

Religious

Intelligencer.

BIBLE SOCIETY, MISSIONARY, AND SABBATH SCHOOL ADVOCATE.

E. McLEOD, Editor.

That God in all things may be glorified

through Jesus Christ.—PETER.

TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE

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ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

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WHOLE NO. 178

The Legacies of Christ.

Christ has made his testament. To the angels he has given the spectacle of the Son of God dying for his enemies. They cease not day nor night throwing their crowns at his feet. They adore and adore. To man he left blank deeds of heavenly possessions, and who will may write his name in the blank. Man can love. To his disciples he gave that peace which the world cannot take away; an everlasting support to be freely dispensed by the Comforter, who is ready at any time, not to dole it out in pittance, but to give it in largeness without stint. To the apostles and martyrs came other gifts also; the buffets, the tied hands, the bleeding forehead, and to some, the most beloved, the cross itself, with its accompaniments of earthly anguish and heavenly joys.

To that disciple who leaned upon his breast at the supper, who followed him into the high priest's palace, as he was stretched upon the cross, Jesus left a legacy so precious, that angels must have felt the shadow of a glorious crown over the sky of their bliss that they were not men.

WOMAN, BEHOLD THY SON! If to one of you that care had been entrusted, to watch the mother of Jesus, would you not with all tenderness and assiduity have sought to provide for her wants? You would have striven to anticipate every wish of hers, by the universality of your care.—And you would have done rightly in all this, for she was the mother of your Saviour.

Christ has left to you, and to the church for all time, legacies to cherish, as dear to him as Mary; and these legacies, thus close to the heart of Christ, are the poor.

It is given us not as the world gives. Tenuous forms of law, probation in courts, vexatious suits, long delays, keep the earthly heir from his inheritance. It is not so with the heirs of Christ. In all ages, in all countries, wherever their frames, from which hunger has plucked all the roundness, shiver ragged in the wind; where there are sad faces which hope never gladdens; where there are eyes swollen with grief; where there are eyes swollen with care—there are Christ's legacies to his church. You jostle against them in the crowded streets, you are followed by them as you pick your way down deserted alleys, you see them in garrets and cellars. Perhaps, as you go by one of the brick man-traps they build for houses, there is a crash, and presently they dig from under a brick and mortar a mangled mass of bones and sinews, beating arteries and contracting muscles. To others this is only the wreck of a labourer; to a Christian it is one of Christ's legacies. In the hospital, hideous sores, piteous sickness, sleepless anguish, hide men from their fellows. But if seen rightly, these will be but the marks by which to know our inheritance.

And these legacies are always with us.—We may wish to be free of them, we may decree against them, call them paupers, poor poor laws, ship them to Ireland, but we cannot rid ourselves of them.

They are with us, and will be, until He shall come to claim his own—legacies left to his love, to remind us of Him in whom when on earth they found a Friend, in whose disciples now they find his successor. When he was here, he healed their diseases, he sat their hunger, he cast out from them evil spirits, he preached to them a gospel full of joy to the poor. These, his dearest earthly friends, who never forsok him nor forgot him, who followed on his weary journeys, who received his words gladly; these come to us as his disciples, and point to their weakness and their wickedness, crying with vehement eloquence, "We are Christ's legacies."—New York Independent.

The Actress.

An actress, in one of the English provincial or country theatres, was one day, passing through the streets of the town in which she resided, when her attention was attracted by the sound of voices, which she heard in a poor cottage before her. Curiosity prompted her to look in at an open door, when she saw a few poor people sitting together, one of whom, at the moment of her observation, was giving out the following hymn, which the others joined in singing:

"Depth of mercy! can there be Mercy still reserved for me?"

The tune was sweet and simple, but she noted it not. The words had riveted her attention, and she stood motionless, until she was invited to enter by the woman of the house, who had observed her standing at the door. She complied, and remained during a prayer, which was offered up by one of the company; and uncouth as the expression might seem in her ears, they carried with them a conviction of sincerity on the part of the person then employed. She satiated the cottage, but the words of the hymn followed her; she could not banish them from her mind; and at last she resolved to procure the book which contained the hymns. The more she read it, the more did her serious impressions become. She noted her serious impressions because. She noted the ministry of the Gospel, read her neglected and despised Bible, and bowed herself in humility and contrition of heart before him whose mercy she felt she needed, whose sacrifices are those of a broken heart and a contrite spirit, and who has declared that therewith he is well pleased.

