

NOTES OF SERMONS.

Continuance in Christ's word a mark of
discipleship. The promise to those
who approve themselves disciples in-
deed.

"If ye continue in my word, then are ye
my disciples indeed: and ye shall know the
truth, and the truth shall make you free."
John 8:31, 32.

The word of Christ here referred to
is His doctrine, or the great
truths which He had just uttered.
Jesus had just announced two great
doctrines, which constitute the founda-
tion of Christianity. (1.) He had
declared himself to be the Light of
the world. Verse 12. "Then spake
Jesus again unto them, saying, I am
the light of the world." Christ is
the great Revealer. (2.) He had
just referred to His being the Son
and sent of God. Verse 16. "I am
not alone, but I and the Father that
sent me." He is the Son of God, and
therefore the only Saviour of the
world.

Now, to continue or abide in His
word or doctrine, is to rest upon Him
as the only source of light in our dark-
ness, and to take Him as our only
and all sufficient Saviour.

If ye do these things, then are ye
my disciples indeed. Let us notice:
I. That continuance in Christ's
word is a mark of discipleship.

"If ye continue in my word, then
are ye my disciples indeed," Christ
said that His doctrine had begun to
work upon the minds and hearts of
those who heard him, and He wanted
to give them a caution against
self-deception; as if he would say,
don't come and profess discipleship
to me under the first impulse, but
know that those only are my true
disciples who, when they profess dis-
cipleship, determine to serve me for
life.

1. It is implied here that there are
many who profess themselves to be
Christ's disciples, who are disciples
only in name; that class that is re-
ferred to in the Revelation: "Thou
hast a name that thou livest, and art
dead."

A disciple is a learner in the school
of Christ. It does happen sometimes,
and alas too often, that a man starts
out to school to Christ like an aimless
school boy, under some new impulse
to do great things, and because the
root of the matter is not in him, he
grows weary and finally gives up.

If the school boy persists in his ef-
forts to learn, he shows by that very
persistence that he is not actuated
by impulse, but by principle, in pur-
suing the course that is before him.
So it is with those who profess dis-
cipleship to Christ: Those who run
fast for a time and then fall away,
show that they were not actuated by
principle, but by impulse; and those
who continue in the path of truth,
show thereby that they are disciples
indeed.

The doctrine of "Falling from
Grace" is held by those who fail to
catch the truth which is put forth by
the words which are before us.

Those who "fall from grace" ap-
prove themselves to be disciples only
in name, for if they had been true
disciples no doubt they "would have
continued with us, but they went out
from us because they were not of us."

2. The text does not imply, how-
ever, that every disciple is strong in
the faith. He must be sound in the
faith, i. e. have the true principle,
but not necessarily strong in the faith.
A man may be a disciple indeed,
and yet a very imperfect disciple.
"Perfection" is to be obtained by
degrees. We are at first babes in
Christ; and as a child makes mis-
takes, and learns to avoid them as he
grows, so Christians are necessarily
imperfect at the time that they are
converted, and they learn wisdom as
they grow.

We show that we are sound in the
faith by continuing in the faith.

II. There are here two promises
made to those who approve themselves
disciples indeed.

1. "They shall know the truth."
They shall know it with the head and
with the heart.

(a.) They shall know it with the
head. God's children are but chil-
dren sometimes. They are in dark-
ness as to many things they should
know, but in the school of Christ
light is given. The humble Christian
sees great truth and glory on the
sacred page. The world sees not,
because these things are spiritually
discerned. What a privilege to know
the truth in the midst of so much
error! The different doctrines which
we are to believe, the connections
and mutual dependencies, we are to
know by a study of the Word and
prayer. The man that does not
study his Bible or pray to his God,
may be assured of the fact that he
does not go to school to Christ, and
therefore is not a disciple of Christ.

(b.) We are to know the truth ex-
perimentally. "If any man shall do
His will, he shall know of the doc-
trine, whether it be of God." In dis-
covering the will of God we have the ex-
perimental knowledge of the truth of
God's word; we will have the inward
testimony to the power of truth, which
cannot be shaken.

2. The second great promise to the
true believer is that the "truth shall
make him free." When this doctrine
was announced to the Jews, they
said: "We are not in bondage to
any man, how sayest thou then that
we shall be free?" They were in un-
conscious bondage to sin; for "who-
ever committeth sin, is a servant of
sin." The truth makes us free
from this bondage, for Jesus came to
proclaim "liberty to the captives, and

the opening of prison doors to those
who were bound."

(a.) Gospel truth frees us from the
yoke of the ceremonial law. This law
was only a preparation to the minds
of the Jews for Christ's coming. It
contained types and shadows of
things to come. Yet the Jews
thought that they must still observe
these things, although Christ had
come—the great Antitype. But
when a man has come to know the
simple truth as it is in Jesus, he can
see that these things are no longer
binding upon us. Alas! many still
are under bondage to ceremony.
They do not lay hold of the spiritual
truth which underlies ceremony.

(b.) The truth makes us free from
prejudices and false notions. If we
allow ourselves to be guided by our
reasons and reject the Bible, we will
be led into ten thousand prejudices
and false notions. See how super-
stitious ignorant people and the
heathen are. The knowledge of the
truth of Christ frees us from these
superstitions and false notions.

(c.) The truth makes us free from
the dominion of lusts and passion.
Christ's word, abiding in us lifts us
above our sinful selves.

Oh! blessed truth. "Bind it about
thy neck; write it upon the table of
thine heart." R. W. LIDE.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

For the Biblical Recorder.
A CURE FOR BLUES.

BY LUCIE LELLAND.

"I suppose, Squire, you knew Mc-
Law was dead?"

"McLaw dead? No, I did not.
When did he die?"

"Last night at his home with his
nieces."

"Take a seat, neighbor, and tell
us about it."

The neighbor, the Squire and his
lady formed a group, around the
social hearth of the Squire's man-
sion.

"If I had been asked yesterday,"
remarked the Squire, on taking a
seat, "for a specimen of health—of
that vigorous calibre that enjoys life
after three-score years and ten are
run—McLaw would have been my
selection. Was it not very sudden?"

"Very sudden, of paralysis; though
not without some premonitions. His
nieces say he has been complaining
for some time of a deadening sen-
sation in the toes of his left foot."

"Well, there will be a pile to be
shelled out between his nieces. Hav-
ing no children, they of course be-
come his heirs."

"They are his heirs, but having a
pile to shell out is a mistake. A few
thousand dollars only will be left af-
ter settling up some outstanding ac-
counts. You know," continued the
neighbor, "some three years ago—
about the time McLaw lost his wife—
he closed up business in New York,
went abroad for a short time, return-
ed and lived awhile in St. Louis, be-
fore coming to reside with his nieces.
They say now that that closing up
business only meant failure; and to
conceal that failure more effectually,
his grand life of travel was indulged.
His nieces say he was scrupulously
careful to maintain the reputation of
being rich, and to that fact attribut-
ed all the respect paid him, often
characterizing their affections for
him mere mammon worship. We
thought, too, that McLaw was a most
gay, happy man, Squire. They say
his gaiety in company was affected,
his usual mood being morose and
melancholy—awake half the night,
walking up and down the room, too
miserable to sleep. And they also
say he really often seemed envious
of the most common laborers, declar-
ing they were so much happier than
he was, being compelled to work for
a living. I suppose there was no
immediate necessity for McLaw be-
stirring himself to make money, but
he must have felt sorely the need of
the diversions which employment
affords. The character of a man's
business, Squire, you know generally
falleth with his means. This small-
ness of means McLaw did not want
to reveal."

"So, to maintain before the world
the false position of being rich,"
warmly ejaculated the Squire, "Mc-
Law, I suppose, fettered his energies
and writhed under existence. For
existence," continued the Squire more
mildly, "without the employment
afforded by noble aims and purposes,
is but a vile endurance. It is going
to sea without chart or compass, and
sure to come to shipwreck. I liked
McLaw," he went on, "to me he
was always genial and pleasant, but
I had no idea such moral turpitude
marked his views of life and his obli-
gations. I hold, neighbor, that idleness
is a sin, let our necessities be
ever so well supplied. Time is a
talent. These precious moments
have to be accounted for. That di-
vine injunction, 'Man shall live by
the sweat of his brow,' is not to be
disregarded. It holds good, so far
as our ability extends, throughout
life—when mortal toil is exchanged
for mortal joys. Besides, employ-
ment or labor is one of the laws of
nature, the violation of which no other
law sooner inflicts its own penalty;
for of all miserable conditions, to
spend day after day without aim or
object, in perfect idleness, is the most
miserable—it leads to insanity—to
suicide."

"Then, Squire, you think I should
not grumble over the life of hard
work, which small means and a house
full of children have imposed upon me?"

"No; rather be thankful for it.
Show me a man with plenty of work
to do, and the will with which to do
it, and I'll show you the man with
the best chances for all the legiti-
mate enjoyments of life. Health,
good moral perceptions, equitable
temper, and an easy conscience, (the
conditions necessary for the full en-
joyment of any blessing,) are gener-
ally the sure accompaniments of hon-
est labor. But those idlers! They are
the miserable blots of creation, whose
influences are so powerful and so
deadly."

"Neighbor, you know Gustave
Esprey, who lived up here on the Hill
farm?"

"Of course I do. My daughter is
reading his last book, and so carried
away with it she can't give a helping
hand to her mother in the kitchen
till it is finished."

