"This equally concerns all slaveholders, of whatever rank or degree, seeing that men bayons are exactly on a level with men stealers." Thy hands, thy bod, thy furniture, thy house, the lands, are at present stained with blood." It is not possible that any child of man should evel be, born a slave." "American Slavery, the viless that ever saw the sun." Jour Wisher

YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1845.

"RUM IS A SURE, THOUGH SLOW POISON."-John Wesley. WHOLE NO. 122.

he True Wesleyan Is Published Every Saturday, BY O. SCOTT.

LUTHER LEE, Easter.

TERMS OF THE PAPER THE TRUE WESLEYAN is issued every Saturday,

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All communications containing monies, or in any relating to business, should be addressed. "Or corr, No. 5 Spruce Street, New York." Communications designed solely for insertion in the ue Wesleyan, or Juvenile Wesleyan, should be addressed, "LUTHER LEE, No. 5 Spruce Street, New

When letters contain business, and also articles for publication, they should be written on different parts of he sheet, so that they can be separated.

the pay in advance, free of expense, shall receive a Postmasters, and ministers of the gospel of all de-ominations, are authorized and requested to act as

To ministers of the gospel, and public institutions, the paper will be put at one dollar per annum, in ad-Postmasters will remit names and

expense, when requested to do so

### Communications

For the True Wesleyan.

## A Chapter on Wesleyan Methodism.

It is a delightful custom, among the Wesleyan Methodists; and even churchmen, when at their accustomed seat, to fall upon their knees and silently offer a prayer for Almighty God to be with them in his house, in praying, singing and preaching.

The human heart is like Heaven; the nore angels, the more room. e cosmopolite. We shall not love our vn household less, because we love others

We shall not love Wesleyanism less, because we love every true Christian and truly Christian organization more

The Promises of the church organizations the present day are very similar to those the Colonization Society, when its host was losing some of its most liberal contributors. It said, give the society time and means, and "Africa shall blossom as the rose"-give us time, and remain in the church, and we will yet purify it. The plans and actions are always future.

Probation.—Probation is plainly taught in the Scriptures, "By their fruits ye shall know them." "Try them," &c.

The Primitive Church required years of perseverance of piety before admittance to their communion.

Bubbecause the Wesleyan and Episcopal Methodist churches require a probation in one case of six months, and in the other of three, they are said to proceed contrary to Scripture. Three months is certainly the shortest time as a general rule for the church to test the fruits of the Spirit.

Breish philanthropist, Granville Sharp, sent laboriously doing nothing." to the Archbishop of York, he says:-

"The Methodists are also highly offended at the scandalous toleration of slavery in our

by the early Methodists; the modern Me- lead its possessor passively to the stake; thodists are highly offended' with anything that, to pray for enemies, while the flames freedom and liberality," when he exerted more than a mere toleration of anti-slavery are gathering round the body. The heart himself so much, not merely to "cut off a sentiments.

once remarked, that it takes "live fish to the Pope anathematized the Bible, the Re- Bangs versus La Roy Sunderland.

swim up stream." So long as the Christian former denounced the anathematizer and What strangely "infatuated mortals" they Advocate finds us swimming up stream followed Christ. against public opinion and popular corruptions, he must conclude that we are live fish. We shall drown only when we forsake our hife-preservers—our principles.

orator, said: "It is a debt we owe to the the fanes which purity of our religion to show that it is at va- unrighteousness. riance with the law that warrants slavery." whose While living in his native state he declared Virginia slave laws entirely in conflict with the law of God.

From Lee's History of Methodism, (pps. ist Society was first organized in this coun chariot wheels. Every true minister has title was not assumed; nor was it assumed ance, war and licentiousness? until about three years after the organization, and then without the knowledge or consent of

Canadian Methodists, a few years since, one case, and, also, in the other. were admitted into union with the English Wesleyans, it was made an express condition, that they should lay down their assum and enjoy what is your own, as not to vio Any person sending us five new subscribers with ed Episcopal ordination as derived from the late or interfere with what is another's We American Methodists.

term, to allow it to remain.

John Wesley, under record of August 1st, 1785 says: "Having with a few relect ister in Scotland."

This is the only way in which he set apart' Coke, Asbury and Mather If there Loke in the company that went to Scotland, there might have been something similar to Methodist Episcopacy on 'Albioh's fair isle.'

Succession.—In the minutes of 1789 of the M. E. Church, the question is asked, "Who are the persons that exercise the Episcopal office in the Methodist Church in Europe and America?" The answer is "John Wesley, Thomas Coke and Francis made in that part of the country, 'he could Ashunv bu regular order and succession." not possibly leave the place with his ears Whom did John Wesley, Thomas Coke and Francis Ashbury succeed?

of the present day are to a consolidated society or a rank individualism both equally pernicious to a personal piety and holiness. The past merges the individual entirely in a community and destroys his personal exertions. The second destroys social action and union of effort of course, efficiency.

Queck Nursing .- Truth has suffered much at the hands of her disciples, because they have been ever tempted to use the weapons which her antagonists have chosen. Truth suffers most not from a want of prudence or policy on the friends; for she is now quite dead with quack nursing. She suffers, as William Penn says, for want of investigation. Be not ye many masters. '--" Be not ye much like an anti-slavery phenomenon, that called Rabbi."

Ecclesiastical Law should be in harmony with the law of conscience. As piety increases the necessity for law diminishes

Luther and Erdsmus.-Luther held his life at the service of man for Christ's sake. Erasmus consulted his case and dignity and repented of any good he did, if that re- more successful; but none were more zealpentance would serve his interest. Luther fell asleep with the consciousnes

of having served his Redeemer. Etasmus exclaimed in a sickly agony or

Love of Souls and love of Truth -Love of and press in the M. E. C. strange that he souls will make Christians courteous in all did not remember "that the recent revolutheir intercouse. Love of truth will make tion in France was the consequence of the Mere toleration of slavery "offended high- them firm in all their conduct This will

should be sufficiently enlarged to take truth man's ears for uttering his opinions," but to and souls in together. Luther leved even Live Fish. Elias Hicks in a controversy the Pope and called him father; but when Many will readily remember the case of N.

Wesleyans and Destructives!"-This sometimes said of the Wesleyan body. This is true in a certain sense. They seek to destroy iniquitous associations and cor-Patrick Henry, the unrivalled American rupt institutions They seek to east down have arisen as the gains of They seek those temples

> Moses and Jesus o'er, Then bot the black man's door The poor man's prison."

Christ was a destructive 127—129,) it is plain that when the Method destroy sin, and chain the monster to his tors ethics on that subject? Is wholesale feeling. We have a promising class here bron, Exeter, and Bozrahville. try under Messrs Coke and Asbury these been a destructive. Who would impede a gentlemen were not known as bishops the war of destruction upon slavery, intemper

Tobacco !- There are professing Christthe Conference, Many of the preachers lians, who disapprove of the use of alcoholic were opposed to the change. After consi- liquors, on any occasion whatever. They they derable debate in the Conference, a vote will resort to almost any expedient will that he could be intimidated, and thus " for was passed not approving of the act; but ac suffer much bodily pain, rather than conceding to the request of the Superintendents taminate their persons with spirits, even upon Mr. Asbury's explanation of the as an external application; and yet these same persons will constantly use tobacdo as a medicine. (1) How can such consistently Episcopacy of the M. E. Church repudiated rebuke those whose infirmities (2) prompt by the Wesleyans of England! When the them to drink a little. Self-denial in the

> Sic were twis ut non aliend luedas so use commend this great maxim of equity and law to a score.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society during friends weighed the matter thoroughly, I its last year, raised five hundred and twentyyielded to their judgment, set apart three of five thousand dollars. There is not one tiour well-tried preachers, John Pawson, tled man associated with the Wesleyan Me-Thomas Hanby and Joseph Taylor to min- thedists in church membership; yet they raise this immense sum.

R. McMurdy.

For the True Wesleyan.

# "Liberality."

our subscribers in one of the Western states, wishing to discontinue his subscription, because he thinks we transcend our legitimate bounds on some subjects; and alluding to an 'address delivered by one of our clergy- liberal things; they soon made up the summen to young men on the subject of emencipation, says, if such declarations were on his head. How fortunate then are we gational church, for a stannersung and atto lose only a paper instead of on hardly We think. Love equits, in the Union so lost to the principles of freedom and liberality, as to cut off a man's ears for utter-

Do not some of our readers know that sequence of the efforts which were making by the French ministry to muzzle the press And are there such infatuated mortals in of my mission, and should have received this country as suppose that we will be for- more, if I dould have remained with ced into silence respecting the great principles of moral justice and religious rights, for fear of giving offence to such petty ty rants as would cut off our ears, if they only had us in their power! Christian Advocate and Jour and Zion's Herald, Aug. 12, 1831. N. Bangs, Editor.

In looking over an old No. of the Advovocate, our eyes fell on the above short article from the editor's pen. It seems so we thought it might not be smiss to give it n passing notice.

Doctor Bangs treatment of the abolitionists in the M. E. C. shords a singular comment on his editorial text. From his history, during the last eight or ten years, one could hardly suppose him to have been the author of such a production. || We can think of one in the enti-abolition corps, who so ably sustained the character of Saul of Tarsus as did he. Others may have been ous. Had his skill been commensurate desired the conference be held as early, at with his zeal, there is no telling how much least, as the 10th of September next. If havor would have been witnessed in our this meets the views of the appointing comanti-slavery ranks: perhaps we should all mittee, a house shall be provided, and due have been annihilated ere this! But thanks notice thereof given through the True Wes-

When the good doctor was using his efforts to "muzzle" the anti-slavery pulpit efforts which were making by the French ministry to muzzle the press cut off a man's ecclemantical head, and put him to an ignominious ecclesiastical death

ions," than it is to hold in cruel and hopeless bondage, millions of inaccent unoffending men, women, and children! If not, why it was a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord, not only among the Westerland knowledge, unblushingly practised among our free-will Baptist brothers and

He came to the latter? Is this a fair sample of the doc-sisters, who united with us in heart and J. M. Stanton and William Tisdel, He-

all his editorial show of courage, been for a number added to the Church, under the ples of moral justice and religious rights, John W. Armstrong. for fear of giving offence to those same Our third quarterly meeting was held at "petty tyrants," of whom he wrote with this place (Koskonong) on Sat. and Sabbath such apparent indifference? And were last. Father Wheelock was with us and ced into silence, to suit their wishes?

How strangely it sounds to us, to hear an Episcopal Methodist Doctor in Divinity | ble-such as gladden and rejoice the heart talk of "religious rights!" P. R. SAWYER.

## Stracuse, N Y., March 25, '45. An Acknowledgment.

DEAR BROTHER LEE :-Inmediately after the close of the genevicinity of Cleveland, Ohio I had the op- odism is encouraging here. There has repopunity of making known to two or three cently been a class formed in Palmyra, congregations, some of the wants of our in and a prospect of more joining soon. fant church, the W. M. in W. T. There It ought not to have been passed by, that were but few so bigoted or sectarian as to our Free-will Baptist brethren in the miniswish or desire to retard or prevent the succes of the youngest sister of the Protestant family. Many were ignorant of the fact that they had such a sister; but when this have been made up in part of those who setrut was made known to them, they were ceded from other churches, and in part realy to admit with a cheerful countenance from those who have recently experienced that she had as good a right to her exist the pardoning love of God.

that in her organic form, she is so free from Romanism. At Chagrin-Halls, (O.) I found an indus-We have received a letter from one of trious, liberal set of inhabitants, and many warm-hearted Christians. They building two meeting houses and an acadeof \$18 to aid in building a Wesleyan meet ing house in W. S. We are much indebtel to the Rev. Mr. Barrass of the Congretentive audience. Here I was received and treated with Christian courtesy by our BROTHER LEE: Christian friends. There was not at this time, any Wesleyan church in the place.

