Begun its SEVENTH YEAS, ea Thursday, and have no reserve funds for building the session, is well worthy of attentive perusal. After some preliminary remarks the Committee says: "We have thought it best, therefore, to confine ourselves to two or three points which have to do with the present needs of the Church, and the present manner of supplying them.

1. OUR EXISTING INSTITUTIONS.

There are numerous Church Schools for boys and girls, conducted by private enterprise, or the energy of some Bishop, assisted by the munificence of one or more of the laity. Much is to be said of the work which is done, and we are dependent upon the character and exertions of those who have them in charge. They live by the day, and what is received for board and tuition, and have no reserves for building purposes, repairs, increase of libraries, and other educational equipments. The income of their teachers is proportional to the amount of patronage received. The number of free scholarships is measured by the ability rather than the wealth of the Church; and who can be better supplied than those who can secure a measure of success, to increase their resources, and scholarships, to provide them with all needful appliances, and thus make us do so far as we can, strong and permanent. If we would make these Colleges attractive, we must have the funds to do it. If we can not raise for training the young, though they be comparatively few, they will always be far better able to pay their way, and the Church will be the gainer thereby.

There is need, however, especially in Dioceses where the Church is poor, of a much larger provision for Christian education, which shall be within the reach of the great body of the people. The various religious denominations, the Roman Catholic in particular, have established cheap boarding schools in large numbers, which draw in the sons and daughters of the less wealthy—men that is the large majority of the people—the classes which in this land supply our leading men in Church and State. For these schools we must depend principally upon endowments and scholarships, at least in the beginning, and they must be administered by persons who have devoted their lives to the work not for gain, but simply and solely to advance the cause of the Kingdom of Christ in this world.

2. SUPPLY OF TEACHERS.

One great difficulty in the way of the Church is the supply of teachers. The Church's work is at a moderate cost, arises from the very inadequate supply of means for the work, and is unwilling to make teachers their calling, with a true motive. Many can be found who are willing to teach for a high salary. Many young men fresh from college, without experience, are willing to teach a year or two in order that they may obtain means of support while studying for a profession; but there are few who can consecrate their best years and their highest powers, and their undivided energies to this service, meanly teaching earthly things in such a spirit that those entrusted to their care may be led toward heavenly things; who in this work expect a bare support, looking for other remuneration than the great fulness of the Church's service, which brings to the teachers the Church needs, men and women of superior ability and culture, who have learned in their daily toil to keep steadily in view the eternal results. How shall this want be supplied? There are one or two suggestions which your Committee would make in answer to this question.

Many men and women are educated at present in schools, academies, and colleges, which have no connection with the Church. Their experience and scholarship, if called to the same work under the higher auspices, would be of great value. There might also be a far greater use of women's help in this field of labor. Many a cultivated woman would give her time and talents to teaching if the way were opened to her and she were called by the proper authorities to the work. This discrepancy in the number of men and women in the Church should be urged to keep this deficiency in mind, and to direct their efforts toward providing means to bring the educated women who will enter upon teaching with enthusiasm as their mission for life.

But the great want will not be met until some method of organization be adopted, such as brotherhoods or sisterhoods, whose members make teaching their special work, and who, therefore, can supply the teaching bodies of the Church and acquire all the branches of useful learning in order to do Christ's work in the best way, as at the call of their Bishops and Pastors. And while an organized work seems to be the only one likely to meet our necessities; and while the religious motive is the only one powerful enough to draw men and women to such work for the best years of their lives, it should be borne in mind that the truths of the Gospel and the Catholic faith as this Church hath received the same, have strength and vitality sufficient to furnish motive and method to such associations, without exaggerations or additions in doctrin or practices—and without borrowing distinctive dress, nonresistance, or usages from the Church of Rome. In some of the schools and colleges it is thought by us that such institutions might be developed—teaching orders Brothers of the Christian Doctrine—Sisters of the Holy Childhood—composed of men and women of sound judgment, moral force, thorough education, and spiritual gifts, who would ask for no higher wages than to train the mind and mold the heart of the young in harmony with the gracious teachings of the Church, and with the sanction of authority to the very end of those who are rulers in the same.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