"While in New York a few weeks
ago, I was with Esprey a good deal,"
remarked the Squire, "and he gave
me a piece of his history. He says
the three succeeding years after leav-
ing college, were spent on the farm
with his sister, whom, being alone
and infirm, he could not desert. The
duties incumbent on him about the
farm, not being sufficient to engage
his time for employment, as well as
inclination, he turned his attention
to authorship. He wrote for the
county papers several articles, which
were so warmly commended that
he was emboldened to make more
ambitious efforts. Esprey says lit-
erary composition was the one work
which satisfied him, calling into re-
quisition his utmost capacities. And
to abate the vigor and restlessness
of his mind, this mental wrestle with
his powers, was an exercise necessary
to be gone through with each day,
because more quiet labors could be en-
joyed. A work so well adapted to
his requirements and pleasure, ar-
gued, he thought, a fitness for it.
Hence, with great zeal and enthu-
siasm, he applied his pen. No after-
effort of his, he says, ever equalled
these early productions. But the
leading journals of the day are in-
fluenced more by the fame of the
writer than by the merits of his pro-
ductions. The eclat which old stand-
ard authors give is coveted. Es-
prey's efforts to gain admission into
these journals, were unavailing. His
manuscripts were either returned un-
opened, or thrust aside never to be
thought of again. To continue to
write with no hope of gaining the
public ear, was futile. So his chosen
profession was given up, his manu-
scripts cast aside, and he abandoned
himself to the fall enjoyment of idleness.
He says if ever he had fight
with the fiends and demons and hy-
pochondria (commonly called Blues),
which always infest the path of in-
dolence, he did for the next eighteen
months. Such spells of gloom and
despondency (the bitter fruits of an
unoccupied mind) would come over
him that he feared insanity—really
overlooked the family history, to see
if it contained a precedent in this
malady. His sister discovered this
depression, and sent him up to the
western part of the State, obviously
for her niece, but really to give him
diversion. While up there rumbling
over the mountains in a stage coach,
a literary conversation sprang up
between himself and a very nice trav-
elling companion. A most pleasant
interchange of thought and feeling
on various authors and topics was
indulged. Esprey, during the dis-
cussion, ventured to quote some lines
of his own, which bore appropriately
on the subject under consideration.
The cultivated ear of his companion
readily detected the ring of merit in
the quotation, and enquired the au-
thor. Esprey says his sad experience
in trying to get into print, had taught
him the necessity of using some di-
plomacy. He therefore determined
to throw around the writer's name
some little romance, and replied that
the author was not known. The
gentleman asked him to repeat the
lines, while he wrote them down. He
did so. That gentleman proved to
be one of the first editors in New
York. He published the lines, and
called for the name of the author.
Esprey replied under an assumed
name, sending other poems. By this
management, he gained his present
position, which simply means one of
the most popular authors of the day.
But the point to which I want to call
your attention in Esprey's history, is
the wretchedness of that period of
idleness before he was endorsed by
leading journals. Idleness, neigh-
bor, is opposed to God's teachings,
natural or divine," concluded the
Squire with emphasis.

"Husband, did you hear Aunt Liza
tell about the family of new comers
in her neighborhood?" enquired the
Squire's lady. "Aunt Liza Denbry,"
continued the lady to the neighbor,
in explanation, "has been on a visit
to us, just leaving this morning. She
told me of this family, whose history
corresponds so well with the leading
points of those just discussed. I will
relate it. The new comers, Aunt Liza
says, are a family of Glascoes from
Brunswick. It seems they are peo-
ple who have enjoyed good oppor-
tunities, along with good fortune.
But the misfortune which so strik-
ingly characterizes the present day,
of failure, bankruptcy, and subsiding
on a homestead, befell them. The
homestead, in this instance, was an
old dilapidated farm in Aunt Liza's
neighborhood. On breaking up and
selling out at Brunswick, the process
of the law, as well as the kindness
of creditors, allowed them the profits
of many little odds and ends, by

which means a nice little sum of
money came into their hands. With
the larger portion of this money, the
mother and daughter (thoughtless
creatures) took a Northern tour, from
which tour they came, for the first
time, to the homestead.

"Mr. Glascoe, having succeeded in
getting into some kind of business at
Sandy Hook, the village of the neigh-
hood, (for work with him had become
a question of life or starvation,) left
the morning after their arrival, not
expecting to be able to visit his fam-
ily more than once a week. He had
not been gone three days, before re-
ceiving an urgent message from
home, to come and bring the physi-
cian, his wife was dying. The physi-
cian, on arriving, thought she really
was dying; but he had been there
only a short time before she was sit-
ting up, laughing and talking with
the rest, though no thanks were due
to the skill of the physician. It was
a real case of hysterics. The diversion
occasioned by the arrival of
husband and physician banished the
delusion. Hysterics, you know,"
commented the Squire's lady, "is
the work of a gloomy fancy—an ex-
aggerated sorrow—an evil born with-
out reason."

"Aunt Liza," resumed the narra-
tor, "says this was kept up for some
time—taking the hysterics, sending
for husband and physician. When
not convenient to get a message to
them, Aunt Liza was called in. The
last time she was sent for, Aunt Liza
says she told them she had a receipt
that would cure all that foolishness."
"What is it?" exclaimed both;
for the daughter was as much a sub-
ject of this weakness as the mother.
"Work," replied Aunt Liza.
"Work!" reiterated both in pro-
found astonishment. "Pray, what
can we do?"

"You have two servants," answered
Aunt Liza, "which, besides being
an expense you say you can't meet,
leaves you both perfectly idle. One
servant is sufficient, with Mrs. Glas-
coe's assistance, to do your cooking,
washing, cleaning up and gardening.
In all these various employments,
there are two grades of labor—the
heavy and the lighter drudgery. Of
course Mrs. Glascoe should take the
lighter work. You, Miss Glascoe,"
continued Aunt Liza, "in this dark
corner, remote from schools, might
make your education available. I
heard my daughter say yesterday
she wished you would give her in-
structions. I will engage to find the
material, if you will promise to teach
the school," replied Aunt Liza, to Miss
Glascoe's demur of not being able to
get scholars.

"The next day Aunt sent over her
daughter with a little cousin. A few
days afterwards other scholars fol-
lowed, procured and sent by the same
kind heart. Not many weeks after
this my aunt, returning from a shop-
ping visit to Sandy Hook, stopped
at the gate of the Glascoe place,
where Miss Glascoe was tying up
some fallen vines. 'I have another
scholar for you,' called out Aunt,
'she lives too far to walk, and would
like to board.'"

"Of all things," replied Miss Glas-
coe, "I would like to have a nice lit-
tle boarder. Send her, if you please,
Mrs. Denbry," continued Miss Glas-
coe, "we are indebted to you for so
much of our present enjoyment. Your
wise counsel and timely aid
have saved us much unhappiness."

"No thanks," objected Aunt.
"Where is your mother?"

"Mother is in the kitchen, de-
lighted with her new sphere of labor.
At present, she is in ecstasies over a
beautiful loaf of bread she has just
baked. You must come over soon
to take tea with us," called Miss
Glascoe to Aunt as she drove off.

"Aunt says this invitation to come
over soon, circumstances prevented her
accepting. A few months after-
wards, by special request, she went
over one Saturday evening to tea.
The old homestead was so much im-
proved, she scarcely recognized it.
Cleaning up, and a little judicious
work, had wrought marvellous
changes. The shrubbery was nicely
trimmed, the walks beautifully sap-
ped, and the house a perfect model
of neatness. The cleanest floors, the
smoothest, whitest curtains, and
flowers in pots and vases, smiled at
you from various standpoints, in
both parlor and cozy chamber. In
the dining room, says Aunt Liza, the
table was already spread, and the
ware, though plain, glittered with
the polish of cleanliness."

"Mrs. Denbry," remarked Miss
Glascoe during the evening, "we are
so pleased with the old homestead,
I would not go back to Brunswick if
I could. It seems the hills around
here are the greenest, the sunsets
the brightest, and the roses the
sweetest. We miss society here, but
I feel that I am living for a purpose."

"A good purpose," Aunt Liza sug-
gested.

"I hope so. Indeed," she con-
tinued, "apart from supplying the
necessities of life, I consider no pur-
pose worthy our pursuit not prompt-
ed by love to God and to our fellow
creatures. By the by, Mrs. Denbry,
I want to speak to you about a par-
ticular matter."

"Speak on," said Aunt Liza.

"Mother and I," continued Miss
Glascoe, "were many years ago mem-
bers of the church. On father's mov-
ing to Brunswick, (for we have not
always lived in Brunswick,) we took
letters from the church to which we
belonged to join another of the same
faith and order. The dazzling scene
which the world turned upon us in
the gay city of Brunswick blinded

us to our duty, and we never handed
our letters in. Will those letters, at
this late day, be sufficient to con-
suet us with the church?"

"Those letters," replied Aunt, "are
all that is required to make you
members of the visible church. God
looks to the heart, you know."

"Oh," exclaimed Miss Glascoe,
"I have never before realized so fully
the long suffering and forbearance
of God toward us, and the various
means He uses in trying to win souls
to Christ, as I have since I've been
here. Yes, I have thanked Him for
our many afflictions, which, while it
stripped us of our fortune, stripped
also the veil from our eyes which
concealed the exceeding sinfulness
of our lives. The River Dale church
over the hill," said Miss Glascoe, re-
turning to that particular matter,
about which she wanted to see Mrs.
Denbry, "is my choice. It is my de-
monstration, and near enough for me
to walk. Besides, yesterday evening
I took my school children over there,
and cleaned up the church and yard.
To-morrow, you know, is the day for
the monthly visit of our minister. I
want you to meet us early there, and
let's arrange about organizing a Sun-
day School."