Her profession she determined at once, and for ever, to renounce; and for some little time excused herself from appearing on the stage, without, however, disclosing her change of sentiments, or making known her resolution finally to leave it.

The manager of the theatre called upon her one morning, and requested her to sustain the principal character in a new play which was to be performed the next week for his benefit. She had frequently performed the character to general admiration; but, she now, however, told him her resolution never to appear as an actress again, at the same time giving her reasons. At first he attempted to overcome her scruples by ridicule, but this was unavailing; he then represented the loss he should incur by her refusal, and concluded his arguments by promising, that if to oblige him she would act on this occasion, it should be the last request of the kind he would ever make. Unable to resist his solicitations, she promised to appear, and on the appointed evening went to the theatre. The character she assumed required her, on her first entrance, to sing a song; and when the curtain was drawn up, and as one forgetting all around her, and her own situation. The music ceased, but she did not sing; and supposing her to be overcome by embarrassment, the band again commenced. A second time they paused for her to begin, and still she did not open her lips. A third time the air was played, and then, with clasped hands, and eyes suffused with tears, she sang, not the words of the song, but—

"Depth of mercy! can there be Mercy still reserved for me?"

It is almost needless to add, that the performance was suddenly ended; many ridiculed, though some were induced from that memorable night to "consider their ways," and to reflect on the wonderful power of that religion which could so influence the heart, and change the life of one hitherto so vain, and so evidently pursuing the road which leadeth to destruction.

It would be satisfactory to the reader to know, that the change in Miss ———, was as permanent as it was singular; she walked consistently with her profession of religion for many years, and at length became the wife of a minister of the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

A Little Child at Seventy.

I once had charge of a country post-office. A new mail route was established, and the contract was given to an old man of about seventy years. My office was at the end of the route, and here the old man was to wait for one hour, at every trip and return. We were strangers, and his home was in another place at some distance. But his guileless and straightforward deportment interested me, and desiring to know more of his character, one day I entered into conversation with him. He appeared well, and exhibited a good degree of acquaintance with the churches, ministers, and religious concerns of that part of the country. At length I asked him if he was a professor of religion, to which he replied in the negative. I asked him how it happened that a man so well instructed, and so well disposed in respect to religion, could live for seventy years without embracing it. He frankly confessed that he could not tell the reason. He had often wished for an experimental acquaintance with religion, but unaccountably to himself, he had never felt its power, although he considered himself as having always believed in it.

Said I, "Would you like to know the reason?"

Yes, he would, indeed.

"Well, I will tell you." He sat down with his eyes fastened on me, as eagerly interested and as docile as a little child.

"You believe the Bible?"

"Yes."

"What would you think if any one should tell you that you do not believe it?"

He would certainly say he was mistaken.

He had always thought well of religion, and was particularly observing the Sabbath, and attending public worship. Yet there was something strange, mysterious in it, which he could not get within his grasp. He supposed the difficulty was in himself and not in God's dealings; but what it was he could not comprehend.

"Do you believe the Bible when it says that the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked?"

"Oh yes."

"But do you believe it means your heart?"

"No?"

"Whose heart then, do you think it refers to?"

"Why those of bad men and notorious sinners."

"Who are they?"

"Well, such as thieves, liars, murderers, and so on."

"Does the Bible say that the hearts of thieves, and murderers, and notorious sinners are desperately wicked? Does it say this of a few, or of all?"

"What?" said the old man in unfeigned astonishment. "What! Me? You don't think it means me?"

"Why read for yourself; here it is: what does it say?"

He put on his spectacles, and deliberately examined the passage which I showed him.

He read it again, and considered for a moment; then turned to me and said,

"Well, it does! If this is true, I have thought too well of myself, haven't I? I never thought of applying that to myself before. I am satisfied. You have told me the secret of it."

Such was the childlike susceptibility and sincerity of this old man's heart; and the fruit of the good seed which had fallen in so kindly a soil, in due time, as I afterward learned, sprang forth, and I believe his childlike spirit is now sitting at the feet of Jesus in His presence above—for of such is the kingdom of heaven.—Evangelist.