> ng a meeting house in W. S. In all I received about \$50 for the object people two weeks longer. We know that words are often empty things, but not in this case. Will our kind friends, one and all, accept our thanks, this being the only returns we can make at present.

> One brother gave about \$14 to aid in build-

H. WHEEL CCK. Fort Atkinson, W. T., April 7, '45. Wisconsin Conference.

Yours, truly,

At our last Quarterly Conference for Bock River Circuit, held at Koskonong, April 5th, the following resolution was passed, which we wish to make known through

Wisconsin Conference; viz. Resolved that we ask of the Appointing for Wisconsin be held in the vicinity of Fort Atkinson, Jefferson Co., and that it is Early Methodists.—In a letter, which the his dying couch, I have wasted my life in to a better providence, we have, thus far, leyan, we wish an answer through the medium of the Wesleyan.

> P. P. Winslow, Sec'y. Fort Atkinson, April 8th,

# The Work in the Far west.

DEAR BROTHER LEE Whilst others are communicating to you f the good work of the Lord, and of the

prosperity of Zion, we who live far from the entre of your operations, are glad to have it in our power to say that we too are pros-pered and blessed by the great Head of the hurch. Spon after the return of Elder H Wheelock from general conference he vis-What strangely "infatuated mortals" they were, who thought that the abolitionists could be forced into silence respecting the great principles of moral justice and religious rights, for fear of giving offence to such petty tyrants as would make them suffer ecclesiastical martyrdom, were it in their power to do so.

Did the doctor think it a greater crime to itselfons especial conference he visited us on Rock River Circuit, when we ited us on Rock River Circuit, when we held our first Quarterly meeting at Koskonne, Jefferson Co., Dec. 21st and 22d, And truly we felt that the presence of the Lord was with us, and that to bless while it repoiced our hearts to be held the Did the doctor think it a greater crime to inatious, especially our M. E. bretinen. In cut off a man's ears for uttering his opin- four weeks from this time, we held a quan

tyranny, in his view, preferable to that of of twenty-five or thirty members. The good Lord has been present, and blessed Query Has not the doctor himself, after many souls in Oakland the past winter, and plied. ced into silence respecting the great princi- preaching of brothers J. G. Menium and

"infatuated mortals, who supposed encouraged our hearts. Preached on Sat. ton. and Sabbath. This Sabbath was a day of rejoicing to the hearts of many. The sermons were good, entertaining, and profitaof the believer, and calculated to bring conviction to the impenitent soul. Some few in this vicinity, during the past winter, professed to have experienced the love of God shed abroad in their souls; and some have been added to the class which now numbers about 25. At Aztalan Br. Wheelock recently formed a class of 15 memral Conference, I spent a few weeks in the bers. The prospect for Wesleyan Meth-

> Walworth County, of about 12 members, try were with us on this Circuit, and strengthened our hands and encouraged and rejoiced our hearts.

The Wesleyan churches and classes here

tenes as any of the older members of the There are four classes in Milwaukie Co same family. It is a matter of joy to many selves with but little preaching; this is a case of necessity, and must remain so until we are better supplied with peachers. But the Lord is showing us that he is not at a loss for means to accomplish his designs. Two local preachers from the M. were Church have recently joined the Wesleyan ranks, and are affording us good assistance. my. It seems they were accustomed to Allour unstationed preachers are good men, and willing to labor, and God is blessing their labors.

Yours, in the bonds of the Gospel, P. P. WINSLOW Koskonona . Wie u do westeyan.

New England Conference.

We have just closed a very pleasant though laborious session of the N. E. Conference. I think the session has had a favorable impression upon the people. Our Sabbath services were deeply interesting. At half past 8 o'clock a large audience met in the first church to hear addresses to the Sabbath school. Seth Sprague, A. Letham, W. H Brewster, and C. C. Mason, were the speakers. It was a time of great interest. At 1 o'clock a similar meeting was held at the second church. J. M. H. Dow, S. Sprague, and W. H. Brewster, were the speakers. At half past ten, brother May preached at the first church a deeply interesting discourseafter which 7 were ordained elders in the church of God. In the afternoon, C. C. Mason preached in the first church—J. Horton in the second +O. Scott in the first Congregational Church, and W. H. Brewster in the third. On Monday, the Rev. Dr. Edwards the True Wesleyan to our friends of the addressed the Conference on the subject of the Sabbate, much to the gratification and profit of the Conference. I send simply the report of the Stationing Committee.

WM. H. BREWSTER. Stations of the Preachers.

Boston District-E. S. Potter, Ch. C. C. Mason, Boston. E. S. Potter, Lowell, Bartlett st. " Colburn st. G. May, Harvey Brewer, Andover. James Pomphret, Exeter. A. Latham, Duxbury. Boxboro and Groton, to be supplied. Wm. P. White, Taunton. C. D. Morse, New Bedford. U. Miner, Ipswich. David Mason, Rockport. J. M. H. Dow, Dover, N. H. W. M. Geddings, Manchester, N. H. Wm. C. Clark, Leicester. J. Ordway, Saxonville. North Danvers, to be supplied. George Waugh,\* Wayland. S. Palmer, Salem and Beverly. J. Tate, West Brewster. J. Wright, South Harwich. J. P Bradley, West Dennis. William Davenport, Hyanis. West Duxbury & Marshfield to be sup.

Providence District, W. H. Brewster, Ch. W. H. Brewster, Providence, Fountain st. N. Main " J. M. Wiggin, Circuit. Tolland circuit.

Waterbury and Western, Conn. to be sup-

Greenville to be supplied.

Walter Wilkie, Lyme Circuit. Springfield District, Chester Field, Ch. Chester Field, Springfield. Jonah L. Gross, Westfield and Washing-

Asa Niles, Werthington.\* H. Kelsea, Ashfield.

J. Whitteker, Leydon Charlemont. William Beavens, Amherst and North Hadley ...

T. Williams, Northfield, New Salem and Athol

J. A. Gibson, Ludlow, Grafton, and Lands-George Day, North Adams.

J. M. Eaton, West Northfield and Gill. S. E. Pike, Belchertown, Palmer. H. Harris, Thetford.

Seth Tisdel Reedsborough. William Holmes, New Haven. Main District, B. N. Bullock. B. N. Bullock, Sandy River circuit. R. B. Bond and Joseph Russell, Aquatic

William Savels, Kennebeck circuit.

Nore-Those marked thus \* are not on \* the stationed list, but fill places by consent.

For the True Wesleyan

### Wesleyan Sabbath School in Albuny

Sabbath School scholars should never forget the benevolent and devoted Raikes, who went about the streets and lanes of his pative city and collected the poor and ignorant children into a Sunday School, where he carried them through from the alphabet to reading, and then into the Testament which unfolds the life of the Saviour, who loved children, and took them in his armed rainus, inpart instruction and counsel to the little ones who are dear to my heart. For the encouragement of the Weslevan Sabbath Schools which are being established through the free States, we wish to give an exhibit of our School in this City. It is now about ten months old, it has a male Superintendent, an excellent brother, of great piety, patience, and perseverance, who has been, and still is, faithful to his trust, a female superintendent who s pious and devoted to her work. Eight teachers, who are satisfied to do good in their. master's vineyard among these little immortal ones. There are fifty-four scholars, who are generally in their places on Subbath morning, with clean faces and bright eyes, ready to recite their lessons from the Good Book, and listen to the instructions of the teachers and superintendents.

There are one hundred and thirty one volumes of excellent books in the Library.

The most pleasing and encouraging sight in this school, almost is the constant attendance of our aged and venerable Father Christian, past three score years and ten, with his whitened locks, trembling nerves, and sweet and amiable spirit, with his Bible, with which he is remarkably familiar, his soul imbued with that love for young people which actuated the heart of Jesus.

May these officers and teachers, and scholars, and this aged saint live to do and get great good upon earth, and then unite in the joys and triumphs of heaven.

S. Hors.

Albany, March 16, 1845.

## New Bedford Matters.

The following is copied from the New Bedford Daily Mercury, and is transferred to our columns by request. We do not be lieve any Wesleyan ever told the story referred to by Mr. House. Men hust be very hard rup for business, when they have to get up stories themselves, for the sake of the pleasure of contradicting them.

[From the Zien's Herald of March 12th.] NEW BEDFORD.

Fourth St. charge, New Bedford-False report of accessions Prosperity.

Br. Stevens. I have learned there is a report in circulation, that forty members of the Fourth Street station, New Bedford, have seceded and gone to the self-styled True Wesleyans." Now there happens to be a small mistake in this statement. However, it is just about as near the truth as reports of this nature generally are from a certain quarter. It wants only thirty-nine D. De Wolf and E. Frink, Hampton and ledge, has joined them from this charge; and I have heard of none from other sta-

IN ORIGINAL MPERFECT

So far as my observation has attained, the members of Fourth Street are genuine Methodists We entertain no fears of secession, however "gloriously" it succeeds in other places.

I should not have noticed this report, false as it is, were it not from the fact that such reports uncontradicted serve to give that people a standing which their true merit has failed to obtain, and also to disabuse the minds of the true friends of Zion, and show to the world how little credit can be placed upon reports emanating from seceders. I will add, instead of being rent by secession, we are enjoying some gracious visitations of the divine Providence. The Lord has indeed appeared by his quickening Spirit, and many are rejoicing in the bright beams of His countenance, and the God, while others went home bending down We have preaching once in four weeks, throughout the Connection, some of whom number is daily increasing of such as desire or have obtained a deeper work of grace in the heart. We think the cloud portends a copious shower. May the great Head of the church lead on his militant charge to everlasting victory. | ISAAC \$. House. New Bedford, March 4, 1845.

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over the Zion's Herald of the 12th inst. I find there from under the hand of Mr. Isaac S. House, pastor of the Fourth Street station in New Bedford, that it is reported that forty of his members have seceded, and joined the " Self-styled" true Wesleyans. He then goes on to state that as far as his knowledge goes, the Fourth Street Church are genuine Methodists, and that only one has seconded. That only goes to show that they are like one of old, "joined to their idols," and it was our intention to have let them alone: But it seems that this is not their intention. As their motto is extermination to the Wesleyans unless they follow them, therefore, it is not uncharitable in us to say that they take Slavery with all its immoral tendercies upon them, and uphold the bloody institution that is fast bringing the country to ruin both in Church and State. The M. E. Church being a unit, of course as long as they sustain it they are guilty of all its crimes, by giving it their sanction and sup-

But hear the Rev. gentleman through a what he meant by such slanderous writings. Said he knew nothing about the Wesleyan their commands obeyed does not think, if we understood him, that the Wesleyans of New Bedford can be dian when I hear one complain that foreign-Christians, because they, or many of them have come out of the M. E. Church in consequence of her corruption. And who can think strange of that judgment which has been passed upon us, when the reflect and consider the design he had in writing it? Now the true state of the question is this; if there has not many left or seceded, they are afraid they will; hence the cry of Anti-christ! Antichrist! But it is of no use the members of all the Methodist Churches here at the North are getting awake to the subject of M. E. oppression and tyranny, together with all other appendages. Is it possible for a man who says he is called of God to preach the Gospel which is love to God and love to man, and even love to enemies, to promulgate such reports with the manifest intention of disrepute to honest seceders. He even charges them as wilfully telling open falsehood. We do not call ourselves "true Wesleyans," but Wesleyan Methodists; and we do not wish to have any connection with the sum of all villainies, which the old mother with all the light how before the world, is trying to sustain. Seventy thousand Church members in the M. E. Church are liable to be bought and sold as brutes in the market, and yet the general Conference can pass a resolution "that they have no wish or desire to interfere with the domestic institution of sla-

"Oh shame, where is thy blush !" Who are those who sustain the general Conference? Why of course those so called ministers of the M. E. Church.

