

THE AFRICO-AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN

CONOLIDATED WITH THE Southern Evangelist, BY D. J. SANDELS & Co.

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WE earnestly ask the sympathy and support of our brethren and friends at large, in order that our efforts in the enterprise may be crowned with success.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29, 1889.

BRIEFS.

Don't forget that "honesty is the best policy."

Virtue will by no means lose its reward.

Some of our departments are crowded this week.

Our cut and sketch will appear next week. Remember, first come first served.

A more equal distribution of colored labor in the South will be helpful all round.

The masses of the colored people will look more to their material interest hereafter, and this will prove a blessing. To much politics is not good.

It is gratifying to see the signs of energy and aggressiveness in connection with our churches and schools. Let the good work be pushed forward everywhere.

Whenever you hear of a lot of colored people holding a meeting and protesting against the administration you may put it down that the leading spirits feel that their personal claims have not been duly considered. They want some one to throw a "pone" of bread at them. Nothing more, nothing less.

The congregation of Hookerton N. C., are at work erecting their new church. Rev. C. Dillard of Goldsboro is leading the way. Last week he was in the woods with the people hewing out the lumber for the church building.

The new church at Wilson, N. C., is making good progress. The membership is now 30 and the Sabbath school numbers 75 scholars and teachers.

It is difficult to get at reliable facts touching the condition of affairs in Hayti. It would now seem that litigation has been vanquished and on some sort of terms his rival, Hippolyte is in control of affairs. Such was the tenor of the latest dispatches from the unhappy Island. It is also said now that the question has been decided as to who shall rule, Mr. Douglas, the now minister will sail for Hayti at an early day.

The General Assembly's Minutes of 1889 are being distributed. The volume contains 696 pages, 13 more than

last year, and thus it grows from year to year.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 1.]

was elected to the presidency and to the Chair of Theology in Middle Institute, by "The Committee on Missions to Freedmen of the Northern Presbyterian Church." He resigned the presidency 4 years ago, his chair as Professor was only vacated by death. His work in this field has been known to you all, in part only, the whole of his ceaseless self-denying, heroic labor has been known to those intimately associated with him and to God. For years he entered these class rooms before 9 A. M. and did not leave them until 4 P. M. during the balance of his waking hours he was always accessible to any one of nearly two hundred boys. Keeping their accounts, acting as their banker, purchasing their books, exhorting, admonishing, rebuking them when wayward and rebellious. The weight of his personal influence rendering the task of administering discipline, upon the part of the faculty easy. He was always loath to conclude a boy incorrigible, sometimes hoping when others of his associates would despair. He was usually patient and long suffering but pity the luckless and graceless lad who presumed too far on his forbearance and kindled his righteous indignation. It was something the youth was not likely to forget for a life time.

As a teacher of Theology he was sternly Calvinistic, staunchly loyal to the doctrines of the Church's symbols, but constantly striving to lead the student to verify for himself their Scripture foundation and above all he sought as the great end of his teaching to develop Christian character in the young preparing for the ministry of the Gospel. With him the Christian religion was not a mere matter of science or of doctrine but a life in the soul. As a preacher he was clear and methodical dwelling largely on the great doctrines of the gospel. His clear distinct elocution, noble presence and earnest manner must have rendered him, in his prime, a preacher of more than ordinary power. He was unusually gifted in prayer no man could listen to him leading the devotions of the Chapel without feeling that he was standing in the presence of one who lived very near to God.

But his labors were not confined to the class room. The work which he did in the little mission churches of the Presbytery was arduous. Until the last few months of his life when health began to break, it was no unusual thing for Dr. Mattoon to ride 25 or 30 miles to preach the gospel and administer communion to little colored churches in some old field under the shadow of the pines. This too after a hard and toilsome week's work in the class room. His grand physique stood firm in old age until the last year or two of his life, he never seemed to grow weary, ever doing what he did with cheerful elasticity, willingly almost prodigally spending and being spent in every possible good work. I have never known a more willing, cheerful worker in the Master's vineyard. To the poor around him he was constantly ministering and the homeless student found in him, if deserving, a generous friend. It was hard for the Doctor to say no or refuse a favor, he had not a particle of bitterness in his nature. "The law of kindness was the law of his life." Even when he felt himself to be grievously wronged he studiously refrained from recrimination, he chose rather patiently to wait leaving his case the while with God "who judgeth righteous judgment." He was the very soul of truthfulness. Mistakes he might and did make. He had not esle been human. But to those that knew him best, it was utterly inconceivable that he could ever depart, under any circumstances, the single tythe of a hair from the strictest veracity. There was a certain largeness about his nature. With all the courage and fortitude of a strong man he possessed the delicate refinement and sensitivities of a girl. In the sick room, as a nurse, he was unsurpassed. He added to the strength of a man the tender tact and gentle touch of a woman. Like all good men he loved little children, his face always brightened at their approach. The affection was instinctively reciprocated by the little ones, "who plucked the good man's gown to share his smile." The sun-

shine of the presence of his grand children in his sick chamber last spring was a tonic to the sick man. The Doctor was, moreover, a very nerved courteous Christian gentleman this has not only shown in his daily intercourse with men but especially in his chivalrous bearing towards women. This in him was not merely the result of social veneer but the instinctive expression of a pure and at once delicate and strong.

