to be present at the closing exercises of this school on Tuesday evening, not to witness the humdrum examinations from text books (which is all very well, but notwithstanding tiresome) but to an entertainment which was much better, as it interested a large audience, besides clearly showing that the young minds were capable of a high degree of culture, and had been very carefully trained. We judge not merely from the well memorized parts recited, but the manner in which it was done. Those passages expressive of sarcasm, mirth or wit were fully comprehended and appreciated by the actors, as was clearly seen in the curling lip, twinkling eye, or merry smile. We have not space to give the entire programme which was excellent, but were particularly pleased with the Fairy queen "Mab," by Miss Maggie Furgurson, and her Court, by Misses Crenshaw, Yarboro, Wilder, Beasley and others we did not know. Those whose names are mentioned were conspicuous for beauty and elegance of costume; they were indeed fairies, in their ethereal beauty and grace, and King Oberon himself might have bowed to their beauty. The dance around the May pole was a spirited part of the performance, and enjoyed by all. At the close of the exercises, one of the most beautiful and touching incidents of the evening was little Jennie Williams, whose acting was nature itself; her bright eyes were drooping heavily for want of sleep, and the little footsteps soft and gentle came to Grand Pa, singing "Dan Pa, take me in 'o arms, I am tired and seepy too." The sweet little child sang whole of "Put me in my little bed." We make note of this entertainment, to draw the attention of the public to this very excellent and thorough school. Miss C. A. Crenshaw, Principal, is a lady of indomitable energy and high culture, and such associations daily should be a weighty consideration to those having daughters to educate.—*Franklin Courier, June 2.*

SECULAR NEWS.

THE STATE.

—Hon. Josiah Turner has declared himself an candidate for Governor.

—The oldest daughter of Gen. D. H. Hill is married to a nephew of Stonewall Jackson.

—Col. W. L. Steele has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the 6th District.

—By actual count there are 90 cotton gins in Robeson county, all in running order.

—By order of Judge Kerr, the *Daily Sentinel*, of this city, will be sold at auction on the 15th.

—Prof. John Kimberly has resigned his position as Professor of Agriculture at the University of North Carolina.

—*Robesonian*: John C. Huling, who was sentenced to Albany penitentiary for breaking open letters while a clerk in the post office at Lumberton has been pardoned by the President.

—A special dispatch from Reidsville to a Richmond paper says a young man named Johnny Wharton and a negro named Lewis Griggs, who tried to save him, were drowned on the 5th in a millpond.

—The Euzelian Society of Wake Forest College, at their annual election of honorary members, made the following selection: Judge D. Schenck, of Lincoln county; Rev. J. N. Stallings, of Duplin county; and Octavius Coke, of Chowan county.

—Deputy Marshal Clark made a raid on some distilleries in the lower part of Guilford, and captured three men, one still, and a barrel of blockade stuff. He had the men bound over to court and started home with the still and whisky but they made it so hot for him that he had to leave both and run.—*N. North State.*

—At Magnolia quarry, about 12 miles above this city, on the Cape Fear River, an altercation took place on the 6th inst., between two colored men named Scipio Koile and —— Brown, during which the latter received a severe and probably fatal blow on the head. Koile escaped.—*Wil. Star.*

—The mandamus case of the W. N. C. R. R., against the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, to demand that all convicts should be put to work on that road and not the Spartanburg and Asheville road, came up before Judge Watts in chambers at Salisbury, and he decided that it was a case for a jury. So it goes to the Superior court.

—Capt. Joseph J. Robeson, of Newbern, is constructing a steamboat on the Neuse near Kinston for Messrs. T. A. Harvey & Co., of that place. The steamer will be completed about the 1st of September, and is intended to run between Newbern and Kinston. Her capacity, we understand, will be three hundred and fifty bales of cotton, on eighteen inches of water.

—On the night of the 8th, the smoke-house of Mr. G. P. Duncan, at Rocky Point in Pender county, was robbed of a large quantity of meat and lard. A short time ago the smoke-house of Mr. D. H. Armstrong was entered in the same way, and a large quantity of meat stolen, and there has been no clue to the perpetrators obtained in either case.

—The Asheville *Citizen* says a friend from Mitchell tells it that the mica fever is high in that locality. Messrs. Heap and Clapp have recently sold a heap of mica in the lump, for $27,500 cash. A Mr. Elliott has taken from a hole in the ground about 20 by 40 over $1,000 worth of the precious stuff, and Messrs Wilson and Young, Garrett D. Ray, and —— Carson are also getting rich fast.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Gen Beauregard has petitioned Congress for the removal of his disabilities.

—Fire in wood yard of A. R. Reve and dying establishment of Martin & Co., Elizabeth, N. J. Loss, $40,000.

—Oregon has gone Democratic, with 12 majority in the Legislature; this gives the Democrats the U. S. Senator.

—In attempting to run off a boat at Cincinnati that had been seized under process a U. S. Marshal was killed and then one of his men shot the captain of the fugitive boat.

—The steamer Coleman from Australia, which arrived at San Francisco, reports that an American whaler rescued a gang of Fenians from Western Australia. The colonial steamer Gragette has been armed and ordered in pursuit.

—The steamship Austria, from Havana for New Orleans, was snagged 22 miles below the latter city. The cargo is valued at $80,000, including 700 hogsheads of sugar. The vessel is valued at $125,000. She is a total loss—no insurance.

—The completion of the third narrow gauge railroad through route from Baltimore to Philadelphia, via the Erie and Lehigh valley railroad, was duly inaugurated yesterday by a complimentary excursion extended to the representatives of different roads and the press of the different cities, with their ladies. The train consisted of five drawing room, one smoking and one commissary car.

—The Atlantic cotton mills of Lowell, Mass., were to be closed on the 10th instant, owing to embarrassment occasioned by notes given in payment for improvements that have become due, and the treasurer has taken care of them up to this time. The total indebtedness is $842,500, which may be reduced to $617,000 by the sale of personal property. The assets of the company above its indebtedness are estimated at $1,782,, and with a return of better times the property will be as valuable as ever.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Foreign Missions:	
J. H. Beeker, Fork church, Davie county, per Rev. Wm. Turner,	1 00
Enon Hartwell Missionary Sunday School Union, Granville county, weekly penny contributions of the children, per Feilding Knott, Treasurer,.	5 84
Education:	
Rev. R. R. Overby, Camden county, N. C.,	5 00
M. J. B., Guilford county, per Rev. Wm. Turner,	10
Sunday Schools:	
Members of Swain Street church, Raleigh, for 1 Certificate Life Membership per Rev. J. K. Howell,	30 00
P. W. Whitener, per do.,	1 00
Miles Sanders, per do.,	1 00
C. H. Holland, per do.,	1 90
Thessalonica church, per do.,	60
Rev. A. Betts,	25

JNO. G. WILLIAMS,
Treas. Bap. State Convention.

Raleigh, N. C., June 10th, 1876.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Thomas H. Pritchard, on the 35th day of May, by Elder Jeremiah Bunch, Mr. CHARLES B. NEWSOME, of Hertford county, to Miss MARY L. PRITCHARD, of Bertie county.

At the residence of Mrs. Margaret Sharrock, May 30, by Elder Jeremiah Bunch, Mr. J. L. LEE, of Jackson, Tenn., to Miss TULIA SHARROCK, of Bertie county.

DIED.

On the 5th of May, 1876, in the county of Madison, near the Baptist church at Bethel, LOGAN BRIGGS, aged 16, met with a sudden death. He came to the yard and when he went to dismount from his mule it got scared and ranaway. The trace caught round the youth's leg and the mule dragged him about 200 yards up a stony lane. He lived about fifteen minutes after he was taken up, but did not speak. He was a member of the Sunday School at Bethel and was greatly beloved by us all. We sorrow for him but not as those who have no hope.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Happy Thought.

Every plant and flower in the universe teaches us by simple power in the cure of diseases—that none of God's creations are in vain. As numerous and various as the products of the vegetable kingdom are the diseases to which man is subject, and surely we may believe that in the great cabinet of nature every one of these ills may find its balm. From it DR TUTT'S EXPECTORANT is drawn. It is exclusively herbal, and forms a soothing coating to the air passages, permeating the substance of the lungs, causing them to throw off all the poisonous matter, and subdues the inflammation of the living membrane of the air cells. It never fails to cure the most obstinate cough.

Public Speakers and Singers will find Brown's Bronchial Troches beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any exertion of the vocal organs. For Coughs and Colds the Troches are effectual.