He can tell of the glorious revival in his Church: at the same time fellowship those of whom Mr. Wesley says, "their hands are stained with blood." We have no ill will towards our worthy brother, who no doubt in times past could call us genuine Methodists." But, alas! alas! how changed. We have labored to defend this anti-Christian Church in years gone by, but now we would sooner be called by the Regraded name of "Come-outers" than belong to a church which tolerates the wicked institution of Slavery

Does our good brother believe Luther, Calvin, Knox Wesley, and other seceders bad men for coming out of corrupt

The first report that we heard of forty se coding, was through the Zion's Herald. . Westeyan Merhodist.

r the True Wesleyan.

Biography. DEAR BROTHER LEE

Many good men have stated that they have received more benefit from reading biography than any other works. But how few of this class of writers have taken the course of the Rev. Leigh Richmond in losing sight of the rich have visited the abodes of the wretched, and gave to the world a proof of the power of religion, while it shows itself in the consistent lives and triumphant departure of the humble poor out of a world of sin and sorrow. But how fewer still, who like him have or do take up the cause of the negro servant. I cannot avoid the thought that many such will be brought to sit down with Ahraham, Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of God, while their usurping masters and the professed teachers of Christ's religion, who close their eyes on their cruel treatment, will be thrust down to hell.

came organized as a society, death has en-

killen in Ireland, and brought up in connect have at times looked rather gloomy. away from it, rejoicing in a sin-pardoning more cheering aspect brace of the grave.

Not long after her amival here, she gave evidence of a delicate constitution, and tion in the countenances of the congrega- in their lots with us. tion while I sat by your side

I think at that time you made the foltouched me." I sometimes pity the politiers are usuiping the night of the native, while another complains that the Natives want to deprive them of all those privileges dear to man. This is not the case where grace reigns in the heart. Many foreigners are scattered up and down through the United, States, who are faithful citizens, laboring with their hands, and are, according to their ability, endeavoring to scatter the seeds of life wherever their lot may be cast while, on the other hand, we find here many who are influenced by the spirit of be obtained to hold meetings in. This their heavenly Master, give the right hand of fellowship to those who come to spend their days in a country highly favored by a bountiful Providence. The Rev. Dr. Cutler, with several others, gave the strongest proofs of this from the time poor Mrs. Montgomery's decease assumed a formidable appearance, he paid her the most marked attention, talked with her, prayed with her, and encouraged her, and repeatedly desired that nothing should be wanting which he could do to comfort her under her trials.

How few of those who put away repentance to a sink bed, consider the probability that the mind may be disordered as well as Mrs. M. suffered a good deal in the body. this way. Her mind wandered very much from the time she became confined to her

I visited her frequently. She was always delighted with religious conversation, and while at prayer she generally repeated the words after me.

\*Brother Ross paid strict attention to her through her illness, and on the day of her death, April the 7th, he sat with her and asked her "Mary, are you afraid to die?" She answered, "No; up to this time I had my fears, but now they are all gone, thank God." He then bowed his knees with her for the last time. He remarks he never had more liberty in prayer, seemed to himself to lose sight of all things earthly believing that an immortal spirit was about to pass into eternity, his whole soul was engaged for

her. When he grose he said, "Mary, if you are happy, let us know it by lifting up your hand. She at once raised both, her countenance giving byidence that peace reigned within. In about two hours afterwards, she fell asleen in Jesus without a

The Revi Dr. Cutler gave us a very affecting discourse from Job i, 21. He accompanied her remains with us to the grave, JOHN KELLETT. Brooklyn, April 21st, 1845.

or the True Wesleyan. Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind.

DEAR BROTHER LEE! leyan enterprise should rejoice the hearts of mon occurrences. Thus you see how we all true Christians, and especially the hearts are coming to haught here. of those who are engaged in it, will you One word on Temperate; this cause is permit me to say, through the columns of on the advance through all this section of labor and live to see the prosperity of our your excellent paper, for the encourage country, as far as my knowledge extends infant Zion.

advance in this section of the country. tered our ranks, and taken away one of our have passed through some trying scenes, but we still live dark and lowering clouds Mary Montgomery was born near Emis have seemed to hang over us, our prospects tion with the Established Church, and did have had our share of persecution, and some not appear to be duly impressed with the have prophesied that we would reome to value of her immortal soul, or the necessity naught," but none of these things discour of a change of heart in order to be happy laged us they only had a tendency to drive here or get to heaven after death, until the just to a Throne of Grape, from whence 25th of December, 1844, while with her alone we receive divine aid—and, thank husband at a grayer meeting, conducted by God, the clouds are now beginning to disfew despited class leaders. Many went perse, and matters and things have put on a

under a sense of their guilt. Among the and prayer and class-meetings regularly— I know personally, and it would be a plealatter was the subject of this memoir. Her and on almost every coming together, the sure to me if I could hear from all our little convictions remained until she took her divine presence is manifested; and should flocks. Probably some of my brethren, like leave of her home, and arrived here in May we always have to remain as we now are, myself, have been deterred from writing beglorious conquest, and crown them with last. How little did she imagine that be few and feeble, we feel that we are richly cause they thought they had nothing of spefore a year would roll round, both herself compensated for the sacrifices that we have cial interest to communicate; but if churches and her infant would be laid in the cold em- been called upon to make, and would not are not favored with revivals, it is gratifying consideration

> about three months past she was told that isted in the minds of many non-professors With this view, I proceed to give an ac decline on the lungs had set in. Whenever against us, is now removed, and they seem she could make an opportunity she attended to manifesta willingness, if not a desire, for ciety of which I have had the pastoral overour Sabbath worship and prayer meetings. the success of our principles, and many are sight during the past year. And on one occasion, while you were inot only almost but altogether persualed? preaching. I noticed the most marked atten- that we are right. They will ere long cast

We still meet with strong opposition from ist Church of the city of New York. some who profess the religion of our Samay we depart from all injusty, and shun the least appearance of evil.

We have just closed our third Quarterly Meeting, which was a very interesting one the Lord was present, and that to bless. The preaching appeared to be accompanied with the energies of the divine Spirit, and will no doubt prove a lasting blessing to the neigh borhood where it was held, and the fruit be gathered many days hence. There some neighborhoods where the labors of a Wesleyan preacher are where good might be done, if houses could figulty will soon be removed, as the weather will probably be pleasant, and we can have meetings in the groves of prairies for I would have you understand that we are not so numerous that all out doors will not hold

Our motto is 'Firm and Onward!' and we will not cease our exertions until the light of anti-slavery truth shall illuminate the darkest corner of Slavery's dominions until the chain shall fall from the limbs of the last slave; the voice of oppression be hushed, and a universal jubilee be proclained throughout the land.

We are pleased with the True Wesleyan it is just the paper we want, fearless and dependent. We have no complaints to -neither down entertain any fears of s going down while it is under the super vision of its present editor

> Yours, &c. ELISHA HITCHINS.

Keeseville Station, Champlain Cont BROTHER LEE:-

While writing on business, I would like say a word to the readers of the True repleyan about the cause of Wesleyanism on this station. While many are filling your columns with cheering intelligence. I would say the Lord has not forgotten us slowly but steadily on the advance. Brother L. Hrindle has been our pastor for the last wear; we wish no other; the most of our earlis, that he will not be returned but

We have nurchased a large stone store at an expense of nine hundred dollars; we are ing year than was one year ago. now fitting it up for a church. The Lord is crowning our efforts with success, and our prospetts never were so good as at present the fields are white for harvest.

ther, (formerly an exhorter) from the M. E. Church, concluded to cast in his lot with As the brightening prospects of the Wes- us; these are getting to be somewhat com-

Short as the time has been since we be- ment of our friends, that the cause is on the Anti-slavery principles are also gaining ground; truth is on the march, and will the Lord may have free course and be glo-

Yours for truth and equal rights.

April 25, 1845.

For the True Wesleyan. Second Weslevan Church, N. Y. City.

As an individual, I love to read the revi val intelligence communicated through the weekly visits of the Weslevan. It is cheering to hear from my brethren in the ministry exchange the present for the past, for any to know that our brethren are firm and true to their principles, steadfast and immovable Much of the prejudice that formenly ex that they are not weary in well doing. count of the state of things in the small so

> This society was organized about the time that the Utica Convention was held, and is called the Second Wesleyan Method-

Mr. Braine was their first paster, whose lowing touching appeal. "Give me your viour; from those who teach that we should conduct in setting up an independent church, undivided attention, and I think I shall be come out and separate ourselves from the taking away a part of our membership, with ble to persuade some of you to fall in love "infidel who denies the reality of revealed property that our brethren paid for, was diswith religion. She gave her attention ther religion and from the "rumseller," that we honorable, and militates against us. Beface became bathed in tears and while she should not fellowship them is any way; yet sides, our place of worship during the past remained some time in my room after ser- they have in their church tlose who, not year has been in a very obscure street, a vice, I discovered a deepening of the work withstanding they make a high profession of neighborhood unfriendly to reform. For a of grace in her soul. She saw the necessi- Christianity, trample under joot its funda- year past, we have had preaching regularly y of pleading with God for the pardon of mental principles, and bring a reproach three times every Sabbath by the pastor, in her sins. We prayed with her and encou- upon the cause of religion, by applogizing connection with our unstationed brethren, committee that waited upon him to know raged her. Still she complained of the for "the sum of all villanies "by "oppress- and since last fall we have been favored ocwant of her evidences. To all those who ing the poor' and "robbing their neighbor casionally with sermons from brothers Scott connection here in New Bedford—said he experience it there is something indescriba- of his rights' these they acknowledge as and Lee. During the week we have held wrote the article alluded to, at the request ble in these words: "A stranger in a brethren beloved, and their thurch being a regularly our class and prayer-meetings, and of the Presiding Elder who was then in strange land: but it becomes peculiarly unit, they are bound to extend to them the they have been seasons of refreshing—our ing influence to your post. Therefore pre-Providence, R. I. And these sub-Bishops so when the stranger can use the language hand of Christian fellowship. May the love feasts have been interesting and profita-Our last one was held on Sabbath morning, April 27th, and will long be remembered by those present. Our Sabbath school was present, and the children were quiet and attentive. The congregation was good, different sects were represented on the occasion—but we felt that the partition walls were demolished. I felt it a privilege to meet so many of our colored friends, and we carried out practically our anti-slavery sentiments—we felt that we were one fami-One circumstance rendered the services of this Sabbath solemn and impressive, viz It was the last Sabbath that we were to meet in the Hall where God had often blessed us

> dealings, and their experience of the love of The meeting lasted two hours, and then number had not spoken, whose countenan ces indicated that they wished to speak; but we were compelled to close the exercises, and in reference to that glorious love feast the writer can adopt the sentiment of the

artless simplicity related the divine

Blest Jesus, what delicious fare, Never did angels taste above Redeeming grace and dying love."

During the year there has been several conversions among us; these persons have united with us with the exception of one who is on a sick bed happy in a Saviour's love, praising God that she ever heard Wesleven Methodist preaching

I have received six persons on probation, all of whom have been or will be received in full connection. Eight by certificate from the M. E. Church, one by transfer, an unstationed W. M. preacher. Yet there are drawbacks by removals and declensions and one whole class on the West side of the city have united with the King street Wesleyan M. Church, under the pastoral care of Br. Harris; but after all we are neither dead nor dying.

Cur finances are in an improving condition; the Society will this year pay 165 dollars rent for the Hall to be occupied by them. The pastor has received \$300 from the Society, besides presents and some money from other persons; and more money is subscribed to sustain a preacher the com

To conclude, the writer will state, that upon the whole, the past year has been an agreeable one. I have traveled and preach-We held our last Quarterly Meeting for ed far away from home and kindred dear; year last Saturday and Sabbath. We but this year I have been at home, where had a first-rate time, we licensed two ex- was born and born again. I have been perhors, both worthy young men, to go into the mitted to reside in the same dwelling with field to labor and truly we want laborers, my aged and nious mother, my brothers and sisters; this is a privilege I may never be At the close of our love feast, a good bro-indulged with again on earth, for I have resolved to go wherever the wants of the work require me most, where I can be most useful. Years ago I could give up home and friends and temporal comfort for the interests of the church, and by the grace of God I can do it again. If it is God's will, I desire to

Brethren, pray for us that the Word of neither shall your vine cast her from

N. B. During the year I have preached occasionally in Kingstreet church, the Floating Bethel, and Brooklyn.

A. MORAN. April 29, '45.

FOUR IMPOSSIBLE THINGS.