"Aunt Liza says these Glascoes
are the most active, happy people in
the neighborhood."

"And all the result of useful em-
ployment," ejaculated the Squire.
"Neighbor," he continued, "work is
the principle ingredient of happi-
ness, and a certain cure for the Blues.
Rather than be idle, serve
an inferior; rather than idleness, be
hewers of wood and drawers of wa-
ter. No work in His vineyard is ig-
noble, and His vineyard covers the
whole world, and to each one of us
is appointed a field in that vineyard."

"Are you, kind reader, at work in
this field?"

Dear Recorder:

I clip from the Religious Herald
the following article, written by Dr.
Pendleton of Crozier Theological
Seminary. I must earnestly entreat
you to publish it entire. I am the
pastor of one of the largest churches
in North Carolina, and am deeply
impressed with the fact that the Bat-
tist cause in this State is to day suf-
fering more from these periodical pro-
tracted meetings than any other one,
perhaps all other causes put together.
They have inundated our churches
with unregenerated persons. They
are in cases out of ten perfect
nuisances, and ministers who are so
wedded to, and never get in mem-
bers but by them. . . . Well I quote
Dr. Pendleton—"I do not say that
they ought to be sent to a peniten-
tiary, but I cannot help thinking
about penitentiaries."

I must cordially endorse Dr. Pen-
dleton, and the article by Bro. Eason,
of Fayetteville, published in your
most excellent paper about a month
ago. By the by, every Baptist in
North Carolina ought to take the
RECORDER.

THEOPHILUS.

"Evangelists and Protracted Meetings."

I have seen, in the Religious Her-
ald of March 28th, what I take to be
an editorial request that I give me
"views about evangelists and pro-
tracted meetings." I do not know
that the public will feel any interest
in my "views;" but I am not unwill-
ing to express them. One of my
weaknesses is to comply with the
requests of editors.

I refer first to "protracted meet-
ings." Common as they are, I can
remember their introduction into
Kentucky, in my boyhood. I think
that, as distinguished from "camp-
meetings," they are not more than
fifty years old. Great good has, no
doubt, resulted from them, and no
little evil. They have been marked,
more or less, by great religious ex-
citement, and, while they have been
the means of the conversion of many
persons, large numbers have acted un-
der mere impulse, making a profes-
sion of faith where there was no
faith to profess. It may be said, in
reply, that spurious professions are
not confined to "protracted meet-
ings." Even so; they take place in
all circumstances. But these "meet-
ings" are especially promotive of them.
So it has seemed to me.

Doubtless there are many locali-
ties where there is very little preach-
ing, and the wisest thing to do may
be to hold meetings of many days'
continuance, suitable arrangements
can be made. When, however, a
church has regular worship—say
two sermons every Sunday and a
prayer meeting during the week,
the necessity of "protracted meet-
ings," if not superseded, is greatly
diminished. If it is said that even
where the means of grace are regu-
larly enjoyed all conversions, or
nearly all, occur in "protracted
meetings," I must be permitted to
say—and it is a mere truism—that
this is so because such meetings are
held. They are looked to by the
churches as the times of special in-
gatherings, and nobody looks for
the conversion of sinners at other
times. This is one of the gravest
objections to "protracted meetings."

They lead to an undervaluation of the
ordinary ministrations of the word. It
is not expected that the gospel will
be efficacious till a protracted meet-
ing is held. This is a state of things
greatly to be deplored; but it ex-
ists in many churches. Who does
not know this? The "protracted
meeting" being over, pastors and
churches seem to think nothing is to
be done for the salvation of souls

till the times come for the repetition
of such meetings. When this view
is held, it may be safely said that
"protracted meetings" should be
dispensed with, at least till the view
is given up.

I think some churches make an-
other mistake. They hold "protract-
ed meetings" periodically. Once a
year they have these meetings of
days. They hold them without re-
ference to the spiritual condition of
the communities in which they are
held. I think that ordinarily a
protracted meeting should not be
held until some special religious in-
terest calls for it. For a church to
resolve to have such a meeting at a
certain time, without regard to the
state of things, is not wise. I do
not know that anybody will approve
these views; but they are mine,
formed after many years of observa-
tion.

As to evangelists, so-called, I have
some "views," and I will try to ex-
press them plainly. There were
evangelists in apostolic times. They
were extraordinary officers of the
early churches, next to the "apostles
and prophets." We, therefore,
read: "And he gave some apostles;
and some, prophets; and some, evan-
gelists; and some, pastors and teach-
ers." Eph. iv. 11. These prophets,
we must remember, were New Testa-
ment prophets, and, with apostles
and evangelists, they filled extraor-
dinary and temporary offices. Evan-
gelists, in some respects, to have
done the work of apostles, in the
absence of the latter. Timothy and
Titus, who were evangelists, appear
to have acted partly much in the
stead of Paul in the places where
they were. There are now, in the strict
scriptural sense of the term, no evan-
gelists. I object to the modern use
of the word. Nor is the term "re-
vivalist" free from objection. Per-
haps it would be well to substitute
the phrase "itinerating preacher."

Far be it from me to condemn
these preachers indiscriminately. I
do not. There are among them good
men, who love God, are loyal to
Christ, and who love the souls of
perishing sinners. I accord them
due honor, and I thank God for all
the success that has crowned their
labors. This success, too, has been
made known, not by themselves, but
by others. While I write this very
cheerfully, I am obliged to say that
there is no small proportion of evan-
gelists, so called, whose judgment is
defective, whose methods are eccen-
tric, and whose piety would suffer in
comparison with that of Paul. Some
of these men "blow their own trump-
ets," and the bluffs are so numer-
ous, so long and so loud, as to be
heard north, south, east and west.
Some editors, much to my surprise,
aid these men in making known
their exploits. For example, an
editor recently received a letter from
one of these travelling brethren, say-
ing of a certain place: "Our meet-
ing here is a grand success," and
the editor not only publishes the
letter, but specially refers to the
meeting as "a grand success"—put-
ting the words in quotation marks.
They are quoted from the letter.
The evangelist's letter, so far as we
know, is the only testimony in the case.
Far be it from me to deny the truth
of the statement; but it would have
been in much better taste, if some
one else had written an account of
the meeting. Indeed, I know of two
men who write so often to so many
papers, telling of their great meet-
ings, that it has been proposed to
raise a fund to relieve them of the
labor of so much writing. Whether
the plan will be carried out, I do not
know. It is something like this:
that money be deposited at Rich-
mond, and that, when either of these
men goes to a place, a certain sum
be sent to some brother of the place,
to pay him for an account of the
meeting, so that the evangelist may
be spared a task so trying to his
modesty.

There are other evangelists, so-
called, who appear to be entirely too
anxious to report a large number of
converts. The temptation to do this
is to some men almost irresistible.
They wish the Christian public to
know what they are doing. They
wish to be invited to hold meetings
at other places. Invitations depend,
in many cases, on the reported suc-
cess of their labors. The number of
converts is, therefore, exaggerated,
and little children are counted. Far
be it from me to say that little chil-
dren may not be converted; but I
want some better evidence of it than
an affirmative answer to a revival
agent's question: "Don't you want to
go to heaven?" I have heard of some
little children who supposed that, in
a certain meeting, if they would take
their places among the converts, they
would be presented with tickets to a
picnic! I do say that things of
this kind are an abomination, and
that the tendency of such things is
very injurious to the interests of
true religion. What can be done to
arrest methods of this sort? During
a meeting, nothing, or comparatively
little, can be done. If you at-
tempt it, the revivalist will denounce
you as opposing the work of the
Lord. You may be thankful if he
does not say to you publicly: "Thou
child of the devil, thou enemy of all
righteousness, wilt thou not cease to
pervert the right ways of the Lord?"

To some evangelists, so-called, one
great objection is their love of money.
I have never known such men as I
now refer to hold a meeting anywhere
unless the prospect of pecuniary
compensation was pretty good. In-
stead of going into really destitute

Rev. C. T. BAILEY, Editor.
T. H. PRITCHARD, D.D., Cor. Editor.
DUNCAN McNEILL, Agt. & Traveling Cor.

WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1878.

All communications or letters for publication should be addressed to Biblical Recorder, Raleigh, N. C.
Remittances and letters on business should be addressed to Edwards, Broughton & Co., Publishers, Raleigh, N. C.
Only personal letters should be addressed to the Editors.

THE FUTURE OF METHODISM.

The N. C. Christian Advocate, of May 22d, in an able editorial on the Future of Methodism, says:

"Methodism does not ask what Paul did in founding churches at Philippi, at Ephesus and Corinth, eighteen hundred years ago; but what system is best at the present age and the world to spread Scriptural holiness over these lands. It is not what the apostles did at Jerusalem in their day to advance Christ's kingdom, but what we must do in our day to meet the spiritual wants of the world."

An eloquent writer says: "Methodism had a great advantage in its beginning in that it was extremely modern. Episcopians on the one hand and Congregationalists on the other alike claimed to find the warrant for their characteristic order forms, in those of the apostolic church. Presbyterians and other people between the two extremes also anchored themselves in deductions from the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles of Paul. It was the good fortune of Methodism to be a system based upon expediency for its circuits, its annual removals, its clock-work system of wheels within wheels, its class leaders and stewards, and exhorters, and local preachers. It did not go further for authority for its agencies than this, namely, that they were needed, and that they were useful. It was the divine right, not of precedent, but of common sense." Here, then, is the philosophy of ecclesiastical Methodism. It is to amend or change, or make new disciplinary laws, whenever old ones become obsolete and inefficient in the grand work of spreading the saving power of the gospel among men. Methodism has the happy flexibility of unloading herself of the useless lumber of the middle ages and the out-of-date practices of the primitive Christians.

