Edgefield Advertiser.

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THE KING'S RING.

BY THEODORE TILTON.

Once in Persia reigned a king,
Who upon his signet-ring
Graved a maxim true and wise,
Which, if held before his eyes,
Gave him counsel at a glance,
Fit for every change and chance:
Solemn words, and these are they:
"Even this shall pass away!"

Trains of camels through the sand
Brought him gems from Samarcand;
Fleets of galleys through the seas
Brought him pearls to match with these.
But he counted not as gain
Treasures of the mine or main,
"What is wealth?" the king would say;
"Even this shall pass away."

In the revels of his court,
At the zenith of the sport,
When the palms of all his guests,
Burned with clapping at his jests,
He, amid his figs and wine,
Cried, "O loving friends of mine!
Pleasure comes, but not to stay:
'Even this shall pass away.'"

Lady fairest ever seen
Chose he for his bride and queen.
Couched upon the marriage bed,
Whispering to his Soul, he said:
"Though a bridegroom never pressed
Dearer bosom to his breast,
Mortal flesh must come to clay:
'Even this shall pass away.'"

Fighting on a furious field,
Once a javelin pierced his shield.
Soldiers with a loud lament,
Bore him bleeding to his tent.
Groaning from his tortured side,
"Pain is hard to bear," he cried;
"But with patience day by day,
'Even this shall pass away.'"

Towering in the public square,
Twenty cubits in the air,
Rose his statue carved in stone.
Then the king, disguised, unknown,
Stood before his sculptured name,
Musing meekly, "What is fame?
Fame is but a slow decay:
'Even this shall pass away.'"

Struck with palsy, sere and old,
Waiting at the gates of Gold,
Spake he with his dying breath,
"Life is done: but what is death?"
Then in answer to the king
Fell a sunbeam on his ring,
Showing by a heavenly ray—
"Even this shall pass away."

Inviting Georgia Negroes to Come and Settle In South Carolina.

From the Columbia correspondence of the Charleston *News and Courier* we get the following account of a public meeting held by prominent Radicals in Columbia, on Monday night, the 13th instant. As these immigrants will all be laborers, labor will be more plentiful if they come to this State, and wages will be reduced. As the colored people have already an overwhelming majority in South Carolina, we do not see the logic of this invitation on their part.

The meeting held last evening, at Parker's Hall, was attended by several hundred persons. On the platform were Senator W. B. Nash, Gen. J. B. Dennis, Secretary of State H. E. Hayne, Judge T. J. Mackey, ex-Governor F. J. Moses, Judge J. J. Wright, Prof. Greener, N. E. Edwards, and others.

Postmaster C. M. Wilder was elected chairman and the business was opened by Judge Wright, who introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, a call has been made by the citizens of Washington and Wayne Counties, Georgia, for a meeting to assemble on the 18th instant, at the courthouses of Washington and Wayne Counties, for the purpose of appointing two persons, whose duty it shall be to proceed to some State or States, to find a suitable place or places for those who desire to emigrate and settle; and whereas the material interest and development of this State greatly depends upon the cultivation of the soil, and as not more than one-fifth of our arable lands are cultivated, owing to the scarcity of laborers, and as peace and good feeling exists between all classes of the people in this State, and law and order prevails, and perfect protection secured to all law-abiding citizens; and whereas we feel assured that our planters and farmers will extend a hearty welcome to, and employ at reasonable wages, many good and substantial laborers; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the meeting appoint a committee of six, whose duty it shall be to confer with the gentlemen who may be appointed by the citizens of Washington and Wayne Counties, Georgia, relative to settling in this State; and that the said committee be requested to extend a hearty welcome to all such persons who may feel disposed to come.

Resolved, That said committee be instructed to make application to such railroad companies as they may deem proper for the reduction of the fare of such persons who may wish to emigrate to this State, and that they have power to increase the committee at will, and make all other arrangements that they may deem proper for the purpose of carrying the object we have in view into effect.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, and the proceedings of this meeting, be forwarded to the president of the meeting to be held at Washington on the 18th instant.