—Rupture cured in from 30 to ninety days by the use of the Triumph Truss and Triumph Rupture Remedy, manufactured by the Triumph Truss Company, 334 Bowery, N. Y. This truss and supporter took the medal at the last session of the Great American Institute Fair **Send** 10 cents for their new book.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOWAN BAPTIST FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MURFREESBORO, N. C.

:o:

The session begins **1st Wednesday in October** and ends **4th Wednesday in June.**

One hundred young ladies will find comfortable accommodations and ample facilities for pursuing a liberal course of studies, under circumstances very favorable to success. To insure success pupils should enter at the beginning of the session. Charges for whole session, payable one half on entrance and the other half 15th February.

Board and Literary Tuition, $158. Ornamental Branches, by the best Teachers, at moderate charges.

The Institution is prosperous and progressive. For catalogue address

A. McDOWELL.

47-3m

1876. 1876.

SPRING & SUMMER

DRY GOODS

AT

J. P. GULLEY'S,

COR. FAYETTEVILLE ST., & EXCHANGE PLACE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Pacific Lawns at 10 cents, Worth 16⅔. Prints at 5 cents, Worth 8⅓. Fine brands 10 cents. Summer Delains at 15 cents, Worth 25 cents.—Japaneese Poplin at 15 cents and 25 cents.—These nice Dress Goods just opened Have beautiful line **Ladies' and Childrens' Shoes** and **Boydens' & Miles' hand made Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen.**

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT,

up stairs, is complete and we guarantee them Cheap, Nice and Good. I am sole agent for Frank Leslie's Ladies' Journal **Cut Paper Patterns.** Large stock always on hand, embracing all the latest styles. Circulars sent free upon application. I also respectfully call attention to our

Gents White Economy Shirt

at $15.00 per dozen. It is full made and complete, except not laundried. Warranted Wamsutta and 2,100 Linen, and is 20 per cent cheaper than these $1.00 shirts which are half made. We also keep the $1.00 shirts.

29-2m **J. P. GULLEY.**

YOU ARE PROVIDED FOR

FOR THE WARM DAYS.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

Have made additional purchases of

SUMMER GOODS.

They are enabled by recent supplies to present for the convenience and comfort of the public, new lines of

Summer Mohairs,
Summer Camels Hair Cloth,
Beautiful quality of Linen Lawns,
Pacific Lawns,
Short Length Linen Lawns 10c.,

Cool and rich designs in Organdies,
Lace style White Muslins,
Japanese Silk and Poplins,
New designs in Cashmere Scarfs,
Beautiful shades of Silk Scarfs,

Assorted sizes of Lisles Thread Vests,
Lisle Thread Gloves and Hose,
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

of Hamburg and Nainsook Edgings. Large supply of Ladies' Walking Shoes and Slippers from 65 cents up. Parasols and Fans without number, at the very lowest prices, 20,000 dozen Coats' Spool Cotton at 67½c.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN,

50 dozen Gents' Ready made Shirts at $1.00 each; the best shirt in the world for the price.

New style MACKINAW HATS, and the late novelty in Tarquin Braid Hats, and the latest styles Moleskin or Silk Hats at $5.50. Lisle Thread Undervests, Socks and Gloves.

We are keeping our Stock full and complete in all the different departments, so that, when you are looking for an article you can say with truth you can find it at Tuckers and at the Lowest Prices.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

25-1y

AGENTS FIND THAT THE FULL History of the Wonderful career of **MOODY AND SANKEY** in Great Britain and America is a success everywhere. All want it—rich or poor. From 5 to 20 books a day's work. It is the only complete work published, containing Mr. Moody's Sermons and Prayer-meeting Talks. Sankey's address, and everything of interest. Has 643 pages, steel portrait, and 12 engravings Price $2. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 14 Barclay Street, New York. 47-6m

"CROWN OF LIFE."

A Sunday School Song Book.

I consider "Crown of Life" a treasure, whose wealth of musical thought and scriptural truth is untold. *"Jesus of Nazareth," and other songs* under Mr. Ogden's interpretation are simply electrifying.—*Rev. J. C. Miller, Pastor First Baptist Church, Maysville, Mo.*

No such book as "Crown of Life" has ever appeared in our midst. It is all that any school can desire. Complete in all its departments, and thoroughly scriptural, and devotional in its songs. It wears in instead of out.—*Rev. R. R. Davis, Pastor Cong. Church, Cameron, Mo.*

"Crown of Life" has worked a revolution in the sale of Sunday School books in this section. No others will sell.—*J. R. Brookman, Book House, Cameron, Mo.*

For sale by

ALFRED WILLIAMS,
Bookseller, Raleigh, N. C.

43-tf

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to be rebound to the **RECORDER BINDERY.**

No book that is worth preserving should be neglected. If the leaves are left you can have a new book at small cost. Remember the RECORDER BINDERY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Buffalo Lithia Waters

IN THE DISEASES OF

Teething Children.

:o:

Extract from letter of Drs. Jones, Jordan and Shelton, all of whom have occupied the position of Resident Physician at the Springs, of Sept. 11th, 1875:

"In the diseases incident to the TEETHING OF CHILDREN, the waters of No 1 have acted most happily. We have known children thus suffering, after their cases were deemed beyond the reach of medicine by physicians, restored by this water."

Case of an Infant of Col E K Harris, of the Mecklenburg (Va) Bar.

Extract of letter from Colonel Harris, dated Buffalo Springs, August 29th, 1875:

"Three summers ago, I brought here my little boy, then a teething infant, whom we were endeavoring to raise upon the bottle. He was so emaciated that he had of necessity to be moved about on a pillow. Physicians had pronounced his case hopeless. I kept him here about three weeks, and carried him home well, and have never doubted but that the water saved his life."

Case of an Infant Child of A W Magee.

CLARKSVILLE, VA., May 20, 1876.

COL. T. F. GOODE:

Dear Sir,—During the summer of 1874 my little boy, then a teething infant, became extremely ill, so much so that no hope was entertained of his recovery by his medical attendant, his mother or himself. When all remedies had proved unavailing, I took him, almost literally a skeleton, without the hope of any improvement in his condition, to the Buffalo Springs. To my astonishment and joy, however, in a few days after he commenced the use of the water he showed decided improvement, and in course of three weeks was restored to perfect health; and he is now one of the healthiest children I ever saw. I attribute his recovery entirely to the use of the Buffalo Water.

Yours truly,
A. W. MAGEE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

:o:

Third Annual Statement of the North Carolina State Life Insurance Company, March 31st, 1876.

INCOME.	
Policy Premiums,	$52,405.83
Interest an other sources,	3,542.09
Total Income,	55,947.92
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.	
General Expenses, Med. Fees, Printing and Advertising, Taxes, Commissions, Re-insurance and salaries,	$27,231.15
DISBURSEMENTS TO POLICY HOLDERS.	
Paid Death Claims,	$30, 00 60
Cash Surrender Values	71 66
Total Outgo,	$30,302 81
ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS.	
Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, (Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, Stocks, &c., at cash market value,	$226,378.80
Loans secured by Collaterals and Bills Receivable,	13,595.11
Deferred Cash Premiums (Semi-annual and Quarterly,)	7,613.98
Office Furniture and Supplies. Home and Agencies,	1,911.24
Cash in hands of Agents and in Transitu,	7,672.61
Cash on hand and in Bank,	6,138 76
Interest due and accrued on Mortgegas, &c.,	3,105.15
Total Assets,	$266,415.65
LIABILITIES.	
Losses reported but not yet due	$3,500.00
Reserve necessary to re-insure all risks calculated at 4½ per cent. (P) and 5 per cent (N. P.)	61,918.57
Total liabilities,	$64,418.57
Surplus as to Policy-holders,	197,997.08

We do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the securies of the N. C. State Life Insurance Company mentioned in the above statement, and find them in our opinion to be entirely solvent, and as a class equal to any we have ever known.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
W. E. ANDREWS
JNO. G. WILLIAMS, } Ex. Com.
JNO. C. BLAKE,

Kemp P. Battle, President.
F. H. Cameron, Vice-President.
W. H. Hicks, Secretary.
E. Burke Haywood, Med. Director.
DR. C. D. RICE, Agent, Raleigh.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Raleigh. May 19th, 1876.

C. D. Rice, Agent, appointed for the purpose, having been duly sworn, makes oath that the above statement subscribed by him, is true, according to his best knowledge and belief.

WM. H. HOWERTON,
Secretary of State.

45-1y

AN EXAMPLE

OF THE

Practical Working

OF THE

Non-Forfeiture Law

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

AS REPRESENTED BY THE

JOHN HANCOCK

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Company,

OF BOSTON, MASS.

Has Accumulated Assets Exceeding

$2,750,000.