In regard to collegiate education we ask, ought the Church to provide this; or are our youth to pursue their higher studies, liberal and scientific, in institutions where, under the influence of, or desirous of engaging in it, could be referred by the Bishop. With the Bishop, and under the diocesan committees this Committee of the General Convention, could communicate in preparing future reports, and all such papers as are of a like character, and should be referred by the Bishop. With these Diocesan committees this Committee of the General Convention, could communicate in preparing future reports, and all such papers as are of a like character, and should be referred by the Bishop. With these Diocesan committees this Committee of the General Convention, could communicate in preparing future reports, and all such papers as are of a like character, and should be referred by the Bishop. With these Diocesan committees this Committee of the General Convention, could communicate in preparing future reports, and all such papers as are of a like character, and should be referred by the Bishop. With these Diocesan committees this Committee of the General Convention, could communicate in preparing future reports, and all such papers as are of a like character, and should be referred by the Bishop. With these Diocesan committees this Committee of the General Convention, could communicate in preparing future reports, and all such papers as are of a like character, and should be referred by the Bishop. With these Diocesan committees this Committee of the General Convention, could communicate in preparing future reports, and all such papers as are of a like character, and should be referred by the Bishop.
In regard to the immeasurable importance of Christian education, your Committee recommends the following:

Resolved: That the members of the Church be again most earnestly reminded to uphold the schools and colleges which are under Church direction and influence.

Resolved: That a resolution be submitted to every Diocese to appoint a standing committee on Christian education, which may communicate with this Committee of the General Convention, collect the statistics of Church education and of other educational work in the Diocese, and examine or audit, as may be most feasible for supplying teachers and for promoting the efficiency and permanence of our institutions.

Resolutions of the Triennial Episcopal Convention.

It is seldom that we find in the editorial columns of the secular press so thoughtfull and appreciative an article as the following, which we take from the columns of the Brooklyn Eagle of October 8:

The present Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is likely to be remembered as long as the usual amount of respect and attention, as well as the peculiar circumstances in which that Church is placed, as from the presence of so many distinguished representatives of the mother Church of England and the sister Churches of Christendom. It was certainly a memorable and august spectacle, even to the newspaper eye. It was a most impressive meeting of the first jurists and statesmen of the country, the discussion of ritual and doctrine, of authority and private judgment, of sacramentalism and Calvinism, we prefer to contemplate this Church as a spiller, and those who know him best bear the highest testimony to his fidelity as a pastor, his ability as a preacher, and his energy and skill as a teacher of doctrine.

The Rev. Alexander C. Garrett, D.D., Dean of Trinity Cathedral, who has received a nomination by the House of Bishops as Missionary Bishop of Northern Texas, and the Rev. J. H. D. Wingfield, D.D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, Va., who has been nominated by the House of Bishops as Missionary Bishop of Western Texas, were chosen by the Convention as Clerical Deputies. It has been stated by many that for spreading widely abroad the Gospel of Christ, great learning, and wonderful eloquence, he has no superior in the whole Episcopal Church. During the Session of the General Convention he has made a very marked impression as a speaker, and those who know him best bear the highest testimony to his fidelity as a pastor, his ability as a preacher, and his energy and skill as a teacher of doctrine.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The New Bishops.

The Rev. W. B. Elliott, nominated as Bishop of Western Texas, is a young man, compared with most of his predecessors, nearly four years of age. He was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, and was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1859. During the late war he held the position of Major in the Confederate army. After that he turned his attention to the study of his profession, and was ordained as a Deacon at Rome, Ga., by Bishop Quintard, in 1868. He afterward began his studies at the General Theological Seminary. During part of his disconnexions he was in charge of the Church of the Incarnation in this city, and then had charge of the Chapel of the Reconciliation. He was ordained a priest in Easter, 1871, at Christ Church, Savannah, by Bishop Beekwith. In November, 1871, he accepted a call to St. Philip's Church, Atlanta, Ga., where he is said to have been most effectually and wisely as a clergyman.
tion is growing up immediately now, for whom there exists no adequate educational enterprise in the South. I mean out of sympathy with and at all in sympathy with the Church to which we profess devotion. There is no institution now existing and ready to supply this want, as the institution which makes to you this present address has been necessarily and was deliberately, and with much thought and study, projected and planned expressly for the purpose, no competing plan. If this falls, no other has been suggested to take its place. There is no wiser plan they have, and what has been seen, was prepared after faithful inquiry into the features of the most adequate and practical scheme of education which may be existing. But if any better plan ever possible, it could only be wrought out by re-commencing at the beginning and being liable to a thousand delays and discouragements, at a moment when immediate action is the urgent want of the hour. Such delays and discouragements attend more or less upon all great undertakings. How more than inevitable must they be, when the undertaking proposed is nothing less than the reanimation of an educational enterprise of magnitude, among an impoverished people? I assert that the appeal to which this letter is addressed will not today be made in answer to the present appeal.

