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For the Biblical Recorder.

ORGANS IN CHUCHES.

BROTHER EDITOR:—Your publication of my little "private note," in which I wrote two or three sentences about organs in churches, seems to have given occasion for comments in various quarters. Among others W. H. J. honors them with a critical notice, in your columns. The articles over this signature, which I have observed for the past few years, would indicate that W. H. J. discovers a great many things to find fault with, to complain of, and to warn against. Some might imagine that he was not easily pleased, that his general views of things were rather gloomy, and that in temper he was rather stern and ascetic.

But this must be a mistake, if the pleasant domestic scenes portrayed in the sweet little home poem, which follows his article on organs in the same paper, and which is headed with the name of "Mrs. W. H. Jordan," refers to the same W. H. J.

There we have a closer, a home view of the man, I am sure I should love him on acquaintance. Here he no longer appears the harsh rigid critic, severely calling in question all sentiments and practices that seem to deflect from established usages and primitive simplicity, but a hearty, genial, romping rollicking father. It does one's heart good to look on a picture like this:

> Now, "Father" comes, his business done,
>   And then afresh begins the fun,
> He frolics with them o'er the floor,
>   They laughing till their sides are sore.

I like that. Some people might frown and sneer, and write it down undignified and trifling and even unscriptural. But the man, whose genial mirthfulness, and paternal abandon can inspire the muse to such a frolic strain, must have a warm loving heart, and can not be by nature, as captious and stern as the frequent articles over this signature would seem to imply. Only let him follow out this kindly bent of his nature, and there will be a deal more of the tender, and loving, and cheerful in his communications.

W. H. J. first objects to my interpretation of St. Paul's declaration; "To the Jews became I as a Jew, that I might gain the Jews, &c., &c. I am become all things to all men, that by all means I might save some."

He then ironically exclaims, as if the sentence were a triumphant reputation of my position, "If men are *saved* by organs, by all means let us have them." Would it not be just as pertinent to say, "so you Paul are going to *save* men are you? And you propose *saving* men, do you, by becoming 'as a Jew to the Jews, as weak to the weak, as under law to those who are under law, and as without law to them that are without law." "I thought Christ was the Savior of men, not Paul." Now I meant saving men by organs, just in the same sense in which Paul proposed to save them by becoming "weak without law, &c. I therefore transfer W. H. J's. objection from myself to the apostle. Let him settle that matter with Paul.

But I have no disposition to "chop logic" with W. H. J., or any other on this subject. Ten thousand little criticisms about words, such as "expediency and necessity" are without effect in settling great principles.

I furnish for W. H. J's. consideration a longer list of objections to organs than any he has yet produced. I try to make it exhaustive. These objections are urged to the use of organs in connection with the worship of God.

1. Organs are unauthorized by the New Testament Scriptures.

2. They are an innovation upon the practices of our fathers and of the primitive churches.

3. They have been condemned by many eminent divines, and excellent conscientious christian people.

4. They are inconsistent with the simplicity properly associated with christian worship.

5. They substitute a musical performance for a spiritual service.

6. Their tendency is to silence the congregation, encouraging a soulless orchestra at the expense of a dumb assembly.

7. They indicate conformity to worldly pride and fashion, encouraging the tendencies to formalism and ritualism in the churches of Christ.

I do not think of any objections to the use of organs that are not involved in these statements and I have presented them as strongly as I could in a few words. They are not without force, and I have tried candidly to weigh and examine them all.

1. On the other side it is argued, that, according to the admission of all, instrumental music was employed in the temple service by the direct commandment of God, and that therefore it cannot be wrong in itself.

When it is averred that the sacrifices and ceremonies of the Jewish ritual have been abolished, we at once admit it, but insist that the Psalms have not been abolished. These Psalms were originally not only sung with unstrumental accompaniments, but were composed under the inspiration of God's Spirit, with the express purpose of being thus sung.

A Psalm as the etymology of the word indicates is a composition designed to be sung to the accompaniment of musical instruments. It is not a Psalm employed in worship of God in the Scripture sense, unless it is thus rendered.

These compositions of David and other holy men, who wrote as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, constitute the only inspired Psalmody of the Church, and to sing them as David gave them, and as the Holy Spirit indited them, they must be sung as they were written to be sung, with the united melody of voice and instrument. There is a distinction between "Psalms and Hymns and Spiritual songs," and when St. Paul authorized the use of "Psalms," as well as of "Hymns and Spiritual songs," he doubtless did so with full knowledge that the uniform rendering of a Psalm was with the accompaniment of lute and *lyre*.

The use of instrumental music in the Temple service did not belong to the sacrifices but to the Psalms, not to the ritual and figurative part of the Old Testament worship which has passed away, but to that which was pre-eminently spiritual, that which touched most intimately that divine religion of the heart, which is most essential to true worship in all times.

God thus ordained instrumental music in connection with that part of the Jewish worship which was most spiritual, internal, heartfelt. Must it therefore be necessarily abrogated in common with those services which were mainly external, the sacrifices and ritualistic ceremonies. If God thus instituted and associated instrumental music, in connection with the profoundest and most spiritual offerings of praise to himself, can it be wrong for us to employ it for like ends?

The 87th Psalm is manifestly Messianic. Its predictions point forward to gospel times. Of Zion it shall be said this and that man was born in her, and the Highest Himself shall establish her. The Lord shall count when He writeth up the people that this man was born there."

This plainly refers to the gospel church. Then David predicts with approval and exultation the employment of instrumental music in this gospel church, "As well the *singers*, as the players upon instruments shall be there. All my springs are in thee." There then is a divinely inspired and joyous prediction that instumental music shall be used in the New Testament times.

2. The argument that organs are an "innovation," amounts to very little. It means simply that they were not used by our fathers, and determines nothing as to their lawfulness.

Sunday Schools, Missionary Societies, Associations, hymn-books, printed Bibles stoves, carpets, pulpits, even Meeting-houses themselves are all innovations.

There was a time when to carry a hymn-book to the meeting house was an *innovation stoutly to be resisted*. The Presbyterian Church in Scotland, in General Assembly convened, solemnly debated for days the right of the Precentor to read two lines of the Psalm at a time while singing. The Fathers had read only one, and here was a departure from old landmarks that threatened the unity and purity of the church. There was a time when a proposal to warm a house of worship by artificial fires in winter was earnestly resisted as indicating that something was lacking in the warmth of the worshippers, piety. The question is not it, is it new, but is it fitting and right?

3. To the objection that organs have been condemned by many good pious people, we have only to to offset the declaration that they have been *approved* by many excellent and godly people. Nothing is therefore proved by this on either side.

Only *this* ought to be said, that not an organ, nor a carpet, nor a stove ought to be introduced into a church building against the serious opposition of a respectable minority of the people. Even desirable changes, should be given up or postponed, rather than impair the unity or harmony of the church.

4. When it is objected that organs are inconsistent with the simplicity of Christian worship, we have only to ask, what is the standard of good taste and simplicity in such matters. What is very plain in one age or in one place, is elegance in another, and in still another positive, deformity. The costume of one hundred years ago was very neat and simple. The man of fashion was proud of his three-cocked hat, silver shoe buckles, breeches gathered at the knee, and fair topped boots. Is his grandson degenerate or wanting in veneration, because he dresses in another style, according to the customs of his age?

When we have shown that the Psalmody most devotional and spiritual ever written, inspired by the Spirit of God was composed on purpose to be sung with the accompaniment of instrumental music, we have answered the objection that organs substitute a mechanical performance for a spiritual service.

6. When it is objected that an organ tends to silence the congregation, we reply that its prime design is to assist and guide the voices of the worshippers, and if it does not effect this, it fails of the very purpose for which it is placed in the house of God. A choir without an organ, or a few brethren and sisters sitting on the front seats of a log meeting house may be left to do the singing for a whole congregation, and the congregation may consent to it, but this is an abuse, a perversion to be always condemned. An organ when rightly employed is intended to encourage, guide and aid all to sing in the worship of God. It is not a substitute for human voices, but a help to them.

7. As to the intimation that pride and wordliness and fashion are consulted in the introduction of an organ into a church, we need only say that such a charge is an impeachment of motives, an attempted scrutiny into the heart, which is not warranted by that "charity which thinketh no evil." In this, as in all other matters, christians should keep steadily in view the glory of God and the good of his church. It is more than a permission, it is a duty, to enhance the attractiveness and impressiveness of his house of God, and its services, that we may lead men into the sanctuary, bring them under the influence of Christ's preached gospel that their souls may be won to Jesus and fitted for heaven. It is quite as possible that there may be sincerity of piety, self-sacrificing devotion, earnest desire for the glory of God, and the winning of men into the kingdom of Jesus, in advocating the introduction of an organ into the house of the Lord as there may be in opposing it.

Are deformities and discords, rudeness and meanness necessary to acceptable worship of God? May not a congregation be just as godly and conscientious, laboring as honestly for the glory of God and the well being of man, in improving, adorning and rendering attractive the sanctuary by placing a bell in the steeple, or an organ in the house, as in singing Sternhold and Hopkins' version of the *Psalms*, after the nasal lining out of a solemn Precentor?

If the sincere purpose be to multiply good influences over a community, to render the worship of God more impressive and attractive, to widen the sphere of the church's, influence over the world, and thus to gain souls for Jesus, then every improvement in the architecture and furnishings of the sanctuary is commendable, is a service which God approves and over which devotion may bow in earnest prayer, and rejoice in grateful thanksgiving.

These principles will allow nothing that is incongruous with the divine worship, nothing that is out of harmony with the great design—the winning and saving of souls. We "become all things to all men," not to amuse or entertain, but to save. Whatever therefore would interfere with this great purpose is forbidden by the principles, we advocate. This is a sufficient answer to all the queries about tendences toward ritualism, papal ceremonies, robes and pictures and altars and censers, theatrical performances and ecclesiastical millenery. Are these things in harmony with what is essential in the worship of God? Is it their tendency to instruct men in the way of salvation? Do such scenes and ceremonies lead to Christ? If not, they are to be rejected.

There is no sin in good taste in order and harmony and beauty and eloquence. There is highest harmony and beauty in all the works of God. He has strewn beauty exquisite, infinitely varied beyond man's power of imitation over every foot of earth with a lavish hand.—If ornaments and decorations are unworthy vanities, then is the Almighty Creator most vain, and twinkling stars, and graceful flying clouds, sparkling dew drops, the plumage of birds, the green leaves and the myriads of wild flowers that carpet the prairie, and the wilderness are all vanities.

J. L. BURROWS.

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WHO MAY BE BAPTIZED?

BY REV. T. B. KINGSBURY, OF WARRENTON.

No. 12.

3. But what does Peter mean by the expression "as the Lord our God shall *call*." Dr. Hodges in his "plain natural rendering" paraphrases it, "*wherever* the Gospel is *preached*, or this *call is published*." The intelligent reader will bear in mind, that Dr. H., is trying his uttermost to establish from Acts XI: 8, 9, that infant baptism is authorized by the New Testament. He contends that the *promise* refers to *infants* as well as others. I have shown that to whatever class it referred, that *remission of sins* and the *gift of the Spirit* belonged to that class. Now if by "calling" Peter really means "wherever the Gospel is preached," then he meant to utter this absurdity that *whoever heard* the Gospel preached *received* the *gifts of the Holy Ghost* and the *remission of sins*. The promise that the Holy Spirit shall be communicated, and that your sins shall be remitted upon your individual repentance and baptism, is by no means confined to you; but these blessings also extend to *your children* of whatever age—eight days—five years, or fifteen years—it matters not, so they are *your children*, and to all children throughout the world who may hear the Gospel preached, *provided* their parents shall have repented and been baptized. This is the absurd interpretation of the passage in Acts to which Pedobaptist special pleading would have us submit. The word "call" can only refer to those really *converted* by or through the call of the Gospel. That this is so, will appear, if we refer to other passages. For instance in the passage already quoted from Joel, it is stated that God had promised to "pour out his Spirit upon *all flesh*." Upon Dr. Hodges' principles of interpretation, the Holy Spirit *must* be "poured out" upon *every individual* belonging to the human family. "This *must* be, if in the phrase *children* is necessarily included either infants or *all* children. "The promise is unto you; the promise is likewise to your children; the promise is likewise to all that are afar off. But it is none of any class, but such as the Lord shall call. The three distinct classes as coupled by *and*—you *and* your children, *and* all afar off. The last clause is not coupled with the rest by *and*, but added to the whole, as a limitation. And does not the whole word of God confirm this view? Do any receive the gift of the Spirit, but such as are called? Do the *unbelieving children* and *servants* of a believer receive this gift."* Is it not wonderful then, that men of sense will try to force such a reprehensible practice out of such language? Such attempts exhibit in glaring light the perversity of human nature and the blind and obstinate attachment of our opponents in the controversy to and absurd and untenable theory.

But Dr. Hodges contends, that the reason we do not extract from this passage the doctrine of infant sprinkling, is, because we do not read it with the same "feelings" and "views" a Jew would. He thinks it quite clear that a Jew would have understood Peter in no other way but "to include the young children with their fathers." He thinks this will be "evident to any one" who will "put himself in the place of a Jew." As a sufficient reply to this position, I give the following excerpt from Carson: "How would a Jew understand the term *children* in this passage? I answer, no man of common sense can mistake its meaning, *if he takes the meaning from the words*. The apostle explains himself, so as not to be *innocently mistaken* by either Jew or Gentile. Paul says, '*Men* and brethren, *children* of the *stock* of Abraham, and whosoever *among you feareth* God, to *you* is the word of this salvation sent.' Did not the Jews *believe* that the blessings of the Messiah's kingdom could be *confined to themselves?* How then, I might ask, would they understand this language? Would they have not much *greater reason* to conclude from this, that Paul *confined salvation* to the Jews, than that Peter *extended* the gifts of the Spirit to the *whole offspring* believers, *without any respect to their faith?* He says *nothing* here to *guard them* from this conception. But Peter *expressly limits* the term *children*, as applicable only to those *called* by the Lord. Is the Gospel sent to *all?* Yet Paul, on this occasion, speaks of it as sent to the stock of Abraham, and such among them as *feared* God. Just so Peter speaks of the promise to them and their children, but he *explicitly limits the blessing to those whom God shall call*. The most prejudiced Jew could not innocently mistake this language." So if we "put ourselves in the place of the Jew" and interpret the passage according to acknowledged laws, we must take the Baptist view. It is a fearful thing if we permit our prejudices to pervert the teachings of inspiration. If the Jews took more or less out of the words of the apostles than they express, they were blameable." Equally blameable, are all writers, who by an unwarranted glossing or by unmistakable perversion, make this passage teach a very different thing from that which was intended. But this whole scheme of interpretation is in keeping with the extraordinary exigencies which surround the defenders of infant sprinkling. They have no plain passages to fall back upon, as a *derneir resort* they entrench themselves, as best they can, behind such frail and indefencible breast works as this and other passages. A well directed shot from the battery of truth is able to penetrate and demolish such an unreliable structure.