Jas. M. Kirkland, late of No. 3 Allston Street, Charles town, Mass., was insured in this Company under Policy No. 13668, April 17, 1871. *He met his semi-annual payments* regularly up to and including April 17, 1873.—He then ceased paying because of inability to continue. He died on May 8, 1875, leaving a wife and three children, as was then supposed, entirely destitute. Fortunately the above policy was found among his effects, and upon examination proved to be in force under the Non-Forfeiture Law of Mass., although no premiums had been paid for two years. Mrs. Kirkland, on July 24th, 1875, gave her receipt for amount due her under the law, as follows:

Amount of Policy,		$5,000.00
Deduct balance of premium for the year 1873, unpaid,	$79.15	
" premium for the year 1874, unpaid,	152.20	
" premium for the year 1875, unpaid,	152.20	
Interest on same,	22.28	
		405.93
Balance,		$4,594.07

Had the above policy been issued by any other than a Massachusetts Company, it would have been worthless. All policies issued by the John Hancock are subject to this Law.

Agents wanted throughout the State.

WM. H. FINCH,
State Agent.

44-6m

BEAUTIFUL

FLOWERS

Delivered free of cost per mail at your door.—Splendid assortment of Roses, six for $1.00, thirteen for $2.00. Send for New Descriptive Catalogue of Plants gratis. **HOOPES, BRO. & THOMAS,** Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Chester, Pa. 30-4t eow

OPIUM **MORPHINE HABIT** speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy. **NO CHARGE** for treatment until cured. Call on or address **DR. J. C. BECK,** 112 John Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

89-wol

MISCELLANEOUS.

1876. 1876.

THE

PRINTING HOUSE

OF THE

STATE.

THE BEST,
THE LARGEST,
THE MOST COMPLETE.

EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.

PRACTICAL

Printers and Binders,

Fayetteville Street.

OPPOSITE MARKET SQUARE

RALEIGH, N. C.

To the public who have so kindly extended to us such a liberal share of patronage during the past year, we desire to return our sincere thanks. Our purpose from the beginning has been to add to our office from time to time such material and machinery as would enable us not only to compete with any house in the South, but also those of the North where so much work has been carried since the war, for want of proper facilities here to do it as well and as cheap. In this undertaking we have been successful, as our rapidly increasing business clearly demonstrates.

BOOK & JOB PRINTING
BOOK BINDING
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING

Executed in the very best and latest improved style. We have the only combined **Job Office and Book-Bindery in the City of Raleigh, and the Largest Establishment** of the kind **in the State.** Our Printing, including Pamphlets and Books, has been extensively praised by the Press North and South. Says J. B. Burwell, A. M., Peace Institute, Raleigh: "I have never had dealings with any Printers who do better work." F. P. Hobgood, Principal Raleigh Female Seminary: "Done all my printing for the last two years—do as good work and on as reasonable terms as any Publishing House North or South." Maj. Robt. Bingham, Sup't Bingham School: "We know of no better house in their line." President and Cashier Citizens' National Bank, of Raleigh: "We know of no Establishment turning out neater or more satisfactory jobs. Much of their printing and binding done for this Bank has taken premiums at different Fairs."

Blanks, Blanks!

FOR

Superior Court Clerks, Sheriffs, Registers of Deeds, Justices of the Peace, Merchants and Farmers

Our **BLANKS**, for Clerks, Sheriffs, Registers, Magistrates, Attorneys, &c., pronounced the best in the market Send for Catalogue.

☞ If you want good work and low prices, for printing BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, SCHOOL CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS, LETTER AND NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS, CARDS, ENVELOPES, TAGS, or

PRINTING OF ANY KIND,

☞ If you want LEDGERS, DAY-BOOKS, RECORD BOOKS, SCRAP BOOKS, OLD BOOKS REBOUND, or

BOOK-BINDING OF ANY KIND,

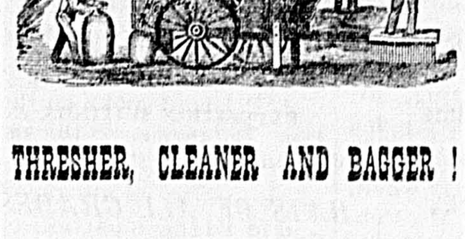
Send your orders to

EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,

PRINTERS AND BINDERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

"GEISER."



THRESHER, CLEANER AND BAGGER!

H. M. SMITH & CO.,

RICHMOND, Va.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

We offer this Machine as the Fastest Thresher and the Cleanest Cleaner now in the market.

For **Wheat** and **Oats** it cannot be excelled, No farmer should buy a Thresher until they have written us or called upon some of our Agents for a Catalogue and Price List of the "Geiser."

We have also in stock the latest and best

Reapers and Mowers,
Wheel Rakes,
Hay-Tedders,
Horse Powers,
Wheat Fans, &c.

☞ All Letters of Inquiry promptly answered.

H. M. SMITH & CO.,

9 tf Richmond, Va.

NEW FIRM

TO FRIENDS AND PUBIC GENERALLY

I have this day associated with me Mr. G. D. Rand (*formerly* Rand & Barbee, Lumber Dealers,) as a partner in the wholesale and retail Grocery and General Commission business I respectfully tender my thanks for past favors and hope to have them continued with the new firm. Yours truly,

January 6, 1876. L. R. WYATT.

G. D. RAND. L. R. WYATT.

RAND & WYATT,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Have on hand and constantly receiving a fresh and first class stock of

GROCERIES

consisting of Flour a Specialty, Meal, Corn, Bacon, Lard, Sugar and Coffee, Pepper and Spice, Molasses (new crop Cuba), Syrup, Toilet and Laundry, Soaps, Wood and Willow Ware, Fancy Groceries, &c.

Everything embraced in a First Class Grocery which we propose to sell at Lowest figures.—Give us a trial. Orders with proper reference respectfully solicited, which shall receive our prompt attention. Consignments of Cotton and other produce solicited. Best prices guaranteed.

Yours truly,
RAND & WYATT,
Opp. East end of Market, Raleigh, N. C.

12 6m

RALEIGH MERCHANTS

Crystal Metal Bronzed Bells

FOR

CHURCHES,
SCHOOL HOUSES,
FACTORIES,
SHOPS,
PLANTATIONS.

These Bells are composed of the **PURE CRYSTAL METAL**, and the shape and weight of metal in them is such as to give the best possible results. They are

Superior in Tone & Finish

to many others, no matter under what name they may be sold, either

STEEL COMPOSITION OR AMALGAM

and are *guaranteed to give satisfaction.*

CHEAPEST BELL MADE.

Church Bells Furnished at Cost.

Thos. H. Briggs & Sons,

Briggs Building, Raleigh, N. C.

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Building Material,
Wagon and Buggy Material,
Paints, Oils, Glass,
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
Cotton Gins & Machinery.

Write for prices. No charge for packing or drayage. 31-1y

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

ALFRED WILLIAMS,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

Has recently made large additions to his stock of Sabbath School Books, consisting of

Primmers, Spellers and Readers,
Catechisms and Question Books,
S. S. Libraries from $3 to $20,
Reward Cards and Tickets.
S. S. Song Books among which are

HAPPY VOICES,
FRESH LAURELS,
GOLDEN CENSOR,
BRIGHT JEWELS,
PURE GOLD,
ROYAL DIADEM,
BRIGHTEST AND BEST,
CROWN OF LIFE,
GOSPEL HYMNS, &c.

Bibles, Testaments and Hymn Books of the various Denominations, with many other articles for the use of Sunday Schools.

Raleigh, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

39-3m

IMPORTANT!

Just received another installment of

THE NEW SILVER COIN

FRESH AND BRIGHT, from the Mint, which we continue to pay out to our customers in change.

Have also received Five Thousand yards short length

PRINTED LAWNS AND MUSLINS

which can be sold for a profit at 10 cents per yard. Additional purchases by Express of a beautiful assortment of

SUMMER MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, STRIPES
AND PLAIN

at exceedingly low prices, in all the new shades—

ECRU, BROWN,
BLUE AND DRAB,
GREY, &c.

Also a superb stock of

Men's, Ladies' & Misses' Boots Shoes & Gaiters.

Another purchase of those Ready Made Shirts at $1.00 each.

These shirts give universal satisfaction when ever used.

UNITED STATES

PIANO COMPANY.

$290.

It costs less than $300 to make any $600 Piano sold through agents, all of whom make 100 per cent. profit. We have no agents, but ship direct to families at factory price.