But I do not urge it simply on account of the present and immediate good it may do for the University. Nor is it merely modest or liberal, or sure to produce results, that I urge it because present contributors are necessary, and because the foundation on which, in coming years, the grand scheme I have endeavored to describe must be laid, has yet to be built up into a substantial reality. I urge it because the aspirations which I have seen for their time, and their parents of the Church are regularly celebrated.

I will briefly recapitulate.

On Sunday last, the anniversary of Nina's uncle, Mr. Benjamin Thompson, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas. His wonders to perform,

Nina's last Sunday-school lesson, which she was killed: Underneath the

It is earnestly hoped that the University Record, on the third Sunday in Advent, will be taken up in all the missions and mission stations in our diocese, forward promptly to the Treasurer, Dr. H. M. Anderson, Sewanee, Tennessee.

Memorial Church, at Cleveland, Tennessee.

The following article, descriptive of this Church at Cleveland, is contained in an account of the causes which led to its construction, we publish by request:

Sewanee, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1874.

As it is not possible that there would ever to be lost to memory or to hope. It still survives in their affections, and never can be forgotten. We have been powerless to dispossess it of its hold. They know very well that its name is preserved in the memory of these students for their time. Their arms are for the moment paralyzed, and their fortunes broken; but their faith and hope and energy will be still unshaken; and the benefit which they do not expect for themselves, they look for confidently as the heritage of their children. The prosperity which once made the University Magnetic, in the varied departments of Literature and Science, and the Church, containing an account of the causes which led to its construction, we publish by request:

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The University Record

The Library

We are permitted to announce that a Southern gentleman, now resident in New Jersey, has offered to build a stone library building for the University.

We take great pleasure in making this announcement, and feel confident that the University would not now take a new departure, and will be the recipient of many liberal things in years to come. To this, one of our first benefactors, we owe an especial debt of gratitude, and we trust his gift will be given to the Building, and will be long commemorated by the friends of the University.

The plans for the building are now in the hands of the architect, and the building will be commenced at an early day.

A Theological School.

The Need of an Indigenous Ministry for the South.

The two great wants of the Church are an increase of ministers and a ministry especially suited to and trained for their fields of labor. We are, it is true, one country under one government, and having common interests, but the Church in the South is, moreover, one Church, far more united than the government itself. But the diversities of climate, of pursuits and of origin have not yet had time to break up this growth and expansion of our country in every direction, and in the expansion of our Church, we find the wants of the Church greatly in excess of the supply of clergy. It can not be expected that the older portions of the country can supply the demands of their own section, and also furnish men for all the new and developing regions of our land.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Church, made to the recent General Convention, states the discouraging fact that in 1874 there were 147 faculty orders, and that out of 301 candidates now preparing for the ministry of the Church, but 60 or 70 were able to maintain themselves.

The Neglected South.

The same committee say: 'These years ago the South was the portion of the Church and its first benefactors, we owe an especial debt of gratitude which must be remembered by the Church, and that out of 301 candidates now preparing for the ministry of the Church, but 60 or 70 were able to maintain themselves.

The Southern Church, which is addressed to each of the University, although earnestly recommended by the Chaplain. Young men, intending to become candidates for orders, are pursuing their studies at the University, and for a very valuable Latin Lexicon. The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. P. DuBose, our Chaplain, and our Master of the Southern Church, made to the recent General Convention, states the discouraging fact that in 1874 there were 147 faculty orders, and that out of 301 candidates now preparing for the ministry of the Southern Church, but 60 or 70 were able to maintain themselves.

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Resolved, That the Members of the Church be again most earnestly enjoined to uphold the schools and colleges under Church direction and influence.

The Adven Offering.—To the Clergy.