1. To escape trouble by running away from duty. Jonah once made the experiment; but he soon found himself where all his imitators will in the end find themselves. Therefore manfully meet and overcome the difficulties and trials to which the post assigned to you by God's providence, exposes you. Go at God's bidding, as did Moses, and do the work laid upon you. His grace will be sufficient for you as it was for him,

and the end will be peace, honor, and eter-

2. To become a Christian of strength and his blessings can, in as many wa maturity without undergoing severe trials. you rich and add no sorrow with What fire is to gold, that is affliction to the may give therefore, as exigences believer. It burns up the dross, and makes for the support of the Gospel, and the gold shine forth with unalloyed lustre. be given unto you again, good Therefore do not timidly shrink from the pressed down, and shaken togethe troubles which God lays upon you, but running over. Your cruse of pil si count it all joy to overcome them, "know- fail and your barrel of meal shall not ing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience."

3. To form an independent character except when thrown upon your own resources. The oak in the middle of the forest is surrounded on every side by trees that shelter and shade it, runs up tall and sickly. Cut away its protectors, and the first blast will overturn it. But the same tree growing in the open field, where it is continually beat upon by the tempest, becomes its own

> "Et quantum vertice ad auras Ethereas, tantum radice in tartara tendit "

"As high and as wide as it sends its boughs aloft, so deep and so wide does it strike its roots below." So the man who is compelled to rely on his own resources forms an independence of character to which the noblest work of God a the brightest he could not have otherwise attained. that glitters amid the endless vari Therefore never purpose to be zealous and devoted Christians only when others are so; but let your faith, and love, and zeal shine clear and steady in the dark days of general declension.

to your post for influence, instead of bringing influence to your post. Therefore prethan to roll down hill with inglorious ease.

Which Costs Most—to Support the Gospel or do Without it?

It is a sad mistake, too often countenanced by ministers themselves, that small congrerations are unable to support the Gospel, when the fact is that no congregation is able to do without the Gospel; for the tax of desolation is four times as expensive as the tax which is requisite to sustain the institutions of religion. This is no fiction. Go to those societies which have judged themselves unable to support the Gospel, go to parei and demand the items squandered by their prodigal children, besides breaking their A sweet sense of the presence of God rested hearts by their undutiful conduct. Go to feels, which is itself unknown. upon the brethren and sisters, whilst they the tavern on the Sabbath day and on week days; attend the arbitrations, the courts, the trainings, the horse-racings and the midnight revels; -witness the decayed houses. fences and tillage, the falling school houses and tattered children of barbarous manners: and then return to your own little paradise, and decide whether you will exile the Gospel as too expensive to be supported. If you are too poor to support the Gospel you are demonstrably too poor to do withoutif the one would severely press you the other existence, therefore, would prove will grind you to powder. A few families may thrive in waste places, but it will be upon the vices of the rest; the greater por tion will be poor and ignorant and vicious.

Do you demand how a poor people can

and the son, and the daughter, and the ser-

item acquired by some special effort for the we are conscious that we do not think purpose, and another as God shall have prospered their lawful industry, and the result of the whole would be an abundant supply. Any ten families of ordinary property could better afford to support the Gospel than do without he When societies calcu- his heart beat, but he never condum late what they can afford to give for the support of the Gospel, they go upon the supposition that what they do give is so much subtracted annually from the whole amount of their income; a supposition which is utterly result of a thought which existe erroneous, for in fact, as it respects the diminution of property, they give nothing. The Gospel is not a debtor to those who support it, but they are debtors to the Gosperformances. A man wills to move It does not subtract from the property of a society, but adds more to it than it takes hand, and he moves it, but he is consci way. It is God himself who has said, that to will the motion is one act. 'Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the fruits of all thy increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty and thy presses power to will the motion, and the shall burst out with new wine." This duty of supporting the word of God has not make the motion, are distinct from ea ceased with the Jewish dispensation, nor has er, and the one may exist without this promise been repealed; and the whole providence of God to this day has been a practical confirmation of his faithfulness in ts fulfilment. The Jews often distrusted perform a given motion, when this assurance and robbed God to save their owing to debility or other cause, refuses property; but they always reduced by the experiment. They sowed much and brought in little, and when it was gathered God did blow upon it. The dew of heaven was stayed, and the earth did not yield her increase. 'Ye are cursed with a curse, for ye have robbed me, even this whole nation. Bring ye all the tithes into the store house, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open the windows of heaven, and so clearly as to leave not the leas pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it. And I will any confidence in the sacred volume 89 rebuke the devourer for your sakes, and he book of infallible inspiration. We will in shall not destroy the fruits of your ground;

the time in the field, saith the Hosts, and all nations shall call you for ve shall be a delightsome land, saith Lord of Hosts."

The same rule of administration i ed still; the curse of heaven stil upon communities that despise the and neglect its support. Their dec outward prosperity is notorious; an restoration is no less manifest, wh vinced of their folly, they make a con provision for the public worship Nor is the fact mysterious or minach since the life of mani his health, his to plan, and strength to execute the and vigor of his flocks and herds stalk of grain and every blade are in the hand of God. In ter sand ways he can add or subtract from income. A fit of sickness, a broken ! a profligate child, a vexatious lawsudrouth or a flood, a murrain among cattle or a blast on your field, may at once, all your sacrilegious savings —Dr. Beecher.

THE TRUE WESLEY

" FIRST PURE, THEN PEACABL

New York: in in a second of the second

SATURDAY, MAY 3, 184

The Human Mind The human mind is, beyond

wonderful works, which make up t of this world of which it forms a over which he who made and unders the whole, placed it as a presiding ge 4. To be a growing man, when you look But what is mind? This is a question can be answered by none save Hi made the mind, who first breaked man's nostrils the breath of life, and ed him a living soul. Of the mind we know nothing. Man understand the nature or essence of his mind, for as it is the mind which k understands, and as that which k understands must be greater which is known and understood, the mind can understand itself, w say that it is greater than itself. self-contradiction. The mind cognizance of its own thoughts ing, but of that which thinks and can know nothing; or from the of thoughts and feelings, it kin there must be something which the terious unknown something, we What a wonder is man to hims knows that he is, and yet what knows not! For a man to deny any thing, or that he exist, would tradict himself, for he must exist can deny his existence, as there denial unless there is something makes the denial—the very act false. To deny the existence of as the subject of our thoughts and in contradistinction from the bod be to do violence to our own cons support the Gospel? Let them first appre-Every person knows that it is ciate the privilege according to its importthat thinks and reasons. Who ance, and then let the father, and the mother scious that he does not think with or his hands, with his eyes or his vant, lay, weekly, a light tax upon their with his tongue or his nose, nor pride, and another upon appetite needlessly gratified, and add to these savings another his bones, or his flesh, or his l any part of the body, so are we equally scious that we do not think with body. The operations of the min like the operations of the body; with the process of thinking; he blood rush into his blushing face he is conscious is not thought itself there was any unusual excitezioni in part of his bodily system Men always tinguish between their mental and physical

> -as is proved from the fact that we ten conscious of an entire and perfect will obey, and the will exists without the tion, which could not be if they were distinct from each other. The above remarks are sufficient that there is a mind in man which guished from the body, and which forms part of the body; but when we the Scriptures, we find this truth of a doubt in the minds of those who ha

make the motion another, and that they

performed by different agents.

tions of the Bible on this subject.

The doctrine that there is in man a mine

or soul which is distinct from the body, and which lives after the body is dead, is revealed even in the Old Testament.

Prov. xiv. 32, "The righteous hath hope in his death.'

Had the inspired writer believed death to be the end, of conscious existence, he would not have used such language. Hope always relates to something future, and as must have contemplated a state of conscious existence after death.

Eccles. xii. 7, "Then shall the dust re turn to the earth as it was, and the spiri shall return to God who gave it."

This text clearly implies the existence of a spirit in man, which forms no part of the body, and which is separated from it a death, ascending to the Great Father of all spirits, while the body returns to mingle with its kindred clay out of which it was

Ps. lxxii. 24, "Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward receive me to glory."

The reception to glory must relate to future state, for it was to take place after God should have completed the work of guiding him by his counsel, which cannot be this side of death. But this not only relates to a period after death, but also most Psalmist could not have called it being received to glory, to enter into the unbroken silence and darkness of the grave.

But when we look into the New Testament, we find still clearer evidence, if clearer can be, of the existence of a spirit in man. Of the existence of spirits, we have the fullest proof in the persons of those intruding demons, which Jesus by the power of God cast out. Take one case among the many which might be adduced. A legion was cast out of one person, which entered into the herd of swine, and so infuriated them, that they ran violently down a steep ed into the swine—something which made the man furious, while it was in him, but which left him sober, on its departure, while the swinish gentry were no less enraged than he had been, by what entered into them; What was it? It was not the enraged man—it was no part of the man for the inspired writer informs us that the man was left, and appeared "clothed and in his right mind." What a mistake if man has no mind! for in such case it was only the parts of his body, which had been some way jarred out of place, and were, at that moment, by some fortuitous circumstance, thrown back into proper juxtaposition!

The above is an exhibition of the existence of bad spirits; but we have equally clear proof of the existence of good spirits. istence of an invisible world inhabited by spiritual beings, is proved from Luke ii. 9. 13. Of the Shepherds, it is said,

"The angel of the Lord came upon them,

the invisible or spirit world. Should any one perpetrate a criticism on the word angel, with a view of making it appear that it was only a man, the 13th verse must settle the dispute. That says,

"And suddenly there was with the angel nection, if he belonged to it a multitude of the heavenly host, praising

. Here was a host, and it was a heavenly host, not an earthly host, and hence they

But that there is a spirit in man, which lives and thinks after the body is dead is the point to be proved. Matt. xvii. 4-3, "Jesus taketh Peter,

James, and John his brother, and bringeth them up into a high mountain. And behold, there appeared unto them Moses and Elias, talking with them."

We would not fear to rest the whole argument upon this one text, in support of the immortality of the soul, or of its living in conscious existence after the death of the body. Moses and Elias had long since departed this life, and yet they appeared and talked. To evade the force of this, and to reconcile the text with the belief that the May Day" presents other scenes in our soul sleeps in death with the body, some have supposed that it presents an exception day of May is a day of general moving, and —that by Elias, Elijah is meant, and as he did not die, but was carried off in a chariot any day of the year. There is more change of fire, it proves nothing concerning the ing of locations on this day, that during all dead. There may be some force in this, so the rest of the year, and it is not confined to far as Elias is concerned, but it leaves the the poor, nor to the rich; but is common to

rest the argument. It turns upon one question, which is, did Moses die? We say he did, and will prove stir, and almost every one may be seen in it from the Bible.

Deut. xxxiii. 1, "This is the blessing wherewith Moses the man of God blessed the children of Israel before his death."

It would appear from this, that Moses

Deut. xxxii. 48, 50, "And the Lord spake unto Moses that self-same day, saying, Get thee up into this mountain, and die day in removing their numerous articles of ing a little more than one and a half cents in the mount whither thou goest, and be convenience, comfort and ostentatious show, per member.

troduce only a few of the most clear decla- gathered to thy people; as Aaron thy brother died in Mount Hor, and was gathered

This most clearly teaches that Mose Three circumstances show that he

The Lord told him to die in the

He specified that he should be gathered unto his people. As Moses appeared in pleasant operation But let us not forget the days of Christ, he could not have been gathered unto his people, if the Jew's last Will it be for better or for worse? Let us it is here said to exist in death, the writer conscious existence in death; it is therefore see to it before it shall be too late to cornect ear that the soul does not die with the mistakes.