TO BE CONTINUED.

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*Carson.

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For the Biblical Recorder.

When we survey the demoralized state of the churches in some of the Eastern counties of North Carolina, we are constrained to inquire why is it so? Is not the power of the Holy Spirit of God the same as it was in the days of old, or even in the days when Christ was on earth? Then why does Zion languish? Christ said strait is the gate and narrow is the way to eternal life, and but few find it. Before the great struggle and strife that ended in 1865, there were members of the church that seemed to be pious and sometimes put on long faces as the Pharisees did, went to Church on the Sabbath and had the appearance of being desirous to see sinners converted. I will give you the history of three churches in this region with a hope that such is the case no where else.

No. 1 prior to the war consisted of five male members; two of them have been to the Church only about once or twice, (one of them a deacon,) two of the number have abandoned the church and taken of the cup of intoxication freely, when it can be secured. The fifth one a pious and devoted servant of God ceased from his troubles six months since and has gone to reap his reward. There is one attending sister of the church whose seat is always occupied on the days appointed for service, though there is seldom any preaching. A brother from a neighboring Church attends and holds a prayer meeting, and the people seem to take quite an interest in the services.

What should be done with the members that do not attend when there is no one to act. I should have named the sixth male member; he is the Clerk and has attended once in three years.

No. 2 consists of three or four male members that seem to desire to hear the word, but the war made them poor and they are not able to remunerate a minister for his services. Therefore they are destitute of preaching except when some brother finds it convenient to pass that way.

No. 3 consists of members in town and country, has had regular preaching from a devoted brother; church or Conference meetings are appointed to be held on Saturday before the first Sunday in each month. On Saturday before the last Sunday, a member from the country rang the bell precisely at 12 o'clock; in a few minutes the sexton appeared and opened the doors. Two sisters after walking about four hundred yards appeared, when the brother that sounded the bell, proposed prayer and praise, the services being over, the sexton closed the doors, and after the brother and two sisters had got about one hundred yards from the house of worship, they saw the brother clerk making his way towards the church. Another brother quite near was attending his store and seemed not to hear the bell, and I regret to say these churches are in the bounds of the East Union Association.

My dear brother, should not our brethren of the ministry bestir themselves to renewed energy, when they see the mass of the people so given over to a hardness of heart. Methinks if each brother of the church would be more punctual, and upright, and devoted to the cause, by having regular *meetings* for prayer and praise, the cause would be better supported, and the Glorious light of Zion would shine brighter and brighter.

J. J.

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For the Biblical Recorder.

BROTHER MILLS:—You published in the RECORDER, a few numbers back, a letter from Elder J. E. Montague which did me great injustice, I feel that it is due to myself as a christian minister to make some reply.

Brother M., mentions all the churches to which he preaches, and the all the churches to which brother Slate preaches, and then all brother Falkner's churches, and then winds up by saying "brother F. M. Jordan rides about forty miles to preach to a little colored church which he calls Mayo Chapel. Now, brother editor, I ask if this statement is not calculated to make the impression (abroad at least) that this little colored church is the only one to which I am preaching. Brother M., knew that I was preaching to other churches, why did he not mention them with all his and the other brethren's? Why did he not say brother Jordan preaches to Kerr's Chapel, in Caswell, Cane Creek, Cool Spring, and Mars' Hill in Orange, and also to a little colored church in Halifax County Va., which THEY call Mayo Chapel. Then he would have placed the matter in its proper light and not made the impression abroad that I had lost all my influence at home, and had to ride forty miles in another State to preach to a colored church. I have had, the care of not less than four churches for the last ten years, and now have the care of five churches which I have mentioned. The little colored church to which reference has been made, is composed mainly of original free persons of color, some of them are almost white; there is not a black African negro in the church.

I try to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ to them, and they reward me for my service, by giving me two hundred dollars in cash which helps along mightily these hard times.

Brother M's. reference to myself did not make any difference with me at home where the facts and circumstances are known. I only wish to set myself right abroad, I preached to the colored people before the war, and during the war, and since the war, and shall continue to do so when ever I think proper under the great commission of my Master, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature, he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved and he that believeth not shall be damned."

FRANCIS M. JORDAN.

Elder Montague gave our readers an account of the churches and their pastors in the section in which he labors. He evidently commended Elder Jordan for efforts in behalf of the colored people. He is incapable of doing intentional injustice to a minister so faithful and devoted as Elder Jordan.

This is an intensely wicked age, but when such men as Elder Jordan lose their influence at home, or abroad, we shall feel that "the Devil is come down, having great wrath."

We assure Elder Jordan that there was no fire, only a little *smoke* in Elder Montague's article. [ED. REC.

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For the Biblical Recorder.

"WITHOUT GOD IN THE WORLD."

Ephe 2: 12.

We cannot conceive a more deplorable condition on earth.

Yet many are living in this dark period of the world's history, without God.

They live for no particular end or design, not knowing what life is, when it will close, or what will follow the present state of things.

They act without considering the effect on their present, or future destiny, or the influence it may have on others.

They hear strange sounds but cannot understand whether they are signs of approbation or condemnation.

They see a beautiful world all covered with life, creatures after their kind.

Mountains, hills, plains, and valleys, all covered with forests, fruits, and flowers, and a sparkling conopy be decked with sun, moon and stars, moving in mysterious order and regularity. They feel pain of body and mind and wonder why they suffer such distress.

They think, but God is not in all their thoughts—the heart grows weary and faint—as they contemplate the uncertainty of all they do, hear, see, feel, and think.—Thus aimless, helpless, comfortless, and hopeless, they resign themselves to whatever fate may come.

Miserable beings: "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God." Psa. 14-1. Without God life is miserable, death is hopeless, Eternity dark and dreary.

J. E. MONTAGUE.

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TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The past history of the families of Louis Napoleon and the Sultan of Turkey is full of interesting and marvellous incidents, some of which are probably not generally known to our readers:

"These two monarchs, a few years ago, so cordially united in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, are both descendants of American ladies; the one a grandson and the other a great grandson. The ladies were born in the same neighborhood, on the island of Martinique, one of the West Indies. They were of French origin, and companions and intimate friends in childhood and youth. They were Josephine de Tascher and Miss S—. The history of Josephine is generally known. She went to France, and was married to M. de Beauharnais, by whom she had one son, Eugene, and a daughter, Hortense. Sometime after the death of Beauharnais, Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte and became Empress of France. Her daughter, Hortense, was married to Louis Bonaparte, then King of Holland, and the present Emperor of France is her son by this marriage.

But now for the romance of the affair. Josephine's bosom friend quitted the island of Martinique some time before she did. But the vessel that was carrying her to France was attacked and taken by Algerine corsairs, and the crew and passengers made prisoners, but the corsair ship was, in turn, attacked and pillaged by Tunis pirates, and Miss S was carried by them to Constantinople and offered for sale as a slave. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishments found her a purchaser in the Sultan himself, and she soon became the chief lady in his seraglio, and Sultana of Turkey. Mahmoud II. was her son; Abdul Medjid was the son of Mahmoud; and the present Sultan Abdul Aziz Khan is the grandson of Mahmoud.

Thus the two sovereigns, who occupy so large a space in the world's eye, are descended from two American Creole girls, who were playmates in their youth, and as remarkable for their beauty and excellent dispositions as for their varied and singular fortunes. Both these women, in the hight of their power, remembered the friends of their youth, and provided munificently for their welfare. Many of the relatives of the Sultaness left the island of Martinique and settled at Constantinople, where their descendants still reside and enjoy the favor of the Sultan.

The Sultaness died in 1811, the Empress Josephine in 1814."

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CONFEDERATE AND FEDERAL DEAD.

BY BISHOP MCINTEIRE.

One of the saddest thoughts suggested in connection with our Confederate dead is—they died in vain. In this grave-yard, it is conceivable, are some whose motive for waging war on the South, even a Southerner must respect. The forcible maintenance of a constitutional union of the State, they believed lawful, possible, and desirable, and therefore that it was their duty to undertake it. May not the time come, when, of such Union soldiers, it will allso be said—they died in vain? A ministerial friend told me of an enterview with a Federal soldier, in a prison hospital, who insisted on explaining himself—The man was wounded, and died afterward. Said he: "I am no abolitionist; I'm a Union soldier. You of the South can not be allowed to break up the Union. Not a link out of the chain, not a star out of the flag; I'll die first. We don't hate *you* we hate *secession*. I'm willing to give my life, if need be, to put it down. Then, when it is put down, and the Confederacy dissolved, your States will stand in their old places, with all their rights and privileges. But we must preserve the Union." How many, like him, fought and died for that idea! When we consider the fruits of the victory—the scenes now enacted in these "Territories," and what is looming up in the near future for the whole country—will not the same epitaph suffice for the boys in blue and the boys in gray? "They died in vain." Peace to their ashes!

* * *

Good Manners of Royalty.

A peer, dining with Queen Victoria, was challenged by a royal duchess to take wine with her. He politely thanked her, but declined the compliment, stating that he never took wine. The duchess immediately turned to the Queen, and jocosely said: "Please your Majesty, here is Lord——, who declines to take wine at your Majesty's table." Every eye was turned to the Queen, and not a little curiosity was evinced as to the manner in which the abstainer would be dealt with. With a smiling and graceful expression the Queen replied: "There is no compulsion at my table.' The story is communicated to a newspaper by one of the guests of royalty.

For the Biblical Recorder.

"FEED MY SHEEP."

BY J. A.

The last injunction of our Lord,
  With feelings earnest, fervent deep,
Was "Preach my pure and sacred words"
  Go. "Feed my lambs" and "Feed my Sheep."

My tender lambs with caution feed,
  And guard them with a Shepherd's care;
Beside still waters gently lead,
  Warn them of every sin and snare.

Go tell them how their Savior died,
  How he suffered groaned and bled!
How he loved them as he cried
  "Tis finished" and his Spirit fled.

Tell them his promises are sure,
  That they can never, never fail,
Through him they can this life endure,
  Amid temptations that assail.

This comforter to them he'll send,
  To guide direct and e'er sustain,
That he is an unchanging friend,
  Though *all* forsake, *he* will remain.

That he will all their sorrows share,
  He will wipe each tear away:
He will all their burdens bear,
  And guide their roving hearts each day.

He will cheer the drooping heart,
  He will peace and comfort give,
And when from earth they must depart,
  Beyond this vale of tears shall live.

Tell them of the joys of heaven,
  Where no sorrow dims the eye,
Where immortal rest is given,
  Where the soul can never die.

Of pastures green where they will roam
  Secure from earth's tempestuous woes.
No blighting storms can reach that home
  Where the redeemed will e'er repose.

And tell them of those mansions bright,
  Where no clouds obscure the sky,
Where no shadows dim the light,
  Of that home prepared on high.

There with Saints and Angels dwell,
  And sing their great Redeemer's praise
With shouts of joy that none can tell,
  Through an Eternity of days.

Where all earthly trials cease,
  Where sadness pains the heart,
Where the soul is filled with peace,
  And rapturous joys that ne'er depart.

Where their Savior they will greet,
  Where no more they'll wake to weep,
Where their loved ones they will meet,
  Oh is not such, sweet food for Sheep!

* * *

ORGANS.

1. As to the propriety of instrumental music, that is no longer an open question in our city churches; in fact it is no longer agitated. We well remember in our boyhood when the first organ was introduced into a Philadelphia Baptist church. It was the Spruce St. Church, of which we were then a member; a worthy deacon withdrew himself and family from the church, and several others followed his example, in consequence of the bringing in of what the Scotchman called the "Kist-o-wistles." But thirty years have produced such a revolution in sentiment and practice, that now there is no Baptist church in Philadelphia of any size without its organ; and the same may be said of almost all our large cities. In villages, and in country churches, however, in many places there are still prejudices against having an instrument either in church or Sunday School—in some places there is no objection to having one in Sunday School to help the children sing, but a strong objection to having one in church to help the grown-up people. Those who object to instruments, however, in the churches should begin with the children. If you allow the children to learn the piano or parlor-organ at home, they will want an organ in the Sunday School, and if you allow them an organ in the Sunday School, they will in a few years, be demanding it in church. So that the old adage comes in: "He that would carry the bull, must begin with carrying the calf." We cannot keep instrumental music out of the Sunday Schools and churches, unless we first keep them out of our houses; and as none of us propose to do this, we presume we shall have to make up our minds to allow the introduction of instruments wherever a decided majority of the people desire it. And after all, it is likely there can't be much harm in them; else David would not have said so often in those beautiful Psalms which express the very soul of piety: "Praise Him with the psaltery and harp; praise Him with stringed instruments and organs; praise Him upon the loud cymbals; praise Him upon the loud cymbals; praise Him upon the high sounding cymbals. Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord; praise ye the Lord." Nor would the description of heaven prevent such a picture as this: "I heard the voice of harpers harping with their harps."—*Journal & Messenger.*

"I've Done The Same Thing Often."

A Mr. John Smith, who is described, evidently not without reason, as a fast talker, gave the following description of the blowing up of a steamboat on Mississippi: I landed at Helena for a minute to drop some letters into the post-office, when all of a sudden I heard a tremendous explosion, and, looking up, saw that the sky was for a minute, darkened by arms, legs and other small bits and scraps of my fellow passengers. Amongst an uncommon ugly medley, I spied the second clerk, about one hundred and fifty feet above my own level. I recognized him at once, for ten minutes before I had been sucking a sherry cobbler with him out of the same tumbler. Well, I watched him. He came down through the roof of a shoemaker's shop, and landed on the floor close by the shoemaker, who was at work. The clerk, being in a hurry, jumped up to go to the assistance of the other sufferers, when the man of wax demanded five hundred dollars for the damage done to his roof. 'Too high," replied the clerk; "never paid more than two hundred and fifty dollars in my life, and I've done the same thing often."

BIBLICAL RECORDER.

RALEIGH, N. C., MARCH 25, 1868.