There are nearly three hundred parishes and mission stations in the Ten Dioceses to whom the University belongs. Every parish, by its delegates to the Diocesan Convention, has a voice in the government of the University, and every diocese has an equal interest in it, and is a joint owner of its property. Is it too much for the University to expect that each clergyman will feel interested in the Church school which the Ten Dioceses have founded, and which is one of the first and most necessary institutions in the Church?

The Library is also indebted to the American Swedish P. and Society for 19 volumes of their publications.

Consecration of Bishop Elliott.

On Sunday, November 16th, the Rev. Robert B. Elliott was consecrated Missionary Bishop of Western Texas, Georgia, of which parish he had been for some time past the highly successful rector. The consecrating prelates were the Bishop of Texas, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, and South Carolina. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Alabama. A large number of the clergy were present; also a delegation from thirty Texas, headed by J. E. M. Hubbard. Bishop Elliott will depart for his new work during the first week of December. His future home will be at San Antonio. It is a curious coincidence that, like his father, the late Bishop Georgia, Bishop Elliott was elected to the Bishopric at the early age of thirty-four, after being in the ministry five years.

The cold weather has caused the contests of the Base Ball Clubs to cease. For a short account of the College Series, and the Prize Ball Presentation, see elsewhere.

The month of November has been remarkably pleasant on the mountains, with very little of either wet or cold weather. The roads are in fine order, and for a leisurely walk to the views no reason could be finer.

We note a large increase in the number of students at the University.

Assistant Bishop of Kentucky.

At the recent Diocesan Convention of Kentucky, the Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, D.D., rector of Christ Church, was unanimously elected Assistant-Bishop, in place of Bishop Cummins, deposed.

The Rev. Dr. Dudley, we believe, is a native of Virginia, and received his degree from the University of Virginia at the same time with the Rev. W. P. DuBose, our Chaplain, and Prof. Minor, our late Master of Grammar School. We trust that the warm sympathy already existing on the part of our clergy and laity in Kentucky for the University will be still greater under their new Bishop, and that Kentucky will ere long be associated with our Southern Dioceses in this great work of Christian education.

Ripe Wheat.

We have to-day seen a cornfield more than full rates of board, and without advertisements one dollar—per square for each insertion.

Liberal discount made for one-half yearly orders, or more. Address all communications to "UNIVERSITY RECORD," Nashville Post-office, Nashville.

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as to attract public attention. We have
University of the South began its work of
from the inception of the enterprise, been
Christian education, and although it has,
Great Public Meeting in New York,
Church institution been brought forward so
has u<(rer hitherto been presented to the
Convention in New York, it was suggested
on our work.
tained, and our foundations well laid, before
nothing of the work that the churchmen of
interests and necessities of the Church in
gathered in New York the educational
Representative Clergy and Laity now
convenient occasion for setting forth to the
feel thankful to you, if, in response to this
ful brethren of the South are fully made

To the Sight Mederend the Bishop of New York:
Littlejohn, Bishop of Long' Island ; Samuel
A. McCoskry, Bishop of Michigan ; Thomas
Hough ton, Philander K. Cady, Geo. E.
Henry C. Potter, Hamilton Fish, J. C.
Jersey ; J. N. Galleher, New York; H. E.
Garthewaite.

To the Bight Sev.- Bishop McCoskry and others:

a well-conducted institution of learning,

The Bishop of Louisiana followed in a

The address of Rev. Dr. Barnard was

Mr. Hays has brought out and

Hays has tested the northern markets for

Mr. Hays has tested the northern markets for

The railroad affords every facility of

the putting up

another branch of industry not at all unin-

No one should think of attempting

time for the proposed meeting.

therefore gladly comply with your request,

or asking aid to carry

To the recent meeting of the General

October 12, 1874.

EIGHT REVIEWED AND DEAR SIR:
The undersigned Bishops, Probytora and
and Let the North feel in their judgment, the present is a most

The New Bishop.

Two of the new Bishops, Bishop

Time House of Bishops has set apart the
territory of Arizona and New Mexico as a Missionary jurisdiction. The Rev. Wm. F.
Adams, of St. Paul's Church, New Orleans, was unanimously elected as the Bishop of
the Diocese of Mobile, and it is the present of getting great satisfaction to all the friends of Mr.
Adams. One source of regret was felt, that New Orleans would lose the services of a
clergyman who has done so much for Christ's work in that city.