Correspondence.

London Correspondence.

MAY.

LONDON, May 8th, 1857.

The favorite month of the masses is May, whose charms as celebrated by the poets are rather more engaging than those which frequently accompany her arrival. It is the month of complaint that the seasons are changing, and that the months no longer display the characteristics for which they formerly had credit. But May in London has a higher claim on our admiration than any with which poetry or nature has invested her. She is the month of Christian Missions, when the great societies, the offspring and nurse of collective Christian benevolence hold their annual convocations.

Rehearsing deeds conceived, attempted, done, In imitation of the Ever-Blessed One. And catching from his smile a warmer zeal, To have a labourer for their brethren's weal!

THE "TIMES."

It has been the custom, still too common, with the secular press to cast contempt upon much of this philanthropic effort; we can only hope that these writers know not what they say, and that ignorance (itself without excuse) rather than unchristian malignity, is at the bottom of their bitterness. Even the Times has a yearly snarl—not yet given for the present year—on the subject of Foreign Missions, the main leader of its complaint being, the money spent in civilizing other nations before the work is completed at home. A journal, professing infidelity, reply replied to this charge, that if the early propagators of the Gospel had acted on such a method, the Times itself would never have had a being.—Was all Central Europe christianized before the Word of Life was preached on British ground? Had the one event been deferred till the other had been attained, where had now been England and its greatness?

BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

As it is impossible for me in the compass of a single letter to enter into the details of our religious anniversaries, I will touch upon each, and then occupy surplus space with the other topics of the day. Taking the chronological order, we must go back into April, during the few last days of which the Baptist anniversary was chiefly held. These include the Baptist Tract Society, for the circulation of Baptist tracts through the press; the Baptist Evangelical Society, with an increase of £1009, for carrying the Gospel into the darkest part of St. Patrick's Isle; the Baptist Home Mission which deals with England and Wales, having 97 stations, 113 out stations, 17,000 hearers, and 4,000 members. The Baptist Translating Society has entered on a new lease of operations, as the Bible Committee have again distinctly rejected the application to circulate the translations made by Baptist East India Missionaries in which to baptize is rendered by vernacular terms, signifying to immerse. They insist on retaining the Greek word itself. This rule they have not observed in one or two versions they now circulate, but promise to correct the omissions. The effect of this resolution is to circumscribe the diffusion of the Scriptures in several languages where versions made by Baptists are the only ones extant; this is the case with the New Testament in Pausanici, the sacred language of Hindustan. On the 30th of April, the Baptist Missionary Society held its Exeter Hall Meeting, when the Earl of Shaftesbury presided. The year's income was reported at £22,752 19s. 10d., and the expenditure at £22,039 0s. 3d. The Hall was fuller than usual, and the proceedings were of a genial and pleasing character; not so excited, indeed, as in some former years when Wm. Knibb was the lion of the occasion, and the claims of the negro the theme of his eloquent discourse. Rev. J. Oaken of Hamburg, has imparted to these Baptist meetings additional zest, by his presence and appeals, he has been the instrument of a great work in Germany, principally in Hamburg and the neighbouring parts.—From which beginning the Divine blessing has resulted in the establishment of 74 churches, and 586 preaching stations; 20,000 persons have been converted and 7,000 are now joined in church fellowship, of whom 25 persons were formerly Roman Catholics. On the 30th of April the Weekly Tract Society held its anniversary, reporting the receipts of £1,186 8s. 6d., and the issue of about a million tracts, making a gross issue of 11,216,760 tracts since 1847.

CONVOCATION.