Speeches were made by Judge Mackey, ex-Governor Moses, Secretary of State Hayne, and, although there was evidently some opposition manifested, the resolutions were adopted and the following committee appointed: J. J. Wright, R. T. Greener, R. B. Elliott, F. L. Cardozo, W. B. Nash and H. L. Shrewsbury.

The colored laboring classes evidently look upon the movement with disfavor, as they say that there is scarcely enough work to give employment to the present working population of the city and county.

—Jefferson Davis declines to accept the gift of a homestead in Texas. He writes to a Texas gentleman: "It is enough for me to know that your people who have suffered by our common disaster, instead of blaming me for their misfortunes, have been willing to share the remnant of their fortunes with me." The plan was to buy a farm by dollar subscriptions.

—"I said in my haste all men are liars," said Job. A Scotch parson, scanning the text, said: Ye said it in yer haste, Job, mon; had ye lived in these times ye might have said it at yer leisure.

—Danville, (Va.,) has a population of 8,000, with eighteen tobacco factories, five tobacco warehouses, and a trade in the leaf last year of 16,000,000 pounds, which was sold at an average of $12 per hundred.

From the Constitutionalist.

The Maine Election--Progress of the Revolution.

Mr. Speaker Blaine is the most personally popular man in the Republican party as he is its most prominent candidate for President. The Democrats like him, and when censuring him for some of his unjust ruling in helping through partisan measures in Congress, they always insisted that he was forced by the party lash. Blaine is a citizen of Maine. He is, of course, very popular at home, and with his candidacy for President in view he made a great effort in the canvass just closed to carry his State by the usual majority.

But he signally failed. In 1872 Grant carried Maine by 32,335. In 1873 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor by 11,248 over the Democratic and Independent nominees on a very light vote and last year carried the State by 11,397. The returns indicate that they have just carried the State by less than 4,500 majority, a loss since the election of Grant of over 27,000, and a loss during the last year of nearly 7,000.

The Democrats have not been in favor there since 1852, twenty-three years ago. After the election in Massachusetts last year it was thought that if the Democrats could carry that State if they could carry anything. But Maine is undoubtedly the hardest of all to change. It is an out of the way country—an old-fashioned people, deeply wedded to prejudices, and nothing else under the sun could disgust and turn them out of their regular channel of votihg except the course of the Radical party since the war.

To make the popular current plain, we give a summary of the votes of the State during the past seven years:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep maj.
1874—Gov.	52,131	41,734	11,397
1873—Gov.	45,674	32,216	13,358
1872—Pres.	61,422	29,087	32,335
1872—Gov.	71,917	54,801	17,216
1872—Con.	72,114	53,811	18,303
1871—Gov.	58,757	48,126	10,731
1870—Gov.	54,040	44,534	9,506
1869—Gov.	51,578	39,854	11,724
1868—Pres.	70,493	42,460	28,033

Grain Trade of the North West.

Chicago is the biggest grain mart in the world, and handles about 90,000,000 bushels annually. How this vast amount is received, stored and shipped is the subject of an interesting article in the Chicago *Times*. The first steam elevator was established in the spring of 1848, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels. To-day Chicago has eighteen steam elevators, with a combined capacity of 15,350,000 bushels, or more than the average product of 1,000,000 acres of the fertile wheat-producing lands of the continent. Their capacity varies all the way from 200,000 bushels to 1,500,000. The entire cost of the eighteen elevators now in operation was about $5,000,000, exclusive of the grounds on which they stand. Add for this $1,000,000, and the result shows $6,000,000 invested in this industry. The two great firms of Armour, Pole & Co., and Munger, Wheeler & Co., handle more than one half the grain that passes through Chicago. They control eight of the eighteen elevators, and last year they together delivered over sixteen million bushels of wheat, seventeen million bushels of oats, and over two million bushels of rye and barley. For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be stated that the term elevator proper is a portion of the machinery, the building being a vast storehouse for grain, with any number of elevators therein. Strictly speaking, the ordinary elevator consists of an endless rubber belt, 22 inches wide, running on pulleys, and having attached to it, at intervals of from 12 to 13 inches, tin buckets 20 inches long, and each holding about one peck. They are continuous lifters, so though a single bucket holds but a little, a thousand in constant action will do an enormous amount of work in a single day. The grain trade of Chicago is the wonder of the world, and is increasing annually in astonishing proportions.