The New Bishops.

Two of the new Bishops, Bishop

The New Bishops.

The New Bishops.

At the recent meeting of the General
The Tournament

Witnessed at Sewanee, Tenn., November 11.

The spot chosen for the exhibition was situated about a quarter of a mile from the College, on the level road, stretching from the entrance at the east gate, which was incorporated in the list of members, and during the morning the ground had settled upon the mountain, and a driving rain had rendered the roads muddy and the atmosphere damp. In spite of these disadvantages, however, at about 2:30 p.m., the place selected was thronged with eager and impatient spectators, discussing the merits of the different riders and the probable result of the contest. A greater number of ladies were present than the state of the weather would have to an extent to expect tonumber them by the thousand. The weather was rather an inauspicious one for the exhibition of horsemanship.

The ceremony having concluded, the crowd slowly wended their way homeward, to the Concert Hall at 7:30 p.m., to witness the ceremony of crowning and to "chase the hours with flying feet."

Camp Douglas on the Lake.

The following lines were written by Har- rigid, while in prison at Camp Douglas, and dedicated to Morgan's Rangers, many of whom were his fellow-prisoners:

Childhood's days have long since faded, Dreams and visions bright of yore; Home to us forever shado By the future's evermore.

Here old Michigan before us
Both a watery barrier make;
Chanting ever one and chorus
At Camp Douglas on the Lake.

Exiles from our homes, we sorrow
At the future's darkening gloom,
And when the thoughts of sorrow
Bring with them sad alarms.

Here no bashful-tail is tarrying,
Bringing cost and peaceful light.
While the winter nights are rolling Weariness in onward flight.

Here no mocking-bird is singing,
While we rest in our happy lays;
To our minds dear men's risings bring.

Of the long-forgotten days.
Oh! for a bright beam of gladness That upon our hearts would break; Drive away the constant woe.

At Camp Douglas on the Lake.

Dixie's hand again you'll hear us
Now our hearts in bondage ache;
All we ask is hope to cheer us At Camp Douglas on the Lake.

The Red and the Blue.

The season of '74 has resulted in favor of the Hardees B. C. Not only in the first nine, but in the last, have they come off victors, but, almost without exception. Their success in the lower nine was largely owing to the men that they were able to "play down" on several occasions. But of the above-mentioned story, no more shall be said.

The DIVISION.

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A University Commencement Hymn.

Baron E. von Feuchtersleben wrote, some thirty years since, a noble hymn, which has been set to music by the celebrated composer Mendelssohn Bartholdi. This hymn has become the Commencement Hymn in many German Universities. Its beautiful language, and still more beautiful music, have made it justly renowned throughout Germany.

The occasion during which I heard it sung by the students, grouped around the president of the college, who left the University to enter upon their career in life, was very peculiar and impressive. It was at Jena. Upon the market-place, at night, a large throng of the students, in which the whole academic youth, with their pro- fessors, stood assembled. The lurid flames, lighting up the square; the stalwart youths in their academic habiliments; professors on the讲台, and capped by the Doctor, magni-

A Plan for the Spiritual.

Of recent years, the unending tendency of philosophical and scientific thought has been toward unbelief and practical atheism. So marked has been the progress of science, so unparalleled its discoveries, and so fur- reaching its aims, that its votaries now seek to unravel the entire skein of mystery, and lay bare to our wondering gaze the ultimate lay bare to our wondering gaze the ultimate substance of the universe. It has never known a period when the flood of speculation has risen to such a height, nor human ambition so valed in its efforts to compass the elucidation of this knotty problem, than the present, although they be, the ardor of the pursuers is undiminished, and continuous defeat appears only to incite the swelling hosts to further effort.

A Plan for the Spiritual.

ought not those repeated failures to have weight in the speculations of the moderns? Ought not the ever-recurring spectacle of man attacking in vain the barred door of God's unrevealed thought, suffice to demonstrate the utter futility of the attempt to rend the veil? History has shown the tendency of the human mind to fall into skepticism, in order to defend itself, in the belief in the supernatural, and the mightiest efforts of genius to account, by a theory which, as the present, be it, the ar- dor, the pursuit is undiminished, and continuous defeat appears only to incite the swelling hosts to further effort.

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