We make only one style and have put one price. Two Hundred and Ninety Dollars net cash, with no discount to dealers or commissions to teachers. Our lumber is thoroughly seasoned. Our cases are Double Veneered with Rosewood—have front round corners, serpentine bottom and carved legs. We use the full iron plate with overstrung bass—French Grand Action with top dampers, and our keys are of the best ivory, with ivory fronts. Our Piano has 7⅓ octaves, is 6 feet 9 inches long, 3 feet 4 inches wide, and weighs, boxed, 955 pounds. Every Piano is fully warranted for five years.

Send for illustrated Circular in which we refer to over 1,000 Bankers, Merchants, &c., (some of who you may know), using our Pianos in 47 States and Territories. Please state where you saw this notice.

U. S. PIANO CO., 810 Broadway, N. Y.

44 1y

POLAND CHINA PIGS FOR SALE.

I have a few beautiful Poland China Pigs for sale. I have some half breed from an improved sow, very fine. I like better than the full China I also have one fine Southdown buck lamb for sale. Address

B. N. WATSON,
Pedler's Hill, Chatham Co., N. C.

54t

READ! PAINT! READ!

One Gallon Covers 20 Square Yards Two Coats.

LIQUID ENAMEL PAINT!

MANUFACTURED BY

The New Jersey Liquid Enamel Paint Company.

NORTH CAROLINIANS and others, will please take notice that the above **Celebrated Paint** has been used very Extensively all over your State for (5) five years and in all cases it has proved Equal to our representations. Being *Ready Mixed* any one can apply it. Sample cards showing (45) different shades *furnished Gratis* and *Mailed free.*

C. P. KNIGHT,

SOLE GENERAL AGENT, No. 93 W. Lombard St., Baltimore, Md.

☞ Please state where you saw this advertisement.

THE

Southern Underwriters' Association.

INSURES IN ALL KINS OF PROPERTY AGAINST

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,	*$1,000,000.00*
ASSETS MAY 5th, 1876,	*152,379.19*

HOME OFFICE:

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARMISTEAD JONES, President, **G. W. BLACKNALL, Treasurer,**
R. W. BEST, Secretary.

Parties desiring to insure their property should patronize this Company for the following reasons: It is a safe corporation, combining solvency and stability, (two of the most essential points in an Insurance Company,) as the following certificate from the Secretary of State sets forth:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Raleigh, May, 5th, 1877.

To All Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that I have thoroughly examined the business affairs and finances of "The Southern Underwriter' Association," Raleigh, N. C., in accordance with the provisions of an act to amend sections 42 43 and 44, Battle's Revisal, chapter 26 ratified 9th day of March, A. D., 1875, and do find that said company is doing business upon sound principles, within the provisions of its charter, and in compliance with the law of the State of North Carolina, and that they are possessed of the following securities which will more fully appear from statement on file in this office;

United States Bonds, (market value,)	$70,200.00
N. C. Railroad Bonds, (market value,)	19,000.00
N. C. County and City Bonds, [market value,]	19,875.00
Mortgages on Real Estate in N. C., [first liens,]	33,196.00
Cash on hand, in Bank and in hands of Agents,	10,108.19
Total,	$152,379.19

In accordance with the authority delegated to me by the Legislature, I hereby approve the report of said Company filed this day.

Given under my hand and seal of office.

WM. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State.

It protects the policy holder, for its Charter requires 5 per cent. of the premiums received to be deposited with the State Treasurer for that purpose.

Its stockholders are among the prominent business men in North Carolina.

It is under the control and management of native North Carolinians.

Its officers are known throughout the State.

It will insure you property on the most reasonable terms.

It will keep your money at home.

Live, Active, Reliable Agents wanted in every part of the State. Address

45 1y **R. W. BEST, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.**

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1876, by the National Art Co., in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

"God's Promise."

The Finest WORK OF ART ever issued in this Country,

GIVEN AWAY

To every Subscriber to this Paper.

Reproduced in **17 Chromatic Water Colors**, under the artist's personal supervision, and acknowledged by connoisseurs to be the best Water Color Chromatic Painting ever produced in America. This unsurpassed work of art, through the splendid liberality of the National Art Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, can be secured by every subscriber of this paper, as a

Grand Premium Gift,

It being delivered **Free of Purchase Charge** to every patron of this paper. It consists of

Four Complete Chromatic Paintings,

Embodying the fullest and richest conception of God's glorious promise: *"While the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease."* America's most favored landscape painter, Mr. E. D. Grafton, has grouped together, on a large plate, four splendid Landscape and Figure Paintings, and clothed them in the richest and warmest colors. To show in what light this splendid work of art is regarded, one thousand copies have been sold in Cincinnati and New York, at $10 per copy, and $5,000 in cash was offered the National Art Co. for its exclusive use as a Premium, by one of the most prominent newspapers in the country.

So large has been the demand on the National Art Co. for former Premium Engravings, and so universal the request that their works should not be confined to any one paper, that the Company have determined to make "GOD'S PROMISE" the crowning triumph of their art publications, and have steadily refused all offers for its exclusive control by any one paper, in order that the better class of newspapers generally may be benefited in being able to advertise it as the last and best Premium Gift of the National Art Co. Hence the announcement is made that arrangements have been made which secure to every reader of this paper a perfect copy of this latest, largest, and best American art publication.

The only requirement exacted is, that each reader shall cut out the following Premium Certificate, showing that it is sent in by a *bona fide* patron of this paper, together with 25 cents, the actual cost of postage, wrapping and mailing charges, and forward the same to the National Art Co. for redemption. In return you will receive a perfect copy of this grand work of art, mailed in a strong tube, postage fully prepaid, *and every copy is warranted to reach its destination uninjured.* Any copy that should be broken in transmission through the mail, will be duplicated free of any charge, upon your notifying the National Art Co. of the facts in the case. Postage stamps may be sent at their face value, as the amount is nearly all used in prepaying return postage on the Picture.

Cut out this Certificate and forward to the NATIONAL ART CO. for redemption. It is worth $10.

PREMIUM CERTIFICATE. On receipt of this Premium Certificate, together with 25 cents to pay cost of tube, postage, and packing, we hereby agree to return to the sender, postage prepaid, safely wrapped and packed, a perfect copy of Grafton's four celebrated paintings, entitled

"GOD'S PROMISE."

This Certificate is good until September 1, 1876, after which 10 cents additional will be charged. No copy will be sent without this Certificate accompanies the order, to show us that you are a *bona fide* patron of this paper. [Signed] NATIONAL ART CO., 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

[TRADE MARK.]

NOTE THESE INSTRUCTIONS. All Certificates should be sent in by Sept. 1, 1876. Those sent in thereafter require 10c. additional, as a new edition will then become necessary. A Certificate for each Painting must in all cases be sent, otherwise persons who are not subscribers might reap the benefits intended solely for the patrons of this paper. Each copy will be enclosed in a strong tube, and postage will be paid thereon out of the 25c. sent in. THE CERTIFICATE WILL NOT BE AGAIN PRINTED IN THIS PAPER, hence the importance of cutting it out at once and sending it in for redemption. Address all Certificates to the National Art Co., 230 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, and you will receive by return mail the largest and handsomest Premium Painting you ever saw.

CHARLES J. NALL, M.D.,

(Formerly of Canada,)

Specialist in Diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest,

Wishes it distinctly understood that HE IS NO TRAVELING DOCTOR. He was for several years located in Michigan in connection with the Detroit Head, Throat and Lung Institute, and is now permanently located in North Carolina. Headquarters at Raleigh in the Holleman Building. While he practices the most IMPROVED SYSTEM OF INHALATION, he also avails himself of the most approved Constitutional Remedies known to the Profession. He treats most successfully OZENA, CATARRH of the HEAD, THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES, STOMACH, or ABDOMINAL and PELVIC VISCERA; BRONCHITIS; ASTHMA; CONSUMPTION; and diseases of the EYE, EAR and HEART. Send for Circulars. Consultation free. Terms reasonable AND ONLY EACH MONTH IN ADVANCE. Medicines and appliances furnished.

Patients at a distance wishing treatment can send for a list of questions to be answered, which enables us to diagnose their case and treat them by letter. It is better when an examination of the Chest is required, to visit the office once.

$12 a day at home Agents wanted.—Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 39-1y.

SEASIDE RESORT!

ATLANTIC HOTEL,

BEAUFORT, N. C.

CENTENNIAL SEASON JUNE 1 to Oct. 1.

New Balcony! New Management!

J. M. SUBLETT,

44-5t Manager.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JANUARY 1, 1876.

THE ÆTNA

Life Insurance Company

IS ONE OF THE

Safest Companies in the Whole Country.

No doubt about that. After paying in death losses in 1875 the large sum of

$1,321,324.03,

THEY HAVE NOW ON HAND

$22,092,734.32.