This genius of flexibility—the power of adaptiveness to meet the emergencies of the rolling centuries—is still dominant in our church councils, and augers continued triumphs in the future."

After carefully reading this calm and honest confession, we have only this to say. We agree entirely with the writer. Had we written the words with our own hand they could not have more fully expressed our opinion of the matter under consideration. We have not a word of objection or comment. The subject is sufficiently plain.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Conference of Editors.
Dr. Jeter, the Nestor of Southern Baptist Editors, proposed that we hold a conference in Nashville of all the editors present, and try to agree upon some principles of comity by which a high-toned Christian country might be promoted among those who control our newspapers, but the pressure of business was so great that the meeting could not be conveniently held. I am sorry it was not, for I really think there is room for improvement with most of us in this direction. I never have been able to see why editors, and those who are not editors for that matter, could not discuss points of religious or personal difference in the spirit of Christian gentlemen. The discussion of slavery between Drs. Wayland and Fuller and the discussion on Landmarkism between Drs. Jeter and Gambrell were models worthy of our imitation. By the way, I don't know that Bro. Gambrell is a D. D. If he isn't, his ability and courtesy and dignity entitle him to that honor.

Prof. W. C. Kerr, State Geologist.
Prof. Kerr is a man I greatly esteem. He is a decided Christian, and a gentleman of varied, accurate and extensive knowledge, and men have served their State and generation to better purpose. Of course, many complaints are preferred against him as the State Geologist; this is inevitable, first from the fact that the State is large, and it would require the age of a Methuselah for one man to visit and inspect every part of it. Second, he has but very limited resources at his command—the exchequer of the State since the war has allowed but small appropriations, and third, his health never robust, has seriously declined for the last four years.

In my judgment, he has wisely steered clear of politics. What business has such an officer to meddle in politics? And the valuable and important work he has done in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, entitle him to the esteem and gratitude of our people.

The Baptists of Nashville.
Our brethren in Nashville are numerous, prosperous and occupy an excellent social position. We have four white churches: the First, presided over by Dr. T. G. Jones; the Central, which is without a pastor at present; the Edgefield church, of which Dr. W. A. Nelson has charge, and a new and prosperous interest, known as the Fourth church, of which Rev. C. O. Fish, the sweet singer, is the pastor. Bro. Nelson is a brother of our Rev. D. B. Nelson, of Hendersonville.

The First is a leading church, and if I could whisper in the ear of the good brethren of that famous old church, I would tell them that they are losing immensely by worshiping in a small and badly located house. They have in their pastor one of the grandest preachers in our Southern Zion, and they should give him a good house of worship to preach in. The moral power of externals is sometimes wonderful, and many of our people, alas! do not appreciate it.

How We Mistake Agencies.

Many years ago, in a great revival Judge Thomas, of the Supreme Court of Michigan, professed faith in Christ and joined a Baptist church. The papers made much of this great trophy of the power of the gospel—the conversion of a Supreme Court Judge. At the same meeting, the son of the Judge, little Jesse, only eight years old, also professed faith in the Saviour. But little was

thought or said of this, and yet it was by the most important event of the two. The father soon passed away; the son grew up to become Dr. Jesse B. Thomas, one of the ablest and most useful pastors of the North; now pastor in charge of the First Baptist church, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.
Judge W. R. Cox says that his experience as a Judge leads him to give his very decided testimony in favor of the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic.

No New Bishop.
The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, now in session in Atlanta, has resolved not to elect any more bishops at present. The result is contrary to the general expectation, and naturally, somewhat disappointing to those who have been proposed by their friends for this high office.

A Point Well Taken.
In an article published sometime since on the Agricultural Interest of North Carolina, I said "nothing is so poorly done in this country as farming." An old farmer of Wake enters his demurrer to this statement, and says he thinks "the preaching of the country is about as poor as the farming." I'm afraid that brother has got me this time, and that I will have to confess, as Dr. Mell would say, that the point is well taken.

The Meeting at Wilson.
Letters from brethren Blount and Jordan urge me to come and aid in the gracious meeting at Wilson, as Bro. Jordan is very much exhausted. It is a source of sincere regret with me that previous engagements will not allow me to respond to the call.

Bro. Jordan says, "I think at least 40 persons have professed conversion; 23 have been united with the church, and 34 have been baptized." I, for one, sincerely rejoice in the goodness of God to the brethren at Wilson, and am satisfied if nothing more is done in all the country round about, this meeting alone will more than compensate the Boards and all who have contributed to Bro. Jordan's support while laboring in the Eastern part of the State. By the way, only one or two brethren have as yet given anything to this special office, notwithstanding all the newspaper discussion we had about the matter. We need money, brethren, to keep Bro. Jordan in this field, and his labors there depend upon the help the Boards get.

Commencement of the Seminary.
In lieu of an account of the Commencement lately held in Louisville, I proposed to compile from several sources, I subscribe that of Dr. Caperton, of the Western Recorder, remarking, by the way, that one of the most appreciative notices of the occasion I have seen, was in a Presbyterian paper:

"The First Annual Commencement of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary held in this city was an occasion of great interest. It is a somewhat noteworthy coincidence that this first annual commencement of the Seminary in its new home, took place in the very building where the institution had its birth. Twenty-two years ago the Southern Baptist Convention met in Walnut street church in our city, and the writer well remembers the enthusiastic welcome that body gave to the proposition for the establishment of such a Southern school of the prophets. Of those who formed that Convention and gave their money and influence and prayers to the institution, few now survive, fewer still were present at the exercises which thus auspiciously commemorated the re-establishment of the Seminary in the place of its birth. The introductory address was delivered on Saturday night, May 4th, before the Henry Backus Society, by the Rev. H. W. Battle, of Alabama. It was not our good fortune to be present, but we hear it spoken of in terms of high commendation. On Sunday night the church was crowded to its utmost capacity to listen to the address of the veteran chairman of the Board of Trustees, the senior editor of the Richmond Herald, Dr. Jeter. It is second to no man in the denomination in strong common sense and in the power of putting his ideas into plain, vigorous English. On the present occasion his words of advice to young ministers came with all the tenderness of a father's counsels and the weight which the speaker's years and experience gave."

"On Monday the Commencement exercises proper took place. There were eight graduates in all—five graduating in full, and three graduating in the English schools. The full graduates are: J. H. Edwards, from South Carolina; E. J. Forrester, South Carolina; R. E. Johns, Kentucky; W. R. L. Smith, Virginia; H. A. Whitman, Georgia. Of these brethren, three were chosen by lot to deliver addresses, viz., Edwards, Forrester and Smith. They all made short, pointed, practical and sensible speeches, creating a pleasing impression on the audience. The English graduates are: W. Y. Abraham, Virginia; S. C. Humphreys, Kentucky; B. C. Lampley, South Carolina."

"While we have no disposition to deal in flattery we think it but simple justice to say that the addresses as a whole were much above the average. Unless we are greatly mistaken, there is good stuff in these men. As a class they appear to have well trained, logical minds, and showed that they are quite disposed to do their own thinking. After the speeches and delivery of Diplomats, Dr. Boyce feelingly addressed the class. Like everything else which the President of the Seminary undertakes, this duty was most happily performed."

"Altogether the Board of Trustees, the Professors and friends of the Seminary, are to be heartily congratulated on this auspicious close of its first year's work in Louisville. The propriety of its removal to our city has been fully demonstrated, and those who have hitherto been skeptical must, we think, at last concede the wisdom of the Board of Trustees in giving the Seminary a permanent home in our midst."

T. H. P.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Appleton's Journal for June contains Americans at Work. The Genesis and History of a Silver Dollar—South Carolina Politics—Jot! How Face or her Fortune, completed—How came the Flowers—Mrs. Gainsborough's Diamonds—Oregon Leaves Old Pines—By Celia's Arbor, completed—The Wasp's Nest, &c. &c. The Genesis and History of a silver dollar is well illustrated and worth the price of the magazine for a year, in the information it gives about making silver. Dr. Appleton & Co., Broadway, N. Y. Price \$3.00 per year.

I hope the friends will send me as fast as they can the pledges for Missions to Lillington, N. C., in registered letters. E. DODSON.

PERSONAL & OTHER ITEMS.

The remedy for the blues is by a lady of experience and is for the Sisters.

Those of our readers who have two or three worthless dogs on hand, will read Gov. Vance's speech in this paper with interest.

Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, will spend four months in Europe, and Rev. A. B. Woodfin, of the University of Virginia, will fill his pulpit during September.

The Rev. Edwin E. Rice succeeds the Rev. Dr. Richard Newton in the editorship of the Sunday School World, the organ of the American Sunday School Union.

Rev. R. W. Lide, of Darlington, S. C., reached Raleigh on Wednesday last. Bro. Lide is suffering from tonsillitis, and comes to Raleigh to be treated by Dr. G. W. Graham.

"It is said of a very respectable old lady, parish in Connecticut that they started their minister, and are now about to erect a splendid monument to his memory. He asked for bread, and they gave him a stone."—National Baptist.