SUGAR BEETS FOR FATTENING SWINE.—Jonathan Talcott gives a statement in the Boston *Cultivator* of an experiment performed on a Suffolk pig where sugar beets were largely employed for fattening. The animal was about a year old and the feeding on boiled sugar beets, tops and roots, began on the 16th of August and was continued three times a day until the 1st of October, after which ground feed was given, consisting of two parts of corn and one of oats, three times a day, till the animal was slaughtered, the meal being mixed with cold water. The result was, on the 14th of August, when the sugar beet feeding was begun, that the weight was 306 lbs; September 1, 390 lbs; October 1, 450 lbs; November 1, 520 lbs. This is the substance of the statement given, by which we perceive that the increase the last of August, when fed on boiled sugar beets, was at the rate of two pounds per day; the rate of increase on the same food continued through September. When fed on ground corn and oats, made into cold slop, the gain for the next fifty days was less than a pound and a half per day.

Says the *Scientific American*: "If mosquitos or other bloodsuckers infest our sleeping rooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal, and these animals leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash, thrown in their holes or mixed with meal and scattered in their runways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and store-room free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwellings, saturate a rag with cayenne, in solution, and stuff it into the hole, which can then be repaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.

Three Items from the Working Christian.

DEAR WORKING CHRISTIAN: On the third Sabbath of August we began a meeting, which continued eight days, with Philippi Church, of the Edgefield Association. It was a precious season of revival with the membership, whilst the unconverted were moved to see and feel their condition as sinners and seek an interest in the atoning blood of Jesus Christ. Seven were baptized and four others are awaiting that ordinance at the hands of our worthy pastor, H. T. Bartly. We were especially blessed in having the ministerial services of Elders E. W. Horne and N. N. Burton at our meeting, whose eloquence and pathetic appeals so stirred the hearts of our people. Brother Horne has been absent from our State for nearly four years, in the States of Missouri and Texas, as pastor and evangelist, where his services have been much blessed of the Lord. We trust some of the churches of our State will lay their hands upon him and keep him amongst us. He is not only a good preacher but an excellent pastor, whose services are much needed here in our State.

Johnston's, Dry Creek and Mount Pleasant have also enjoyed special seasons of revival recently.

W. H. TIMMERMAN.

Johnston's, September 1, 1875.

DEAR WORKING CHRISTIAN: We have had a glorious revival in our midst. As the result of an eight-days meeting at the Red Oak Grove Church, twenty persons were added to the church. At the last invitation for persons desiring an interest in the prayers of the church to come forward, there were not less than thirty who came forward.

We also had a seven days meeting at the Red Hill Church, which resulted in the addition of ten to the church. The meeting closed leaving not less than forty earnestly inquiring the way of salvation.

G. W. BUSSEY.

Cold Spring, Edgefield County, S. C., August 29, 1875.

To the Baptist Churches On or Near the G. and C. R. R.

DEAR BRETHREN: Desiring "a better country" than South Carolina, I went and labored three years as pastor of the Corinth, Doak's Creek, Bethesda, Thomastown, Conway and Carthage Baptist Churches, Mississippi; and, being convinced, from personal observation, that the land of "El Dorado" was still beyond, and that Mississippi was not the "better country" desired, I returned to my native South Carolina, where sleep the long slumber of death the bones of father, mother, brother and sisters. I left in Mississippi a wide, destitute and interesting field of labor. Failing health was the principal cause of my leaving; the want of an adequate support was another reason.

I say to my brethren in the ministry, if you are doing only *tolerably* well in South Carolina, *stay where you are!*

My health, by the Lord's blessing, is restored, and I am ready to work in the Master's vineyard. I propose to locate in Greenville to educate my children, and want churches to preach to, accessible by railroad. If desired, I could locate in the midst of two or more churches and visit my family in Greenville, or locate them with me, provided there be a good school in that locality.

Please consider my proposition, brethren, and address me at Marietta, Greenville County, S. C.

Fraternally, T. D. GWYN.

P. S—I will (D. V.) be at the Abbeville and Reedy River Associations.

From the N. Y. Express.

Strange Suicides.