The Doctor was, moreover, a sturdy and retiring and the strength and symmetry of his character were easily overlooked. We had an intimately associated with him by years had learned to love him as a God's nobility by nature and grace, but it was only when he became a member of my own family on the death of his estimable wife that I truly learned to estimate the beauty, strength and purity of his Christian character and we deem it one of the great privileges of our life to have known and loved him in the fullness and love, for the bond of Christian friendship and love is stronger than the silver cord which death breaks, it is stronger than death and death's dissolution, and for such as he is no death. "What seemeth to be transition." A long and busy life has simply given place to the clearer, more joyful activities of heaven, for him it is simply a change of scene not a change of service. There are blessed ministries, high and holy vocations upon which his best, active, joyous spirit has entered, the Master in steps toilsome and steady here, a pure ransomed and radiant spirit is looking into the unspangled glories of the Master's face. Here, he has gone to meet a sainted angel and what a meeting, a child is lost, who has been long with the angels. Christian workers who share his labors in distant foreign lands or here in this field so very less needy and destitute who are earlier from their labors, let me entreat before him to his reward. He has gone to meet the general assembly and Church of the first born whose names are written in heaven.

Mr. Editor:—We are still alive and our work is still making steps onward. We had one of the most interesting meetings that we have had for a long time which held eight days, and we were resolved. I was assisted by the Rev. A. J. Jones and Mr. H. M. Stinson. Our Sunday school is in good condition, and the church is growing. Yours truly, R. Nance. August 24th 1889.

FROM CONGRUITY CHURCH. Mr. Editor:—On last Sabbath, the 11th, inst., we met for the exercises of the Literary Exhibition of the missionary society of Congruity church. Despite the shortness of the time, caused by preceding services, and the rain, which fell in torrents during the exercises, they were enjoyable. They consisted of music, declamations, essays, addresses and orations. Some of them were as follows:

N. N. Gregg, Oration, T. S. Frierson, Oration, What we owe to the heathen; E. W. Gregg, address, The object of missions; A James, address, Am I my brother's keeper.

There were others of our boys and girls who spoke, whose subject I have not.

We are trying to aid in the work so needful and which should have the interest of all.

There was also communion service at this place, eight were received into the church, five males and three females.

Rev. J. C. Simmons preached one of his usually long, but interesting sermons and I felt as though our church had been restored to its old wanted vigor.

May the blessings of God's prosperous hands attend us in all our work. Anderson James, Sec. Sumter Co S. C.

REFLEX INFLUENCE.

A striking illustration of the reflex influence of missions is seen in the case of the Hermannsburg Parish, Germany. In 30 years from the time the people began their foreign mission enterprise this church had about 150 missionaries and more than 200 native helpers in their missions, with 392 communicants. During the first 17 years of this time the home church received 10,000 members. The reflex influence of the foreign and domestic

work is recognized by all. The dome of the Pantheon at Rome suggests to Brunelleschi of Florence to build the magnificent dome that for these 500 years has crowned the historic church of that city; Rome gets back her pay through Michael Angelo, who, equally at home in Florence and in Rome, building St. Peter's church in the latter city, taking the hint from Florence, crowns that marvel of architecture with the noblest dome in all the world. The high-domed edifice of Christianity we erect in this land shall set the pattern for yet nobler edifices that are to stand on the great heights of foreign lands; where they, in turn, incorporating such beauty and glory as the genius of other peoples shall indicate in the edifices they rear, shall make the helpful suggestion to America herself in turn, to build all the mightier and nobler structure for the King of kings.—Missionary Review.

THE LARGEST COTTON CROP EVER PRODUCED.

Montgomery, Ala., August 22.—Lehman Durr & Co., cotton factors, have issued a circular in which they say: "The general cotton crop of the country for the present year, 1889, promises to be the largest ever produced in the United States; but on account of the stock now carried by the spinners being poor, they (the spinners) will be compelled to buy of the first picking this year in order to get a better grade with which to work off their old stocks, so that for the time, at least, there will be a good demand for the new crop and at high prices. It looks reasonable to us that the cotton will bring higher prices from now until the first of October than at any time during the next season and if this be true, then it behooves the producers to pick and get to market every bale they can between this and the first of October, in order to avail themselves of the high prices likely to prevail."

PERSONAL AND NEWS ITEMS.

The colored people in the principal towns of Florida are really prospering.

Governor Richardson of South Carolina is being criticised for pardoning so many colored convicts.

General Mahone has been unanimously nominated by the Republicans to be Governor of Virginia.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and vegetable blood purifiers.

Theforties have secured a majority of forty-one in an election at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Minnesota's average yield to the acre in wheat this year is low, being but fifteen bushels, but her aggregate is enormous, being about 47,000,000.