The Goldsboro Sabbath School, accompanied by brethren Ivey and Nelson, came up to Raleigh on the 21st. From the number of students and teachers we would infer that the Goldsboro Sabbath School is in a prosperous condition.

Rev. N. B. Cobb, since his return from Atlanta, has been lecturing his congregations on "What he saw and heard at the International Sunday School Convention." He has also introduced Bible readings in his congregations at Lenoirville and Polkton.

The Gloucester entirely misunderstood and widely misconstrued what we said about "cruel and unusual punishment." We thought everybody except the ex-judges of the Supreme Court, would know what we meant. But, alas! even some of our brethren had not heard it.

The Baptist Messenger: A new Baptist paper has made its appearance at West Union, West Va., to be known as The Baptist Messenger, with Rev. David Goorn as editor and proprietor. We place the Messenger upon our exchange list with our best wishes.

The Commencement exercises of Clayton High School will occur on June 6th. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, of Raleigh, will deliver the address. At night essays and speeches by the students will be given. The school has had a very successful session and Prof. White is greatly encouraged.

"When asked how his State stood on the Old Landmark controversy, a brother replied: "They outnumber us, but about four-fifths of the Baptist brains of the State are on our side."—Religious Herald. That is right. You find out where the brains are and then some one will tell you where the truth is.

On our visit to Wake Forest College on Thursday last we were agreeably surprised to find Prof. C. E. Taylor in his usual health and spirits. By copying an item from a secular exchange last week we reported Bro. Taylor sick, &c. He informs us that he had been only slightly indisposed, and had not missed but one of his classes during the session.

Bro. Wm. H. Holloway, of Santry county, Va., writes us that the handsome new house at Moore's Swamp is to be dedicated on the 20th. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, of Richmond, to preach the sermon. We congratulate Bro. Ward, the pastor, and all the brethren and sisters of Moore's Swamp church, on their prosperity. From what Bro. H. says of the house it is a decided improvement on the old building. The new house is painted—the old one was tarred.

While Dr. Burrows was pouring forth his burning words upon his colored audience in Nashville, an old sister (of about 250 pounds) cried out: "His' breas dat sweet sound. Say dat word agin. Hei!"—Religious Herald. It is more than probable that the Dr. was preaching the gospel at the time, and had forgotten his hobby, alien immersion. No one, not even "An old colored sister," has asked him to "say dat word agin" on this learned case.

Bro. S. F. Conrad, of Mocksville, sends us the following items of interest: Bro. D. K. Bennett has been called and has accepted a field in the South Yulkin Association. I very much rejoice at the prospect of having him for a collaborator. Bro. Crews from the Benah has also been called to Davis and has moved upon the field. With the addition of these brethren we will be very materially strengthened and I trust in due time you may hear good news from this quarter.

Mrs. Sara B. Chase, one of the leading female physicians of New York, and a prominent member of Dr. Deems' church, has been arrested for crimes which the Examiner and Chronicle considers worse than those of "Madame Restell," and will go to the penitentiary. The liberal religionists have succeeded in bringing religion down within easy reach of the vilest criminals of our large cities. There is but one other step to take: No Hell completes the arrangement contemplated.

Dr. J. C. Long, of Crozer Seminary, in arguing the claims of the Rome Mission on the readers of the National Baptist, has this to say of our missionary, Dr. Taylor: "He is eminently worthy of our sympathy. There are few men to whom we could so unreservedly commit a great and important undertaking. He is learned, able, and enthusiastic; firm, yet conciliatory; bold, yet prudent. Take him altogether, he deserves to be ranked with the very best men who have gone from our country as missionaries."

R. B. Creevy, Esq., editor of the Economist of Elizabeth City, has a full account of the proceedings of the late session of the Chowan Association in his paper of the 21st. Bro. Creevy issued a daily extra of the Economist for the session and kindly furnished the delegates and visitors with copies. The men all over our State who cannot enjoy the privilege of attending these grand meetings of our Zion unless the churches aid them. There is a consideration of self-interest which I would urge upon the attention of the churches. If you will send your pastor to such meetings, you will be repaid fourfold in the enlarged views, quickened zeal and increased pulpit power of your pastor. And I may say, without any disrespect, that there is scarcely anything the average Baptist preacher needs so much as to go from home and see how large the tendency in Virginia is to go back to the plain Mister. I confess a distaste for salutations of "Habibi" in the market place. What would you think of a doctorate given by a girl's school? They tell me that there is a man wearing one—a doll-baby doctor."

Bro. Lafferty on the D. D. of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South: "The scrub College has done its work well. I have not seen a delegate outside the Virginia and Baltimore representatives who is not addressed as 'Doctor.' It is said the average preacher in some sections craves the D. D. On the other hand, the tendency in Virginia is to go back to the plain Mister. I confess a distaste for salutations of 'Habibi' in the market place. What would you think of a doctorate given by a girl's school? They tell me that there is a man wearing one—a doll-baby doctor."

The Rome Chapel.
Some years ago an effort was made to raise \$40,000 for the erection of a Baptist church in Rome. About

\$20,000 were realized, when the effort was suspended, because of the difficulty of procuring a good location. The State had been reserved, waiting for the time to come when a house for the Lord could be bought or built. That time has come. Recently Bro. Geo. B. Taylor, our Missionary in Italy, was offered a good church, very eligibly located, for \$30,000. He offered \$26,000, and his offer was accepted. The circumstances were such that he did not have time to consult the Board at Richmond, but appreciating the opportunity, and believing that the churches would approve the act, he closed the trade at once. It thus becomes necessary for us to raise about \$6,000 or \$8,000 more for this object within the next four months, and when an appeal was made to the State to become responsible for this sum, I told Dr. Tupper that I thought North Carolina Baptists would raise \$500 of it. Virginia, Georgia and Kentucky agreed to raise \$1,000. I hope and believe we shall make good this promise.

A Change in the Constitution of the Convention.
Dr. John A. Broadus introduced a resolution to allow State Conventions to be represented on money contributed to State work, which may be of a kindred character with that of the Convention. For every \$100 given to Foreign Missions, or Domestic and Indian Missions, a State Convention or Association each can send a delegate to the Convention. The change in the constitution will allow a delegate to be sent for every \$500 given to assist in the Sunday School work done in the State. For instance, in addition to the delegates we were entitled to send on the money given to Foreign Missions and to Bro. Dodson for Domestic Missions, our State Mission Board and S. S. Board could also send a delegate for each \$500 expended under their direction here in North Carolina. The objects to be gained by this article are, as stated by Dr. Broadus, to increase the interest in behalf of the General Convention by connecting it with State work, and also to gain fuller reports of work done over the whole field.

Duty to the Colored People.
It was whispered around that Dr. J. D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., wished to propose to the Convention a plan by which the Baptists of the North and those of the South could work together in educating and evangelizing the colored people, but there was no move made in that direction, and whatever may have been the plans of Dr. Fulton, Dr. Cutting, who is the representative of the Northern brethren, made no such proposition.

Now, I do not regard Dr. Fulton as a wise counsellor, nor do I see now exactly how the desired end may be attained, but I am more than half inclined to think that, after all, will prove the best way to reach the colored race. I am satisfied that our people understand them better than the Northern people do, and that we can teach them and evangelize them more successfully than can brethren from the North. We are more intimately connected with them too, and should feel a deeper interest in their welfare than all others, and if some arrangement could be made by which Christians, North and South, could unite in this work, great good would result. We have the men who would make the most efficient missionaries among these people, and they have the money to sustain them. When, but the time has not yet come for the prejudices of white or colored to allow such a wise plan to be adopted.

After many speeches on the subject, the Convention adopted resolutions submitted by Dr. E. T. Winkler, commending to the Southern Baptist ministry and churches the work of evangelizing the colored people of the Southern States—recommending schools for the instruction of colored ministers—contributions in aid of those who may desire to enter the ministry, and personal efforts in the colored Sunday Schools as the most available methods for the advancement of this work.

Woman's Work.
Dr. Tupper spoke of Woman's Work for Missions in his report. Prof. Whitsett introduced resolutions on this topic, and the Convention adopted the following report on the subject:

The committee recognize the ability of the women of the country to accomplish vast amounts of good work in the cause of the Gospel; thank God for giving such women to the aid of Missions as Mrs. Holmes, Miss Whilden, Miss Moon, and the wives of our missionaries. The family is the stronghold of sin. Save the women and children and you save the nation. If the mothers of China, Italy, Africa or America are regenerated and consecrated to Jesus, they will train the children, and the men will be stimulated to holy living and noble deeds. Until a few years ago, women in heathen countries were excluded from christian influences. The committee recognize the fact that as soon as they could be reached, God put it into the hearts of the women of this country and England, to go forward as instructors and missionaries, and by organizing societies at home to aid in the work of evangelizing and foreign missions."

The report concludes as follows: "If the love and zeal and perseverance peculiar to women can be consecrated to the work of raising funds to sustain the Boards of our Convention, we may confidently expect an increase of the mission spirit in our churches, and large accessions to our treasury. The practical question with your committee has been, how shall we develop and secure the co-operation of the women in the work of missions? We respectfully recommend the following:

"1. That the Boards of our Convention organize 'Central Committees of Women' in each State represented in this body.

"2. It shall be the object of these central committees to organize missionary societies, and by the circulation of periodicals and other means, to cultivate the mission spirit.

"3. Each society may decide in what direction its funds shall go,

either to the foreign or home field, and to what objects appropriated.

"4. These societies should be auxiliary to the State Conventions or to the Southern Baptist Convention.