In assets to pay the future losses; and the surplus on hand by New York Standard is

$3,586,660.37.

In North Carolina alone we have paid

$565,000.00.

All other Companies combined have never paid as much.

If you wish to leave a certainty to your wife and little ones, secure a policy in the **OLD ÆTNA** at once.

W. H. CROW,
General Agent and Manager,
Office: RALEIGH, N. C. 35-

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 39-1y

EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by Dr. Ross Epileptic Remedies. Trial package FREE. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address **ROSS BROTHERS, Richmond, Ind** 35-3m

WANTED.

All persons who have read my double column advertisement in this paper, describing the Steam Washer, or Woman's Friend, to send for new terms. 500,000 have been sold. **J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.** 44 4t.

HOME CIRCLE.

WE WERE CHILDREN ONCE.

We were children when we thought
The heavens were very near,
And that all our mothers taught
Would to-morrow be made clear;
When we questioned everywhere,
Dreading not a full reply,
When the world was just as *fair*,
And as distant as the sky.

When the marvels that we dreamed
Waited for our waking looks,
When our fairy fables seemed
Truer than our lesson books;
When for all who well had striven,
Sweet the ready garland grew,
And when sleeping unforgiven,
Was what nobody could do.

We were children when we feared
Only darkness, never light,
For our troubles disappeared
Always if they came in sight;
When our love was like our breath,
Ceaseless, natural, unperceived;
When we wondered about death
As a thing to be believed;

When we drew a severing line,
Good from evil, night from day,
On the one side, all divine;
On the other—look away!
When our path was swift and sure,
Just because we seemed to know,
Nothing wrong could touch the pure,
And our loved ones all were so.

When all weariness of life
Was but waiting for a bliss,
When all bitterness and strife,
Could be finished with a kiss;
When all spoken words were meant,
When no promises could break,
When all storms were only sent
For the pretty rainbow's sake.

Over all the lovely scene
Necessary darkness flowed,
Now the years that intervene
Hide that once familiar road.
We remember all the way—
Oh, it was so fair, so dear!
Where it led we cannot say;
But we know it led not here.

For the labor wins no crown,
And the strong hope dies in pain,
And the twilight settles down,
And love comforts us in vain.
We have watered lifeless plants,
Falsehood fills the common air,
Every footstep disenchants,
There is parting *everywhere*.

Forest-doors are full of night;
Enter and the path shall wind
As a string of tender light,
As a living wreath untwined;
Nature wastes no drop of dew,
Past the dying root it flows;
What you did you never knew,
Till there sprang a sudden rose.

Every branch breaks out in song
(All that birds say must be true),
Right grows in the heart of wrong—
Yours the task to let it through!
Every gathered leaf decays;
Wait for one immortal wreath!
What is love with life that plays
To the love that lives in death?

Twilight grows so sweet and clear,
We can tell that morn is nigh,
And our dead have come as near
As our childhood's happy sky.
Did the darkness only seem?
Was it all our own false will?
Was our life a little dream?
Father, are we children still?

—*M. B. Smedley, in Good Words.*

"SCHOOL SICKNESS."

One day Willie was attacked by a most curious kind of headache, which seemed worst just before school time, decreased rapidly towards noon, and appeared again at two o'clock. He had been subject to like attacks before, and his mother desired to prevent them in the future, as they were growing upon him, and were quite a hindrance to his education.

He was sitting in the big arm chair, looking very disconsolate, when his mother entered the room.

"Come, Willie," said she, "you'll be very late to school if you don't hurry."

"O mother, I've got an awful headache, and feel almost sick."

"Indeed! I'm sorry! I'll go and get my castor oil, and then put you to bed."

"Oh, I guess I ain't sick enough to take medicine or go to bed," said Willie looking a little brighter, but not entirely recovered.

"Well then, I'll wrap you up in my big shawl, and let you sit by the fire. You can study your lesson and recite to me."

"Don't you think it would do me good to run up and see Johnny a little while, mother? I need the fresh air."

He looked longing out through the open door, where the old dog was dozing in the warm sunshine; over the green fields where the cows and the glossy colt were moving about. The birds were singing, and everything seemed happy. But these were not for him. He was an invalid, confined to a warm kitchen, and wrapped in a heavy shawl. How he did wish he had gone to school. He had not thought his mother would take his plea of sickness in such a serious manner.

"I can't study," he said, at last, looking up; "all my books are at school; I didn't know I was going to be at home."

"You needn't worry, if that's all," said the mother. "I remember seeing an old speller in the attic, only a few days ago."

"I'm afraid it'll be too old. Just as likely as not half the words will be spelt wrong, and I shall have to learn them all over again."

"I don't believe it's very different from the one you use. I'll go up and look for it."

"Can't I go?" cried Willie, eagerly, forgetting his headache.

"No, my dear, you might catch cold. Sit still, and I will get it for you."

So he settled back in his big chair, where he was ensconced, looking very much indeed like an invalid, enveloped in the great shawl, and with a pillow at his back.

While he was alone, he could hear the voices of the children at play in their recess, coming faintly from the distance. Everything seemed to show that summer was at hand. How he longed to be out in the fields at play.

When his mother came back with the speller his headache returned; so he passed his morning twisting about in the chair, and wishing for dinner time to come. At noon one of his little friends came to see why he had been absent.

"It's real nice to be a little sick; I wish I was," said the child, gazing wistfully at him reclining at ease.

"No. It's perfectly horrid. I will never, never be sick again."

"But when are you coming back to school?"

"This afternoon," cried Willie decidedly. "I mean to go to school all my life, till I get to be an old man."

"I should be very unwilling to have you go to school this afternoon. You will have to wait till you are perfectly well," said his mother, determined to make a sure cure.

"O mother, can't I please go! I don't feel sick at all now."

The little friend, not understanding the situation looked on in amazement at seeing Willie openly avowing good health, and pleading for permission to go to school, denied that privilege. He wished that his mother would act the same way.

Willie had but a dreary afternoon of it, and was glad when night came. In the morning he was up bright and early, and as soon as his mother appeared he cried out, "I can go to school to-day, can't I mother?"

"I'm afr—," began his mother when Willie broke in, "Now, mother, I just must. I should go crazy to stay at home another day."

"Well, then you must wear your thick over coat, and remember to keep it buttoned up close, and don't *run* any, but walk *quietly*; you mustn't get sick again."

Whenever, afterwards, Willie showed the slightest desire to stay away from school, his mother would say, "Willie, don't you feel well? You can stay at home with me to day and rest if you like;" but the invitation has never yet been accepted. So far, Willie has carried out his intention of "always going to school."
—*Watchman.*

THE FARM.

CONDUCTED BY

W. T. WALTERS.

HILL-SIDE DITCHES.

We had congratulated ourselves that we had ditches, which had withstood the rains and storms of the past several years, and had begun to feel that we were safe no matter how great the flood. But last Sunday night we had a rain, which upset our calculations, by breaking over and washing across rows, ditches and every other impediment in the way of this unusual flood.

How to account for it, and to provide against similar future calamities, is the question now uppermost in our mind.

We have several times discussed with an intelligent neighbor the point as to whether we should plant upon ditch banks to grow up in weeds and grass, he maintaining the latter and myself the former position. He was cruel enough to call at my field and point to my washes as an overwhelming argument in favor of his theory.

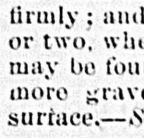
We yield just this far, that unless a farmer can superintend in person, and have his ditches made up every time the crop is plowed, better make them up once for all, and sow them down in orchard grass or even wire grass, than have them break over for the want of proper attention or carelessness of loborers. But that crops can be grown upon ditch banks, and the ditches still kept secure from floods, we still maintain and intend to verify.

To accomplish this we expect to have the sweeps run over the bottom of the ditches and the ditches scraped out every time the crop is worked. Even this is a light job and the crop grown on the banks will amply repay the labor.

We admit, however that our neighbor has been successful in saving his lands from washing by his method and indeed is the only farmer in our acquaintance who has had complete success in the last 12 or 14 years His views therefore are entitled to consideration and perhaps are best adapted to farmers living in localities where land is cheap, and who can readily afford to give up as waste land the spaces occupied by ditch banks.

GOOD GARDEN WALKS.