> 3. God specifies the manner, As Aaron thy brother died in Mount Hor, and was ga thered to his people." This shows that Moses really died, because there is no dispute about the death of Asron.

Chap. xxxiv. 5, 6, "And Moses died there in the land of Moab according to the valley in the land of Moab."

that the soul enjoys intellectual and con-We might add many texts from the New Testament equally clear and conclusive but we have made this article long enough our next.

DIVISION OF THE M. E. CHURCH. The vote in the annual conferences of the clearly relates to the soul or spirit, for the Methodist Episcopal Church to rescind the restrictive rule, so that the property of the Church may be divided, is lost; some of the Southern papers say that division will take place nevertheless; and on the other hand it is comently reported that some of the delegates to the Louisville convention have expressed their intention of voting in favor of postponing the question until the next General Conference.

ommercial Advertiser. Of the correctess of the statement, that the Church has refused to rescind the rule, so as to admit di division of the property, we suppose there no doubt. But what the result will be is not so easily determined; we think a large place into the sea. Here it is clear that portion of the South will commit the great portion of the man, and enter-Should they conclude to wait until the next eneral conference, the north, will have set about the work of promising to purify the Church of Slavery at that time, or the people will not all be peaceable in waiting three years longer under a slave-holding

AN ADVOCATE FOR SLAVERY .- Rev. ohn B. Goodhough of Watertdwn, N. Y., has sent us a long article, in which he unlushingly advocates the moral right of Nero Slavery. He commences by saying that he is sixty-two years old. We would ever respect gray hairs, and treat the expe hence of years with deference, but we must say, that we regard our correspondent as too old a man to advocate such sentiments. We will notice but one instance. The ex- He ought to know better. He knows that we, as an individual, and the Wesleyan connection, over whose organ we preside, have no sympathy with such centiments, and we say, as we must give an account at and the glory of the Lord shone round about the last day, we could not, with a good concience, publish the document, unless This must have been an inhabitant of should be to refutelit; and we do not know that our correspondent would desire its publication with such an understanding of the subject. . The sentiments he advocates are a disciplinary offence by our rules, and would exclude him from the Wesleyan con-

Is this the man who has been preaching the few who call themselves Wesleyans Watertown If so, he must repent, or they must get another preacher, or they cannot be Wesleyans. We are in earnest on this subject and cannot and will not in any degree compromit our anti-slavery sentiments. We would just as soon have a man advocate theft, robbert, and pollution for American Slavery involves them all, and much more

### May Day

Now, says the reader, on casting his eye upon the above head, we are to have a chapter on spring, flowers, and May Queens clad in beauty and adorned with garlands. Well it you reason thus, you will find yourself mistaken, for we would inform you that city. In the city of New York, the first presents a scene of the greatest confusion of all classes. It would be a vain attempt to undertake to describe the scene presented every person seems interested in the general some way engaged in the general overturo, tushioned carts, to those whose circumstant the M. E. Church, within the bounds of the ces impose upon them no more burthen than Christ imposed upon the sick man, when he said, "take up thy bed and walk." While said, "take up thy bed and walk." While some are compelled to spend most of the day in removing their numerous articles of ing a little more than one and a half some and a from persons moving with the greatest care

others are seen moving off to their new houses with their all of this world upon their backs, and not over-loaded at that

What rendered this subject interesting to ourself was, we were compelled to partici pate in it. On Thursday last we had to fol low the general fashion and change our nesidence, and those who have tried it as often as we have, know that moving is not a very that we all shall soon make our last move

### Ireland and the Irish.

The publication of the article in our last with the above heald, has given great offence a reply from a native of Ireland, which we shall publish next week. The writer not word of the Hord. And he buried him in only objects to the article as a matter of fact, but insists that in its title, divisions, and Here is proof positive that Woses died much of its language it is copied from Danand was buried, and yet Moses appeared iel O'Connell's History of Ireland. Of this talking with Christ-hence it is conclusive we cannot speak as we have never seen that work. If it be so, our correspondent scious existence after the death of the body should have, at least named the authority from which his principal facts were derived. But the reviewer shall speak for himself in

> But while we will most cheerfully give place to the reply in our next, we would say to our friends in this, that we hope they will remember the motto of Jacob Faithful. "Keep cool." We have a few words to say in self-defence, before we receive the sen-

1. The writer's hame was appended to the article, a man well known to us, one who has written many good articles for our co lumns, and whose manuscripts always come We cut the above from the New York ready to go into the hands of the Printer. Under such circumstances, a little want of vigilance might not be deemed unpardona

> 2. By its publication, we neither make durself or our paper responsible for the sentitruth was published, there would be but little discussion.

3. Our columns are open to the other side, as we will show you mext week. If the article is true, you ought not to object to it; and if it is not true, blow it up. Blow it up, not us or our paper.

4. Nothing can be further from our intention than the advocacy of papacy in any form. We do not hold our columns open to its advocates, as we look upon it as the enemy of the world.

We will, with these remarks, leave ou correspondents to settle the matter for as our readers will see, it has fallen into good

Questions Answered Acorrespond ent has requested us to answer the followng questions.

1. Do unstationed preachers have to purue the same course of study as the stationd preachers, before being ordained 1

Answer-Yes, because when once of dained, they may be transferred to the stationed list, without full membership in conference, with any further study, ex amination, or probation.

2. Do persons, who come from other denominations, where they have preached, have that time allowed on their probation? Answer-Yes; our present rule requires

that a man shall preach three years before he is ordained but it makes no difference whether he has preached those three years among us, or in some other denomination, if dom. we receive him as a preacher when he

A Good Succession. The following is from the Cincinnati Weekly Herald. say, let it be tried.

Constraining them to be Good. An ingenius mode has lately been hit upon of donstraining our great men to be godd men. We think we saw an account some time since, that certain pions persons had clubbed together to make Henry Clay a life member of some association of Christian Benevolence. By the papers, we perceive that this same kind of gentle coordion has been applied to Daniel Webster, by Mr. Williams of Baltimore, who has caused that statesman to be a member of the Baltimore Sabbath Association.

Why might not the same device be used n carrying forward the Temperance reform? Let the good people in various sec-tions club together, and constitute all our great men, life members of the Temper-nce societies ! Some might kick a little at the idea of the pledge, but still a decent regard for the honor conferred on them might reconcile them to their novel relations.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS.—The Christian Repository contains the following

THE JEWS. The civil and political disabilities under which this persecuted people have higherto existed appear to have at favor by notifying the Postmaster of their length excited the attention of the continental nations of Burope. The following paragraphs from English papers evince a strong desire to melidrate their condition, and are in accordance with the spirit and temper of the age

A letter from Dresden, of October 1 In the second sitting of the Congress of Orientalists, now held in this city, which reckons three rabbis among its mem bers, Professor Weber, of Bremen, passed some jocose remarks against the Jews. Immediately all the Christian members of the society, forty-two in number, rose and interrupted him, and M. Tiersch observed to M. Weller how improper it was to offend persons on account of their religious helief. particularly in a society altogether scien-Weber wished to explain, but the to some of our friends and we have received president refused to allow him to speak, as the matter, he said, was terminated by M. Tierschis very proper remarks. The other Christian members loudly applauded this decision and M. Weber left the sitting. A few minutes after M. Weber sent a letter to the president, declaring that he had not intended to offer any offence to the Jews in what he had said. He has since left Dres-

> A letter from Hamburg, of November 22, says. The Senate and College of the Ancients have just declared in favor of emancipating the Jews. What principally decided two highest bodies in the state to consent to this act of justice is the immense sacrifices which the Jews of Hamburg have made to succor the numerous victims of the fire of 1842, and the spirit of patriotism and charity with which that body has been animated for a long series of years. The emancipation of the Jews will be, it is said, complete, except that they cannot form part of the Senate, which indeed would be impossible, for all the solemn and public acts of the Senate are intimately combined with religious ceremonies, in which no one dould take part without belonging to the predominant religion, namely, the Confession of Augsburg; so that even Christians of other confessions are in fact excluded from our Senate."

A letter from Brunswick, November 29. says:—' Our reigning Duke, who has more than once declared in favor of the emancipation of the Jews, and has shown them so many marks of favor, has just presented to ments of the article. We knowingly and the States a bill, having for its object, 1. tusks passing through the camel, knocking to her dimensions. intentionally, publish many things which we To abolish the present, law, ordering all down the female and breaking the chain in do not believe. This is necessarily connect. Jews to take the bath in Courts of Justice two. The enraged animal then made off ed with free discussion for if nothing but more judgice only and, 2. To permit them to toward the woods, carrying the camel by

A letter from Berlin, December 3, says: well-informed even assert that it is intended ception, so that they should be excluded only from the exercise of political rights, which among us consist in being able to elect deputies to the States, and to be elected to such functions."

Diet, in their last session, passed a law for granting to the Jews the greater part of the rights enjoyed by the people who are not noble, but it did not receive the royal as-These chambers have now voted another bill the objects of which are, first, all the towns of the kingdoms indiscrimi-Jews have sent a deputation to the Empe- Orleans Bee of March 10. ror of Austria, as King of Hungary, to supplicate his Majesty to grant his sanction to the measure. It is composed of the grand rabbi and six distinguished merchants of Presburg, and has been received by the Minister of the Interior, Count Kollowrath, who has promised to solicit the Emperor to grant it a private audience.

We mentioned recently, in a summary of Chester Gaskill foreign news, that Sir Robert Peel had declared the intention of the British Government to bring forward a measure for the relief of the Jews from the civil disabilities under which they labor in the United King-

A Hinr to Wives. When a woman seeks to guide her husband, it should not be like one who breaks a horse to his own purpose, using bit and spur now checking and now goading his career—but like the mariner who steers the ship, directs it by a single touch while none can see the power that rules its motion. Mrs. S. C. Hall.

WAR STRIPPED OF ITS DISGUISE. The riends of Peace in England have a novel but exceedingly effective method of exciting in the minds of the people an abhorrence of the absurd and wicked custom of War. In those places to which the officers of the Government are sent to obtain retruits for the army, the opponents of human butchery post at the corners of the streets and at other public places, placards like the following, displayed in large letters, so as to attract universal attention

WANTED!! Several Thousand Able-Bodied Men, To shad or to be shot at! Or perish miserably by thirst and starvation on the

Note Bang! !—The Duke of Wellington says that no one who entertains nice scruples about religion, has any pusiness in the army. None such need apply. plains of India.

prone to scourge their unfortunate subjects.

The Preachers in the New England and Chamblain Conferences, will confer a change of location, that we may know where to send their newspapers.

REMOVAL.—The 2d Wesleyan Church which has formerly met in Allen street, will hereafter meet in Old Congress Hall, or the corner of Hester street and the Bowery Our old anti-slavery friends on the east side of the city are invited to attend.

A. Moran.

Notice.—The meeting of the Book committee will be postponed from May 7, to Monday morning, 26, at the Wesleyan office, No. 5 Spruce st. One object of this change is to secure the attendance of some members who will be on their way to the Conference at Albany. O. Scott, Ch.

#### A MAN KILLED BY AN ELEPHANT.

We learn by a gentleman who came passenger last evening on the steamer Princess, from Baton Rouge, that the large male elephant of Messrs. Hopkins & Co.'s menagerie, on Saturday morning killed the person who had been for some length of time employed to take charge of it. It appears that the two elephants and a camel nad been sent in advance of the other ani mals; en route for Clinton, the female ele phant and the came Chained together.