The suicides of the times are beyond all precedent, and usually accounted for on account of business depressions, and some of these records are sad indeed. But here is a case so extraordinary as to make it an exception to all rules, and what is remarkable it comes from two young girls of only 14 and 15, and from sober New England:

Two village maidens, 14 and 15, schoolmates and friends, retired together and after eating plentifully of nuts and candy, took morphine with a view to ending their unhappy existence. One of them died, but the other, not having taken a sufficient dose recovered. They deliberately laid their plans for dying together, and left requests that they have but one funeral, naming the minister to officiate and four young friends to act as bearers, two named by each being the same persons and two different, being six in all. They also left affectionate messages to their parents, the widowed mother of one living in a neighboring town, and the father and mother of the other being absent from home on a Summer trip.

They had spent their vacation together in the village of Belchertown, Mass., rather gaily, attending dances and associating freely with boys of their own age; latterly they had become interested in the Methodist prayer-meetings, and asked to be baptized. Nettie Barrett, the girl that died, left a letter to a boyish lover, in which she declared how much she loved him, gave him a ring and promised to watch over his future. In a letter to her mother she asked that another ring be given to "Edgar," with a message that she did not love him and could never have been his wife. The other girl wrote no love messages but said in a letter to her parents that there were stories about her which were not true. The only provocation known is derived from the statement of Nettie that her uncle had been scolding her for being out evenings, and had told her that folks were talking about her, and the fact that Frances, the other girl, had gone to the Methodist meetings in violation of her father's commands, and he was expected home the next day. The further statement is made that both girls were addicted to reading novels and romances.

This is a peculiar case and one very difficult to analyze; but thus to leave children alone at the age of even 14 or 15 is not wise, and shows that lack of discipline, if not of interest, which no father or mother can well excuse. Where there is no discipline there can be neither health of body or of mind. Silly novels, vivid fancies, and false sentiment will be apt to do all the bad work of which they are capable.

But the notable suicides of the day are of a very different class—men from 30 to 75 or more, discouraged in business, grieved at their losses, disheartened about the future, and hopeless of anything better.

It is not an easy thing to reason or argue with such people. We can only pity that terrible infirmity which means all loss of hope, all absence of courage, and which shows neither trust in God nor man. Mr. U. A. Hill, who left his widow and children to take care of themselves, presents, in the letter we publish, only one of ten thousand just such cases. There is a deep love for wife and offspring and a certain trust in Divine Providence, but there is no Christian faith and no saving strength, and hence the fiend that inspires the knife, the bullet and the poison, becomes master of soul and body. Surely there is in the forum of human laws, in the capacity of medical skill, in the press and in the pulpit, some better remedy than suicide to be pointed out for all human ills. In the common fellowship of our race and in what is good and beautiful around us, surely some medicine can be found capable of ministering to the mind diseased and of staying the hand of the many who seek their own lives.

From the New York Sun.

Mr. Beecher Does Not Preach Christianity.

Mr. Beecher has been forced by public opinion, as expressed in a petition from seventeen of his fellow Congregational ministers, to give up his plan for preaching on next Sunday at Lake Pleasant as a bait for a railroad manager. He could not very well so outrage public sentiment. He had already in many ways and on many occasions given great offence to the religious public, and there was such a thing as too suddenly piling up the offences too high for endurance.

His sermon of Sunday at the Twin Mountain House is spoken of by the telegraphic reporter as the most brilliant yet delivered by him at any of his White Mountain performances. If we may fairly judge by the synopsis of it a column long in the *Herald* of yesterday, it was a fluent, fanciful, imaginative presentation of an idea often dwelt upon by preachers. It was simply the amplification of the thought that the Christian should manifest his religious peace and security by a conversation happy and beautiful; that he should rather be joyous than ascetic, wear a beaming rather than a sad and serious countenance.