OUR CLUB RATES.

The RECORDER is the largest paper in the State, and the cost of its publication is so high that we can not afford to buy subscribers with costly presents, nor to hire agents on ex travagant wages.

The best that we can do is to offer the RECORDER to clubs and agents at the following rates.

Four copies for		$10
Six	" "	$15
Ten	" "	$25

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

Elder J. B. Hardwick has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church in Goldsboro, and Elder G. W. Sanderlin was promptly elected to succeed him.—Elder Sanderlin found satisfactory arrangements made for his support.—Such prompt action is worthy of commendation, and of the imitation of those churches which have been, for several months, without pastors. We have no right to keep any part of the church militant in a disorganized state. No company in the army of the Lord should be in want of any of its appropriate and needed officers.

Those who wish to unite with a church will seldom choose one without a pastor. Those who desire the prayers of a church, will be apt to inquire for the pastor.—The members of a shepherdless flock, left without the restraint, and pious, careful, counsel of a pastor, are liable to go unconsciously astray.

A church which makes no contribution to the requirements of the Great Commission, which does not preach the gospel to ANY creature, ought to disband and advise its members to unite with those churches which sustain the gospel at home and help to send it abroad.

Those who suppose that divine partiality has paid their passage in the "Old Ship of Zion," and that

"Nothing either great or small
Remains for them to do"

but simply to sail safely home, are reminded that "Zion's Hill" can not be reached in ships, nor without a weary pilgrimage.

The Bible refers to the christian as a sower, a reaper, a steward, a husbandman, a soldier and as a co-worker with God, but he is not mentioned as a passenger on a ship, who after a lazy languid and luxurious life is to be "landed safe at home." Let us therefore work while it is day, for a dismal night seems to be approaching.

THE BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION OF TEXAS.

This body met at Gonzales on the 30th, of Nov. 1867.

The Financial agent, Elder Ceath, reported 163 sermons and 95 lectures. His collections in specie were $1475,53; in currence $35, pledges $300, and one town lot in Anderson. His salary was $500, and his expenses $33. "A good and faithful servant."

The labors of the Missionaries are briefly comprehended in the following:

SUMMARY.

Miles traveled, 13,338; baptisms, 252; visits to families, 1182; sermons and exhortations, 1,410; churches constituted, 10; deacons ordained, 5; ministers, 1; Sunday schools organized 1.

We are sorry to say that the report on the Religious condition of the colored people is Anti-missionary and we cannot approve it. It closes as follows:

They are averse to the simplicity and morality of the gospel; and easily swayed by fanaticism, superstition and animal magnetism. Their tendency is to barbarism and idolatry. We should do what we can to arrest this tendency, and promote their religious welfare. We can suggest no definite plain, as the negroes are in a transition state, but would urge christians in general, and ministers in particular, to use all available means for their moral elevation and religious improvement.

Respectfully submitted,
J. J. SEEDGE, Chairman.

This is the first time that we have ever known a Baptist Convention to endorse "the doctrine of Animal magnetism." "Their tendency is to barbarism and idolatry." The Gospel is the great remedy and should we applied without delay.

When our ancestors were worshipping the sun, the moon and other gods of their own invention, their tendency was to idolatry and the same tendency, though somewhat subdued by the Gospel, is still seen and felt in our midst.

The Colored people are "in a transition state," and so is the whole human race, and on that very account we all need the influences of the Christian religion.

It is plain that the Devil is using politicians to prevent the progress of the Gospel. "The great dragon, the old serpent called the devil" is "cast out into the earth and his angels" are "cast out with him." And it seems to be "given unto him to make war with the saints."

The report of the Committee on Books and Periodicals is worthy of the quill of a Crane and we give it entire:

The Committee on Books and Periodicals beg leave to report—that the press is an instrument for good, which should be used with far more of energy and zeal, than has ever characterized Baptists.—The tongue and the pen must both be employed constantly in prosecuting our plans, and in promulgating our principles. That tongue must be tutored to speak aright, and that pen must have a suitable medium of communication. The press is the silent, noiseless power by which the emissions from the pen may be potent for good. Hence, your committee recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of our denomination to encourage and promote, by every feasible method, the publication and circulation of a denominational as well as an unexceptionable, Evanglical literature.

Resolved, That recognizing the *Texas Baptist Herald* as a faithful exponent of our sentiments, practice and plans, the ministers and deacons of our churches be urgently exhorted to induce every Baptist, and friend to Baptist principles, to subscribe for it and sustain it by their prayers and active exertions.

Respectfully submitted,
W. CAREY CRANE, Chairman.

THE CHURCH UNION.

"Devoted to sanctity and sewing machines, radical piety and politics and patent medicines."

This is the paper from which the *Episcopal Methodist* recently quoted an article in favor of loose communion."

A circuit rider who had forsaken his field was apologizing in the Conference for his conduct, and stated that the Bible said "all that a man hath will he give for his life." The Bishop reminded him that, though the statement was found in the Bible, he was certainly quoting very dangerous authority.

We leave the *Methodist* to make the application.

The *Church Union* advocates Christian love, exchange of pulpits, and loose communion, with "Frederick Douglass presiding." Let it sing whatever song it may, the never-to-be-omitted doxology is "Frederick Douglass presiding." It says:

"Everybody admits that Frederick Douglass is smart enough and honest enough to fill the Presidential chair. The only possible objection—is this *he is black*. Wash him white, and he would be sustained by the New York *Observer* and the *Journal of Commerce*, provided he were of their political faith. Does any sensible man in this nation expect such objection to universal liberty to stand much longer? Prepare to find your prophecies to fail if you do."

The Church Union finds less to admire in the character of George Washington, the Father of his country, than in that of John Brown, the notorious horsethief, and midnight murderer.

We were not surprised to see that week after week such paper should pour out the vials of its wrath on Baptist heads. Some of our pedobaptist exchanges were very much elated, but they now seem to feel that their Samson is losing his hair. He ought to be grinding in the mill of repentance.

The *Christian Sun* says:

If the *Church Union*, of New York would only confine itself to its legitimate work, and let political and sectional questions alone, and exclude bitter personalities from its columns, what a work it would accomplish! How it could spread peace and good will over our land! Never did a paper have such an opportunity to do good, in the church of Christ. But alas! its bitterness of spirit toward those who differ from its political opinions, and its severely Radical tone, will curtail its usefulness full 80 per cent. We have earnestly desired the success of this enterprise. It was so grandly conceived. But when it advocates claims of Fred. Douglass for the Presidency and heaps columns of bitter abuse upon President Johnson, instead of advocating union, love, peace, and harmony among God's people, and opposing sectarian bigotry, we feel like weeping over its fall.

LARGE ASSEMBLIES.

Last year the Baptist Missionary Union met, in Chicago, in such force as to terrify New England hospitality, and scare off invitations.

Now the question is how shall we reduce our members and where shall we meet? "Key-note" writing from Chicago to the *Examiner* and *Chronicle* says:

"This sifting process must be done cautiously, or it will be of serious damage to us. Designate those who may vote, and thus save your deliberative assemblies from mob-rule; but have a care what you say to our good people about their going up to their Jerusalem once a year to touch hands, heads and hearts. If there is any one thing our disintegrated organization needs more than any other, it is this coming together, and eating together, and sleeping together, and talking together, and feeling together, and conferring together, and praying together, and singing together. We need this. It is necessary to our cohesion, unity and efficiency. The missionary cause will die out utterly without this. This is what that cause needs now at the West, where it is comparatively dead. You want $230,000 of missionary money, but you will never get it if you close your doors upon, and stand guard over your sheets against the people who have it. Hospitality will put money in your treasury, and a want of it will keep money out of your treasury. Enthusiasm feed missionaries, and numbers generate enthusiasm. Empty pews may be cheap delegates, but they are expensive members of the Missionary Union. It may be easy to entertain them, but it will be hard to get money out of them, or to induce them to get money out of the West. "Come one, come all" may be uncomfortable policy for five days, but it is the paying policy for the five years.

Chicago was imposed upon, and was put to much expense, and trouble, for a little while, but she did a great thing for American Baptists. She gave them an impulse they never had before. The vibrations of the Chicago Anniversaries are travelling still."

THE SCALES ARE FALLING FROM THEIR EYES.

The *Watchman and Reflector*, edited and published in Boston, says:

It will be an evil day for the Republican party of Massachusetts when it hitches itself to the train that Ben Butler engineers, even if that train should carry Henry Wilson into the vice-presidency.

We beg the Watchman to Reflect that it was also "an evil day" for New Orleans and Norfolk when those unfortunate cities were "hitched" to the train that Ben Butler engineered." National curses, as well as chickens, sometimes go to roost,

THANKS.—It affords us pleasure to return public thanks to Elders Craig, Turtner, Montague, Jordan, and others for active efforts resulting in green letters to the RECORDER OFFICE. Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Prof George E. Dabney of Richmond College, is dead. His life has been devoted to the instruction of youth.

Elder J. R. Graves announces, in *The Baptist*, that he will preach the Annual Sermon before the Southern Baptist Theological Missionary Society of Greenville S. C., in May next.

On the 10 inst, Prof A. D. Hepburn for merly professor in the University of North Carolina, was unanimously elected professor of Logic and the English Language and Literature in Miami University.

For the Biblical Recorder.

NEWS FROM THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND

FORT BARNWELL.

The fort, from which the vicinity takes its name, is situated on Col. S. S. Biddle's plantation, at the confluence of the Neuse river and Fort Creek, and was according to tradition built by lord Barnwell. It is of triangular shape, and considering the distinctness with which its remains can be traced, it must have been a formidable protection in its day. The Colonel besides showing me about the fort and gratifying my curiosity in many minor points, led me along the river bank through a portion of his extensive marl bed, some miles in length and pronounced by competent persons to be of a superior quality.

I could not help thinking that if some of our New York friends had this marl in their possession, what a fortune they would realize from it, so conveniently is it situated for market, only 25 miles above Newbern.

After preaching on the Sabbath, we proceeded at once to the organization of a Sunday School, which proved a success.

We elected our brother, the Colonel superintendent, arranged classes and teachers, and dismissed, strong in hope of the success of the School.

MOSELEY HALL.

That class of people that estimate by quantity rather than quality, might think this is not much of a place. Had we been favored with pleasant weather, I am confident we would have much to say of our visit here.

Here we met that beloved brother and spiritual father of so many N. C. Baptists, Elder Jesse Howell, of New Hill, who opened "*The Word*" to us on Sabbath morning with much power, and did our hearts good.

At 9 o'clock, we met the Sunday School agreeably to appointment, and after forming a Sabbath School Missionary Society, listened to some remarks from our Sunday School Agent. The girls and boys are delighted with the Society, and are going to carry it on with vigor, their Superintendent Rev. E. A. Best, (also pastor of the church) is one of the best Superintendents. He is fully alive to the importance of Sunday School effort, and puts life into the cause, by encouraging the children.

There is every prospect of this church becoming much stronger than it is. There is no other denomination in the field, and have they preaching *every* Lord's day.

The prospects of the Sunday School are good, a large number of accomplished young sisters to aid in teaching, and a good class of children to work on.

GOLDSBORO.

There is a flourishing Sabbath School here, under the superintendence of brother J. C. Privett, but from various causes they had allowed the Missionary Society brother S. founded, to run down.

Therefore on Sabbath "afternoon we met together and revived it. After which brother Hardwick addressed the Society with powerful effect, and the children wept because he, their beloved pastor, was to be taken from them.

At night brother Hardwick preached his farewell sermon, from II. Cor. 13th chapter 11th verse: *Finally, brethren farewell, be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you.*

"Farewell."—How frequently we have occasion to use this word. There are times when the heart is too full, and the lips too tremulous to utter it—a gentle pressure of the hand—and loved ones part.

The final separation of families, friends, and of ministers and people has ever been painful—often distressing. In bidding you farewell to night, allow me to dispense with all formality, and speak as I feel toward you.

This separation is painful to me as a man. I was a stranger and ye took me in, homeless, and you gave me a home in your midst.

Here we wept with the penitent and rejoiced with the new born babes in Christ. At those seats, in our parlors, upon the streets, we conversed upon the nature and importance of personal religion. We have spent two eventful years in church fellowship. These have been pleasant and laborious years to us all.

We have not only labored, but we have suffered together. But I never knew how to sympathize with the bereaved, till one morning scarce two years ago, "the reaper" came, and when the sky was clear—the earth was green, and the birds were singing he cut down the fairest flower of my household, and it withered before my eyes.

I have sometimes wondered why, all my children were born on the soil of my native state, and that I should be called upon to bury my first dead among comparative stangers. I believe God allowed it to be so, to identify me with the people of this state.

Though no foot of land do I possess in all this wide domain—that little spot of ground in the beautiful cemetery at Fayetteville which contains the bones of my child, is more precious than the broad acres which others so much covet.

It is sweet to think, that should we be far apart on the morning of the resurrection, that I leave one whose voice will be heard among the voices of North Carolina's departed children, welcoming Christ when he shall appear "the second time, without sin unto salvation." *The pleasant relations that have existed between the citizens of N. C. and myself make it painful to leave them.*

With no claim upon them, no right to expect more than the ordinary civilities of every day life, I have been honored with their confidence and respect. Without ostentation they have been kind. With a generous charity they have covered many of my faults.

It is a cause for a lawful self-gratulation to have the esteem of such law abiding, quiet and intelligent people. While I have been a firm and earnest advocate of the doctrines of my church, I think I can say, that I have never heard of any thing from the members of the various denominations, that indicate on their part, other than kindest christians regards.

Brethren let me call your attention to the several exhortations of the text. If you heed them you will *fare well*.

Be perfect. Endeavor to obtain that depth of experimental knowledge, to which it is your privilege to aspire. Some of you are babes in Christ, all of you need to be exhorted to grow in grace, that you may attain to the full stature of men and women in Christ Jesus. Seek to be perfect in thought, desire and plan for the prosperity of the Church, and the diffusion of religious knowledge among men

Remove every stumbling-block—put away everything that is disorderly from your midst, and manage the affairs of the church as if the great head of the church were visible to every eye.

Love and pray for those who walk disorderly, and endeavor to induce them to love the gates of Zion. Go out after the enemy and lead them to repentance, and then restore them in the spirit of meekness. This seems to be drift of the apostles meaning.

