EWSPAPER: DEVOTED

REV. L. E. BILL.

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

GEO. W. DAY, Printer.

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1857.

VOL. X.---NO. 32

The Eloquent Negro Preacher.

fect knowledge of letters; read with hesitan-

cy and inaccuracy; seeming to depend less

upon the text to guide him, than his memory.

He spoke in the true negro dialect, but seem-

ed to employ a refined, if you please, a classic species. It rolled from his lips with a sharp-

ness of outline and distinctness of enuncia-

tion that seemed to impart to it a polish and

a charm, transforming it into the language of

of eloquence that flowed as natural from his

lips, and as fresh and sparkling, and seem

ingly as exhaustless as a mountain cascade. "O Load, dou art bery great; all else but

dee is as notting, and le s dan notting; dou

touchest de mountains and dey smoke; dou

holdest de great and mighty sea in de hollow

ob dine hand, and takest up de isles as a bery little ring, and at dine rebukes de pillars of

ly know de difference," &c. "O Load gader all classes and colors to de cross, bind

with sentences of similar, and even surpassing

merit, uttered with a well-controlled and

musical voice, with brimful eyes, and a pa

thos and power which it is less difficult to

remember than not to envy. One would

blazing countenance and magic mission of the orator who plays at will with his heart-

[From the Rev Dr Watson's "Tales and Takinigs,"] The next day we were all en route for camp meeting, where we arrived just as the sable orator arose to officiate. I took my seat with the congregation, and scanned with no small interest the occupant of the 'stand.' He was a light-colored mulatto. aged about fifty, a little corpulent, mouth large and well formed, eyes rather small, chestnut colored, looking a little dull, but lighting up with fire as he became excited. His brow was square, prominent, and retreating. In a word, his form was symmetrical, and countenance more intellectual than any one of his race I had ever seen; nor have I since, in this respect, ever met his equal, either indicatively or in fact: Solemnity, simplicity, dignity, and sincerity marked his progress through the preliminaries. He possessed but an imper-

Lord witdout a shelter: 444 2117 beauty. Some sentences in his prayer are note-worthy, as furnishing a fair specimen

heben shudder, and at dine purity de angels turn pale," &c. "O Load, send de Star ob Bethlehem to shine in all lands, and de angels of de manger cradle to sing in all countries, dat de world may be full ob de light ob lobe, and de music ob salvation, and be so mightily like heben, dat when de souls ob de good come back again to de world dey may scarcede parted nations togeder in a bond ob lobe, strong as de chain ob dine eternal decrees, and lasting as all ages to come."
His sermon, which followed, was jewelled forget the visit of an angel as scon as the

Refuge."

Listening to the preacher, my delight was only excelled by my astonishment. Losing sight of color, and the degradation of his race, I reverenced, in an unlettered African slave the genius of an Apollos and the force of ar apostle. At the close of each of his periods of fire, a volley of "amens" from the pious of his excitable audience, pealed up to heaven until the pendent boughs over our heads stemed to wave in the ascending gusts of

Of the length of the sermon I have no re collection. Of the sermon itself I have the most distinct reco lection. His artless visions. like Hebrew poetry, hang as pictures in the memory, to which time but adds additional life and freshness. Here was unsophisticated genius, artless as childhood, strong as Hercules, taught by God only, as were the fisher man founders of our faith, and seeking the covert of the wilds of the West to lavish its sparkling stores upon a rude and fugitive po

What follows is scarcely an outline of his sermon, but rather a sketch of some of its most eloquent passages. He announced for And a man shall be as a hiding-place from the wind, and a covert from the tempost; as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, Isaiah xxii. 2.