When about four miles from Baton Rouge, the male elephant refused to cross a small bridge; the keeper, who was on foot, procured a horse, (one which the elephant was not accustomed to;) for the purpose of driving it over, and in attempting to mount the horse shyed, and threw the man in the road. The elephant immediately rushed upon, caught him upon its tusks, and threw him forty or fifty feet in the air. which was repeated a great number of times, the tusks frequently passing through his body. It then carried the body from the road towards the woods, tossing it in the air at intervals, until it fell between two fallen trees, which saved it from farther vio-

The infuriated animal then returned to camel had been chained to a tree by anoswear in the same way as Christians, by its trunk, and throwing it at intervals in the raising the right hand and invoking Almigh- air with its tusks. The other portion of the caravan now coming to the bridge, the elephant returned and made demonstrations of "It is confidently stated that the Govern- an attack upon it, when fire arms were ment is preparing a bill to grant the Jews brought into requisition. A number of some of the civil rights which they are at shots were fired upon it, but without any present deprived of Persons generally effect. Word was then sent to the U.S. garrison, and some thirty or forty of the to confer them all civil rights, without ex- soldiers were sent to despatch it with their

The neighbors also turned out with their rifles and shot guns, and some fifty or sixty shots were fired into or rather upon him, for the balls were frequently flattened upon The two chambers of the Hungarian striking, and fell to the ground. At length it was determined upon to send to the garrison for a field piece to despatch him, when one of the keepers procuring a spear, mounted a horse and succeeded in wounding the elephant until he caused it to scream with pain, and finally to yield to subjection, to confer on the Jews the right of living in when it was driven off with the rest of the animals. This is the same animal which nately, and there carry on their trades and killed one of its keepers some two or three professions, even some of the learned pro- years ago at Algiers, opposite this city, and fessions; secondly, to abolish the special was only stayed from farther mischief after move we should say. capitation tax imposed upon them. The fourteen shots had been fired into it.—New

### RECEIPTS.

## FOR TRUE WESLEYAN.

Sum.

Marvin Thomas

James Wright

No. Pays to

146

1 16

156 Dec. 27, '45

Oct 18

Oct 18

	M H Ward 1 146 Oct 18	1
1	Thomas Haggarty 2 179 May 30, '46	-
	Wm H Hartwell 1 108 Jan 25 '45	
	John Dawson Sen 2 104 Dec 28 '44	
	S R Havens 2 144 Oct 4 '45	1
1	Asa Harrington 2 104 Dec 28 '44	
	Wm Lathrop 1 130 June 29 '45	
	S*B Cook 1 120 April 19 '45	
	Rev J T Adams 1 156 Dec 27	
	Rev John A Fox 1 156 Dec 27	
	Rev H Buckingham 1 149 Nov 8	1
	James C Swift 2 166 March 1 '46	
	John Wallace 2 173 April 19	
	Rev R E Stokes 1 172 April 12	
	James White 2 172 April 12	1
	Joseph Hersey 2 172 April 12	1
	Rev E Putnam 1 130 Jone 29	1.
	Rev B F Bradford 1 156 Dec 27 '45	
	1 for the Pulpit	
	8 Hays 0.50 120 April 19 '45	
	E Bishop 1 188 Aug 1 '46	
-	G S Needham 1 147 Oct 25 '45	
	Rev J Z Nichols 1 for the Pulpit	
	James Parker 0 60 in full	1
	Rev C R Tripp 1 104 Dec 28 '44	
٠,	Rev C Sawdey 1 156 Dec 27 '45	
1	Wm Mallam 0 50	
	Rev R P Smith 2 156 Dec 27	
	Geo W Seaton 1 147 Oct 25	
	T C Lewis 2 156 Dec 27	1
	Spsan Woolsey 2 156 Dec 27	
	Stephen Wood 1 156 Dec 27	1
	O Stroud 2 156 Dec 27	1
	James M Welch 1 125	
	Hon Wm Slade 2 68 121 April 26 '45	
	Samuel Foster 1 166 March 1 '46	
	Levi Munsell 2 156 Dec 27 '45	1
	Wm Starbuck 2 173 April 26 '46	

The receipts for the Juvenile Wesleyan, will hereafter be acknowledged in that paper.

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for the Pulpit

156 Dec 27 '45

130 June 29

156 Dec 27 104 Dec 27 '44

### SUMMARY.

On Friday last, the Steamboat Empire, on her way down the river, ran into the long pier at the foot of 19th St. N. Y., with a tremendous crash, breaking the wharf timbers short off, plowing her nose into the solid gravel pier some twenty feet, and doing considerable injury to the boat. No one was seriously hurt, although the scene of confusion on board was distressing for a few moments.

A fire occurred at Roxbury, Mass., last week, at which a woman with an infant in her arms, jumped out of the third story window, killing the infant and seriously injuring herself. Two children are missing, and it is feared they were burned. Loss of property by the fire, about \$40,000.

A frightful inundation has visited the beautiful valley of the Rhine, in consequence of the melting of immense masses of snow which had accumulated during the last winter. The flood extended from the borders of Switzerland to Holland, destroying a vast amount of property.

April 25-41 P. M. Thus far, \$17,000 has been collected in Philadelphia in aid of the Pittsburgh sufferers, of which \$15,000 has been transmitted by the Mayor. The work is still going on in a very generous manner.

The Great Western had the largest mail ever taken by her out of this port. Her Letter money will reach nearly three thousand dollars. Passengers and crew on board are not much short of two hundred and fifty.

A shopkeeper in Philadelphia the other day stuck upon his door the following laconic advertisement: "A boy wanted." On going to his shop the next morning, he beheld a shining little urchin in a basket, with the following pithy label: 'Here he is!"

It is said that Mr. Cushing, on being asked to dine with Mandarin Lin, discovered on the table something of which he ate exorbitantly, thinking it to be duck. Not speaking Chinese, and wishing to know what it was, he pointed to it, after he had finished, saying to his host interrogatively, Quack, quack, quack?" The mandarin, with equal brevity, replied, with a shake of his head, Bow, wow, wow." Mr. Cushing's feelings can be imagined.

A negro servant girl, belonging to Mr. Beni. Ross, has been missing for some time. It appears the road, where the female elephant and from the facts which have transpired, that she had been safely delivered in York, Pa. as per invoice, ther keeper, and rushed upon them, his snugly packed away in a good sized box adapted

A company of Oregon emigrants left Sangamon County, Ill. a few days since. They numbered forty-seven persons, old and young-had sixteen wagons with ox teams, and quite a number of young cattle. They are said to be substantial [St. Louis Repub. 16th.

A bill has passed the Senate of Pennsylvania, " relieving canal companies from any penalty to which they might otherwise be liable, for closing their locks on the Sabbath.2

The Free Church of Scotland have not yet decided the question as to the disposal to be made of funds received from slaveholders in America. Dr. Candlish has taken decided ground, that either the funds should be returned, or received under protest against slavery."

The Pittsburgh Post says: "During a few hours attendance at one of the depots where prov visions were stored, we served several persons who, on Thursday morning last, owned good houses, and lived comfortably, and who came with sacks and baskets to get a few pounds of flour and bacon."

The proprietors of the Express, running between this city and Albany, have prohibited the sale of spirituous liquors on board their boat. A good

Of 160 members composing the New York legislature, all but ten are, or have been, married. According to this, the average ratio of qualifications, between a bachelor and a married man, is

A negro named Harkins, was arrested for attempting to vote in the 10th ward, he not being worth \$250. A white man can vote from the penitentiary who is worth less than nothing, and a poor but respectable negro cannot vote because he is not worth 250 dollars. "Strange such a difference there should be, 'twixt tweedle-dum and N. Y. Herald. tweedle-dee.''

To ascertain the length of the day and the night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of its setting which gives the length of the day.

THE STEAMER SWALLOW .- The Committee of the Senate have reported on the loss of the Swallow, and introduced a bill upon the subject. They report, among other things, that at the moment the Swallow struck the rock, she was running about fourteen orifisteen miles an hour; that she sank in from two to five minutes after the collision took place; and that the disaster, in their judgment, was attributable to the gross neglect and carelessness of the pilot, who was at the wheel at the

STATISTICS OF PRINTING IN BOSTON.—In an address delivered before the members of the Franklin Typographical Society on Saturday evening last, by its President, Mr. Harris, we learn that in Boston, there are about 500 journeyman printers, (mostly compositors,) about 200 apprentices and two-thirders to the printing business, 75 girls engaged in type sticking, and about 200 journeymen and boys on press work and other labors in a printing office, making nearly 1000 persons actually engaged in the printing business in the city of Boston.

GLASS.—It is difficult to foresee to what perfection the manufacture of glass may be brought, and to what purposes the article may yet be applied. The balance spring of a chronometer is now made of glass, as a substitute for steel, and possesses a greater degree of elasticity and a greater power 173 April 26 '46 of resisting the alternations of heat and cold. A chronometer with a glass balance spring was sent to the North Sea, exposed to a competition with nine other chronometers, and the result of the experiment was a report in favor of the chronometer with a glass spring. In a manufactory in France, they are now making glass pipes for the conveyance of water, which cost nearly 30 per cent. less than the iron pipes now used, and will bear a far greater external pressure.

### Doetro.

For the True Wesleyan. THE SUICIDE'S GRAVE.

BY JAS. STELLMAN.

[In some parts of Europe, until within a few years, it was customary to bury those who committed suicide, at midnight, in a cross road, a stake having previously been driven through the body. An occurrence of this. nature suggested the following

Where yonder roads each other cros Beneath that trifling rise. Where th' rank grass luxuriant waves, A wretched Suicide lies.

What moved him to the fearful deed Has never been revealed-Hidden within his breast it lay. And death the secret scaled.

He was at midnight to that spot Upon a hurdle borne. And headlong tumbled in the earth With many a mark of scorn.

There were no prayers o'er his grave No tears to pity due-A stake was torn from yonder hedge, And thrust his body through.

The simple peasant shuns the spot, When darkness shrouds the skies And dares not pess along that way Until the morning rise.

For he believes the unblest dead Walks 'neath the moon's pale beam And frights his superstitious soul With fancy's idle dreams.

Far different feelings fill my breast As o'er that grave I bend, And while I shed the pitying tear, To heaven my prayers ascend

Protecting Spirit! if my days With misery be rife, O let it never have the power To make me shorten life.

Let Patience have her perfect work-My passions all control, And Faith in sorrow's darkest hour. Pour comfort in my soul.

From every dark and sinful deed, My hand and heart secure, And may a conscience free from blame, Tranquility ensure.

Bid Hope with her celestial light, Life's dreariest hours illume, And cheer me with the visions bright, That rise beyond the tomb.

## Peace.

For the True Wesleyan. War.

How little do we know of what warreally is! Is there a being upon the face of the earth who would not oppose it with all the energies of his nature, could be have a slear view of its horrors, and its awful wicked-

In the Westminster Review for June,

1844, I find the following remarks in an able review of "Alison's History of Europe." "It appears from authentic documents, which Mr. Alison has collected; that from the commencement to the close of the revolutionary wars, the levies of soldiers in France exceeded four millions, and that not less than three millions of these, on the lowest calculation, perished in the field, the hospital, or the bivousc. If to these add, as we unquestionably must, at least an equal number out of the ranks of their antagonists, it is clear that not less than six millions of human beings perished in warfare in the course of twenty years, in the very heart of civilized Europe, at the commencement of the nineteenth century of the Christian era. But even these stupendous numbers give us no adequate conception of the deed many masters and mistresses are de-\* destruction of human life directly consequent on the wars of the revolution and the daily support. There are some blacks who empire. We must add the thousands who perished from want, outrage and exposure. and the hundreds of thousands who were subsequently swept away by the ravages of that pestilence which took its rise amid the retreat from Russia, and the crowded garrisons of the campain of 1813, and for sov- above the European height. The chief eral years afterwards desplated in succession every country of Europe. And even when we have summed up and laid before us, in above six feet in height. They had good figall the magnitude of figures, the appalling ures and pleasant looking countenances. destruction of human life here exhibited, we foreheads and high cheek-bones, with broad can still gather only a faint and remote conception of the sufferings and the evils inflicted by the awful scourge. Death in the this they wore a kind of cap or band of skin field is among the smallest of the miseries or woollen yarn. The front teeth of all of of war; the burned villages the devasta- them were very much wors, more apparent, ted harvests—the ruined commerce—the towns carried by assault—the feeble and the lovely massacred and outraged-grief, des- black stripes, with clay, soot, and ashes. pair and desolation carried into innumerable families; these are among the more terrific visitations of military conflicts, and the blackest of the crimes for which a fearful retribution will one day be exacted at the hands of those who have provoked, origina-

ted, or compelled them." In view of these considerations, is not every Christian, every philanthropist and war shall no more be known upon the face of the earth? PHILADELPHIA. Springfield, Feb. 7th, '45.