The Country Towns' Mission held its Annual Meeting May 1st, and gave as a summary of one year's proceedings, the receipt of £7627 4s. 10d., employing 103 agents, by

whom 283,332 visits to the poor and sick were paid, and 354,103 tracts were distributed. On the same day was a convocation of the clergy of the Province of Canterbury in St. Paul's, with no small ecclesiastical pomp, followed by a Latin sermon, and some preliminary business. There are two houses the upper composed of Bishops with the Archbishop of Canterbury as President; the lower consisting of delegates, chosen by the local clergy, and whose chairman this year is the Dean of Bristol. In the distant North, in the cathedral of York, a similar convocation was being held at the same period, but there the Archbishop was represented by a Commissioner, and an adjournment ordered to September. The Canterbury divines are allowed longer time of debate, a distinction which the York theologians resent. The truth is, that convocation at either end of the kingdom is a bagatelle, a sham, so far as concerns the government of the Church of England. Parliament will not commit that to the hands of the clergy, and there are great difficulties in the way of any plan which should give the laity due weight and importance in such an assembly. The Presbyterianism of Scotland has solved this difficulty; and I may here interpose the fact, that an agitation, under the auspices of high names, comprising those of Lord Panmure and Braidalbane, has commenced for a union between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian body.

WESLEYAN AND CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society had its Exeter Hall meeting on the 4th. Its year's income has been £119,205 8s. 2d. Its principal stations are 458, its preaching places 3624, its ministers 632, with 886 assistants, the members of society 114,628, and the scholars 92,619. Next day, 5th, the friends of the church missionary society (chiefly supported by the Low Church party) assembled in Exeter Hall. This Society is a junior among Missionary associations; its income for the last year was, however, the largest of any, £123,151 2s. 3d. The stations it supports are 131, its ministers 218, catechists 1872, and the native communicants number 18,722.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The British Foreign and Bible Society, dating from the commencement of the nineteenth century, when it was greeted by the harmonious welcome of good men of all denominations, celebrated its anniversary on the 6th by a monster meeting. The year's receipts had been £137,753 14s. 11d., the expenditure £138,747 16s. 3d., with £70,000 of liabilities. The copies of the Scriptures issued in the year were 1,517,856, making a total of 32,381,759 since its origin. The Bishops of London and Winchester were among the speakers, together with Independent, Baptist, and Methodist. The Baptists were Dr. Angus, President of the Regent's Park College, and Hon. Baptist Noel. The Dean of Carlisle, better known as Dr. F. Close, of Cheltenham, made some jocose allusions to Mr. Noel, and said, what is probable enough, that if he had stuck to the church, he ought have been, by this time, a right reverend bishop himself. Mr. Noel's family, who were strongly opposed to his secession, would have prized prelate elevation more highly than that excellent man, to whom, I dare say, the pastorate of St. John's-street church appears a better object of desire than the Episcopal crozier and mitre. While the Bible Society was advocating in the Strand, on Lodgegate Hall, where the Milton Club stands between seventy and eighty gentlemen were met in conference, on the liberation of religion from state interference. This Society has expended £2,619 14s., with £64 10s. as a balance in hand. Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., is said to have a church rate bill in charge, a fac-simile of that which Sir W. Clay introduced in the past session.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Last night the friends of the Sunday schools filled Exeter Hall to overflowing. The London Union has supplied 239 lending libraries during the year, and 3,696 libraries in all. Its income has been £12,000. It was the originator of the movement carried out last year for a London canvas for scholars from house to house. The number of canvassers was 6,172, the houses visited 120,672 (about one third of the whole in London) and of 240,186 young persons between three and eighteen years of age found in those houses, 113,794—barely half—attended Sunday Schools; promises of attendance were made in 34,901 cases, and about half of the promises were known to have been fulfilled.—This system of canvas was adopted in other large towns, and with greater success than was attainable in this behemoth of cities.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

The Duchess of Gloucester, one of the daughters of George III., and sole surviving child of thirteen, lived to see day dawn on the 1st of May, and was then gathered to her fathers. She was born on the 25th of April, 1776, and had, therefore entered on her 82nd year. Her career was not memorable, except from the long time she and the Duke of Gloucester had to wait before they could be married—one result of the Royal Marriage Act. Her life embraced the whole duration of the United States. Despite her rank, she must have felt a chill gather round her heart as she saw her brothers and sisters pass away and leave her with a new generation, to whom the scenes of her youth were history or nothing.

ART EXHIBITION.