Dare be two kinds ob language, de litera Dare be two kinds ob language, de literal and de figurative. De one express de tought plainly, but not passionately; de oder passionately, but not alway so plainly. De Bible abounds wid bof dese mode ob talk. De text is an ensample ob dat lubly style of speech, de figurative. De prophet's mind was as clear as de sea ob glass in the Rebalations, and mingled wid fire. He seed away down the riber of ages glorious coming events. He held his ear to de harp ob proheey, and heard in its fainter cadences ening as he listened, de birf-song ob de nultitude ob de hebenly host on the meadows b Bethlehem. He seed de hills ob Judea ipped wid hebenly light; de fust sermen nountin, and de crucilizion mountin, and de nountin ob ascension, clapped dare hands in prophet's wision ob gladness. Gray-arded Time stretched his brawny news to hasten on de fulness ob latter-day.

Brederen, de text am as full ob latter-day ob Christ as de body ob heben am ob God.

De sinner's danger and his certain destruction; Christ's sabin tub; his sheltering grace and his feasting grace d his feasting goodness am brought to view de text, and impressed in de language ob

fine blustering sands; just as it was leff hurry on. Dey have passed forward and are

mous beast here await dare prey, for death shake the place in which we were assembled.]
here has end d his work and dwells mid Now, de burnin' winds and de pison winds silence. But de traveler here, who adven- blow and beat pon dat rock, but does who tures or necessity may have made a bold hab taken refuge behind it, in its overhanging wanderer, finds foes in de elements fatal and precipices, are safe until de tempest am ober resistless. De long | heated earth here at and gone. places sends up all kinds of pis'nous gases And now, bredern, what does all dis reprefrom de many minerals ob its mysterious sent in a figure? Dat rock am Christ; dem bosum; dese tings take fire, and woe be to winds be de wrath ob God rebealed against de traveler dat be obertaken in dis fire ob de the children ob disobedience. Dem dat be

de pison winds, as well as de fire winds. Dey De desert am de vast howling wilderness ob can be seen a coming, and look green and dis world, where dare be so little ob lub, and yeller, and coppery, spotted snake-like and so much ob hate; so little ob sincerity, and float and wave in de air, like pison coats on so much ob hypocrisy; so little ob good, and water, and look like de wing ob de death so much ob sin; so little ob heben, and so angel; fly as swift as de cloud-shadow ober much ob hell. de cotton field, and when dey obertake de lit seems to poor me, dat dis world am de flyin' travel er dey am sure to prove his winding sheet; de drifting sand s do dare rest, Christ and his elect, and if de debil had not and bliterate de faintest traces ob his foot- gained de victory, he hold possession because steps. Dis be death in the desert, 'mid de every sinner am a Tory. God ob de gospel, wind's loud scream in your sand-filling ears open de batteries ob heben to day! [Here a for a funeral sermon, and your grave hidden volley of hearty "Amens." | Sinner, de wrath foreber. No sweet spring here to weave her ob God am gathering against you for de great hangings ob green bout your lub guarded decisive battle. I already sees in de light ob dust. De dews ob night shall shed no tears Zina's lightnings a long embankment ob dark pon your famined grave. De reserrection cloud down on de sky. De tall thunder heads angel alone can find yet no louis ogung

prison dat widthers will a brief, and mumi- Mercy, dat has plead so long for you wid fies whole caravans and armies in dare tears ob blood, will soon dry her eyes and hush weary traveler seen death in de distance, come la pursuing him on de wings ob de wind, and felt de certainty ob his fate in de darkness of am set forth in a figerative manner in de text. de furnace-like air around him. A drowsi- It am compared to water to dem dat de dving ness, stronger 'most dan de lub ob life creeps ob thirst. Oh, how sweet to de taste ob de ober him, and de jaded camel reels in de desert traveler sweltering under a burning heby sand-road under him A short ob sun, as if creation was a great furnace! danger from de more resolute captin ob de Water, sweet, sparklin', livin', bublin', silcaravan am sent along de ranks, prolonged very water, how does his languid eve brighten by a thousand thirst-blastering tongues, com- as he suddenly sees it gus ing up at his feet mingled in one ceaseless how ob wee, varied like milk from de fountain ob lub, or leaping by every tone ob distress and despuir. To from de sides ob de mountain rock like a rehis Arab hoss he heads dis flight to de gratefully, and feels again de blessed pulsa