Dig out the soil the width of the walk, and to the depth of about two and a half feet. At this depth begin by laying a foundation layer of large stones fitted close together. A second layer, smaller in size, should follow the first, and so on, having each succeeding layer of stones smaller than the preceding one, until the space is filled nearly level with the surrounding surface. A top coating of coarse cinders, and these covered with a few inches in depth of gravel and fine sand, will complete the job, and will give a substantial walk that will always be dry under foot. It will improve the walk and the appearance at the same time if the clinkers and the sand on the top are rolled down firmly; and in the course of a week or two, when the material settles, it may be found necessary to add some more gravel and sand to even the surface.—*Scribner.*



PEST POISON IS NOT only a Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the Colorado Beetle or Potato Bug, but of ALL INSECTS which prey on Vegetation Cut and Army Worm Green Fly, &c. Unlike Paris Green and other Poisons, it can be entirely dissolved in water and applied by sprinkling.—Not injurious to Plants. Not Dangerous to use, Never fails to kill. Costs about 25 cents an acre. Put up in half lb. boxes, enough for two acres. Price 50 cents. Send for Circular.—*Made only by the* **Kearney Chemical Works, 66 Courtlandt St., New York.** P. O. Box 5189. 15-4t

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RALEIGH MERCHANTS.

SUIT YOURSELVES.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Men in search of **FIRST-CLASS GOODS**, the very **Latest Tip of Fashion**, and put up in a style that will suit the most fastidious taste, go to

Weikel's Establishment,

on Fayetteville Street, one door South of the Southern Express Office.

IT IS A CNCEDED FACT

that **WEIKEL** can put up the best and most satisfactory Job in the way of **Fine Suits of Clothing**, from a Wedding to a Business Suit, that can be turned out in Raleigh. The old and young men say it, the ladies (God bless them) endorse it, and the children cry over it for joy when their revered "dads" put on a suit of **Weikel's Clothing.**

Weikel takes this occasion to return his thanks for the large and liberal patronage *heretofore received*, and respectfully asks for a continuance of the same. His stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
SUITINGS, &c.

is much larger than ever before, and comprises all the **Latest Novelties in Style**, having been recently purchased at low prices from

FASHION HEADQUARTERS.

As usual, his force of workmen are PICKED MEN, whose skill and ability are known to the "dressing" public.

Come one and all to the Emporium Fashion, WEIKEL'S, the Merchant Tailor, for a first-class Suit of Cloths, of first class Goods, put up in first-class style. 12-tf.

1876.

WINTER GOODS
AT
J. P. GULLEY'S,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES, (Hand-Made.)
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT UP STAIRS.
Fayetteville St and South Corner Market Square
RALEIGH, N. C.

I wish to say to the Ladies that I am Sole Agent here for Frank Leslie's Journal

CUT PAPER PATTERNS.

Have Stock of these Patterns on hand, comprising all the latest Novelties, for Ladies, Misses, Children and Boys, for every description of Dress Circulars sent on application free.

29-2m **J. P. GULLEY**

ADAMS & MOORE.

GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Wilmington St., near Martin,

RALEIGH, N. C.

We have in store and to arrive

- **100** barrels A. & M. Family Flour.
- **125** " Old Dominion Family Flour
- **10** " Patapsco Family Flour.
- **10** " City Mills Extra Family Flour.
- **75** sacks Old Dominion Family Flour.
- **25** " A. & M. Extra Family Flour.
- **10** boxes Bulk Sides.
- **10** kegs Best Leaf Lard.
- **10** sacks Prime and Good Rio Coffee
- **20** barrels Sugar (all grades.)
- **10** cases Concentrated Lye.
- **10** boxes Durham Tobacco.
- **15** barrels Cuba Molasses.

Axle Grease, Soda
Starch, Pepper,
Spice, Shoes,
Domestics, Cotton Yarns,
Horse and Mule Shoes,
Collars, Hames,
Plows, Nails,
Plow Lines, &c., &c., &c.

We are **Sole Agents** for the **EUREKA** and **OBER'S**

Ammoniated Super Phosphates of Lime

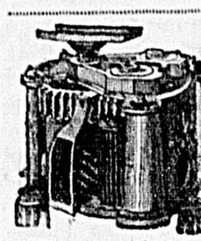
—ALSO—

BARTON'S CELEBRATED COTTON PLANTER.

All of the above goods we r at BOTTOM PRICES. Liberal discount to Dealers. Send in your orders to

41-1y. ADAMS & MOORE.

MISCELLANEOUS.



FOR SARGO AND SUGAR CANE

The only recognized standards in Cane Machines are the

Cook Evaporator

AND THE

Victor Cane-mill.

There are of these Machines **Over 40,000 in use.** They have taken the **FIRST PREMIUM at 120 State Fairs.**

All attempts, thus far, to equal these unrivaled Machines by other contrivances have Signally Failed on trial. Planters can't afford to risk crops of Cane on light, weak, unfinished Mills that break or choke, or on common pans or kettles that do second class work, and only half enough at that. The Sargo Hand-book and Price-list sent free.

LYMER MANUFACTURING CO.,
651 to 691 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O.

Manufacturers of Cane Machinery, Steam Engines, Corn Crushers, Farm, School and Church Bells.

THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER FOR SALE.

The claim is made with entire confidence for these waters that as a curative agent of many forms of CHRONIC DISEASE they have no superior among the medicinal waters of the WORLD. Especially and emphatically is this claim made for them in the peculiar DISEASES OF WOMEN, in affections of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, and in derangements of the DIGESTIVE and BILLIARY ORGANS. In GOUT and RHEUMATISM, dependent on URIC ACID in the blood, they have given the most marked and decided relief. In CHRONIC, INTERMITTENT, and REMITTENT FEVER and in all diseases attributable to miasmatic influences they act often like a charm. In SCROFULA they have given a degree of relief which might well induce sufferers from tha disease to give it a trial They are used with advantage throughout the whole year—equally in cold as in warm weather.

The claim thus made for these waters is vouched for by the MOST DISTINGUISHED MEDICAL MEN OF THE COUNTRY, both North and South, as well as by numerous reported cases from the most unquestionable sources.

Testimonials sent to any address on application.

These waters are put up in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles, at $6 per case.

THOMAS F. GOODE.
Proprietor Buffalo Lithia Springs,
Mecklenburg county, Va

18-1y

HARDWARE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Shapley and Bigelow Steam Engines,
LARGEST STOCK in NORTH CAROLINA.
JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,
Fisher Building, Raleigh, N. C.
Write for Catalogue, Prices, &c.

April 1-1y

THE GEORGIA HOME
Insurance Company,
COLUMBUS, GA.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
January 1st, 1876.

CASH CAPITAL,	$300,000.00
SURPLUS FUND,	224,420.22
TOTAL ASSETS,	$524,420.22.

LOSS PAID SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPANY, $1,300,000.00.

By the provisions of charter the private property of the Stockholders is bound for the obligations of the Company.

Will issue policies on Dwelling Houses, Barns, Store-Houses, Merchandise, Cotton Factories, and all other insurable property.

Agents at all prominent points in the Southern and South-Western States.

P. F. PESCUD, Jr., Special Agent of Company, Raleigh, N. C.

P. F. PESCUD & SON, Agents, Raleigh, N. C. 30-1y

J. M. BETTS. J. S. ALLEN

BETTS & ALLEN,
RALEIGH, N. C.
SASH, DOOR
AND
Blind Manufacturers.

FLOORING,
Weatherboarding and Ceiling
ALWAYS ON HAND.
ORNAMENTAL SCROLL-WORK,
Mouldings and Brackets of all Patterns.
Stair-Rail, Balusters and Newel Posts Turned to Order.
TERMS MODERATE.

39-1y

1876. SPRING 1876.

The First of the season. The finest of French, English and German Cloths, Cassimeres, Suitings and the best of Trimmings are to be had at

HOWELL'S ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Also a full line of

AMERICAN CASSIMERSE,
TWEEDS, CASHMERETTS,
EXPOSITION SUITINGS, &c, &c.

Also a full line of

HATS OF ALL GRADES.

Fine Centennial Style Silk Hats at $5.00 Each.

All the go. Gents' and Boys'

FURNISHING GOODS,
NOTIONS,
TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

Call and examine for yourself and be convinced at

HOWELL'S.

This is the place to get suited in Styles and Workmanship, Quality of Goods, Promptness and best of all prices to suit the times.

Orders from a distance promptly attended to and samples sent when desired. Special inducements offered to ministers.

C. M. FARRISS is my Cutter and would be pleased to have his friends call and see him.—Thankful for past favors, I hope by merit to deserve a continuance of the same liberal patronage heretofore bestowed.

Yours respectfully,
35-3m **R. P. HOWELL.**

THE MORNING CLARION.

Published at OXFORD, N. C., by

J. A. ROBINSON & J. C. WILLIAMS.

1 Copy 1 Year, $2.50; 6 Months, $1.25; 3 Months, 80 cents, 1 Month, 35 cents.

A live, wide awake Democratic Newspaper. Send for it. Good advertising medium. Rates low. Address

WILLIAMS & ROBINSON,
Oxford, N. C.