Be of good comfort. Why despond? "Religion never was designed to make our pleasures less." Are you distressed, in doubt—despair—surrounded by darkness. How numerous the promises of God from which you may obtain comfort! If God be for us, who need oppose us! He has promised, he will never leave nor forsake us. Be comforted with the thought, that all that may befall you, will work together for your good. But this term may be used in a twofold sense.

Comfort one another. This can be done in *many ways*. Pray for one another. Visit and sympathizo with each other. Kind words are cheap and never die. None but God can tell how deeply they lie imbedded in the troubled heart.

But we may imploy the term in another sense. *Be exhorted.* When I am gone remember the words I spoke while I was with you. And may I not fondly hope, when you have occasion to think of me, that it will be in this connection.

Be of one mind. The Corinthian church had been divided in different parties and factions. How unfortunate that this is too much the case with the church of our day. Divisions are neither pleasant, desirable nor profitable. Mind the same things. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' A united church can survive all opposition from without; divided it must fall. If you differ about some things, agree to love one another as brethren. Love the church. Sacrifice all opinions concerning minor points, for its harmony and prosperity.

That you may be of one mind, you must have fervent *charity* among yourselves, that charity which suffereth long and is kind; that envieth not; &c. &c. This will contribute more to the unity and prosperity of the the church than mines of wealth; or the greatest earthly distinction.

Live in peace. If you are christians, my brethren you have peace with God. Why allow anything to impair this peace? Why fret thyself because of evil doers? *Live in peace with each other.*

'My peace,' said Jesus, 'I leave with you;' why veto or devow one another? My little children *love one another.*

You can destroy the worst of enemies by living up to your duty as christians, and following the directions of the Apostles.

The God of love and peace shall be with you. What a blessed assurance! God who is all love and the author of all peace shall be with you, if you do these things.

Finally Christians, Farewell. May God bless you, your families, your friends and churches. His promises are so numerous, sweet and consoling, that I shall only call your attention to one. 'All things are yours.' Endeavor to realize this, and you will *fare well.* In a little while and we shall not see each other. Yet we will meet again.

Sinner, farewell. Allow me once more to urge you to 'come to Christ. Why defer a matter so important, for even a moment. I feel clear of your blood. We part to meet again, if not on earth, at the judgment seat of Christ. *Shall I have to witness against thee there! O! my God, forbid.*

Brother Ministers farewell. We have wrought in the same fields. Peached the same gospel to the same people, I trust that our labors have not been in vain in the Lord. God bless you and make you a blessing to your people.

I hope we may have the privilege of meeting again this side of eternity, but life is uncertain, out great Captain may order us to march in different directions; but we will only then be nearing our final home. We can even now lift up our hearts, as we sing that sublime hymn of Fannie Crosby's.

"We are going—we are going."
"To a home beyond the skies," &c., &c.

* * * * * *

"There will be no parting there."—Amen.

The foregoing sermon I have reproduced as near as possible, by request of friends in Goldsboro. I don't feel called upon to apologize for the unusual length of this communication. After the sermon, brother Hardwick came down in front of the pulpit and took the parting hand with the whole congregation, which was very affecting. Strong men, [illegible] to tears, wept with women and children. "Sorrowing most of all for the word which he had spoken, that they should behold his face no more."

WM. A. KINGSBURY,
Agent S. S. B. S. B. C.

For the Biblical Recorder.

TO ELDER WILLIAM TURNER.

MY DEAR BROTHER: Perhaps you expect from me a reply to your criticism on my communication to the BIBLICAL RECORDER. I do most heartily approve and re-assert all that I wrote in that letter; but far be it from me to give, or to have given, by you or any one else, to my words the construction you gave them.—You certainly are a true son of that wonderful sleeper, of great fame in North Carolina; for it seems to me, you imagine yourself in the days of thirty years ago. Thirty years ago and more, if a man advocated the educating of young men who felt themselves called of God to preach the gospel, the cry was raised, "Man made preachers!" forgetting that before we had colleges, such men as Staughton, and others in this country, gathered around them "young men of promise," and through the whole past, our educated ministers had their assistants and pupils. I had supposed that this subject had been so fully and satisfactorily settled, that no one, even an enemy, much less a professed friend, would ever again use such a taunt, and that it was no longer required to write over a foolscap sheet of paper in order to make explanations, defences, &c. My words are not capable of being tortured to the meaning you have given them. Yes, a man may be thoroughly educated, be more than an exhorter, aye, a profound expositor of the "word of life" without having seen a college, but as he has plodded along in the tedious and unbeaten track to this desired eminence, how often and how anxiously has he longed for help, the very help which the college so readily bestows?

As to my writing anything to discourage or disparage my brethren in the ministry who are not capable of a critical study of the Bible, and as a consequence, incapable of Biblical exposition, I protest against any such thought or intent. I am satisfied they will endorse my statements, even though provoked by you or others to the contrary, and we are now waiting, many of them almost with a last hope, to see if any provision can or will be made for them. They have an idea of the effect an education would have, not only on themselves, but also on their congregations. How many of our ministering brethren too old for college, would be glad to spend a few sessions at Greenville—and how many churches would freely give their pastors furloughs for so desirable a purpose? Which of us is the friend of those brethren, you or I?

You may pat them on the shoulder and praise their preaching, but for my part, I deal in "honey-sugar" with no man, much less with a minister of the cross of Christ. I am clearly of the opinion, other things being equal, that the educated man has the advantage, and to this supposed brother whom you praised, I would not be backward in giving encouragement; but at the same time, perhaps I should point out a few inaccuracies in the use of words, and in the formation of sentences, and also to refer to a few words in his text that perhaps he would have given a different meaning to, if he had read the untranslated text. His answer would be, "I greatly deplore my lack in these things." My response would be, "I have a plan on foot for your help." As to churches and people not to lerating preachers who are not Biblical scholars, I used the *future* tense, but I appeal to you if I ought not to have used the *present*. It is not for me to mention names either of pastors or of churches; but are there not many facts which have fallen within your own observation, establishing my statement beyond all controversy? If you have witnessed nothing of this kind, you live in a fortunate country for ministers; they will soon migrate thither by scores.

Brother, we can neither blink nor deny a fact so patent to all the world, and we had better go to work, like men having the love of Christ, and try to remove what cannot, and what will not be endured—How many churches are now destitute of pastors; how many good, humble, God-fearing men are in the ministry, but can receive no call from those churches; cannot you divine the reason of this? That it is *ought* to be so, I say not; that it is so, none can deny. What a change you have played on the word "College!" It must be confessed that it is an awful word, it has two ll's in it, and also c.—Now if c, o, g, e, could be removed, and h prefixed, it would really be, in name at least, the horrible place some suppose it to be.

You sneer at that "Wilmington incident." I repeat, "we ought and we can do likewise." The heresy of such a declaration I am unable to perceive. While I have but little use for Methodist doctrine, still there is an energy and a liberality among them we would do well to imitate.

Now brother, for those "young men of promise:" Do you suppose that those only would be selected who are ruddy and pleasant to look upon, six feet in hight, and withal of a nimble wit? I have no such idea, and you *well know* that no Baptist ever thought of placing an unconverted, or an uncalled man into the pulpit. You *very well know* that no young man can be assisted by the Board, but after a careful examination as to his conversion and call to the ministry. "A good strong, earnest man "I have no doubt, could find a hundred brethren in this State, called of God to preach the everlasting gospel, who would praise God out of full hearts an opportunity were presented to them to extend their knowledge of the word of God, and their power to present that word. Thus much as to myself, but what shall I say in regard to the Convention, and the Board of education! I would have you to know that I am no whipping post. If you have anything to say of either of these bodies, you need not thrust at them slyly over my shoulders. The Board of Education "knew nothing of the matter;" neither has the Convention ever delegated me as its mouth-piece. Verily, I wrote in hope of doing good; 'twas but a suggestion I made, and I hope, able to bear its whole weight of heresy; but surely, it was far from being fair or ingenuous, on your part, to shoot out inuendoes, and suspicions against those venerable and Heaven blest organizations. From physical debility, I am scarcely able to correspond with my dearest friends; therefore without further ceremony, I close my correspondence on this subject, trusting it, as before, "to wiser" heads, and to men of greater experience. In the unalterable belief of a God-called ministry; with an earnest desire that that ministry may be highly educated; and in hope of everlasting life, through sovereign grace in Christ Jesus,

I am your brother,
LEVI THORNE.

For the Biblical Recorder.

ORGANIZATION.

"*Organise! organize!!*" is the watchword of the politicians. They know that nothing can be accomplished for party ends, without organization. "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light." Let us learn a lesson of wisdom from them. The great want of the Baptists of North Carolina, is organization. We know less of each other personally, we are less united and systematic in the persecution of our enterprises than any other State, North or South, unless it be Tennessee. Did we all see "eye to eye, and speak the same thing,"—were we joined heart and hand in the Master's cause, our strength would be magnified a hundred fold.

Nor do we need any new machinery to perfect this organization. Our representative system, with the Sovereign churches as the basis of all authority and power, district Associations, State Convention, and General Convention, is the most Scriptural and the most effective we could adopt. What we need is an appreciation of the importance of organization, and a more thorough and complete application of the plan we already have.

Information is wanted. We must know the merits and claims of our various enterprises—we must know what others at home and abroad are doing for these enterprises, before we will be stimulated to do our duty. Therefore every man who takes the RECORDER, and any one who procures a subscriber for the RECORDER, is aiding in the essential work of organization, and thus advancing the cause of Christ. The RECORDER ought to have ten thousand subscribers in North Carolina. It has not half that number, and nearly as many copies go to persons out of the State as in it.

T. H. PRITCHARD.

For the Biblical Recorder.

DO YOU TAKE OUR PAPER?

It is, I think, the cheapest Baptist paper in the South.

It is full of local items of great interest which you will find in no other journal.

It contains many good articles from our best and wisest men.

It tells of every revival enjoyed by our churches.

It tells us what the christian world is doing at home and abroad.

It is well edited.

It is our State organ, and our *state pride* should induce us to take it in preference to all others.

It is essential to the prosperity of our churches, and last, but not least, it needs your support.

T. H. PRITCHARD.

For the Biblical Recorder.

The undersigned as Agent of the American Tract Society for North Carolina, keeps constantly on hand a supply of the publications of that Society, which he is selling at New York retail prices.

Special attention is given to supplying Sabbath Schools with Primers, Readers, Hymn and Note Books, Gift Cards, Catechisms, &c. Also Libraries of various sizes and prices.

These books can be sent by Mail or Express to any part of the State. Orders should be addressed to the subscriber at Smithfield, N. C.

Catalogues of books and prices sent on application.

The Society continues to aid, to a limited extent, Sabbath Schools not able to purchase necessary books.

JNO. R. BROOKS.
SMITHFIELD, N. C., March 12th, 1868.

SECULAR.

Appeal in Behalf of the White Children of Raleigh.

To the Citizens of Raleigh:

The Rev. B. Sears, D. D. General Agent of the Peabody Education Fund has proposed that "if the Government of the City of Raleigh will make an arrangement by which all the white children of a suitable age not now in school shall be provided for one year with instruction free of charge, in existing schools, or in others to be opened for the purpose at an expense of not less than $2,500, the trustee s of the Peabody Education Fund will pay toward said expense the sum of $1,000."

In order to avil themselves of this offer, the citizens of Raleigh must raise for the purpose indicated at least $1,500.—This sum it is proposed to raise by voluntary subscription. To provide for raising the amount mentioned, the Commissioners of the City have appointed the following named citizens, (three of whom are members of the Board,) viz: J. M. Heck, T. H. Selby, Kemp P. Battle, A. M. McPheeters, Jas. M. Betts, Rich'd H. Battle, James A. Moore, a committee to solicit contributions, take charge of the same when raised, employ teachers and do all things necessary for carrying into effect the conditions mentioned in the proposition of Dr. Sears; such Committee to hold their positions for twelve months, or longer should it be necessary.

It is confidently believed that the generous friends of education in the City will eagerly embrace the opportunity of aiding the poor children among us. The names of the Committee are guarantees that contributions for this noble purpose will not be wasted or misapplied.

W. D. HAYWOOD.
Mayor of Raleigh.

A certain man went down from Opulence to Poverty, and fell among theives which stripped him of his raiment and wounded him and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance there came down a certain priest that way, and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side, but sent word by the mayor of the city of Poverty, that it the wounded man would pour wine and oil on his sores, and would provide himself with a suit of new clothes, he would generously make him a present of a hat.

We hope the committee will aid Dr. Sears in making the application.

Samuel T. Williams of Nash has been nominated as the Conservative candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District of North Carolina. The Republican candidate is John T. Deweese of Wake. John A. McDonald of Chatham is an independent candidate.

TAXATION.—*The Sentinel* after an elaborate statement of facts and figures, concludes that the New Constitution, if adopted, will inaugurate very expensive machinery of government, and that taxes for the present year will be eight times the taxes of last year.

THE ELECTION.—The vote will be taken on the new constitution on the 21st, 22d, and 23d, of April. At the same time state officers from Governor down to school commissioners will be elected.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTION FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political, and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof, and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

That the great, general and essential principles of liberty and free government, may be recognized and established, and that the relations of this State to the Union and government of the United States, and those of the people of this State to the rest of the American people, may be defined and affirmed, we do declare:

Section 1. That we hold it to be self evident that all men are created equal; That they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, the enjoyment of the fruits of their own labor, and the pursuit of happiness.

Sec. 2. That all political power is vested in, and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.

Sec. 3. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government, whenever it may be necessary to their safety and happiness; but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law, and consistently with the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 4. That this State shall ever remain a member of the American Union, that the people thereof are part of the American nation; that there is no right on the part of this State to secede, and that all attempts, from whatever source, or upon whatever pretext, to dissolve said Union, or to sever said nation, ought to be resisted with the whole power of the State.

Sec. 5. That every citizen of this State owes paramount allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States, and that no law or ordinance of the State in contravention or subversion thereof, can have any binding force.

Sec. 6. To maintain the honor and good faith of the State untarnished, the public debt, regularly contracted before and since the rebellion, shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned; but the State shall never assume or pay, or authorize the collection of any debt or obligation, expressed or implied, incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

Sec. 7. No man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services.

Sec. 8. The Legislative, Executive, and Supreme judicial powers of the government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Sec. 9. All power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority, without the consent of the representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and ought not to be exercised.

Sec. 10. All elections ought to be free.

Sec. 11. In all criminal prosecutions, every man has the right to be informed of the accusation against him and to confront the accusers and witnesses with other testimony, and to have counsel for his defence, and not be compelled to *give evidence against himself*, or to pay costs, jail fees, or necessary witness fees of the defence unless found guilty.