"5. They may select their own way to report to the Boards of this Convention, either through the central committees or through their church or directly to the Boards.

"6. We further recommend that the Boards strictly appropriate the funds these societies may send to the objects mentioned by them, and, by frequent correspondence, inform the societies of any facts of interest connected with the objects to which they have made special contributions."

One of the best reports submitted to the body, and on a most important subject too, was that of Rev. T. T. Eaton, of Petersburg, Va., on the duty of generous giving to the cause of missions, in which, after an explanation of the regret that Baptists are giving so little, he gave suggestions were made to wit:

1. That one preachers be aroused to a proper sense of their duty on this subject, it being mainly through them that the work is accomplished.

2. That special seasons of prayer be set apart in behalf of Missions.

3. That Women's Missionary Societies be formed in all the churches.

4. That our Sunday School workers train the children to give to Missions—that there be special missionary meetings held for the children.

5. That our Foreign Mission Board take appropriate steps to awaken new and general interest on this subject, by such means as may be deemed best.

The report was adopted.

Still another very interesting report was that on

Indian Missions, from which I take the following statistics: Whole number of Indians in the United States, 250,000; number of mixed bloods, 28,000; number wearing citizens' dress, 13,000; number of children at school, 5,500; number of Baptist missionaries, (white,) 126; number of Baptist missionaries, (white,) 8; whole amount expended on Missions in the year 1877, \$36,164.

There are in the Indian Territory 100 Baptist churches, aggregating 5,000 members, with no Sunday Schools. There are about 75 native pastors. There are three Associations which are active missionary bodies, contributing liberally, according to their means, for the support and propagation of the gospel. The Seminoles, for instance, not only sustain the gospel in their own tribe, but also send it to the wild tribes.

The Creek population numbers about 1,400. There are among them two Baptist Associations, made up of 32 churches, in which are 29 native preachers and 2,300 members. Baptisms, for months, have occurred daily. Brother H. F. Buckner has translated the Gospel of John and a hymn book, and 1,500 grammars were distributed just before the war. A large proportion of the Creeks can read and write in their own language. As is now very well known, Brother Holt has engaged to carry the gospel to the wild tribes.

The report concludes with an expression of satisfaction at the results thus far attained, and urges that still greater efforts be made in the work of sending the gospel to the various tribes, including those who are totally unevangelized.

On the whole, this session may be pronounced a good meeting of the Convention. The speaking was of average interest, the preaching better, and the general influence of the exercises such as greatly to encourage and strengthen the brethren of Nashville.

HUMPTY DUMPTY MISCELLANEOUSLY TREATED.

Fielding opens the fourteenth book of his most celebrated work with "An essay to prove that an author will write the better for having some knowledge of the subject on which he writes." On the other hand, we once heard a distinguished Southern editor say that he could write about as good an editorial on a subject which he did not understand, as on one he did understand.

These positions are only apparently contradictory; for Fielding was speaking of authors, while our editorial friend was speaking of editors, a very different race of writers. We suspect that we may have some personal prejudices in favor of the theory of the editor; for we have to confess that we have very little idea of what "Humpty Dumpty" is. We do know perfectly well, however, that whatever or whoever "Humpty Dumpty" is, we do not like him, her, or it.

(We don't even know "Humpty Dumpty's gender.")

Some years ago there lived in the good old town of Fredericksburg, Virginia, an old Frenchman who was an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon. Nothing delighted him more than to gather a little crowd around him, and then to dilate upon the greatness of his favorite hero.

One day when he was thus engaged, a mischievous wag, who wished to amuse himself by vexing the old man, remarked very gravely, that Napoleon might have been a great man, but it was not known that he had been hornswaggled. The irate Frenchman turned upon him with flashing eyes and said, with great emphasis, "Sar! I don't know vat you mean by dat word 'hornswaggled,' but I tell you, sar, dat Napoleon nevare vas hornswaggled."

We suppose that our antipathy to "Humpty Dumpty" rests upon much the same basis as our Frenchman's antipathy to "hornswaggled."

The newspapers used to tell us that when Gen. Grant went to New York he trotted Dexter with Bonner of the Ledger in the day, and went to see Humpty Dumpty at night.

We suspect that Bonner had an eye to the main chance in this trotting. We have heard that he once made an effort to pour upon Gen. Grant a torrent of words, and that Gen. Grant replied, "Let him publish my speeches."

It may be that Bonner has now given up all hope and desire of getting the General to contribute to his columns. We know that an ex-

pression of satisfaction at the results thus far attained, and urges that still greater efforts be made in the work of sending the gospel to the various tribes, including those who are totally unevangelized.

On the whole, this session may be pronounced a good meeting of the Convention. The speaking was of average interest, the preaching better, and the general influence of the exercises such as greatly to encourage and strengthen the brethren of Nashville.

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RATES:
1 Copy one year, postage prepaid, \$2 10
1 Copy six months, " " 1 25
10 Copies one year " " 20 00
A copy free for one year to every person sending us a club of ten yearly subscribers.

The money must always come with the names, in a registered letter or by post office order, payable to Edwards, Broughton & Co.

Marriage Notices, not exceeding four lines in length, inserted free of charge.

Obituary Notices, not exceeding six words, relating to the families of subscribers, published without charge; when exceeding six words, one cent for every additional word; and five cents for every extra paragraph. Payment to come with the notices, or no more than sixty words will be published.

Marriage and Obituary Notices must be sent early enough to be a matter of news.

No communication will be read, unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer of it. If the writer wishes to be unknown to any person but the Editor, such wish shall be scrupulously regarded. But both name and post office address must come with the communication.

Bound Volumes of Minutes of 1877.

We have recently sent out to Clerks of the Associations who sent in their minutes to print bound copies of the same. They make a neat volume of about 400 pages, and will enable Clerks to see what is being done in other Associations.

We make the same offer to Clerks this year, to send them bound copies of all the minutes sent us to print if they favor us with their orders.

ROME CHAPEL.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Southern Baptist Convention, at its recent meeting in Nashville:

"Whereas, Our Board of Foreign Missions have bought for the Convention a valuable and suitable building in the Via Teatro della Valle of Rome, to be improved for a chapel, which is imperatively demanded by our work in that city; and whereas, the price paid for the property was \$120,000 Lire CASI, which is equivalent to some \$25,800, while the Rome Chapel fund in the hands of the Board is \$18,200 U. S. Bonds, which cost in 1874 \$21,794.88, together with \$354.00 due to that fund; and whereas the final draft for the purchase money will mature in the month of August of this year, and all the improvements for the Chapel should be completed by the first of the ensuing October, therefore

1. Resolved, That the Convention approve of the said purchase by the Board of Foreign Missions.

2. Resolved, That the pastors and churches of the States represented in the Convention be and are hereby earnestly requested to adopt promptly measures as may seem the wisest and most effective to raise the quotas suggested for their respective States by the first of August next.

3. Resolved, That any aid which has been and may be given to this enterprise by friends and brethren who are not of the States represented in this Convention, has been and shall be duly appreciated and gratefully received by this Convention."

The quota suggested for North Carolina is \$500.00. The responsibility of raising this amount must not rest upon the few brethren who engaged in the Convention to exert themselves to realize the money. If each pastor will present, at once, the cause to his people, and each member of the church shall do as the Lord enables, the work will be speedily accomplished. The Convention and Board rely upon the intelligence and love of God's people to come up promptly to the completion of this Chapel-enterprise, which promises such important results to our Baptist missions in Italy.

H. A. TYPFER,
Cor. Sec. For Miss. Bd. So. Bap. Convention,
Richmond, Va.

RAIL ROAD RATES TO COMMENCEMENT.

Dear Bro. Bailey:
Please announce that replies have been received from the authorities of the Rail Roads given below, all allowing reduced rates of fare to visitors attending our Commencement exercises:—The Raleigh & Gaston and Raleigh & Augusta Air Line, North Carolina Div. of Richmond & Danville, Atlantic and North Carolina, Western North Carolina, Carolina Central, Western R. R. Co., of N. Carolina, and Seaboard and Roanoke, Va.

Those coming by way of N. Carolina Div. of R. & D. R. R., will find tickets placed on sale for 2 days only, 10th and 11th of June.

W. M. WINGATE.

Appointments of Rev. J. B. Hartwell, D.D., in the Beulah Association.

Rev. J. B. Hartwell did not fill his appointments in the Beulah Association as announced some time ago, on account of sickness in his family. He now wishes these appointments renewed. He will preach at Trinity on Sunday June the 2nd.

Kerr's Chapel, Monday June the 3d.
Yanceyville, Tuesday (at night) June 4th.
Providence, Wednesday, June the 5th.
Milton, Thursday night, June the 6th.
Shiloh, Sat. and Sun., " 8th and 9th.
Beulah, Monday " 10th.
Beulah, Wednesday " 12th.
Yanceyville, Friday night " 14th.
Yanceyville, Sunday " 16th.
Clement, Tuesday " 18th.
Mare Hill, Wednesday " 19th.

Index to New Advertisements.

Mecklenburg Iron Works, John Wilkes, Charlotte, N. C.
Situations Wanted, address Box 63, Asheville, N. C.
Buffalo Lithia Springs, Mecklenburg Co., Va., Thomas F. Goode, Proprietor.

See Advertisement of Mecklenburg Iron Works in this issue. Mr. Wilkes does the best kind of work, and of the best material, and repairs everything in iron as he has the apparatus to do it. For better work and at cheaper cost he had of him than Northern Houses offer.