Type for Sale.

We offer the Type, Stands, Cases, Stones, Leads, Rules, &c., of the "Southern Illustrated Age," for sale at a bargain.

Any one in want of a complete outfit for a large weekly paper will do well to call and examine this material, or address us by mail.

A portion of the type is new, and consists of Small Pica, Long Primer, Brevier, Minion, Nonpariel, and 7 fonts of display type.

Address,
EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS.
SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS.
MILL GEARING MADE
Without Patterns.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS
[illegible]
The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE
TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 in use
ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

11-1y

LODGINGS FOR BAPTISTS
AT THE
CENTENNIAL.

The American Baptist Publication Society, having received numerous inquiries about places to lodge during the Centennial Exhibition, have decided to fill one or two of their large vacant rooms with comfortable cots for the accommodation of

BAPTIST MEN.

To cover expenses, a charge will be made of **50 cents** per night.

The location is central—1420 Chestnut Street, between Broad and Fifteenth Streets. (Cut this out and keep it for reference.)

There are several good Restaurants, within three minutes' walk of the rooms.

Send on your applications.

☞ It will not be possible for us to furnish accommodations to ladies.

Address
B. GRIFFITH, Secretary.

40-6m

MAKE YOUR
OWN FERTILIZERS.

Farmers save from 200 to 400 per cent. by buying the

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER;

equal to the best Guano at a cost of

ONLY TEN DOLLARS PER TON.

MR WM. SIMPSON, SIR: I am so much pleased with the results of the fertilizer I made last spring of the chemicals which I purchased of you, that I feel it due to you and to the farming community to say what I think of it. I used it side by side with the "Star" at the rate of 40 lbs of the home-made to 200 lbs of the "Star" per acre.

The growth of the home-made was earlier, matured earlier and made more per acre.

If this can be of any service, us it, as I am fully satisfied of the merits of your fertilizer. Very respectfully,
Signed, G. I. BANK.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 24, 1875.

This is to certify that Dr. J. A. J. Penny, and A. Y. Baily, after using the preparation of Guano recommended by Mr. Wm. Simpson, cheerfully state "that we gave it a fair test alongside of "Zell's Ammoniated Super Phosphate Star Guano," also "Phuine" and pronounce it equal if not superior to either, and the consideration of cost makes it by far more economical. We therefore recommend it to the consideration of farmers

Respectfully, &c.,
Signed, J. A. J. PENNY,
A. Y. BAILEY.

MR. WILLIAM SIMPSON,

Dear Sir: You ask my opinion of the *Chemical Fertilizer* purchased of you last session. In reply, I have to say that I am more than pleased with the result of my experiment The season of 1874 I purchased six tons of Guano, for which I paid $360; last season I bought of you the chemicals, &c., to make six tons of Fertilizer, for which I paid $60. I used this last on the same land, and in the same quantity per acre as that for which I paid $360, with an increase crop of Cotton, at an expense of one-sixth of what it cost me to produce the same quantity the season previous. I can cheerfully recommend it to the farming community. I need not add that I shall use it exclusively hereafter.

Very respectfully,
J. C. L. HARRIS.

Call on or address, WM. SIMPSON, Druggist, 33 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C., for receipt and mode of preparation; also for many other certificates.

29-2m

LETTERS OF DISMISSION,

Printed in handsome form and on good paper, may be had at this office at $1.00 per hundred.

CHURCH MEMBERS' MANUAL,

Containing Declaration of Faith, Covenant. Practical Counsels, a brief history of the Baptists, a treatise on Infant Baptism, Facts on Baptism, Facts on Communion, &c., &c., &c., should be in every Baptist family and copies for gratuitous distribution in every church.—Per hundred, $10.00. Single copy ten cents. Persons ordering single copie mus enclose a three cent stamp. Addres,

EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
CENTENNIAL
HISTORY OF THE U. S.

The great interest in the thrilling history of our country makes this the fastest selling book ever published. It contains a full account of the Grand Centennial Exhibition.

CAUTION.—Old, Incomplete and Unreliable works are being circulated: see that the book you buy contains 442 Fine Engravings and 925 pages.

Send for circulars and extra terms to Agents. Address **National Publishing Co.,** Philadelphia, Pa.

40-1m

WAITING FOR ANGELS TO COME

This beautiful ballad, (sheet music), mailed free for 15 cents. Send stamp for Catalogue of new music. Address

R. H. ROSS, Boston, Mass.

39-2t.

SEND YOUR OLD BOOKS

to be rebound to the **RECORDER BINDERY.**

No book that is worth preserving should be neglected. If the leaves are left you can have a new book at small cost. Remember the RECORDER BINDERY.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. H. PACE,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

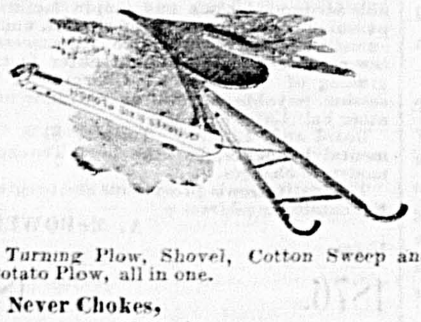
Practices in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, in the Superior Courts of Wake and Johnston counties, and the Federal Court at Raleigh ☞ Special attention given to collection of claims. 32-40.

THOMPSON & ATWATER,
CARY, N. C.

Dealers in all kinds of Merchandise. Agents for Fertilizers. Will buy Cotton on Orders. We will pay the highest prices for Country Produce, and sell our goods at the lowest cash prices. Come and see and be convinced.

27-1y.

Starkes' Dixie Plow.



Turning Plow, Shovel, Cotton Sweep and Potato Plow, all in one.

Never Chokes,
Pulls Easy,
Turns all Soil.
Easy Stocked.

No. 1140 Main St., RICHMOND, Va.

:o:

The DIXIE can be had of the following North Carolina Merchants:

Walter Brem, Martin Co.,	Charlotte.
Smithdeal & Caldwell.	Salisbury.
Jno. Dawson,	Wilmington.
S. M. Thomas,	Laurinburg.
J. L. Markham,	Durham.
Barnett & Williams,	Asheville.
Page & Sear,	Morrisville.
R. A. Wommack & Co.,	Salem.
T. A. Clarke.	Weldon.

40 6m

To have good health—the Liver must be kept in order

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR.

INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Dyspepsia.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure all Bilious Diseases.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Constipation and Piles.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Sick Head-ache.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure all Summer Complaints.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Cholera Morbus and Cholic.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Jaundice and Sallowness.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Sluggish Circulation.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure Sour Stomach.
INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
and cure all Diseases of the Liver.

For Pamphlets, address
DR. SANFORD, New York.

Clarks' Anti-Billious Compound

Never fails to give a good appetite. It purifies the blood, and restores to the Liver its primitive health and vigor. It is the best remedy in existence for the cure of Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Sourness of Stomach, Sick Headach, Chronic Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Consumption; Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Fever and Ague, General Debility, Nervous Headache, and Female Diseases.

A REWARD

was, for three years, offered for any case of the above diseases which could not be cured by Clarks' Anti-Billious Compound.

It is sold by nearly every druggist in the United States Price $1.00 per bottle.

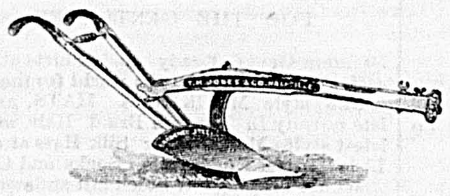
R. C. & C. S. CLARK, Cleveland, O.

33-6m

CROZER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Upland, Pa. 14 miles from Philadelphia. Commodius buildings, furnished rooms, choice library, full corps of instructors, course of *extra lectures. Tuition, room rent and fuel free.* Address the President. 17-1y.

Frmers! Plnters! Delers!
ATTENTION!



Every Farmer and Planter in the country, North and South, should raise

GERMAN MILLET.

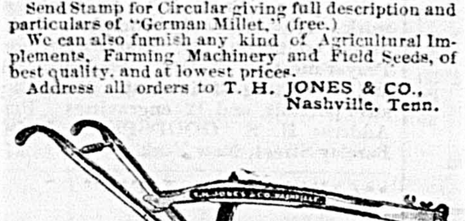
More Money and Less Labor than in Cotton or Grain. The yield of Hay and Seed is immense.—Produces Three to Four Tons splendid Hay, and Fifty to Eighty Bushels of Seed per acre.