This is all true enough. All men are wiser when they possess their souls in tranquility than when they suffer themselves to fret under the friction of life. Still, it cannot be called the distinguishing mark of Christianity that it encourages other than a devout joy in all its believers. The underlying doctrine preached by the Nazarene is self-denial, the mortification of the flesh to edify the soul, the infinitely small value of temporal compared with eternal things, constant fight with the world, the flesh, and the devil, the possession of an enthusiasm for goodness and the welfare of his fellows so high and absorbing that earth could offer no temptations strong enough to divert the rapt soul from heavenly joys. It is because Mr. Beecher does not preach this sort of doctrine as the substance of his ministry that we fail to find a high place for him among Christian ministers. The Christianity of the New Testament is a revolt against the corruption which, at the time of its birth, was pervasive in Greece and Rome. It was a trumpet call to men to get up out of the mire in which they were wallowing, and plant their feet on the pure, cool, and uncontaminated heights, to which fasting from indulgence and abstention from sensual delights would lift them. It was not a religion of the senses. It was a faith to raise men by enthusiastic contemplation of the serene and spotless pleasures of heaven above, away from the alluring forms of sensual delight, which had such charm in the eyes of the pagan.

Therefore, when we read the sensuous language of Mr. Beecher, wherein Christianity appears not as a chaste fasting, abstaining spirit, fearful of the delights of the eye and the pride of life, but a lusty figure, fond of meat and drink, and of the fat things of this world, we fail to detect that reforming religion which was planted by Jesus of Nazareth. It was this great Teacher who said that He came not to bring peace but a sword. It was not His mission to bring laughter but tears—not to delight men but to save them from the temptations of the flesh. So when we find a minister like Mr. Beecher, in language affluent with figures and charged with sensuousness, proclaiming that "wherever religion imprisons man's nature it is misrepresented," we feel that though he may be preaching very agreeable doctrines, yet he is not proclaiming Christianity. It is the very office of the religion of Jesus to teach distrust of man's nature; to demand that it shall be regenerated; that the thoughts, ambitions, and passions of the natural man shall be subdued and crucified. It would do exactly that—imprison man's nature with the bonds of heavenly aspiration; make its temptations seem low and vile, and substitute for them spiritual visions, unhampered by the passions which weigh down the flesh.

Mr. Beecher, in truth, preaches what comes into his head without much thought as to whether it is Christianity or no. What cares he so long as men listen? His teaching is so unfixed in a logical rule of thought or life, so purely an appeal to the emotions, that we cannot regard it as of essential value to men.

DEATH OF JOE CREWS.—The death of Jos. Crews, who was shot a few nights ago by unknown parties, who ambushed him in the neighborhood of Laurens, is announced by telegraph as having taken place at twelve o'clock Monday night. The deceased made himself very obnoxious to the people of Laurens, and of the whole State, by his course as a politician since the war. As a member of the Legislature he was implicated in nearly all the corrupt schemes which disgraced that body, and his incendiary harangues during exciting times gave him an unenviable notoriety. He had some good traits, but they were overshadowed by the baseness of his public actions. All men regret the manner of his taking off, for blameworthy as he was, the cowardice that prompted the hidden shot is to a gallant and law-abiding people not less revolting than the conduct of the victim—*Charleston Express.*

From the N. Y. Express.

The Negro Conspiracy.

By the discharge of the negro conspirators in Georgia, the judge, jury, and citizens have not only shown their superiority to the influence of exciting circumstances at a critical period, but have pursued a wise policy as well as a far-seeing justice. The testimony of many of the witnesses goes to show that the orders of some of the leaders to "cill the wites" were accepted in their full meaning by many of the negroes to whom they were addressed; hence the acquittal, or rather the release, of most of the prisoners from the claims of the law has not been based upon the absence of a genuine conspiracy or reasons for general apprehension. But the discovery of the plot and the leniency with which the offenders have been treated will put an end to the threatened disturbance sooner, perhaps, than penalties would have done. The conspiracy which contemplated such bloody work started in ignorance and misapprehension, and the action taken by the citizens and authorities has pretty thoroughly dispelled both, and hence the recent plotters and their followers will not be likely to repeat their folly.

This termination of the difficulty has a significant and important lesson for the people of the North to consider. It shows that Southern men feel no antagonism to the negroes, and are determined to place no obstacle in the way of their advancement. On the contrary, as the present episode has demonstrated, they are willing to make generous allowance for some of their acts on the ground of their ignorance leading them into false notions and prejudices, which unscrupulous political adventurers, frequently acting under orders from high authority, have disseminated. If, then, the rights and interests of the negro are secure in Georgia, as events prove them to be, they surely must be in other Southern States where the colored element is much stronger, and able, by legitimate means, to abundantly protect itself.