Sec. 12. No person shall be put to answer any criminal charge, except as hereinafter allowed, but by indictment, presentment, or impeachment.

Sec. 13. No person shall be convicted of any crime but by the unanimous verdict of a jury of good and lawful men in open court. The Legislature may, however, provide other means of trial, for petty misdemeanors with the right of appeal.

Sec. 14. Excessive bail should not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusua punishments inflicted.

Sec. 15. General warrants, whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, without evidence of the act committed, or to seize any person or persons not named, whose offence is not particularly described and supported by evidence, are dangerous to liberty and ought not to be granted.

Sec. 16. There shall be no imprisonment for debt in this State except in cases of fraud.

Sec. 17. No person ought to be taken, imprisoned or deseized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

Sec. 18 Every person restrained of his liberty, is entitled to a remedy to enquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful; and such remedy ought not to be denied or delayed.

Sec. 19. In all controversies at law respecting property, the ancient mode of trial by jury is one of the best securities of the rights of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

Sec. 20. The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and therefore ought never to be restrained, but every individual shall be held responsible for the abuse of the same.

Sec. 21. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended.

Sec. 22. As political rights and privileges are not dependent upon, or modified by property, therefore no property qualification ought to effect the right to vote or hold office.

Sec. 23. The people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost or duty, without the consent of themselves, or their representatives in General Assembly freely given.

Sec. 24. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and as standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up, and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

Sec. 25. The people have a right to assemble together to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.

Sec. 26. All men have a natural and unalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no human authority should, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience.

Sec. 27. The people have a right to the privileges of education and it is the duty of the State to guard and maintain that right.

Sec. 28. For redress of grievances and for amending and strengthening the laws, elections should be often held.

Sec. 29. A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty.

Sec. 30. No hereditary emoluments, privileges, or honors ought to be granted or conferred in this State.

Sec. 31 Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free State and ought not to be allowed.

Sec. 32. Retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppressive, unjust and incompatible with liberty, wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made. No law taxing retrospectively, sales, purchases, or other acts previously done, ought to be passed.

Sec. 33. Slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than for crime whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted shall be, and are hereby forever prohibited within this State.

Sec. 34. The limits and boundaries of the State shall be and remain as they now are.

Sec. 35. All courts shall be open and every person for an injury done him in his lands, goods, person or reputation shall have remedy by due course of law and right and justice administered without sale, denial or delay

Sec. 36. No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner prescribed by law

Sec. 37. The enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others, retained by the people, and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, to-wit, a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2 The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet annually on the third Monday in November, and when assembled, shall be denominated the General Assembly. Neither House shall proceed upon public business, unless a majority of all the members are actually present.

Sec. 3. The Senate shall be composed of fifty Senators, biennially chosen by ballot.

Sec. 4. Until the first session of the General Assembly, which shall be had after the year 1871, the Senate shall be composed members elected from Districts constituted as follows:

First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell, shall elect one Senator.

Third District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one Senator.

Fourth District—Northampton shall elect one Senator.

Fifth District—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one Senator.

Sixth District—Halifax shall elect one Senator.

Seventh District—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

Eighth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth District—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first District—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second District—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Mecklenburg shall elect *one senator.*

Thirty-first District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one senator.

Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth District—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-ninth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one senator.

Sec. 5. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and the said Senate Districts shall be so altered by the General Assembly at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, or by order of Congress. That each Senate District shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens and *Indians* not taxed, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory, and no county shall be divided into the formation of a Senate District unless such county shall be equitably entitled to two or more Senators.

Sec. 6. The House of Representatives shall be composed of one hundred and twenty Representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, to be elected by the counties respectively, according to their population, and each county shall have at least one Representative in the House of Representatives, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of representation; this apportionment shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the Districts for the Senate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off.

Sec. 7. In making the apportionment in the House of Representatives the ratio of representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the population of the State, exclusive of that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one hundred and twentieth part of the population of the State, by the number of Representatives, less the number assigned to such counties; and, in ascertaining the number of the population of the State; aliens and *Indians* not taxed, shall not be included. To each county containing the said ratio and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one representative; to each county containing twice but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two representatives, and so on progressively, and then the remaining representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions.

Sec. 8. Until the General Assembly shall have *made the apportionment as hereinbefore provided*, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected from the counties in the following manner, to wit:

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Green, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrel, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Sec. 9. Each member of the Senate shall be not less than twenty-five years of age, shall have resided in the State as a citizen two years, and shall have usually resided in the District for which he is chosen, one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 10. Each member of the House of Representatives shall be a qualified elector for the State, and shall have resided in the county for which he is chosen, for one year immediately preceding his election.

Sec. 11. In the election of all officers, whose appointment shall be conferred upon the General Assembly by the Constitution, the vote shall be *viva voce*.

Sec. 12. The General Assembly shall have power to pass general laws regulating divorce and alimony, but shall not have power to grant a divorce or secure alimony in any individual case.

Sec. 13. The General Assembly shall not have power to pass any private law to alter the name of any person, or to legitimate any person not born in lawful wedlock, or to restore to the rights of citizenship, any person convicted of any infamous crime, but shall have power to pass general laws regulating the same.

Sec. 14. The General Assembly shall not pass any private law, unless it shall be made to appear that thirty days notice of application to pass such law shall have been given, under such direction and in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 15. If vacancies shall occur in the General Assembly by death, resignation or otherwise, writs of election shall be issued by the Governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. No law shall be passed to raise money on the credit of the State, or to pledge the faith of the State directly or indirectly for the payment of any debt, or to impose any tax upon the people of the State, or to allow the counties, cities or towns, to do so, unless the bill for the purpose shall have been read three several times in each house of the General Assembly and passed three several readings, which readings shall have been on three different days, and agreed to by each House respectively, and unless the yeas and nays on the second and third readings of the bill shall have been entered on the journal.

SEC. 17. The General Assembly shall regulate entails in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

SEC. 18. Each House shall keep a Journal of its proceedings, which shall be printed and made public immediately after the adjournment of the General Assembly.

SEC. 19. Any member of either House may dissent from and protest against any act or resolve, which he may think injurious to the public or any individual, and have the reasons of his dissent entered upon the Journal.

SEC. 20. The House of Representatives shall choose their own speaker and other officers.

SEC. 21. The Lieutenant-Governor shall preside in the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless it may be equally divided.

Sec. 22. The Senate shall choose its other officers, and also a Speaker, (*pro tempore*,) in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall exercise the office of Governor.

Sec. 23. The style of the Acts shall be—"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact."

Sec. 24. Each House shall be judge of the qualifications and elections of its own members; shall sit upon its own adjournment from day to day, prepare bills to be passed into laws, and the two Houses may also jointly adjourn to any future day, or other place.

Sec. 25. All bills and resolutions of a legislative nature shall be read three times in each House before they pass into laws, and shall be signed by the presiding officers of both Houses.

Sec. 26. Each member of the General Assembly, before taking his seat, shall take an oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of North-Carolina and will faithfully discharge his duty as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives.

Sec. 27. The terms of office for Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall commence at the time of their election; and the term of office of those elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall terminate at the same time as if they had been elected at the first ensuing regular election.

Sec. 28. Upon motion made and seconded in either House, by one-fifth of the members present, the yeas and nays upon any question shall be taken and entered upon the Journals.

Sec. 29. The election for members of the General Assembly shall be held for the respective Districts and Counties, at the places where they are now held, or may be directed hereafter to be held, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, on the first Thursday in August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and every two years thereafter. But the General Assembly may change the time of holding the elections. The first election shall be held when the vote shall be taken on the ratification of this Constitution by the voters of the State, and the General Assembly then elected, shall meet on the fifteenth day after the approval thereof by the Congress of the United States, if it fall not on Sunday, but if it shall so fall, then on the next day thereafter, and the members then elected shall hold their seats until their successors are elected at a regular election.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor (in whom shall be vested the supreme executive power of the State) a Lieutenant-Governor, a Secretary of State, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction and Attorney General, who shall be elected for a term of four years, by the qualified electors of the State, at the same time and places, and in the same manner as members of the General Assembly are elected. Their term of office shall commence on the first day of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified: *Provided*, That the officers first elected shall assume the duties of their office ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States, and shall hold their offices four years from and after the first day of January 1869.

Sec. 2. No person shall be eligible as Governor or Lieutenant Governor, unless he shall have attained the age of thirty years, shall have been a citizen of the United States five years, and shall have been a resident of this State for two years next before the election; nor shall the person elected to either of these two offices be eligible to the same office more than four years in any term of eight years, unless the office shall have been cast upon him as Lieutenant Governor or President of the Senate.

Sec. 3. The return of every election for officers of the Executive Department shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of Government by the returning officers, directed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall open and publish the same in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The persons having the highest number of votes respectively, shall be declared duly elected; but if two or more be equal and highest in votes for the same office, then one of them shall be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses of the General Assembly.—Contested elections shall be determined by a joint vote of both Houses of the General Assembly, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. The Governor, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall, in the presence of the members of both branches of the General Assembly, or before any Justice of the Supreme Court, take an oath or affirmation, that he will support the constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of North Carolina, and that he will faithfully perform the duties appertaining to the office of Governor to which he has been elected.

Sec. 5. The Governor shall reside at the seat of government of this State, and he shall, from time to time, give the General Assembly information of the affairs of the State, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem expedient.

Sec. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offences, (except in cases of impeachment,) upon such conditions as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. He shall annually communicate to the General Assembly each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of each convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, the date of commutation, pardon, or reprieve, and the reasons therefor.

Sec. 7. The officers of the Executive Department and of the Public Institutions of the State shall at least five days previous to each regular session of the General Assembly severally report to the Governor who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the General Assembly; and the Governor may, at any time, require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 9. The Governor shall have power on extraordinary occasions by and with the advice of the council of State, to convene the General Assembly, in extra session by his proclamation, stating therein the purpose or purposes for which they are thus convened.

Sec. 10. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the Senators elect, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which shall be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for, and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly.

Sec. 11. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. He shall, whilst acting as President of the Senate, receive for his services the same pay which shall for the same period be allowed to the speaker of the House of Representatives, and he shall receive no other compensation except when he is acting as Governor.

Sec. 12. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, his failure to qualify, his absence from the State, his inability to discharge the duties of his office, or in case the office of Governor shall in anywise become vacant, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor until the disabilities shall cease, or a new Governor shall be elected and qualified. In every case in which the Lieutenant Governor shall be unable to preside over the Senate, the Senators shall elect one of their own number President of their body; and the powers, duties and emoluments of the office of Governor shall devolve upon him whenever the Lieutenant Governor shall, for any reason, be prevented from discharging the duties of such office as above provided, and he shall continue as acting Governor until the disabilities be removed or a new Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall be elected and qualified. Whenever, during the recess of the General Assembly, it shall become necessary for the President of the Senate to administer the Government, the Secretary of State shall convene the Senate, that they may elect such President.

Sec. 13. The respective duties of the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law. If the office of any of said officers shall be vacated by death, resignation, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the Governor to appoint another until the disability be removed or his successor be elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election, at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy has taken place and the person chosen, shall hold the office for the remainder of the unexpired term fixed in the first section of this Article.

Sec. 14. The Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Works, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute *ex officio* the Council of the State, who shall advise the Governor in the execution of his office, and three of whom shall constitute a quorum; their advice and proceedings in this capacity shall be entered in a Journal to be kept for this purpose exclusively, and signed by the members present, from any part of which any member may enter his dissent; and such Journal shall be placed before the General Assembly when called for by either House. The Attorney General shall be *ex officio*, the legal adviser of the Executive Department.

Sec. 15. The officers mentioned in this Article shall, at stated periods, receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which they shall have been elected, and the said officers shall receive no other emolument or allowance whatever.

Sec. 16. There shall be a seal of the State which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him as occasion may require, and shall be called "the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina." All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of North Carolina sealed with "the Great Seal of the State," signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State.

Sec. 17. There shall be established in the office of the Secretary of State, a Bureau of Statistics, Agriculture and Immigration, under such regulations as the General Assembly may provide.

ARTICLE. IV

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Section 1. The distinction between actions at law and suits in equity, and the forms of all such actions and suits, shall be abolished and there shall be in this State but one form of action, for the enforcement or protection of private rights or the redress of private wrongs, which shall be denominated a civil action; and every action prosecuted by the people of the State as a party, against a person charged with a public offence, for the punishment of the same, shall be termed a criminal action. Feigned issues shall also be abolished, and the fact at issue tried by order of court before a jury.

Sec. 2. Three Commissioners shall be appointed by this Convention to report to the General Assembly, at its first session after this Constitution shall be adopted by the people, rules of practice and procedure in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing section, and the Convention shall provide for the Commissioners a reasonable compensation.

Sec. 3. The same Commissioners shall also report to the General Assembly, as soon as practicable, a code of law of North Carolina. The Governor shall have power to fill the vacancies occurring in this Commission.

Sec. 4. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a court for the trial of impeachments, a Supreme court, Superior courts, courts of justices of the peace and special Courts.

Sec. 5. The court for the trial of impeachments shall be the Senate: a majority of the members shall be necessary to a quorum, and the judgment shall not extend beyond removal from and disqualification to hold office in this State, but the party shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 6. The House of Representatives solely shall have the power of impeaching. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present. When the Governor is impeached the Chief Justice shall preside.

Sec. 7. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No conviction of treason or attainder shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture.

Sec. 8. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

Sec. 9. There shall be two terms of the Supreme Court held at the seat of govement of the State in each year, commencing on the first Monday in January, and first Monday in June, and continuing as long as the public interest may require.

Sec. 10. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to review, upon appeal, any decision of the courts below, upon any matter of law or legal inference; but no issue of fact shall be tried before this court; and the court shall have power to issue any remedial writs necessary, to give it a general supervision and control of the inferior courts.

Sec. 11. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction to hear claims against the State, but its decisions shall be merely recommendatory: no process in the nature of execution, shall issue thereon; they shall be reported to the next session of the General Assembly for its action.

Sec. 12. The State shall be divided into twelve judicial districts for each of which a judge shall be chosen, who shall hold a superior court in each county in said district, at least twice in each year, to continue for two weeks, unless the business shall be sooner disposed of.

Sec. 13. Until altered by law the following shall be the judicial districts:

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District.—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson.