STATE.

—J. C. L. Gudgeon has been nominated for Judge of the Ninth District, and G. S. Ferguson, Solicitor of the same.

—Henry Roberts, colored, was executed at Shelby on the 24th, for the murder of Augustus Ware last March.

—Two heavy rain storms passed over Raleigh last week and greatly aided the authorities in cleaning the streets. A flood occasionally is a blessing.

—FOR THE FAR WEST.—N. B. Broughton, Grand Representative from this State, left on Thursday for Minneapolis, Minnesota, to attend the annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the world.

—CAPTURED.—George Lloyd, the murderer of Wm. Thompson, of Orange county, in 1876, and for whom a reward was offered of \$200, has been captured at Giddings, Texas.

—DISCHARGED FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—On the 21st, Peyton Price, a white man, convicted in Nash county of robbery and sentenced to the penitentiary October 19, 1868. He is 32 years old, 6 feet 4 inches high, has grey eyes and Auburn hair and weighed, when admitted, 157 pounds.

KINSTON HIGH SCHOOL.—ANNUAL SERMON.—Rev. W. C. Norman, pastor of the Person Street M. E. Church, of this city, has accepted the invitation, and will preach the Annual Sermon at the Commencement of Kinston High School the first week in June.

—A GOOD WOMAN GONE.—We are truly sorry to announce the death of Mrs. Mary F. Wooten, wife of John F. Wooten, Esq., of Kinston, N. C., which occurred on Thursday last at 11 o'clock, A. M. The sad news was told her husband while in the court room engaged in the practice of his profession.

—The Star of the 22nd reports that there is a bright little boy in Wilmington forsaken by his unnatural mother and left to beg in the streets. The authorities of the city should send the woman to the work house for life and turn the little boy over to Bro. Mills, of Oxford.

—The closing exercises of Cedar Creek Academy took place at Lileville on the 24th. Maj. William A. Graham, of Lincoln, delivered the literary address, and Rev. T. Harrison, of Apex, preached the sermon. At night the students gave an entertainment, consisting of charades, comedies and short tragedies, with vocal music.

—A colored woman in Wilmington was fined five dollars for maltreating a white child of which she was nurse. The treatment complained of was reported to be outrageous in the extreme. This is a case for which the law can never make provision. The child's parents should have looked after the matter.

—JUDGE KERR IN THE PULPIT.—We learn that His Honor Judge Kerr, who is holding the Superior Court for Lenoir county, delivered a lecture in the Methodist church in Kinston, on Wednesday night, to a large audience, on the subject of "Future Rewards and punishments." He is represented as having made a masterly effort. He also lectured in the Baptist church in the same town Thursday night.—Observer, 25th.

—ACCESSION TO FORTUNE.—During the past month there died in the town of Salem, N. C., one of its wealthiest citizens, Mr. Israel G. Lash, whose fortune is estimated at half a million dollars. Dying without a will, his estate descends to his brothers and sisters, of whom he had five. The daughter of one of the sisters is the wife of R. I. Devin, a Baptist minister of Granville county; and she has received positive information that her share will be very near \$55,000.—Oxford Free Lance.

—COUNT SCHOUVALOFF, of Russia, is on a visit to England, and the peace feeling is on the increase.

—Stephen B. Packard, of Louisiana, Consul at Liverpool; L. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Consul General at Paris; J. H. Sligh, Postmaster at Walhalla, have been confirmed.

—Secretary Sherman has written a letter to the Potter committee asking to be heard in his defence. Strange to say, the editor of the National Baptist has not written a single editorial on the Potter committee.

—It is certain that there is a big Canadian alarm over the Fenian movement. It is thought to be quite sure that some hundreds of Fenians are making their way into the Dominion of the Queen. We do not see how anything but disaster can come from such an ill-advised movement.—Star.

—A number of colored men in Alabama have successfully laid the foundation of what promises to be an important Southern industry—namely, the cultivation of raw silk. This is better than cottonism or office-seeking.—Observer.

—OVER THE DUE.—The pleasure steamer, Empress of India, with a party of 15 aboard went over a dam on the Grand river at Gate, Ontario, May 23. One body has been recovered and diligent search is being made below for others.

—John and Mary Griffin, (colored) on trial, at Salem, N. J., for the past few days, charged with having frozen, maimed and starved to death a child who lived with them, were to-day convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

—The Election Committees completed their reports in Richardson & Rainey, from South Carolina. The Democrats of the committee sign the report recommending a new election, and the Republicans sign the report declaring Rainey, the sitting member, entitled to the seat.

—The Socialistic Labor Party, as the Communists prefer to be called, desire that all the railroads, canals, telegraph lines and steamboats shall become common property as soon as possible, and that everybody shall have a free pass for himself and family. Wages are to be abolished, and the whole world is to be converted into a grand gift enterprise.—Observer.

—O. B. Bradford, United States Consul General at Shanghai, China, is to be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Minister Seward has been ordered home to answer some very grave charges against his official conduct. From the testimony taken,

Bradford is the greatest heathen in China, and Seward needs preaching to badly.

—When Richmond fell, Governor Smith drew \$21,000 from a bank and paid the State officers, whom the United States has sued. Solicitor Rayner directs that these suits be dismissed. Virginia, the opinion says, was not herself in rebellion, and the United States has no more right to this money under rule of conquest than to her State House, State Library, or Virginia's statue of Washington.

—CONGRESS AND OUR INDIANS. The pending bill allowing the Eastern band of Cherokees to sue in court upon claims for their share of the Cherokee fund, involves the distribution of from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 among some eighteen hundred Cherokees located in North Carolina. The Government holds some \$5,000,000 belonging to the Cherokee Nation, the bulk of which is located in the Indian Territory. The Eastern band refused to go to the Indian Territory, and those who moved claimed that those who remained forfeited their rights to tribal property.

—Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, in his address to the Episcopal Convention, now in session at Lynchburg, took vigorous ground against round dancing. We quote a paragraph: "I will not discuss its character and consequences, for while St. Paul wrote to the Church in Ephesus that it was a shame even to speak of those things which were done by some in secret, I should feel ashamed even to speak as the truth would require of this thing, which is done openly, before all. I will only say that I trust no man or woman will be presented for confirmation who means to continue to participate in this abomination, and if the ministers of the Church have no authority to discipline communicants as notorious evil-doers who practice it, surely this Council should not fail to clothe them with such authority by canon."—Winning Star.

A new lot of Seasonable clothing still opened at D. S. Waitt & Bro., 52 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Cleveland Mineral Springs, near Shelby, N. C. These Springs are famous for their medicinal virtues, and are not surpassed in the State.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.
Education:
From Morrisville church, Raleigh Association, per Rev. J. M. Hilliard, \$ 04
From Antioch church, Mt. Zion Association, per Rev. J. M. Hilliard, 1 05
From Olive Chapel, Mt. Zion Assoc., per J. M. Hilliard, 2 75
From Mt. Pisgah church, Mt. Zion Assoc., per Rev. J. M. Hilliard, 7 51
From Cedar Fork church, Raleigh Assoc., per Rev. J. M. Hilliard, 35
From Jno. Rhodes, Hephzibah church, Raleigh Assoc., pledge at Comm., 10 00

Foreign Missions:
From Mrs. H. H. S. Chowan Assoc., per A. Nowell, \$ 2 00
From Mrs. Ellen Marable, Treas. W. M. S., Winston, N. C., Mt. Zion collection for Yale's Charity, 6 00
From Miss Mary McNeill, Sec. Female Miss. Soc., Spring Hill ch., Richmond co., per Rev. Jno. Monroe, for Dr. Yates salary, 9 00
From a devoted friend of Dr. Yates, 1 00
From Miss Kate Mitchell, Treasurer Women's Miss. Soc., Fayetteville church, per Wm. H. Atkinson, Treas., 11 25

Sunday School:
From New Hope S. S., Central Association, 1 70
From Collection at Mt. Zion S. S. Institute, per Rev. J. M. Hilliard, 5 96
From Alexander S. S. Chowan Assoc., per J. E. Ray, 1 15
From Sharon church, Tar River Association, per J. E. Ray, 2 00

Treas. Bap. State Convention, Raleigh, N. C., May 26, 1878.

MARRIED.

BAUCOM—BARRE.—In Wake county, on the 9th inst., Mr. G. H. Baucum and Mrs. BETTIE BARRE, Rev. S. W. Mitchell officiating.

BEESON—CHARLES.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of Mr. W. W. Beeson, the bride's step-father, in Davidson county, by Elder Wm. Turner, Mr. Theo. L. F. Beeson, of California, to Miss ELIZ. G. CHARLES.

JENES—HUDSON.—On Wednesday, May 15th, at the residence of Mr. Q. J. Hudson, A. C. Connell, Esq., Mr. K. J. Jenks and Miss Lizzie Hudson, all of Apex, N. C.

WILLIAMS—CLARK.—At Mr. Geo. Clark's near Lexington in Bertie county, on the 9th May, 1878, by Rev. Jeremiah Bunoch, Mr. Joseph Williams to Miss Amelia Clark.

LAMB—HOWARD.—On May 16th, 1878, by Rev. J. Sanford, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. J. C. Lamb to Miss Katie Howard. All of Sampson county.

GASTON—MINES.—On Wednesday, 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's father in South Carolina, by Rev. T. Dixon, Mr. William Gaston and Miss Mary Mints. All of S. C.