Whose comforts are reduced by heavy taxation? The laborers'. Who give up their all for their country's rights? The labor-What creates an aristocracy? What tends to an enequal distribution of wealth? Military spirit.

### Miscellann.

### EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NARRATIVE OF THE U. S. EX PLORING EXPEDITION UNDER LIEUT. WILKES.

the 23d of November they stood for The evil of slavery is thus depicted

the number of that of the whites, and notwithstanding the existing danger of maritime seemed to prize much." capture, the supply still seems equal to the de-Although many slavers are taken by the English cruisers, brought in and tried by the mixed commission agreeably to treaty, vet means are found to introduce the slaves. Two slavers were lying in charge of the English squadron while we were there. On board of them, though quite small vessels were two and three hundred negroes. It is difficult to imagine more emaciated, miserable, and beastly-hoking creatures, and it is not a little surprising that they should be kept thus confined by those who affect to establish their freedom and ameliorate their condition. These vessels it is understood had obtained their victims on the eastern coast of Africa. Slaves are almost the only carriers of burdens in Rio de Janeiro. They go almost haked, and are exceedingly numerous. They of the Chinese. -Their nose is broad twenty-five to fifty cents a day, and to pay it selves. In default of not gaining the required sum, castigation is always inflicted. It is said that the liberated negroes who own slaves are particularly severe and cruel. The usual load carried is about two hundred pounds weight. Mr. Hale, our philologist, found here a field of some extent in his department, through the slave population; and it afforded more opportunities for its investigation than would at first appear probable. Vast numbers of slaves have been, and are still imported annually into this market; and as very many of the same nation or tribe associate together they retain their own language, even after they have been in the country for some years. It may be seen by the most cursory examination that they are marked in such a manner as to serve to distinguish their different races. Some have little of the distinctive negro character, and others more of it than any human beings we

"All these blacks are from different parts of the coast, and having been hostile tribes, retain much of their antipathy to each other. In general they are kindly treated, and become firmly attached to their masters; more however, from a clannish feeling than from gratitude, of which virtue they seem to possess little. They are baptized by their ownsoon as purchased, and in the cities attend mass regularly, and go to confession, but they are never thought to become entirely civilized. Those who receive their freedom in reward for faithful services, or purchase it, conduct themselves well! their descendants are much superior in point of intelligence. Many of them own slaves, and prove much more severe masters than the whites. Male slaves are put to any trade or craft they may desire. Remales are for the most part employed as mantua-makers, and almost all the finery worn by the higher circles at public fetes is made by slaves. rendent on the labor of their slaves for their are priests, and others officers in the army; indeed, some of the deputies would not pass for white men elsewhere.

The next extract we shall give is a description of some Patagonians: "The party of natives were seventeen in number, and, with a few exceptions, the were was the oldest man among them, was under fifty years of age, and of comparatively low stature; his son was one of the tallest, and however in the old than in the young. On one foot they wore a rude skin sandal. Many of them had their faces painted in red and guns were pointed in that direction. They stones, three rude spears, pointed at the end seemed to have a knowledge of fire-ams, which with bone, and notched on one side with barthey called eu, or spirit; and kai eu, which bed teeth. With this they catch their fish, Wall our endeavors to find out how they ig they frequently utered with gestures, was which are in great quantities among the kelp, nited their fire proved unavailing. It must be tween these departments of the government of the gover

THE CHIEF SUPPLEERS FROM WAR. thought to indicate their Great Spirit, or God. I wo of the natives were induced to come on be exceedingly difficult for them, to accom-Know you not that glory and military honor. They had little apparent curiosity, and noth- board, after they had been along side for up- plish, judging from the care they take of it, spring directly from the misery and degrating seemed to attract or cause them surprise, dation of the people Whose bodies are their principal characteristic seemed to be those which fill the disch? The laborers' jealousy. Though they are a simple race, they are not wanting in cumning; and it was did not show or express surprise at anything pets, muscles, and other shell-fish. Quantiwith great difficulty that they could be pre- on board, except when seeing one of the car- ties of fish, and some seals, are now and vailed upon to part with their hows and ar- penters engaged in boring a hole with a then taken among the kelp, and with berries tows in trade which they however did after asking permission from their chief; this was have been a long task for them. They were not want. They seldom cook their food always necessary for them to obtain before closing a bargain. They have had communication frequently before with Europeans; pieces of many articles of European manufacture were seen in their possession, such as glass-heads &c. They refused tobacco, whiskey, bread or meat, and were only desirous of getting old iron, nails, and pieces of hoon-Their food consists principally of fish and shell fish. Their fishing apparatus is made of the dorsal fin of a fish, tied to a thin slip of whalehone, in the form of a bard; this the magnificent harbor of Rio de Janeiro regres as a good hook, and with it they ob-"The slave population is stated at five times

The portraiture of the Petcherai Indians is

less favorable They were entirely naked, with the exception of a small piece of seal-skin, only sufficient to cover one shoulder, and which is generally worn on the side from which the wind blows, affording them some little shelter against its piercing influence. were not more than five feet high, of a copper color, which is much concealed by smut and dir, particularly on their faces, which they mark vertically with charcoal.-They have short faces harrow foreheads, and high check-bones. Their eves are small and unusually black, the upper eyelids in the inner corner are overlapping the under one, and bear a strong resemblance to those appear to work with cheerfulness, and go to flat, and widespread nostrils, mouth large, gether in gangs, with a leader who carries a teeth white, large and regular. The hair is rattle made of tin, and filled with stones (sim- long, lank, and black, hanging over the face, ilar to a child's rattle.) With this he keeps and is covered with white ashes which gives causing them all to move on a dog-trot. them a hideous appearance. The whole face Each one joins in the monotonous chorus, is compressed . Their podies are remarkathe notes seldom varying above a third from ble from the great development of the chest, the key. The words they use are frequently shoulders, and vertebral column; their arms relative to their dwn country; sometimes to are long, and out of proportion; their legs what they heard from their master, as they small and ill made. There is in fact little started with their load, but the sound is the difference between the size of the ankle and The coffee carriers go along in large the leg and when standing the skin at the gangs of twenty or thirty singing. One half knee hangs in a large loose fold. In some, take the air, with one or two keeping up a the muscles of the leg appear almost want kind of a hum on the common chord, and ing, and possess very little strength. This the remainder finish the bar. These slaves want of development in the muscles of the are required by their masters to obtain a cer- legs is owing to their constant sitting posture, lugly. Their hands and feet were small and skill, that his prescriptions are unpalatable to every evening. The sumplus belongs to them- bie to fancy anything in human nature more filthy. They are an ill shaped and ugly They have little or no idea of the rerace. lative value of articles, even of those that one would suppose were of the utmost use to them, such as iron and glass wate. A glass bottle broken into pieces is valued as much as a knife. Red flamel, torn into strips. pleases them more than in the piece; they wound it round their heads, as a kind of turban, and it was amusing to see their satisfaction at this small acquisition. The children mortification. The men are employed in were quite small, and nestled in the bottom building the huts, obtaining food, and providof the canon on some dry grass. The woman ling for their other wants. The women were being employed to bail out the water and atthe bottom of the canoe, on a few stones and ashes, which the water surrounds. Their canoes are constructed of bank, are very frail, and sewed with shreds of whalebone sealskin, and twigs. They are sharp at both ends, and are kept in shape as well strengthened by a number of stretchers lashed to the gun wale. These Indians seldom venture outside the kelp, by the aid of which they pull themselves along; and their paddiesiare so small as to be of little use in propelling their canbes, unless it is calm. of the officers thought they recognized a party on the Hermy Islands that had been on board ship at Drange Harbor. If this was the case, they must have ventured across the bay at Nassau, a distance of some ten or twelve miles. This, if dorrect, would go to prove that there is more intercourse among hem, then their frail banks would lead one to expect. Their buts are generally found small bay, in a secluded spot, and sheltered from the prevalling winds. They are built of bows or small trees, stuck in the earth, and brought together at the top, where they are firmly bound by bark, sedge and twigs. Smaller branches are then interlaced forming a tolerable compact wickerwork, and on this grass turn and bark are laid, making the skirts brought up in front, she took her make a beginning, and never thinks of it the hut quite warm, and impervious to the seat in the canoe with great satisfaction. wind and snow though not quite so to the simil a roar of laughter from all who saw rain. The usual dimensions of these huts her. Towards evening Messrs. Waldron are seven or eight feet in diameter, and about and Drayton visited their huts. Before they four or five feet in height: They have an ov- reached the shore, the natives were seen maal hole to creep in at. The fire is built in a small excavation in the middle of the hut. evidently to avoid their entering their huts The floor is of clay, which has the appear. On landing, one of the men seemed anxious ance of having been well kneaded. The to talk with them. He pointed to the shin usual accompaniment of a but is a conical stid tried to express many things by gestures pile of shells opposite the door, nearly as then pointed to the south-east and then again large as the hat itself. Their occupancy of to the ship, after which, clasping his hands, a hut seems to be limited to the supply of as in our mode of prayer, he said, 'Eloah, shell-fish, donsisting of muscles and limpets Eloah, as though he thought we had dome faces, the lower part projecting, their hair was in the neighborhood. These natives are nevcoarse and cut short on the crown; leaving a er seen but in their huts or dances. The narrow border of hair hanging down; over impediments to their communication by land are great growing out of the mountainous and rocky character of the country, inter- of seal skin to allow the heat to reach their sected with inlets deep and impassable, and in most places bounded by abrupt precipices, hind the men, the oldest in front, nestling the together with a soil which may be termed a infants. After being in the hut, Mr. Dayton quagmire, dn which it is diffidult to walk. dudeavdred to call the attention of the man Their whole appearance, together with their plains and walleys. The impenet able na- the mow whether they had any idea of a Su-inflamed and sore eyes, was filthy and disture of the forest, with the dense undergrowth preme Being. The same man then put his inflamed and sore eyes, was filthy and disgusting. They were thought by the officers of thorny bushes, renders it impossible for than any other natives, and were supposed to ficulties. They appear to live in families, be a small tribe who visit this part of Terra and not in tribes, and do not seem to acknowdell Fuego in the summer months; they were ledge any chief. On the 1 th of March three entirely different from Petcherais, whom we bark cannot arrived, containing four men, afterwards saw at Orange Harbor. None of four women, and a girl about sixteen years that they had some idea of God or a Superior of the four women, and a girl about sixteen years with them on the beach, before entering the their women or children were seen, but they old, four little boys, and four inflames, one of the tree inches from the mand of their arm, facing them, and were thought to be not far distant in the wood, the latter about a week ald, and this makes. were thought to be not far distant in the wood, the latter about a week old and quite naked. jumping two or three inches from the ground, every patriot called upon to do all in his as they objected to any of our people going. The thermometer was 46 deg. Fahrenheit, making them keep time to the following power to hasten the dawn of that day when towards it, and showed much alarm when They had rude weapone, viz: sings to throw song:

ber cast. mon chords, and follow through the semitone scale, with scarcely an error. They have tain a supply of this food. Their arms con- all musical voices, speaking in the note G sisted altogether of bows and arrows. The sharp, ending with the semitone A. when natives had the common dog, which they asking for presents, and were continually singing,