Fourth District.—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District.—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District.—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District.—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District.—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District.—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District.—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowell.

Eleventh District.—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe.

Twelfth District.—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

Sec. 14. Every judge of a Superior Court shall reside in his District while holding his office.—The judges may exchange districts with each other with the consent of the Governor, and the Governor for good reasons, which he shall report to the Legislature at its current or next session, may require any judge to hold one or more specified terms of said courts in lieu of the judge in whose district they are.

Sec. 15. The Superior Courts shall have exclusive original jurisdiction of all civil actions, whereof exclusive original jurisdiction is not given to some other Courts, and of all criminal actions in which the punishment may exceed a fine of fifty dollars or imprisonment for one month.

Sec. 16. The Superior Courts shall have appellate jurisdiction of all issues of law or fact, determined by a Probate Judge or a Justice of the Peace, where the matter in controversy exceeds twenty-five dollars, and of matters of law in all cases.

Sec. 17. The Clerks of the Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction of the probate of deeds, the granting of letters testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians, the apprenticing of orphans, to audit the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and of such other matters as shall be prescribed by law. All issues of fact joined before them shall be transferred to the Superior Courts for trial, and appeals shall lie to the Superior Courts from their judgments in all matters of law.

Sec. 18. In all issues of fact, joined in any court, the parties may waive the right to have the same determined by jury, in which case the finding of the Judge, upon the fact, shall have the force and effect of a verdict of a jury.

Sec. 19. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of Special Courts, for the trial of misdemeanors, in cities and towns where the same may be necessary.

Sec. 20. The Clerk of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Court and shall hold his office for eight years.

Sec. 21. A Clerk of the Superior Court for each County shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law, for the election of members of the General Assembly.

Sec. 22. Clerks of the Superior Courts shall hold their offices for four years.

Sec. 23. The General Assembly shall prescribe and regulate the fees, salaries, and emoluments of all officers provided for in this Article; but the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 24. The laws of North Carolina, not repugnant to this Constitution, or to the Constitution and laws of the United States, shall be in force until lawfully altered.

Sec. 25. Actions at law and suits in equity, pending when this Constitution shall go into effect, shall be transferred to the Courts having jurisdiction thereof, without prejudice by reason of the change, and all such actions and suits, commenced before, and pending at, the adoption by the General Assembly of the rules of practice and procedure herein provided for, shall be heard and determined, according to the practice now in use, unless otherwise provided for by said rules.

Sec. 26. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State as is provided for the election of members of the General Assembly. They shall hold their offices for eight years. The Judges of the Superior Courts shall be elected in like manner, and shall hold their offices for eight years; but the Judges of the Superior Courts elected at the first election under this Constitution shall, after their election, under the superintendence of the justices of the Supreme Court, be divided by lot into two equal classes, one of which shall hold office for four years, the other for eight years.

Sec. 27. The General Assembly may provide by law that the Judges of the Superior Courts, instead of being elected by the voters of the whole State, as is herein provided for, shall be elected by the voters of their respective districts.

Sec. 28. The Superior Courts shall be, at all times, open for the transaction of all business within their jurisdiction, except the trial of issues of fact requiring a jury.

Sec. 29. A solicitor shall be elected for each judicial district by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, who shall hold office for the term of four years, and prosecute on behalf of the State, in all criminal actions in the Superior Courts, and advise the officers of justice in his district.

Sec. 30. In each county a Sheriff and Coroner shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, as is prescribed for members of the General Assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years.—In each township there shall be a Constable, elected in like manner by the voters thereof, who shall hold his office for two years. When there is no coroner in the county, the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county may appoint one for special cases. In case of a vacancy existing for any cause, in any of the offices created by this section, the Commissioners for the county may appoint to such office for the unexpired term.

Sec. 31. All vacancies occurring in the offices provided for by this Article of the Constitution shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor, unless otherwise provided for, and the appointees shall hold their places until the next regular election.

Sec. 32. The officers elected at the first election held under the Constitution shall hold their offices for the terms prescribed for them respectively, next ensuing after the next regular election for members of the General Assembly. But their terms shall begin upon the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 33. The several Justices of the Peace shall have exclusive original jurisdiction under such regulations as the General Assembly shall prescribe, of all civil actions founded on contract, wherein the sum demanded shall not exceed two hundred dollars, and wherein the title to real estate shall not be in controversy, and of all criminal matters arising within their counties where the punishment cannot exceed a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment for one month.—When an issue of fact shall be joined before a justice, on demand of either party thereto, he should cause a jury of six men to be summoned, who shall try the same. The party against whom judgment shall be rendered in any civil action, may appeal to the Superior Court from the same and if the judgment shall exceed twenty-five dollars, there may be a new trial of the whole matter in the appellate court; but if the judgment shall be for twenty-five dollars or less, then the case shall be heard in the appellate Court only upon matters of law. In all cases of a criminal nature the party against whom judgment is given may appeal to the Superior Court, where the matter shall be heard anew. In all cases brought before a justice he shall make a record of the proceedings and file the same with the Clerk of the Superior Court of his county.

Sec. 34. When the office of Justice of the Peace shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the time, and in case of a failure by the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

Sec. 35. In case the office of Clerk of a Superior Court for a county shall become vacant, otherwise than by the expiration of the term, and in case of a failure by the people to elect, the Judge of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy until an election can be regularly held.

ARTICLE V.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

Section 1. The General Assembly shall levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty-one and under fifty years of age, which shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash. The commissioners of the several counties may exempt from capitation tax in special cases, on account of poverty and infirmity, and the State and county capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head.

Sec. 2. The proceeds of the State and county capitation tax shall be applied to the purposes of education and the support of the poor, but in no one year shall more than twenty-five per cent. thereof be appropriated to the latter purpose.

Sec. 3. Laws shall be passed, taxing, by a uniform rule, all monies, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies or otherwise; and, also, all real and personal property, according to its true value in money. The General Assembly may also tax trades, professions, franchises, and incomes, *Provided*, That no income shall be taxed when the property from which the income is derived, is taxed.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund to be devoted to the payment of the public debt.

Sec. 5. Until the bonds of the State shall be at par, the General Assembly shall have no power to contract any new debt or pecuniary obligation in behalf of the State, except to supply a casual deficit, or for suppressing invasion or insurrection, unless it shall, in the same bill, levy a special tax to pay the interest annually. And the General Assembly shall have no power to give or lend the credit of the State in aid of any person association or corporation except to aid in the completion of such railroads as may be unfinished at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, or in which the State has a direct pecuniary interest, unless the subject be submitted to a direct vote of the people of the State, and be approved by a majority of those who shall vote thereon.

Sec. 6. Property belonging to the State, or to municipal corporations, shall be exempt from taxation. The General Assembly may exempt cemeteries, and property held for educational, scientific literary, charitable, or religious purposes; also, wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to value of not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. The taxes levied by the commissioners of the several counties, for county purposes, shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for special purposes, and with the special approval of the General Assembly.

Sec. 8. Every act of the General Assembly, levying a tax, shall state the special object to which it is to be applied, and it shall be applied to no other purpose.

ARTICLE VI.

SUFFRAGE AND ELIGIBILITY TO OFFICE.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide, from time to time, for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith.

Sec. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be *viva voce*.

Sec. 4. Every voter, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office. So help me God."

Sec. 5. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified from office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second. All persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or of any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or mal-practice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.

ARTICLE VII.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Section 1. In each county there shall be elected, biennially, by the qualified voters thereof, as provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, the following officers: A Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Surveyor and Five Commissioners.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to exercise a general supervision and control of the penal and charitable institutions, Schools, Roads, Bridges, levying of taxes and finances of the county, as may be prescribed by law. The Register of Deeds shall be, *ex officio*, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners, first elected in each county, to divide the same into convenient districts, to determine the boundaries and prescribe the names of the said districts, and to report the same to the General Assembly before the first day of January, 1869.

Sec. 4. Upon the approval of the reports provided for in the foregoing section, by the General Assembly, the said districts shall have corporate powers for the necessary purposes of local government, and shall be known as townships.

Sec. 5. In each township there shall be biennially elected, by the qualified voters thereof, a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, who shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall, under the supervision of the county Commissioners have control of the taxes and finances, roads and bridges of the Township as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly may provide for the election of a larger number of Justices of the Peace in cities and towns and in those Townships in which cities and towns are situated. In every Township there shall also be biennially elected a School Committee, consisting of three persons whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. The township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their townships and make return to the County Commissioners, for revision as may be prescribed by law. The Clerk shall also be *ex officio* Treasurer of the township.

Sec. 7. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, shall contract any debt, pledge its faith, or loan its credit, nor shall any tax be levied or collected by any officers of the same, except for the necessary expenses thereof, unless by a vote of a majority of the qualified voters therein.

Sec. 8. No money shall be drawn from any county or township Treasurer, except by authority of law.

Sec. 9. All taxes levied by any county, city, town or township, shall be uniform, and *ad valorem*, upon all property in the same, except property exempted by this Constitution.

Sec. 10. The county officers first elected under the provisions of this article shall enter upon their duties ten days after the approval of this Constitution by the Congress of the United States.

Sec. 11. The Governor shall appoint a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace in each county, who shall hold their places until sections four, five and six of this Article shall have been carried into effect.

Sec. 12. All Charters, ordinances and provisions relating to municipal corporations shall remain in force until legally changed, unless inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 13. No County, City, Town or other municipal corporation, shall assume or pay, or shall any tax be levied, or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest of any debt, contracted, directly or indirectly, in aid or support of the rebellion.

ARTICLE VIII.

CORPORATIONS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporations cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed, pursuant to this section, may be altered, from time to time, or repealed.

Sec. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporations and other means, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The term corporation, as used in this Article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint stock companies, having any of the powers and privileges of corporations, not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be subject to be sued, in all courts, in like cases as natural persons.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities, towns and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessments, borrowing money, contracting debt, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and contracting debts by each municipal corporation.

ARTICLE IX.

EDUCATION.

Section 1. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly, at its first session under this Constitution, shall provide by taxation and otherwise for a general and uniform system of Public Schools, wherein tuition shall be free of charge to all the children of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years.

Sec. 3. Each County of the State shall be divided into a convenient number of Districts, in which one or more Public Schools shall be maintained, at least four months in every year; and if the Commissioners of any County shall fail to comply with the aforesaid requirements of this section, they shall be liable to indictment.

Sec. 4. The proceeds of all lands that may have been, or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State and not otherwise specially appropriated by the United States or heretofore by this State; also, all monies, stocks, bonds, and other property now belonging to any fund for purposes of education. Also, the net proceeds that may accrue to the State from sales of estrays or from fines, penalties and forfeitures.—Also, the proceeds of all sales of swamp lands belonging to the State. Also, all money that shall be paid as an equivalent for exemptions from military duty. Also, all grants, gifts and devises that may hereafter be made to this State, and not otherwise appropriated by the grant, gift or devise, shall be securely invested and sacredly preserved as an irreducable fund, the annual income of which, together with so much of the ordinary revenue of the State as may be necessary, shall be faithfully appropriated for establishing and perfecting education in this State, a system of Free Public Schools, and for no other purposes or uses whatsoever.

Sec. 5. The University of North Carolina, with its lands, emoluments and franchises, is under the control of the State, and shall be held to an inseparable connection with the Free Public School system of the State.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of the University, as far as practicable, be extended to the youth of the State free of expense for tuition; also, that all the property which has heretofore accrued to the State, or shall hereafter accrue from escheats, unclaimed dividends or distributive shares of the estates of deceased persons, shall be appropriated to the use of the University.

Sec. 7. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Attorney General, shall constitute a State Board of Education.

Sec. 8. The Governor shall be President, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be Secretary of the Board of Education.

Sec. 9. The Board of Education shall succeed to all the powers and trusts of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund of North Carolina, and shall have full power to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to free Public Schools and the Educational fund of the State, but all acts, rules and regulations of the said Board may be altered, amended or repealed by the General Assembly, and when so altered, amended or repealed, they shall not be re-enacted by the Board.

Sec. 10. The first session of the Board of Education shall be held at the Capital of the State, within fifteen days after the organization of the State Government under this Constitution; the time of future meeting may be determined by the Board.

Sec. 11. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 12. The contingent expenses of the Board shall be provided for by the General Assembly.

Sec. 13. The Board of Education shall elect Trustees for the University as follows: One Trustee for each County in the State, whose term of office shall be eight years. The meeting of the Board shall be held within (10) days after their election, and at this and every subsequent meeting, ten Trustees shall constitute a quorum.—The Trustees, at their first meeting, shall be divided, as equally as may be, into four classes.—The seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years; of the second class, at the expiration of four years; of the third class, at the expiration of six years; of the fourth class, at the expiration of eight years; so that one fourth may be chosen every second year.

Sec. 14. The Board of Education and the President of the University shall be *ex officio* members of the Board of Trustees of the University; and shall, with three other Trustees to be appointed by the Board of Trustees, constitute the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, and shall be clothed with the powers delegated to the Executive Committee under the existing organization of the Institution. The Governor shall be *ex officio* President of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the University. The Board of Education shall provide for the more perfect organization of the Board of Trustees.

Sec. 15. All the privileges, rights, franchises and endowments heretofore granted to, or conferred upon, the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina by the Charter of 1789, or by any subsequent legislation, are hereby vested in the Board of Trustees authorized by this Constitution, for the perpetual benefit of the University.

Sec. 16. As soon as practicable after the adoption of this Constitution the General Assembly shall establish and maintain, in connection with the University, a Department of Agriculture, of Mechanics, of Mining and of Normal Instruction.

Sec. 17. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the Public Schools during the period between the ages of six and eighteen years, for a term of not less than sixteen months, unless educated by other means.

ARTICLE X

HOMESTEADS AND EXEMPTIONS.

Sec. 1. The personal property of any resident of this State, to the value of five hundred dollars, to be selected by such residents, shall be and is hereby exempted from sale under execution, or other final process of any court, issued for the collection of any debt.

Sec. 2. Every Homestead and the dwelling and building used therewith, not exceeding in value one thousand dollars to be selected by the owner thereof, or in lieu thereof, at the option of the owner, any lot in the city, town or village, with the dwelling and buildings used thereon, owned and occupied by any resident of this State and not exceeding the value of one thousand dollars, shall be exempted from sale under execution or other final process obtained on any debt. But no property shall be exempt from sale for the taxes, or for payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises.