It was feared that this demise would

prevent the attendance of Prince Albert at the opening of the Art Treasures Exhibition of Manchester; but (to what would have been the horror of old Spanish etiquette) court ceremonial and family considerations were entirely waived, and leaving London at 20 minutes past 6, when the heart of the world was beating softly in slumber, the royal train arrived at the Cheddle Station at 25 minutes past 11, whence the Prince and his suite were escorted into and through Manchester to the Exhibition. The journey was several miles long, and every part of the road bore witness to the interest of the inhabitants in the event of the day, and their pleasure at the presence of his Royal Highness. The weather, too, was clear and fine, a miracle to some who doubt whether it is ever sought than wet at Manchester. I saw, years ago, Kossuth's triumphal passage through that city, and of the same enthusiastic temper, mingled with political feeling, was the reception of Prince Albert. All went on well inside the building, where 10,000 of the 'quality' cream of the county had the gratification of seeing the splendid dresses of the chief actors of the ceremony, listening to the vocal and instrumental service of song, and joining, if so disposed, in the prayer presented by the Bishop of Manchester, a most worthy and catholic minded man.

PARLIAMENT.

Pursuant to arrangement, the two houses of Parliament met on the 30th of April. The Commons chose their speaker, without debate or division.—Mr. Evelyn Denison, who is inferior to the late Speaker in personal appearance, power of voice, and (it is reported) in vigour of constitution. Next day the Lord Chancellor expressed her Majesty's approval of the choice, and since then, up to yesterday, sitting, but out-taking had been the order of each successive day. Rumours were flying thickly abroad as to the strength of parties and the designs of Government. Lord Palmerston was declared to have a Jew bill in charge which "my Lords" would be compelled to swallow; and schemes of social and legal reform were freely talked of. Mr. Locke King had resolved to re-introduce his County Franchise Bill, and Mr. Roebuck (who has a sort of Diogenes reputation in the House) was said to threaten an adverse motion on the Address, if political reform was not promised in the Royal Speech. The Peels are following the Peleites—Sir Robert having resigned his seat at the Admiralty, and Mr. Frederick Peel, (who failed to get a seat in Parliament) having thrown up his Under-Secretaryship of war, to which Sir John Ramsden has succeeded.

The formal opening of Parliament by the Royal Commissioners yesterday afternoon, has proved the value or worthlessness of political small talk and speculation. "The Speech" did not mention representation reform, there was little debating in either House, but if notices of motion mean anything, the business to be done is neither small in quantity nor importance. Lord Campbell, in the Lords, is to move for a select committee on the protection of newspapers from persecution of libel, in reporting the proceedings of public meetings, and in the Commons the "leaves to move" which too members are seeking, will resemble the leaves of Valhambrosa.

Government is to propose measures on superceding transportation, on the Hudson Bay Company's territory, on the Bank Act of 1844, on the Savings' Banks, on the Board of Health, on the oath taken by members of Parliament, (the Jew bill, undertaken by Lord Palmerston,) on the punishment of breaches of trust, and on the incorporation of insurance and mutual benefit societies. Having taken breath after this list, we resume with private sections on a new bill to amend the law relating to aggravated assaults on women and children, on the sale of Beer, (Mr. Hardy's former measure), on Irish fisheries, on the medical profession, on industrial schools, on the working classes, on military education, on Irish Poor Laws, on the slave trade in Cuba, on extension of the franchise, (Mr. Locke King), on the ballot, and on "the expediency of taking votes at county and university elections by the voting paper."

MISCELLANEOUS.

After a long argument before Lord Campbell and other Judges, the case of Mansell, under sentence of death for murder, was decided against the prisoner. The jury convicting him was said to be illegally impaneled, but the plea did not avail in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The bodies of about one-fifth of the Lund-hill colliery victims have been removed—that is, forty-two. The coroner's jury has strongly condemned the dangerous course pursued in working the pit, and an amendment is promised for how long?

The Reform Club is in difficulties. The Secretary's accounts do not square, and a deficiency of £4500, which promises as the Irishman said, to increase to £6000, is already discovered. The members of the Club will not find the loss irrecoverable, but the mismanagement or fraud, which has suffered it to accrue, will shake confidence still further in the conduct of commercial affairs. The clubs of London are a social system of themselves. Many gentlemen of limited income live at them almost entirely, as they furnish board, lodging, books, &c.,—everything but sleeping accommodation;—and during the day sleep is not difficult to obtain while sitting on their soft well-cushioned chairs or sofas. The annual subscription is not large, the bill of fare is moderate, and all the luxu-

ries of modern society are given in as part of the bargain. The management is generally depended to a committee, appointed by the body of members. Membership with a Club is not always easy; several noblemen have been black-balled time after time; and generally the reasons for rejection are such as do honour to the character of English gentlemen.