DIED.
WIGGINS.—In Cedar Fork Township, Wake county, on Tuesday evening 7th inst., after long and painful suffering, Mrs. Disa Wiggins, widow of Solomon Wiggins, in the 60th year of her age.

LYON.—In Graham, N. C., Thursday, May 16, 1878, at the residence of his grandfather, Rev. Wm. B. Harrell, little RALPH EDWYN LYON, aged 1 year, 1 month and 18 days, only child of Zac F. and Rosa B. Lyon, of Durham, N. C.

"Escaped from the world and its harms; The only path he has trod, Is that which leads from his mothers arms, Into the arms of God." W. B. H.

KELLY.—In Mocksville, May the 8th, 1878, of membranous croup, little ALICE MARIA KELLY, daughter of Mr. Abner and Mrs. M. E. Kelly, aged 4 years and 10 months. She was a lovely child, and held in very high regard by all who knew her, which was manifested by the large number attending her funeral. It was a sore trial to her friends to give her up, especially the father—but God knew best. "All thy judgments are just." S. F. C.

BERLY.—On the 10th of May, 1878, in Davie county, N. C., Mrs. FRANCIS E. BERLY, daughter of Col. F. B. Berly, formerly of Davidson, Her death was in the full triumph of faith. Her funeral service of her little son ACHORN L. BERLY was included in hers. He was born 7th Dec., 1877, and died April 6th, 1878.

WAGONER.—In Davie county, N. C., Jan. 10th, 1878, Miss ELIZABETH WAGONER, who was a member of Jerusalem church, and died with triumphant faith in her Saviour. She was afflicted over a year with consumption, which resulted in her death. She was born in 1825, and died at the age of 52 years. She leaves a mother and many friends to mourn their loss. S. F. C.

Hearing Restored.—Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. Verry & Harper, Lock Box 80, Madison, Ind.

Handsome Pictures Free!—Two Elegant 6x8 Chromos, worthy to adorn the walls of any home, and a "Three Months' Trial of Lancers Horse," a charming and interesting paper full of the best Stories, Poetry, Wit, etc., sent free to any one sending Fifteen Cents (stamps taken) to pay mailing expenses. Money returned to those not satisfied. They get Double Value. J. L. Patton & Co.,

32-6w
New, 7 Oct. \$145 New, 9 Sept., \$67
New, 7 Oct. \$145 New, 9 Sept., \$67
"Magnificent," "brave new," "lowest prices ever given." Oh how this "cruel war" rages, out in the world! How many brave men and rain hot shot into the bogus manufacturers who deceive the public with Humbug Grand Offers on the 15th of April will send you a Special Offer, and circular exposing frauds of Piano and Organ Trade, Ludden & Bates, Wholesale Piano and Organ Dealers, Savannah, Ga.

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New, 7 Oct. \$145 New, 9 Sept., \$67
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The Antecedents of Disease are in-

Among the antecedents of disease are in-
terest in the circulation of the blood, an un-
naturally attenuated condition of the phys-
ique, indicating that the life current is dis-
sipated in nutritive properties, a weak, lagging
look, inability to digest the food, loss of ap-
petite, sleep and strength, and a sensation of
unnatural languor. All these may be re-
garded as among the indices of approaching
disease, which will eventually attack the
system and overwhelm it, if it is not built up
and fortified in advance. Invigorate, then,
with timely and judicious doses of the
greatest vitalizing agent extant, Hostetter's
Stomach Bitters, an elixir which has given
health and vigor to myriads of the sick and
debilitated, which is avouched by physicians
which is immediately popular in this country,
and analysis to be pure as well as effective,
and extensively used abroad, and which has
been for years past one of the leading medi-
cinal staples of America. 43-31.

Over indulgence
in eating and drink-
ing, whereby the
Liver is disorgani-
zed, and the system
deranged. The suf-
fering resulting from
dyspepsia is very
common, and the e-
sooner the patient
can get relief the better. There is no remedy
so effectual for the cure of this disease as
Simmons' Liver Regulator.

D. B. Dobson, M. D., of Deer Park, Ala.,
says: "I have used the Regulator for eight
months, and find it has cured me entirely
of dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever
used for that disease, or rather, it is the only
one that has proved satisfactory."

Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin &
Co., Philadelphia. 45-11.

Consumption Cured.
An old physician, retired from practice, having
had placed in his hands by an East India
Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable
remedy for the speedy and permanent cure
of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma,
and all throat and lung affections, also a pos-
sitive and radical cure for nervous debility
and all nervous complaints, after having tested
its wonderful curative powers in thousands
of cases, felt it his duty to communicate it to
his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this
motivation, and a desire to relieve human suffer-
ing, he sent, free of charge, to all who
desired it, this remedy in German, French, or
English, with full directions for preparing
and using. Sent by mail by addressing with
stamp, naming this paper W. W. Shorrs, 126
Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mecklenburg Iron Works,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Steam Engines & Boilers,
OF ALL SIZES & FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Cotton Gins,
WITH OR WITHOUT
FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS.

THE CENTENNIAL POWER
COTTON PRESS.

Clegg's Celebrated
SYRUP EVAPORATORS.

Cheaper and Better
THAN ANY OTHER IN THE MARKET.

Awarded Premium at N. C. State Fair,
Raleigh, 1877.

CANE MILLS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Machinery Manufactured and
ESTIMATES FURNISHED

ON APPLICATION.
JOHN WILKES,
Proprietor.

A SITUATION WANTED
By a widow lady, to take charge of the Domest-
ic Department of a Female College and to act
as presiding teacher. She has had long expe-
rience and has been connected with First-class
Schools. Would rent or purchase a school
building, with a view to take the head, or as
Associate Principal. If the school is in success-
ful operation. Address Box 53, Asheville,
N. C.

Cleveland Mineral Springs,
NEAR SHELBY, N. C.,

Under the new management of JAMES
POSTON, will be open for the reception of
visitors on

The First of June.
RATES:
SINGLE DAY,..... \$1 50
SINGLE WEEK,..... 9 00
FOUR WEEKS,..... 30 00

JAMES POSTON.
45-31.

Buffalo Lithia Springs,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, VA.

Many of the most eminent medical men of the
country testify to the remarkable virtue of these
waters in all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder,
especially in Stone or Gravel, in Dyspepsia, Neuralgia,
Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dropsical
Effusion, Chronic Intermittent and Remittent Fevers,
and all diseases of malarial origin, Chronic Cat-
arrh of the Urinary Organs, and the peculiar affec-
tions of women, in which they are pronounced by high med-
ical authority as well as high science. These waters, in
cases of one dozen half gallon bottles, can be had at
the Springs at \$2.00 per case in advance. Springs
open to visitors from April 1st. Pamphlets sent to any ad-
dress on application to
THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor.

FRAUD EXPOSED!
An English veterinary Surgeon now traveling
in this country says that most of the extra
large packs of Horse and Cattle Powders now
sold here are worthless trash. He says Sher-
idan's Condition Powders are absolute-
ly pure, and are immensely valuable. Noth-
ing on earth will open cures like Sheridan's
Condition Powders.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.
2-43-31.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL MUSIC.
Peculiar advantages are presented to those
who may desire to attend the next session of
my school for preparing Teachers of Vocal
Music. It will be held at my residence, which is
also the opening of the University Normal
School. Pupils will have the benefit of both
schools, and will receive a liberal education
for Teachers. Every Church and Sabbath
School should have a teacher, and each Church
would do well to send him to this school, and
let him repay it by teaching. It is a pleasant
and pleasant business. Terms \$50, in advance,
for a session of six weeks, including board, washing,
light and text-books included. For further
particulars, address
E. H. WILSON,
Chapel Hill, Orange County, N. C.

PIANOS. ORGANS.
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"Magnificent," "brave new," "lowest prices
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rain hot shot into the bogus manufacturers
who deceive the public with Humbug Grand
Offers on the 15th of April will send you a
Special Offer, and circular exposing frauds of
Piano and Organ Trade, Ludden & Bates,
Wholesale Piano and Organ Dealers, Sava-
nah, Ga.

THE TABLE will be supplied with every
luxury and substantial that can be procured
from land and water.

Terms of Board:—\$2.50 per Day. Chil-
dren and Servants half price. Special con-
tracts with Excursionists and parties wishing
to remain longer than one week.
Dr. G. K. HAGY, PROPRIETOR.
42-2m

IN BOOTS AND
REFORM SHOES.

THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC
ANATOMICAL AND CORRECT METHOD!
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FOR SALE BY
D. S. WAITT & BRO.,
FINE BOOTS & SHOES,
Clothing, Furnishing and Dry Goods,
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Kvans' American Gaiter Shoe, made so as
to allow a separate movement of the foot and
ankle-joints, which is done by detaching in
front, the top or ankle-piece from the vamp or
foot-piece; this also avoids the seams in other
Shoes and Gaiters, which is so injurious, being
liable to press upon and bind the foot, and
to extend down over the ankle, making the
foot look small and neat; the other, the
Boot Style; the top being cut shorter, is cov-
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D. A. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
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CHAMBER, PARLOR and
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Atlantic Hotel,
BEAUFORT, N. C.,
A First-Class Sea-Side Resort.

Open from June 1st to October 1st.

Will be Managed by the undersigned for the
Seasons of 1878 and 1879.

This Building lies directly over the water, the
Tide ebbing and flowing daily beneath
it. It has greatly improved
and is now the only

First-Class Sea-Side Resort in North
Carolina.

THE TABLE will be supplied with every
luxury and substantial that can be procured
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