Sec. 3. The Homestead, after the death of the owner thereof, shall be exempt from the payment of any debt during the minority of his children or any one of them.

Sec. 4. The provisions of sections one and two of this article shall not be so construed as to prevent a laborer's lien for work done and performed for the person claiming such exemption, or a mechanic's lien for work done on the premises.

Sec. 5. If the owner of a Homestead die, leaving a widow but no children, the same shall be exempt from the debts of her husband, and the rents and profits thereof shall inure to her benefit during her widowhood, unless she be the owner of a Homestead in her own right.

Sec. 6. The real and personal property of any female in this State, acquired before marriage, and all property, real and personal, to which she may after marriage become in any manner entitled, shall be and remain the sole and separate estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable to any debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised or bequeathed, and, with the written assent of her husband, conveyed by her as if she were unmarried.

Sec. 7. The husband may insure his own life for the sole use and benefit of his wife and children, and in case of the death of the husband the amount thus insured shall be paid over to the wife and children or the guardian, if under age, for her or their own use, free from all the claims of the representatives of the husband, or any of his creditors.

Sec. 8. Nothing contained in the foregoing section of this article shall operate to prevent the owner of a Homestead from disposing of the same by deed, but no deed made by the owner of a Homestead shall be valid without the voluntary signature and assent of his wife, signified on her private examination according to law.

ARTICLE XI.

PUNISHMENTS, PENAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Sec. 1. The following punishments only shall be known to the laws of this State, viz: Death, imprisonment with or without hard labor, fines, removal from offices and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under this State.

Sec. 2. The object of punishments being not only to satisfy justice, but also to reform the offenders, and thus prevent crime, murder, arson, burglary, and rape, and those only, may be punishable with death, if the General Assembly so enact.

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall, at its first meeting, make provision for the erection and conduct of a State prison or Penitentiary at some central and accessible point within the State.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly may provide for the erection of Houses of Correction where vagrants and persons guilty of misdemeanors shall be restrained and usefully employed.

Sec. 5. A house or houses of refuge may be established whenever the public interest may require it, for the correction and instruction of other classes of offenders.

Sec. 6. It shall be required by competent legislation that the structure and superintendence of penal institutions of the State, the county jails, and city police prisons, secure the health and comfort of the prisoners, and that male and female prisoners be never confined in the same room or cell.

Sec. 7. Beneficent provisions for the poor, the unfortunate and orphans being one of the first duties of a civilized and a christian State, the General Assembly shall at its first session appoint and define the duties of a Board of Public Charities, to whom shall be entrusted the supervision of all charitable and penal State institutions, and who shall annually report to the Governor upon their conditions with suggestions for their improvement.

Sec. 8. There shall also, as soon as practicable, be measures devised by the State for the establishment of one or more orphan houses, where destitute orphans may be cared for, educated and taught some business or trade.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, as soon as practicable to devise means for the education of idiots and inebriates.

Sec. 10. The General Assembly shall provide that all the deaf mutes, the blind, and the insane of the State shall be cared for at the charge of the State.

Sec. 11. It shall be steadily kept in view by the Legislature, and the Board of Public Charities, that all penal and charitable institutions should be made as nearly self supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation.

ARTICLE XII.

MILITIA.

Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the State of North-Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years, who are citizens of the United States, shall be liable to duty in the Militia: *Provided*, That all persons who may be averse to bearing arms, from religious scruples, shall be exempt therefrom.

Sec. 2. The General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the Militia, and for paying the same when called into active service.

Sec. 3. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief, and have power to call out the Militia, to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrection, and to repel invasion.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall have power to make such exemptions as may be deemed necessary, and to enact laws that may be expedient for the government of the Militia.

ARTICLE XIII.

AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. No Convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. No part of the Constitution of this State shall be altered, unless a bill to alter the same shall have been read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House, respectively; nor shall any alteration take place, until the bill, so agreed to, shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members of the General Assembly. If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, in the first session thereafter, by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Representatives throughout the State; and, if upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters voting thereon, have approved thereof, then, and not otherwise, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Section 1. All indictments which shall have been found, or may hereafter be found for any crime or offence committed before the Constitution takes effect, may be proceeded upon in the proper Courts, but no punishment shall be inflicted which is forbidden by this Constitution.

Sec. 2. No person who shall hereafter fight a duel, or assist in the same as a second, or send, accept, or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, or agree to go out of this State to fight a duel, shall hold any office in this State.

Sec. 3. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law, and an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be annually published.

Sec. 4. The General Assembly shall provide by proper legislation, for giving to mechanics and laborers an adequate lien on the subject matter of their labor.

Sec. 5. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether heretofore elected, or appointed by the Governor, shall hold their positions only until other appointments are made by the Governor, or, if the officers are elective, until their successors shall have been chosen and duly qualified, according to the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 6. The seat of Government in this State shall remain at the city of Raleigh.

Sec. 7. No person shall hold more than one lucrative office, under the State, at the same time: *Provided*, That officers in the Militia, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Public Charities and Commissioners appointed for special purposes, shall not be considered officers within the meaning of this section.

Done in Convention at Raleigh, the sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the ninety-second.

(Signed) CALVIN J. COWLES,
President of the Constitutional Convention.
T. A. Byrnes, *Secretary.*

MARRIAGES.

Married, on Thurday the 12th inst., at the residence of the brides father, by Elder J. A. Cornish, Mr. Lewis C. Mulican, of Davidson county, to Miss Nancy C. Vest, of Forsythe county, N. C.

OBITUARIES.

[*Obituaries, ten lines long, are inserted free of charge. When they exceed this length, five cents a line must be paid in advance.*]

Mrs. Martha Womouth, died in Granville county, on Sunday morning, March, 15, 1868. She was in the ninety-second year of her age; and had been a member of Brassfield church more than thirty years. Her Christian walk was exemplary, and her relations and friends are satisfied that she is with her Savior; she often prayed to be with Him. Her maiden name was Martha Caswell, neice of Richard Caswell, who was the first Governor elect of North Carolina, and for a long time has been a pensioner upon the United States Government.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

REPORTED BY
JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES.

Bank of North Corolina, (Gold 25) G B	50
" Cape Fear	27
" Charlotte,	29
" Lexington,	12
" Roxborough,	60
" Wadesborough,	75
" Thomasville,	55
" Wilmington,	26
" Commerce,	17
" Washington,	8
" Fayetteville,	11
" Clarendon,	4
" Yanceyville,	7
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	38
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough,	22
Commercial Bank, Wilmington,	26
Merchants' Bank, Newbern,	65
Greensborough Mutual,	5
Virginia Bank Notes, about	25
South Carolina "	18
Georgia "	90
Gold,	140
Silver,	132
Old Coupons,	42
North Carolina Railroad Coupons,	91
Old Sixes,	50
Exchange on New York,	¼

MARKET REPORTS

RALEIGH PROVISION MARKET.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
REPORTED BY UPCHURCH & DODD,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Apples, dried,	1 25
green,	3 00
Bacon,	14 to 18
sides,	15 to 17½
Beef, per pound,	10 to 15
on hoof,	7 to 10
Beeswax,	25
Butter,	25 to 40
Candles, adamantine per pound,	20 to 25
tallow,	15
Cheese, per pound,	19 to 25
Chickens,	25 to 30
Coffee, per pound,	24 to 30
Corn, per bushel,	1 40
Cotton, in bales,	19 to 20
Cotton Yarn,	1 75
Eggs, per dozen,	20
Fodder, new, per hundred,	1 50
old,	1 50
Flour,	12½ to 17
Hay, per hundred,	1 25
Lard, per pound,	17 to 20
Meal, per bushel,	1 40 to 1 50
Molasses, per gallon,	50 to 75
Mullets, new,	8 50
Nails,	7 to 10
Oats, per hundred,	1 25
Peas, red per bushel,	1 50 to 1 75
Peaches, dried,	3 60
green,	
Potatoes, Irish per bushel,	2 50
sweet,	1 00
Salt, per sack	4 15 to 4 25
Shucks, per hundred,	1 25
Sugar,	15 to 22½
Soap, turpentine,	10
Tallow,	10 to 11

WILMINGTON, N. C.—REPORTED BY RUSSEL & ELLIS.

Bacon, (N. C.) 13 to 20c. Beef, $10, to $14, per 100 lbs. Bricks, $10.00 to $15.00 Beeswax, 33 to 35 cts. Butter, (N. C.) 30 55c. Northern, 45 to 55c. Candles—Tallow, 18 to 20 cts.; Adamantine, 22 to 23 cts.; Sperm, 50 to 55 cts. Cheese, 15 to 20c. Chickens, 35 to 50c Coffee—Rio 21 to 25c. Laguira 28 to 30c.; Java 38 to 40c. Corn $1 35 to $1 46. Cotton, Middling 23. Cotton Yarns, $1 65 to $1 70. Eggs 20c Feathers 70 to 80c. Flour—Family (N. C.) $9 00 to $17; Super $10 $11. Guano (Peruvian) per ton, $92 50. Gunny Cloth, 22 to 24c. Hay per 100 lbs. 1 00 to $1 50. Herrings, N. C. Roe, per bbl. $9 00. Lime $1 80. Meal $1 60 to $1 65. Molasses (Cuba.) per gal. 47½ to 52½. Mullets $8, to $9 Nails $6 00 to $7 00. Oats—Sheaf per hundred, $2 25; Seed, per bushel, 1 00. Peas $1 50. Peaches 16c Peanuts $2 50 to $3 00. Pork (City Mess) $26 00. Potatoes—Sweet 1 10 to 1 25.; Irish $5 00 to $6 00. Rice 1 50. Rosin $2 10 to $5 00. Rope 8 to 14c Salt—Liverpool $2 20; Alum, per bushel, 60c. Sheeting 12½ to 15c Shingles $2 50 to $4 50. Soap—Turpt. 7½c. Country made 7½ to 11c, Sugar, Cuba, 12½ to 18½c. Staves—W. O. Bbl, $20 $30; R. O. Hhd. $30 00 to $40 00. Tallow, 10 to 11c. Tar, $2 30. Timber, Mill Inferior, 16 to 8 00. Turpentine—Soft 2 10 to 3 25; Hard, $1 20.

RICHMOND, Va.—REPORTED BY W. B. DAVIDSON.

Apples—dried, per pound, 5 to 6; Green per bbl., $2 50 to 4 00. Bacon—Sides, 15½; Shoulders, 13½. Hams, 17 to 18. Beef, 4½ to 8c Gross. Beeswax, 35. per pound. Butter, 25 to 45c. per pound. Candles—Tallow, 14 to 17c per pound; Adamantine, 25 to 26c per pound; Sperm, 60 to 75c per pound. Cheese, 14 to 25 good to fine. Chickens, 20 to 35c apiece. Coffee—Rio, 23 to 25c; Laguira, 28 to 30c; Java, 35 to 40c. Corn, $1 00 and 1 15. Cotton, no sales. Cotton Yarn, $1 70 to 2 25, per pad. Eggs, 25 to 28c. Flour—Family, $10, Extra, 10½; Super. $11½. Guano, $85 per ton. Hay, 1 20, to $1 30. Herrings, ½ Bbls. Roe 4 to $5, cut in Bbls. $5½. Lard, 20 to 21. Lime, $1 60 from Wharf, 1 90 Store. Meal, $1 16 to 1 30. Nails, $5½ to $6½. Oats, per hundred, $1 00 to 1 10; Seed, per bushel, 72 to 75. Peaches, 10 to 12½ per pound. Peas, $1 50 to 2 75. Potatoes—Sweet, 1 00 per bushel; Irish, 1 40 to 2 00 Rice, 12½ to 13c. Rosin, $3½ to $4. Rope, 25c per pound. Salt, $2 25 to $3 50. Shingles, $4 to $9 per M. Soap—Turpentine, 6 to 11c; Country made, 3 to 6c. Sugar, 15 16½, 18 20 and 18c. Tallow 12 to 13c. Tar, $2½ to $3 00. Tobacco, leaf, $8, $10, $11 to $45; lugs, $5, $7, $9 $12½, $26. Turpentine, 65c per gallon. Wheat, Red, $3 00; white, 2 75.

NOFOLK, Va.—REPORTED BY SMITH, ELLIOTT & CO.

Remarks.—Cotton dull; provisions buoyant; corn in demand and prices firm.

Sugar—Porto Rico, 12½ to 14; Cuba, 11½; Crushed, 18; "A" 17; Extra C, 16½. Coffee—Java, 40; Laguyra, 28; Rio, 20 to 25. Molasses—Eng. Island, 65; Cuba, 55. Syrups—Choice, 60 to 80; Common, 45 to 50. Teas—Imperial—Fine, 1 75; Finest, 1 75 Gunpowder—Finest, 2 25; Oolong, 1 50. Candles—Sperm, 55; Adamantine, 18 to 23. Pork—Mess, $24 00; Bacon—Sides 16; Shoulders, 13; Hams, 20; Va. and N. C. hoground, 16. Lard, 16 to 17. Butter—Prime, 45; Good, 45. Cheese—Factory, 17 Common, 15. Herrings—Eastern, $8 00; N. C. Cut, $8; N. C. Gross, $5½; Family Roe, $5. Mackerel—No. 1, $18; No. 2, $16; No. 3, $11; Kits, $1 75. Salt—T. Island, 65; Liverpool G. A., $2 25; Liverpool Fine, $3 25. Flour—Family, $10 to $15 Extra, $11 to $13½; Superfine, $9½ to $11; Fine, $9 00. Cotton—Middling, 19; Low Middling, 13½cts. Corn—White, $1 16½. Wheat—Prime White, $2 60; Good, 2 20; Prime Red, 2 30; Good, 2 05. Peanuts, $1 40 to 2 00 per bushel. Oats, 55; Hay, $1 30. Peruvian Guano, $85 00. Lime, $1 60 to 2 25. Shingles—Hearts, $8½ to $13; Saps, $6 to 10. Staves, W. O. Hhd, $48 to 27; R. O. Hhd. $60 to 30. Tar, $3 00. Dried Apples, 5½ to 7c. Dried Peaches, 10 to 18. Cotton Bagging, 23. Rope, 8. Beeswax, 36. Flaxseed, $2 30 to 2 50; Groceries Firm at Quotations.