Every family or traveler in a malarial district, should have a supply of Ayer's Aque Cure. A positive anti-dote for malaria.

Georgia fruit growers have made a large amount of money the present summer. From peaches alone the fruit dealers of Houston county have received \$200,000. This fruit was all sold in the markets of the Northern States.

Sufferers from indigestion, loss of appetite, liver or kidney complaints, rheumatism or neuralgia, would do well to give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a trial. For all such disorders, no medicine is so effective as this, when faithfully and perseveringly used.

PRESBYTERIAL MEETINGS.

M'CLELLAND PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of M'Clelland will meet at Anderson, S. C., on Wednesday, the 11th of Sept., 1889, at 7.30 P. M.

Those who expect to attend the meeting, of M'Clelland Presbytery at Anderson, S. C., second Wednesday of September will please notify me at once. Arrangements will be made only for those who heed this notice. J. P. Foston.

The Semi Annual meeting of the Women's Presbyterial Missionary Society, of M'Clelland Presbytery, will be held at Anderson, S. C., September 12th and 13th. On Thursday 12th, a meeting in the interest of Home Missions.

On Friday 13th, a meeting in the interest of Foreign Missions.

Friday night there will be a popular meeting in the interest of Women's work within the bounds of the Presbytery.

Each Local Society is most earnestly requested to send two delegates, the President and one other.

Mrs. B. F. McDowell, Pres. Mrs. K. S. Bonner, Cor. Sec'y,

The Presbytery of Fairfield will meet at Windsor, S. C., on Wednesday, the 11th day (11th of September 1889), at 8 o'clock P. M. All delegates expecting to attend, please notify me at once. J. C. Watkins, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC PRESBYTERY.

The Presbytery of Atlantic will meet at V. Wednesday September 25th, 1889, in the Zion Church, Callahan Street, Charleston, S. C., at 7 o'clock P. M.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The state of the English Church is regarded to be such by a large body of influential members that they lately adopted the following resolutions: "That while gratefully acknowledging the past efforts of existing Protestant organizations in vindicating the Christian principles of the established Church, and disclaiming all desire to interfere with their work, this conference is of opinion that the present critical state of the Church of England demands that churchmen who desire to maintain the principles of the Reformation, the present prayer book and articles, and the acts of uniformity as standards of faith and doctrine in the national Church, should further unite and organize, and that for this purpose a union, under the name of the Protestant Churchmen's Alliance, be hereby formed, with branches in every diocese of England and Wales."

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Although the Reformed Church may not tower very conspicuously in size, it is nevertheless doing a large work in the world. The committee on the state of religion reported at the recent General Synod that there were 546 churches and 591 ministers. During the year there have been 8,242 accessions. The total membership is 83,812. The church has contributed for all purposes \$1,353,038, and for benevolent purposes alone \$282,057.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING.

Twelve millions of children are reported to be under public instruction in public schools on the influence of alcohol and other stimulants, as well as narcotics. There is hope for the next generation. All the New England states, with New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware, as well as ten southern and three or four western states, have compulsory temperance education. The territories, also, are in the same category in United States law. Here is a contingent, remote, indeed; but it is a contingent, and therefore worthy of computation in the temperance sum.—Methodist Protestant.

CHRISTIAN ENDOWER STATISTICS.

The statistics of 250 Christian Endowment societies to July 1, 1889, have been made up as accurately as possible, and a grand total of 7,672 societies is shown, of which 7,680 were reported as in the United States and Canada. These societies average something over 60 members each, and it is to be said that there are 453,000 members in those reported. There are, however, doubtless hundreds—perhaps thousands—of societies of which we have no record, and these would bring the sum total of members to a much larger figure. In 8,141 of these societies which reported the number who have joined the church, we find that 15,673 have taken this step, which indicates that not less than 45,000 in all, at a moderate estimate, have been received from the societies into the churches of the land.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

The Congregational Union has approved the suggestion of the Australian brethren that a general council of Congregational churches in all parts of the world be convened in London at an early date.

A united effort is to be made by the evangelical denominations to induce congress to provide more chapels and chaplains for the army. At present there are only 34 chaplains for 184 posts.

There are now Young Men's Christian associations in thirty-nine countries. Among the latest founded is one at Taras, the birthplace of the apostle Paul. There is also one in Jerusalem, and another at Nazareth.

The sustentation fund of the Free Church of Scotland was larger by \$8,000 this year than last. The increase for all purposes, missionary and benevolent, was \$330,000.

Dr. Justin D. Fulton, writing from Rome, Italy, complains of the large number of Protestant visitors to the city who go to the Roman churches instead of encouraging the Protestant missionaries by their presence.

Forty-five converts from heathenism were received in the Episcopal church at Cape Palmas recently.

The largest pastoral charge in European Russia is that one in the province of Caucasus, where one pastor has to minister unto 19,500 members living in twenty-four different villages. They as for has for years asked for an assistant, but none will come.