> Yah mass scoo nah. Yah mass scoo nah. Their mimicry became anoving, and precluded our getting any of their words or I not only extended to words or ideas. sounds, but actions also, and was at times struly ridiculous. The usual manner of interrogating for names was quite unsuccessful. On pointing to the nose, for instance they did the same. Anything they saw done they would mimic and with an extraordinary degree of accuracy. On these canoes approaching the ship, the principal one of the family. or chief, standing up in his cance, made a harangue. He spoke in G natural, and did not vary his voice more than a semitone. The pitch of the voice of the female is an octave higher. Although they have been heard to shout quite loud, yet they cannot endure a noise. When the drum beat, or a gun was fired, they invariably stopped their ears. They always speak to each other in a whisper. Their cautious manner and movements prove them to be a timid race. The men are exceedingly jealous of their women, and will not allow any one, if they can help it, to enter their huts, particularly

"The women were never suffered to come on board. They appeared modest in the presence of strangers. They never move from a sitting posture, or rather squat, with their knees close together, reaching to their the soul, though not as agreeable to the feel chin, their feet in contact, and touching the ings, as medicine is to the body. Will any was completed, without missing a mote lower part of the body. They are extremely wise person blame the physician of approved moving a muscle." wellshaped, and from appearance they are the taste, if he has reason to believe that his not accustomed to any hard work. They life is in danger, and that they are intended appear very fond and seem careful of their to restore him to health? young children, though on several occasions have their faces smutted all over, and it was thought, from the hideous appearance of the them saw herself in a looking-glass, she them forward with greater speed. burst into tears, as Jack thought from pure generally seen paddling their canoes. When this party of natives left the ship and reached the shore, the women remained in their canpes, and the men began building their temporary huts; the little children were seen capering quite naked on the beach, although the thermometer was at 40 deg. On the hut being finished, which occupied about an hour, the women went on shore to take possession of it. They all seemed quite happy and contented. Before they left the ship the greater part of them were dressed in old dlothes, that had been given to them by the officers and men, who all showed themselves extremely anxious "to make them comfortable." This gave rise to much merriment, as Jack was not disposed to allow any difficulties to interfere in the fitting. If the jackets proved too tight across the shoulders, which they invariably were, a slit down the back diffectually remedied the defect. If a pair of thowsers was found too small around the waist, the knife was again resorted to and in some cases a fit was made by severing the legs. The most difficult fit, and the one which afforded the most merriment, was that of a woman to whom an old coat was given. This she concluded belonged to her nether limbs, and no signs, hints, nor shouts could dorrect her mistake. Her feet was thrust through the sleeves, and after hard squeezing she succeeded in drawing them on. With

king a fire on the beach, for their reception, to the ship, after which, clasping his hands. from God. After a little time, they gained admittance to the hut. The men creeping in first, squatted themselves directly in front of the women, all holding out the small piece bodies. The women squatted three deep beow whether they had any idea of a Si

wards of an hour, and received many presents, always carrying it with them in their canoes, for which they gave their spears, a dog, and and the danger they thus run of injuring some of their rude native trinkets. They themselves by it. Their food consists of lim. screw-auger through a plank, which would of various kinds, and wild celery, they do very talkative, smiling when spoken to, and much. The shell-fish are detached from often bursting into loud laughter, but instant- the shell by heat, and the fish are partly roastly settling into their natural serious and so- ed in their skins, without being cleansed. They were found to be great When on board, one of them was induced to gives no pain, yet in the brain alone resident mimics, both in gesture and sound, and would sit at the dinner-table; after a few lessons, the power of feeling pain in any other parts repeat any word of our language, with great he handled his knife and fork with much dexcorrectness of pronunciation.—Their imitaterity. He refused both spirits and wine, from the injured part be divided, we become tion of sounds are astonishing. One of them but was very fond of sweetened water. Salt instantly unconscious of suffering. It is only ascended and descended the octave perfectly, provisions were not all to his liking, but rice following the sounds of the violin correctly. and plum-pudding were agreeable to his taste, kind of sensation is produced; yet the organ It was then found he could sound the com. and he literally crammed them into his mouth. After his appetite had been satisfied, he was in great good humor, singing his hey meh leh,' dancing and laughing. His mi micry prevented any satisfactory inquiries being made of him relative to a vocabulary. Some of the officers painted the faces of these natives black, white, and red; this delighted them very much, and it was quite amusing be pushed into its stomach; once there, it to see the grimaces made by them before a looking-glass. One of the natives remained on board for upwards of a week, and being washed and combed, he became two or three shades lighter in color. Clothes were put on him. He was about twenty-three years of age, and was unwell the whole time he was on board, from eating such quantities of rice, &c. His astonishment was very great on attending divine service. The moment the chaplain began to read from the book, his eyes were riveted upon him, where they remained as long as he continued to read. At the end of the week he became dissatisfied, and was set on shore, and soon appeared naked again. It was observed, on presents being made, that those who did not receive any began a sort of whining cry, putting on the most doleful-looking countenances imagina. was usual in such cases, preparations w ble. They are much addicted to theft, if any opportunity offers. The night before they prevent the possibility of his moving. left the bay, they stole and cut up one of the the sufferer, 'Now doctor, what would wind sales, which had been scrubbed and be at? 'My lad, I am going to take hung up on the shore to dry. Although we your leg; and 'tis necessary you should it

Afflictions.—Afflictions are beneficial to

'Had our heavenly Father intended this they offered them for sale for a trifle. They world for his chilren's portion, their accommodations would be better, but they are strangers and pilgrims traveling towards females, produced in part by their being their distant home. They must expect travbainted and smutted, that they had been dis- eler's fare; and the mean entertainment figured by the men previous to coming along- which they meet by the way, is intended to side. It was remarked that when one of make home more desirable, and to urge

> THE BIBLE CONDEMNED.—The Bible is condemned in Turkey, but by the Greek Patriarch, who has come out against it. He addresses a document to the bishops, commandng them most carefully to see that within heir diocese there be neither bought, nor sold, nor read, by the Christians under their charge, anti-religious, anti-governing books, such as entirely corrupt the Christian people in politics, religion, and morals, commanding them unchangeably to persevere in such watchfulness, and take good heed that this the part of a colored man, both of which Old Testament, recently published, be neither bought, nor read, nor sold in their dio. cese, nor any kind of anti-religious, antigovernment book ..

The great Telescope belonging to the Earl of Rosse, an Irish nobleman, is, expected to bring to view objects in the moon as small as an ordinary sized house. Interesting discoveries are anticipated; and we may expect that the long mooted question whether the moon is made of 'green cheese,' will soon be satis. factorily settled.

The beautiful tower of Strasburg Catheral, the highest in the world, has given way. more than six feet from the perpendicularand its fall is daily looked for.

One reason why the world is not reformed. is, because every man would have others

"IT WON'T PAY."—Hear what the learned lacksmith says on cheap postage:

"But we hear the mercenary ejaculation from Congress, "It won't pay !"." O, indeed! it won't pay, will it? Then "hung be the heavens with black!" What if the Croton water, that purifies the very atmosphere of New York city, should fail to pay? What if common schools and preaching of the gospel should not pay? The people, we think, will ere long have a day of reckoning with the government, when it will be shown to the terary trash, &c. In the second place, sectarianism world whether they have not paid enough to give the franking privilege to every man, wo-

Let us transcribe an item or two from the the necessity not only of a change of heart, but of people's ledger. The people—somebody's people—paid into the treasury of the govern- It is intended that its religious matter shall be of such ment, from 1836 to March 3, 1843, \$195- apature as will be calculated to cultivate, to inspire This prevals on the hills as well as in the who had made signs to him before entering, 135,572 71. Is that not enough, in all con- and please a good and correct taste that which will science, to pay for as cheap postage as a tax. inform, expand, and elevate the mind, and also excit burdened monarchy gives to its subjects?

What has become of this vast amount of money paid to the government? One hundred and fifty-three millions nine hundred and fifty-four thousand eight hundred and ed in appropriations to the army and navy give scope to the imagination, while it shall address that army and navy paid? Have the army and navy paid? Have they itself to the good sense of all who desire to be truly added one army and navy paid? eighty dollars of this sum, has been expend. added one acre to our territory, or defended elevated by reading one, or saved the life of a single man, or the cargo of a single fishing smack, during that period? Why this mercenary distinction between these departments of the govern work. Good agents wanted to circulate the Emporium. ment? Must one starve himself to death in Ail letters, orders, &c., should be addressed to

will have it, pay or no pay. Their eyes opened to the enormous prodigality w which the revenue of the country is squan dered upon preparations for war in time of peace. They will demand that a part of that prostituted revenue shall be rescued from base to a better end."

THE PHENOMENA OF THE BRAIN. -- One the most inconceivable things in the natur of the brain is, that the organ of sensation should itself be insensible. To cut the brain by communication with the brain that any itself is insensible. But there is a circumstance more wonderful still. I The brain ht self may be removed, may be cut away down so the corpus calosum, without destroying like The animal lives, and performs all the functions which are necessary to simple tality, but has no longer a mind; it canno think or feel-it requires that the food should digested, and the animal will even thrive a grow fat:

We infer therefore that the part of brain called the convolutions, is simply tended for the exercise of the intellect faculties, whether of the low degree call instinct, or of that exalted kind bestowed man, the gift of reason.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.—A veni ble American judge relates the follow anecdote:-"The morning following battle at Yorktown, I had the curiosity attend the dressing of the wounded: am others whose limbs were so much injure to require amputation, was a musician. had received a musket ball in the knee. making to lash him down to the table had no absolute proof of it, we are inclined lashed down.' 'I'll consent to no sh to the belief that they bury their dead in thing. You may pluck the heart from in bosom, but you'll not confine me. Is there a fiddle in the tent? If so, bring it to me. and after tuning it he said, 'Now doctor begin; and he continued to play until the operation, which took about forty minut

> CHARITABLE HIGHWAYMAN.—It is of Boulter, a highwayman, that one riding on the high road, he met a you woman who was weeping, and appeared be in great distress. Touched with c passion, he asked her what was the gaus her affliction; when she told him the creditor, attended by a sheriff, had got a house she pointed out, and threatened take her husband to jail for a debt of thirt guineas. Boulter gave her the amoun told her to pay the debt and set her husband at liberty; and she ran off, loading the lie est man with benedictions. Boulter, in the mean time. waited in the road till he saw the creditor come out, and then took from him the thirty guineas, and every thing else he had about him.

### HEROISM.

The Delaware Journal mentions an in stance of female devotion, and of courage is deserve to be recorded. The house George P. Fisher, Esq., of Dover, Del ware, caught fire on Monday night in upper room, where his two children. of four, and a girl of two, were sleepi The females, the only persons in the his were driven back by the flames. Miss ( lia Rickards, a sister of Mrs. Fisher, dut ed the chamber at the peril of he brought out one child returned again the other, and succeeded in getting it in arms, but fell suffocated with smoke heat before she reached the door. By time a colored man-servant arrived and tered the room far enough to drag out Mi Rickards and the child, both in a state insensibility; and from that moment noon could enter, though it was supposed an ther child was in the room, until the fire was extinguished, which was finally with much difficulty effected, after the contents of the room were buint up.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LITERARY EMPORIUM A COMPENDIUM OF

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" MULTUM IN PARVO."

say, it will favor no particular denomination of Chris man and child in the United States, who can cate the religion of the Bible. It is intended hat world, and to be prepared for that which is to come In regard to its literary character, it is designed to be of such a nature as to water the thirsty soul that is studiously endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of nan in bie pest and present condition; also, some information in relation to the different sciences and arts, and the variety of the works of nature, with such miscella fous

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