As a curious fact in social statistics it may be stated that the number of lunatics in Great Britain is 25,000, that the number is decreasing; and that the proportion to agricultural populations is 1 in 820, and to manufacturing populations 1 in 1200, showing that the whirl of town and city life does not collapse, as some have thought, to mental derangement. Strong drink is a most powerful agent, being the direct or indirect cause of one-third of the cases of insanity in this country.

Foreign intelligence is not exciting, except the Prussian intelligence. The Neuchâtel dispute is creeping towards settlement. Financiers, here, believe that the system pursued by the French Emperor is preparing matters for a crash and wide-spread ruin. The French criminal returns for 1856 show 6480 cases tried by the courts of assize; 234,363 by correctional tribunals; by police courts 510,873. Of the second class 35771 were previously convicted. When will the governments of the earth be based on the pure and holy principle of the Gospel? May prayer and pious labour speed the day! B.

New York Anniversary Meetings.

New York, May 14, 1857.

Mr. Editor:—On Tuesday morning the 24th Anniversary of the American Anti-slavery Society was commenced in the City Assembly Rooms. This society holds the distinction of being the only one to destroy slavery is to break up the union. Messrs. Garrison, Phillips, Quincy, Remond, Purvis, Garret and many other able men connected with the Society were present. Mr. Garret has been instrumental in sending to the Queen's regions, over two thousand slaves by the underground Railroad.

The speeches were able and for the most part more discriminating than usual. In respect to fairness, at least one speaker we heard did not seem to acknowledge alliance. Their meetings were largely attended throughout, though lasting two days. There were able anti-slavery speakers who took part in the meetings who do not endorse the doctrine of the society, for the society does not confine its speakers to disunionists. Some of the ablest speakers are colored men, such as Remond, and Purvis. There are no other meetings, perhaps, that attract so large audiences. The receipts during the year have been large.

The American and Foreign Union, a society that has for its object the conversion of Roman Catholics, met the same morning in Broome Street Presbyterian Church. Receipts \$76,296, some \$7000 more than any preceding year. The Report speaks encouragingly of the work. The meeting of the society however so far as we heard was dull, and so far as we saw the audience rather thin. It was late before we arrived.

The meeting of several thousand children in the Academy of Music and other places on Tuesday formed an interesting feature of the day. These children are members of the Sabbath schools connected with the New York S. S. Union. In the evening the Union itself held its anniversary. The society has devised a plan for visiting the whole city with a reference to bringing in the neglected children. There are 250 superintendents connected with the union; and 42,000 children; and over 4,000 teachers.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of this city and also of Brooklyn, held their anniversary on Tuesday evening. They are prosperous and now committed against the great system of oppression with which our land is cursed. On this account with shame he is spoken, a number of clergymen of this city have withdrawn from the New York Association.

The Merchant Library Association also held its anniversary the same evening. This Society has one of the best libraries in the city. Its receipts for the year are over \$11,000. It expended for periodicals alone during the year \$1300. It has over 5000 paying members. This society by means of its convenient Reading Rooms, good library and annual course of lectures affords to clerks very superior opportunities of improvement.

There were doubtless a number of other anniversaries which have escaped my attention. So many however for one day should suffice. Indeed the N. Y. Colonization Society has omitted: year after year Dr. Bethune is the principal speaker at this anniversary. To carry colored men out of the country is popular, but anything that has relation to their freedom in this country is very unpopular, or at least has been in past years. It seems the society is prosperous. It is auxiliary to the American Colonization Society. The latter society has built a vessel the year past at a cost of about \$44,000 for the purpose of carrying colored emigrants to Liberia in Africa. The receipts from donations have been \$32,000; from legacies \$25,000; from emancipators of slaves \$22,000. Making in all a sum of over \$123,000. The Society has taken during the year 465 slaves to Africa. These have been emancipated by 40 different owners (for here men own men), their ordinary price (of the slaves, not the owners) is about \$25,000. It is stated