South Carolina Destined to Become the San Domingo of the South.

From the Charleston correspondence of the *Constitutionalist*, we clip the following. The letter is dated Sept. 8th:

"The Census of Ch[illegible]ann, which has just been completed, gives us very gloomy prospects for the future. In five years the population of the city has increased from 48,956 to 56,540, but the increase is largely in the negro race. The white population has increased 1,779 and [illegible] yearly mortality among the [illegible]es is over 100 per cent. greater than that among the whites, this will seem a little strange, but it is to be accounted for by immigration. The city is flooded by negroes from the adjacent sea islands, and this will be found to be the case all over the State. There can be no disguising the fact, unless some miracle intervenes, poor old South Carolina is destined to become the San Domingo of the South. As white supremacy and decent government is restored to the other Southern States the negroes emigrate to South Carolina, where they already have a voting majority of 50,000. I greatly fear that this majority will be increased by the census, which is now being taken, to 75000. But to return to the city. In 1870 the voting strength of the two races was, whites, 5,182; blacks, 6049. In 1875 it is whites, 5,622; blacks, 6,822, showing an excess of the negro vote amounting to 1,200. Another current fact is that of the negroes there are 6,406 more women than men and of whites the feminine majority amounts to 1,588.

Improving Poor Soils.

Many examples are given in the last reports of the United States agricultural bureau of the renovation of worn and apparently worthless soils, and the increase of fertility of fresh but unpromising lands. Fields that have been cultivated exhaustively for twenty and even for forty years have been restored to original productiveness, not by guanos and superphosphates, at $60 and $80 per ton, but by inexpensive local resources, the cheapest and most reliable of which is found in clovering. In one case in Butler County, Pa., a section of thin, gravelly land, on which it was thought no one could secure a decent living, came into the possession of German immigrants at nominal rates. They cleared off the brush, plowed, cultivated, turned under green crops; used every fertilizing material available; never duplicated a crop in five or six years' rotation; and that farm is now a garden and from worthlessness has advanced to the value of $100 per acre and is yearly becoming more productive. These owners, in some cases have raised and educated families, live comfortably, ride in carriages, and have money at interest. In other instances in which the aid of clover has be invoked, swine feeding in the clover fields have been a valuable means of soil improvement. In the South, a region which many Northern writers assume most erroneously to be unsuited to grass culture, and which Southern farmers have strangely neglected as a meat producing section for obvious reasons, a new era is dawning, and clover and orchard grass are in many places found to be sources of immediate and heavy profits, and of greatly increased fertility. In large lands of more torrid temperature the cow pea performs quite an inexpensively the work of amelioration assigned to red clover in argillaceous soils. It is a plant literally worth millions to the South, possibly as good an ammonia gatherer as clover; perhaps equally as good for fattening swine and growing with greater facility in poorer soils. The investigation present prominent three suggestive points; First, the use of the fertilizer is becoming more general and more discriminating; second few, if any, soils in the country are so rich that they cannot be made more productive by judicious fertilization; third, farm yard manures the best for general use; green manures are the cheapest means of soil renovation, and commercial fertilizers are useful for quick results and for specific purpose.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Governor McGreery, of Kentucky, in response to a serenade at Lexington, made a speech, in which he took occasion to refer to the contest in Ohio. He expressed a warm admiration for Governor Allen, and expressed the belief that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority, and that Ohio would sound the note that would carry dismay into the ranks of the Republican party throughout the country.

—A Minnesota paper says: The liabilities of the Bank of California are estimated as high as $19,000,0000, figures which fairly dwarf the exploits of Jay Cooke and Duncan, Sherman & Co. The assets are estimated at $8 000,000 down to $5,000,000, "which will shrink considerable before being concentrated." In other words, Ralston, before exposure came, had lost in speculation or wasted in riotous living twelve million dollars of other men's money.

—The peach yield is so abundant that a Clayton (Del.) letter of the 28th ult. says: "Though over 2,000,000 of baskets have already been shipped, the fruit can scarcely be missed from some of the orchards, particularly those containing from twenty to thirty thousand trees."