☞ Hay and Seed bring Highest Prices in market. Heavy crops in almost any soil or climate. Two crops from same ground in one season in the South. Stock can be raised and fattened on this feed alone. This is the only market from which you can obtain this most valued Grass Seed, Fresh and Genuine.

Send Stamp for Circular giving full description and particulars of "German Millet," (free.)

We can also furnish any kind of Agricultural Implements, Farming Machinery and Field Seeds, of best quality, and at lowest prices.

Address all orders to **T. H. JONES & CO.,**
Nashville, Tenn.



Money Making, Labor Saving Machinery.

FARMERS & PLANTERS.

The Greatest Labor Savin Implement in Use

Is the Celebrated "JONES' WALKING CULTIVATOR." One man (or boy) and two horses, will do the work of Four one-horse plows in the cultivation of Corn, Cotton, Cane, &c. With this Cultivator one hand can cultivate from 60 to 80 acres of corn and do his share of other farm work. It has no equal for cultivating purposes.

☞ I own and control the *Patent right* to the United States for this "Cultivator" and will "lease" or sell State, county or Grange Rights, at such low figures that you cannot help make money.

Send Stamp for Illustrated Catalogue—free—with full description of "Walking Cultivator."

We can furnish any kind of Agricultural Implements, Farming machinery, or Field Seeds, of best quality, and at lowest prices.

Don't buy until you write to us for anything you want. Address all orders to

T. H. JONES & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

30-3m

TEMPLE H P .

A new music book in *Aiken's Seven Character Notes*, with a thorough course of instruction in the most Natural and Easy System of Music yet discovered. All can learn to Sing in one fourth the *time required by any other method.*—Adapted to Choirs, Singing-schools, etc., etc. *Specimen pages mailed free.* Teachers wanted as Agents. **MILLER'S BIBLE AND PUBLISHING HOUSE,** 1102 and 1104 Sansom St., Phildelphia 38-3m

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CHURCH LETTERS,

For Clerks to make out reports for Association, may be had at this office at $1.00 per hundred. Single copy ten cents.

BLYMYER M'F'G CO
BELLS
CHURCH. SCHOOL. FIRE-ALARM
Fine toned, low priced, fully warranted. Catalogues giving full particulars, prices, etc., sent free.
BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.,
664 to 694 West Eighth St., Cincinnati, O.

RAILROAD GUIDE.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

Mail trains leave Raleigh daily at 9.35 a. m pass Forestville at 10.29, Franklinton at 11.18, Kittrells at 11.49, meet northern trains at Henderson at 12.23 p. m., pass Ridgeway at 1.05, dearrenton at 1.25, Littleton at 2.13 and reach Weldon at 3.30.

Same leave Weldon daily at 9.15 a. m., pass Macon at 11.02, Henderson at 12.25 p. m., Forestville at 2.26, and arrive in Raleigh at 3.02 p.m.

Through Freight Trains with passenger cars leave Raleigh daily at 6 p. m., pass Forestville at 7.56, and arrive in Weldon at 4.00 a. m.—Same leave Weldon daily at 9.15 p. m., pass Kittrells at 4.09, pass Forestville at 6.22 a. m., and arrive at Raleigh at 8 a. m. Local Freight Trains leave Raleigh daily at 4.35 a m., pass Forestville at 6.12, pass Henderson at 9.25 and arrive in Weldon at 4.35 p. m.

Same leave Weldon at 5.00 a. m., pass Henderson at 12.25 an arrive in Raleigh at 5.15 p. m.

Mail trains wait 10 minutes for each other. Freight trains, 20 minutes.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W. N. C. DIVISION AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, Dec. 19th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

	STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave	Charlotte.	5 45 A M.
"	Air line Junction,	6 25 "
"	Salisbury.	8 20 "
"	Greensboro,	10 58 "
"	Danville,	1 34 P M.
"	Dundee,	1 49 "
"	Burkville,	6 51 "
Arrive	Richmond,	9 35 P M.

GOING SOUTH.

	STATIONS.	MAIL.
Leave	Richmond,	5 50 A M.
"	Burkville,	9 00 "
"	Dundee,	1 39 P M.
"	Danville,	1 43 "
"	Greensboro,	4 28 "
"	Salisbury,	6 54 "
"	Air line Junction,	8 52 "
Arrive	Charlotte,	9 15 "

STATIONS.	GOING EAST. MAIL		GOING WEST MAIL.
Leave Greensboro,	11 00 A M.	Arrive	4 10 P M
Arrive Raleigh,	3 49 P M.	"	11 05 A M
Arrive Golsdboro,	6 40 "	"	8 20 A M
STATIONS.		ACCOMODATION TRAIN.	
Leave Greensboro,	7 00 P M.	Arr.	6 00 P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	5 00 A M.	Arr	7 30 P. M.
Arrive at Goldsboro,	11 15 "	Lv.	2 00 P. M.

NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.—SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro,	4 45 P M
Arrive at Salem,	6 45 P M
Leave Salem,	8 15 A M
Arrive at Greensboro,	10 33 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 11 05 A. M. connects at Greensboro with the Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connects at Greensboro with Mail Trains to and from points North and South.

Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkville 12.36, p. m., leave Burkville 1.20. p. m., arrive at Richmond, 4.34 p. m. No change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 miles.

For further information, address
S. E. ALLEN, General Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.

T M R TALCOTT,
Engineer and Gen'l Sup't.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 3, 1875.

Change of Schedule.

On and after June 6th, 1875, trains will be run over this Railway as follows.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Passenger and Mail Trains—Daily.

Leave Wilmington at	7.00 p. m
Arrive in Charlotte at	7.00 a. m
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 p. m
Arrive at Wilmington at	7.00 a. m

East Freiget and Passenger Trains—Daily, (Sundays excepted.)

Leave Wilmington at	7 05 a m
Arrive at Charlotte at	10.00 p m
Leave Charlotee at	6.00 a m
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.00 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Charlotte at	7 30 a m
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	11.30 a m
Leave Buffalo at	12 00 m
Arrive in Charlotte at	4.00 p m

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Rail roads, Semi-weekly New York and Trily-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats to Fayetteville.

Connections at Charlotte with the North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, Charlotte and Augusta Air-Line, and Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe. S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

☞ Papers publishing C. C. Railway schedule will please notice changes

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WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R CO

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24, 1873.

On and after June 1st., Passenger Trains on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad will run as follows.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (Sundays excepted) a	7.35 a m.
Arrive at Goldsboro	11.50 "
Rocky Mount	2.00 p m.
Weldon	3.50 "
Leave Weldon daily (Sundays excepted) at	9.50 a. m.
Arrive at Rocky Mount,	11.35 "
Goldsboro',	1.37 p. m.
Union Depot,	6.05 "

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily, at	5.00 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro',	11.40 a. m
Rocky Mount,	2.50 a. m
Weldon,	6.00 "
Leave Weldon daily,	7.00 p. m.
Arrive at Rocky Mount,	9.30 "
Goldsboro',	12.50 a. m
Union Depot	6.30 "

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 a. m., and arrive at 1.40 p. m.

Express Freight Trains will leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) t 2.00 p. m., and arrive at 5.30 p.m.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintedent.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., May 20th, 1875.

On and after Friday, May 22nd., 1874, trains on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sunday excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh	9.35 a m
Arrive at Weldon	3.30 p m
Leave Weldon	9.50 a m
Arrive at Raleigh	3.45 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh	5.15 a m
Arrive at Weldon	5.15 p m
Leave Weldon	2 20 a m
Arrivs at Raleigh	2 40 p m

Mail train makes close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay Line Steamers via Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Baltimore via Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North, and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all poines South and Southwest, and with *the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and* Fayetteville. A. B. ANDREWS,
Gen'l Superintendent.

CHARLOTTE, COLUMBIA & AUGUSTA RAILROAD COMPANY

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Columbia, S. C. Oct. 26, 1873.

On and after this date, the following schedule will be run over this road:

GOING SOUTH.

	Train No. 1.	Train No. 3
Leave Charlotte,	7 00 a. m.	8 30 p. m.
Leave Columbia,	2 48 p. m.	3 40 a. m.
Arrive Augusta,	8 05 p. m.	8 45 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

	Train No. 2.	Train No. 4
Leave Augusta,	3 52 a. m.	5 50 p. m
Leave Columbia,	11 58 a. m.	9 36 p. m
Arrive Charlotte,	7 08 p. m.	5 15 p. m

Standard time ten minutes slower than Washington; six minutes ahead of Columbia.

No. 1 Train daily. No. 2 Train daily, Sunday excepted. Both trains make close connection to all points North, South and West. Through tickets sold and baggage checked all principal points.

JAMES ANDERSON, Genera Supt.

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