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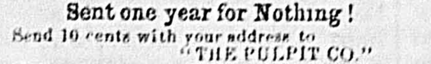

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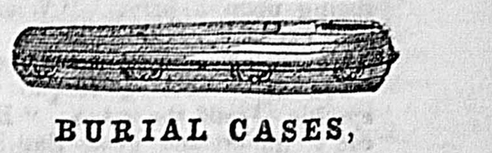

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Now when he was nigh to the gate of the city, a dead man was carried out, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow:—LUKE, 7. 12.

The sorrow of a woman's heart
When forced with all she loves to part
Disconsolate forlorn, and grieved,
Of every earthly joy bereaved :
The heart that does this sorrow feel,
Alone, this sorrow can reveal.
Such was thy grief, widow of Nain,
When with thy son, thy hopes were slain
And thou did'st bury every joy,
Within the tomb of thy dear boy.

My Son ! My Son ! the mother cries,
As on her son's pale corpse she lies.
O ! thou loved face ! More sweet in death
Than when instinct with vital breath.
Ye death sealed eyes ! from thy sweet light
How oft my soul has drunk delight.
Ye lips so cold ! from your warm kiss,
My heart has tasted so much bliss :
And thou mute tongue ! whose words, as sweet.
As those with which blest spirits greet ;
As full of melody and love.
As music stealing from above ;
Such light and comfort did impart,
To warm and cheer thy mother's heart.

Within this bosom thou did'st rest,
And from the fountain of this breast,
They balmy food thou did'st derive ;
Less pleased to take, than I to give.

Often, with all a mother's joy.
I've watched the cradle of my boy.
When angel-dreams their light did trace
In the sweet dimples of thy face.
How did thy sweet and heaven-lit smile.
My heart of all its cares beguile.

How oft, when hurt in childish play,
O ! mother ! kiss me—thou would's says
Then cured—would'st haste again away,
As well as ever and as gay.

O ! had hoped these hands, now cold,
Would my declining steps uphold :
And on the pillow of that breast,
My sinking head would find its rest :
And as the sun's benignant ray,
Doth gild, and greet departing day ;—
Thy beams of love, would o'er me play,
And bless me, as I passed away.

The mother, on that death-Pale face,
Now seals a last, a long embrace.
Presses her own to that cold heart,
As if she would new life impart :
As if, upon that stem of death,
She would ingraft her living breath :
As if the bliss, she hoped to know,
That life and death together grow.
But O ! the pang that wrings her heart,
As loud she cries—*O ! must we part !*
The agony, what tongue can tell
Of her last words—*My Son ! Farewell !*

The funeral band with this delay,
The widow's son, now bear away.
With solemn slow, and silent tread,
They seek the mansions of the dead.
To their last home ; they now repair,
To leave another tenant there :
Of death, and dust another heir.

Among that sad, and sorrowing throng,
The mother's steps bear her along.
With weeping eyes, and drooping head,
See presses on, close to her dead.
From that dear form, her faithful heart,
Until compelled, will never part.
She goes to see him laid away,
Within his narrow house of clay.
She goes, that house of death and gloom,
With her heart's spices to perfume.
To hear, when sinks the funeral pall,
The clod upon his coffin fall.
She goes to see the mound arise,
'Neath which her buried treasure lies.
To breathe upon the hallowed sod,
Her love to man, her prayer to God.
She goes the sacred earth to lave,
With the o'er-flowing, sacred wave,
Which mourning hearts pour o'er the grave.
She goes, in that sepulchral ground,
Upon that sacred, cherished mound,
Where breathes a sweet, congenial air,—
To plant her heart, and leave it there.

But see ! what strange, mysterious mien,
Approaching hitherward, is seen.
What majesty ! what power ! what grace !
With mingled rays shine in that face !
His chosen steps conduct him near !
And now he stands beside the bier !
That word the Universe obeys,
Commands. The group its progress stays.
He speaks. Young man—I say—*Arise !*
Quick as his word the shadow flies
From off his heavy, death-sealed eyes,
He lives ! He lives ! the mother cries.
Received thy son, widow of Nain,
I give him back to the again.
My Lord ! My God ! the mother cries,
I see Thee, through thy thin disguise.
On the, thou Monarch of the skies,
On thee, I fix my ravished eyes.
To thee, through life my praise shall rise,
An every-joyful sacrifice :
And when I mount above the skies,
Amid the choral symphonies,
Where angel with blest angel vies,
To well tha song that never dies—
In angel's highest, sweetest lay,
I'll sing the wonders of this day.

W. H. J.

Something to Pray For

Are the Christians of this country duly remembering, just now, what special need there is of prayer for the direction of Providence in the present crisis of affairs ? It is expected that the Impeachment trial will commence next week. A more important event has scarcely occurred in our history. There is need that the spirit of those who have the trial in charge shall be such as the grave and momentous character of the occasion evidently calls for. If there is a man in either branch of Congress who has been animated in his course towards the President by personal hostility, or by partisan aims and prejudices, it is his duty, as a patriot, to repress all such now. Those who have the responsible duty in charge should seek, simply and alone, to serve the ends strict justice. It the interest of the country and the vindication of law require that the President should be dismissed from office, let it be done. If not, such a result of the trial, while an outrage upon the man, would be a disgrace to the nation, and sure to end in michief.

These are reasons whay praying men and women throughout the land should be earnest in beseeching God to direct in this peculiar exigency. The hearts of men are in his hands; "he turneth them whither he will." His people are permitted to ask that he will so inspire the actors in these great affairs as that only right and justice shall be done, with redounding good to the country and honor to his own great name. Truly, once more, is it a time for Christians to offer special prayer for the Government and the land they love.—*The Christian Standard.*

* * *

A German applied to a Pennsylvania justice to be relieved from sitting upon a jury. "What is your excuse?" said his Honor. "I can't speak English," was the reply. "You have nothing to do with speaking," said the judge. "But I can't understand good English." "That's no excuse," replied the Judge. "You are not likely to hear good English at this bar."

The Children.

"What is The Use?"

This is a favorite question with boys and girls at school. "What the use in studying Latin?" "What is the use in writing compositions and learning poetry?"

Now, my answer depends very much upon *how* you ask the question. If you have been lounging on your elbows and gaping around the school-room half the morning, then come whining up to me, looking as if you had the colic in your face, with "Mr. Skinem, what's the use in my learning this fine print?" I should send you whizzing back to your seat, and tell you that there was not much use in your knowing anything. You can drone and whine, and eat three meals a day, when some one else earns them, and sleep well nights, without knowing anything. Any well-conducted idiot can do that, and I presume you can.

But, if you are an earnest, working boy or girl, and ask for information, because you really do not see whither your school training is tending, and how it is going to increase your working capital in life, I should not send you away. I would draw you nearer, and with your bright eyes flashing their young fire into my old, dull ones, I should tell you, in the first place, that the actual knowledge you acquire by study is a good deal ; and, in the second place, the habit of doing well what you are set to do, and not flinching from it or sneaking out of it, is worth a great deal more than the knbwledge ; and, thirdly, that regular mental discipline gives you an immense vantage ground in in the battle of life. You know the raw recruits of an army require much stern military discipline before they are ready for work. So Reason, Memory, Judgement, Imagination, Power of Expression, are your raw recruits in the way of mental forces. They must be drilled, trained, cultured, and made to work in the harness and to obey orders ; and then when you come to the grand set-to of life, the commander-in-chief—that's you, of course—will find a band of tried veterans, upon whom you can rely ; who will not flinch or fall into confusion, and if you are on the right side, you shall write on your banner "VICTORY FOREVER!"—*Little Corporal.*

* * *

Go to Sleep Early !

Many children, instead of being plump and fresh as a peach, are as withered and wrinkled as last year's apples, because they do not sleep enough. Some physicians think that the bones grow only during sleep. This I cannot say certainly ; but I do know that those little folks who sit up late nights are usually nervous, weak, small, and sickly. The reason why you need more sleep than your parents is because you have to grow and they do not. They can use up the food they eat in thinking, talking and working, while you should save some of yours for growing. You ought to sleep a great deal ; if you do not, you will in activity consume all you eat, and have none, or not enough, grow with. Very few smart children excel, or even equal, other people when they grow up. Why is this? Because their heads, if not their bodies, are kept too busy ; so they cannot sleep, rest, and grow strong in body and brain. Now, when your mother says Susie or Mary, or whatever your name may be, it is time to go to bed, do not worry her by begging to sit up "just a little longer." But hurry off to your chamber, remembering that you have a great deal of sleeping and growing to do to make you a healthy, happy, useful man or woman.—*Rural New Yorker.*

* * *

What Rum Will Do.

Some years ago in one of the counties of New York, a worthy man was decoyed into a *licensed* tavern, and tempted to drink until he was drunk. In the delirium of drunkenness he went home and murdered his wife, in the most barbarous manner. He was carried to the jail while drunk, and kept through the night. Awaking in the morning and looking around upon the walls, and seeing the bars upon the windows, he exclaimed,

"Is this a jail?"

"Yes, you are in jail," answered some one.

"What am I here for?" was the earnest inquiry.

"For murder!" was the answer.

With still greater astonishment and earnestness he inquired, "Does my wife know it?"

"Your wife know it?" said some one; "why it was your wife you have killed."

On this announcement he dropped suddenly as if he had been struck dead. Let it be remembered that the constable who carried him to jail, sold him the liquor which caused his drunkenness ; the justice who issued the warrant, was one of those who signed his license, and the sheriff who hung him, also sold liquor and kept a tenpin alley.

* * *

"I *strike* 'oo," cried a little boy in a sharp tone to his sister.

"I *kiss* 'oo," said his sister, stretching out her arms and putting up her rosy lips in a sweet kiss.

Tommy looked a look of wonder. Did his little ears hear right? They did, for there was a kiss on Susy's lips. A smile broke over his angry face, like sunshine on a black cloud.

"I kiss too," he then said ; and the little brother and sister hugged and kissed each other right heartily. A kiss for a blow is better than tit for tat, isn't it?

* * *

"Billy," asked a Sunday-school teacher, "what did the Israelites do after they crossed the Red Sea?"

"I dunno, but I guess they dried themselves."

The Farm.

[From the Farm and Garden.]

HOW TO MAKE MANURE.

First. Haul rotten wood-pile litter, or coarse mould—best dry—into your stables until it covers the floor three or four inches deep ; then a layer of straw or leaves, deep enough to make a warm bed for the horses. This will absorb the urine, and the liquid portion of the dung, which would otherwise sink into the ground, or fly off into the air :—and make three times as much manure as you usually get from your horses.

Second Haul a load or two of wood pile litter, or mould, to your hen-house, and scatter it over the floor an inch or two according to the number of the chickens you have. When there is enough of it, take it up in one corner in a heap and begin again. Here you have a manure about equal to guano, in fact guano, itself.

Third. Have a pen three feet deep ; put into it wood-pile litter a foot or two feet deep ; and on this empty your urinals every morning your soap-suds every wash-day, and all the sweepings from the house and yard. If it begins to smell, throw on more wood-pile litter, or coal-dust. This is a first rate manure :—I have tried it often. When well managed, it helps to purify the air around the dwelling.

Fourth. Litter your lots with leaves or straw, if not all over, at least at the lower corner, to catch the oozing from above ; scatter several loads of wood-pile litter, or mould, or even earth on the leaves, which will help to make them rot, and at the same time will help to absorb the liquid manure which will otherwise be wasted. A great deal of manure can be made in this way, if your stock are well managed. If your manure be drawn up into sharp heaps, and covered with a litter of earth, it will be saved from being leached by the rains. Put this manure into your cotton or turnip hills, or where you please.

Fifth. If you want your lands to last or improve, adopt some judicious rotation of crops. Do not plant in succession the same land in the same crop twice or oftener. This is done in no country where agriculture flourishes or land is improved. No land, however rich, can stand such a course long—it must be exhausted. Here, where lands are cheap, and will, probably be so for some time we should rest them once in three or four years, and let them grow as much grass and weeds as is possible. This, when turned under, will be another mode of manuring. The weeds will bring up mineral salts from the subsoil, to be mingled by the plow, with the soil above, the acids of the vegetables will act upon the earth and form new compounds ; the decaying litter will act mechanically, making the soil more loose and easier to work—it will absorb moisture from the air, and drink in the dews—it will darken the soil, and thus make it warmer—it will absorb more water, and thus make it stand the drought better, and for the same reason, it will wash less.

* * *

GO TO WORK.

There should be no idle people among us. These young men who have been unemployed for the last two or three years, waiting for something to turn up suitable to their former condition in life, should go to work. If they can find nothing else to do, they can engage in farming. Three or four uniting their means and energies could rent a piece of land, get a mule or two, the necessary farming implements, go to work and make a good crop, the proceeds of which would be realized by the fall. The fear of failure should not restrain them any more than it does the regular farmer. The fear of work—that is the great bugbear. Men who fear nothing else tremble at the thought of having to work. If all our able-bodied white population, now out of employment, would devote themselves to agriculture and if our farmers would use their best endeavors to get all that can be gotten out of black labor, when the farming season, which will soon open, shall come to its close in the fall, it would be found that the productions of Virginia would be quadrupled. The highest duty of patristism now is to aid in the relief and redemption of the Commonwealth. This can only be done by labor ; and there is little demand for labor except in the field of agriculture.

In every community there are too many non-producers. In our community, under present circumstances, the voluntary idleness of able-bodied persons is next akin to crime. Some one has to support them out of his own labor—perhaps an infirm father, who courageously grapples with the work that his robust son shrinks from.—The thousands of able-bodied persons who are now supported by the labors of others ought to shoved into work ! It is enough to tax those who work for the support of the aged and the helpless females and children, without taxing them for the support of an army of robust idlers.—*Richmond Whig.*

* * *

A man (white) was adjudged to be a spendthrift in Boston on Tuesday, by the Probate court, and a guardian appointed over him, under the law providing that when a person, by excessive drinking, gaming, idleness, o debauchery of any kind, so spends, wastes, or lessens his estate as to expose himself or his family to want and suffering, he may be presented in a complaint, setting forth the facts and circumstances of the case, and praying to have a guardian appointed—*New York Times.*

* * *

Hight of absurdity—a vegetarian at a cattle show.

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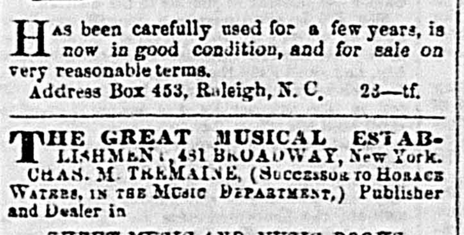

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