—The news from California is an assurance of victory all along the line this fall, and of the greater victory in 1876, when the Democratic party will elect their candidate for the Presidency and defeat the third-term corruptionists.

—A Missouri family history runs thus: "Sallie Wilhite ran away some years ago with her brother-in-law, Aaron Davis; he, however, returned to his wife, and she married a Mr. Neely, who eloped and left her. Two years ago her cousin, Ezekiel, ran away with a Mrs. Winland, both parties leaving families. Last month Aaron Davis's son, Marion, a boy of nineteen, ran away with his mother's sister, a woman of thirty, and to complete matters his father has again eloped with his sister-in-law, Sallie."

—The Democratic Governor elect of California, Hon. William Irvin, is a native of Butler county, Ohio, and went to the State that has just raised him to the highest position within the gift of her people in 1852. He has served both in the lower House and the Senate of California, and is now acting Lieutenant-Governor. He is a journalist by profession. His triumph is a feather for the Democracy.

—The late president of the bank of California is not even honored with a resolution of regret by the directors, who have not yet drowned themselves. It will be very difficult to convince the public, however, that the dead man was altogether guilty, or his associates altogether guiltless.

—The California election gives our thirty thousand Democratic plurality. Graham and Sargent, the jobbers of the Administration, played a very losing game, and the former gentleman has the opportunity he coveted, for he remarked some time since that "if the Republican party had to die, he was determined to assist at the obsequies."

—Of the original cedars of Lebanon only seven now remain. They cover a space of not over half a mile upon the mountain side. They are more than a thousand years old. Indeed, it is believed that some of them were planted by Solomon.

—Governor Allen, of Ohio, was asked about his prospective majority. "Well," replied he, "there is a division of opinion about that among our own people. The lowest estimate gives us 20,000, and from that all the way up to 60,000.

☞ Dr. Lovick Pierce thus writes to the *Christian Advocate* concerning the Wesley Monumental Church:

In conclusion, I must say it is a foregone conclusion that this Wesley Monumental Church idea is believed to be one of the set times to favor Zion. There has perhaps, never been a better time, in our day, when some unexpected, genuine, heart-cementing Methodist enthusiasm should have come up than now; and I can think of nothing better suited to bring it on than a Wesley Monumental Church in Savannah. The day will never come when Methodists cannot unite on Wesley. No large, denominational, evangelical church ever had for its human founder a man more evidently called and set apart for a great reformer in evangelical holiness than our Wesley was. And now, a hundred and thirty-eight years after his residence in Savannah, all at once comes up this universally popular idea to build a grand Methodist church in Savannah, and call it the Wesley Monumental Church. I believe it is epochal. Let us all help.

A TOUCHING STORY OF THE FRENCH FLOOD.—A young mother was awakened by the inundation. She had two children—twins at the breast, adorable little girls. The water invaded her house. It was night, and the hour was full of terror. The cowardly husband took care of himself and mounted the roof, but the woman only thought of her children. She tied them to her breast with a scarf, and, as she was about to swim from the house, she thought that the bread trough would serve as a boat. The house tottered as the mother embarked in her frail boat. She was scarcely out of the house when it went to pieces. The husband disappeared in the ruins. The little boat floated away, but struck against a tree and was overturned. The poor woman seized a branch and climbed into the tree with the strength of a lioness fighting for her young. But the tree is young; it bends; it will not hold all three. The mother sees that the end is come, but her motherhood is not conquered. She ties her children to the strongest branch; she kisses them again and again; she signs them with the sign of the cross, and cries: "To the mercy of God!" This piteous drama was witnessed by spectators who could do nothing in aid until a quarter of an hour was gone. The mother was drowned, but the children were saved. They were adopted by the Sisters of Charity of Castelsarrazin.

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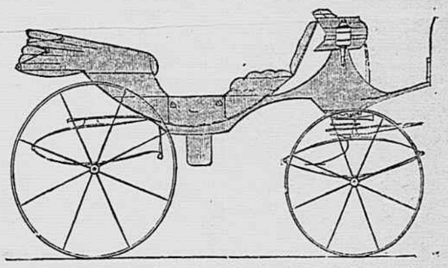
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