lifting its narrowing pint bove the clouds. tipped wid de sun's fiery blaze, which had burned pon it since infant creation woke hind it, perhaps to explore its cavern coverts. | den But see, he has soon reappeared, and with wild joy dancing in his eye, he stands shoutin' and beckonin' "Onward, onward, on-WARD, ON WARD," when he reels from weariness, and falls in behind de rock. 1" Thank God, he's saved ! exclaimed a voice | rooft oft of adalang and anoth goows as The following letter of the Rev. A.F. La-

and dare friends run out and drag dem to de the present moment :out in de struggle, and all useless burdens was trowed aside. De waby sheet ob destruction, skimmin the surface with the swiftness ob shadow, now be bery near, and yet a few feeble stragglers and lubbed friends of dis sheltered multitude are yet a great way off. [Here words were uttered in a struction of the fort, and then, with the assistance of the lawless mob, to plunder the surface with the assistance of the lawless mob, to plunder choked accent, the speaker seeming unable the city and massacre the European inhabito resist the thrilling character of the analogy.] Yes, a great way off. But see, mo- tempted, could scarcely have succeeded, we ders and broders from behind de rock are discovered in time, and nipped in the bud. shoutin' to dem to hasten. Dey come, dey The panic was for a time intense, especially come. An few steps more and dey are after the arrival of the distressing news of the

when de flood went away, and which has not safe. He am but a little distance from de been suffered to cool since de fust sunshine rock, and not a head dares to peen to him endat succeed dat event. No grass, no flower, couragement from behind it. Already de no tree dare be p'easant to de sight. A scene wings ob the death angel am on de haunches ob unrelebed waste; an ocean made ob pow- ob his strong dromedary. His beast falls, but der, into which de curse ob angered heben had ground a portion ob earth. Now and den, a huge rock, like shattered shafts and fallen monuments in a neglected grave yard, and big enuf to be de tomb-stone of millions, entwines his neck with his little arms and says would lift its mossless sides bove de cumu- "Papa you hab come, and we be all here." tating sands. No pis nous serpint of yeno [Here the shorts of "Salvation," seemed to

sabed be dem dat had fled to de refuge, to de Again, dem gases ee poison and dare be hope set before dem in Christ Jesus de Lord.

nod wid dare plumes ob fire in dare onward But agin dis fire wind and dis tempest ob march. De day ob vengeance am at hand.

But brederen de joy ob de belieber in Jesus "de great rock," shouls the leader, as pon lief angel from heben. He drinks long and tions ob being. And so wid de soul dat ex-Behind dem at a great distance, but yet perience joy in beliebing; de sweets ob parfearfully near for safety, is seen a dark belt don; de raptures ob peace; de witnessin' bending over the horizon, and sparkling in its Spirit's communings, and de quiet awe ob waby winding like a great serpint, air hung adoption. Such a soul be overshadowed wid at a little distance from de ground, and ad- de almighty; he linger in de shady retreats vancing wid de swiftness of an arrow. Be. ob de garden ob God; he feed in de pastures fore dem, in de distance, a mighty great rock ob his lub, and am led by still waters, and spreads out its broad and all resisting sides, often visits de land ob Beulah, where it always am light.

But, my brederen, all comparison be too dispassionate, and an angel's words am too from the cradle of chaos at the cell ob its cold to describe de raptures ob salvation! It Fader. [Hear our sable orator pointed away am unspeakable and full ob glory. De life to some of the spurs of the Owark mountains ob innocence and prayer; de sweet child-like seen off to the northwest through a forest smile and de swimmin eye; de countenance opening, at a distance of from ten to fif een so glorious in death, dat but for decay, de miles, and whose summits of barren granite body ob de gonehome saint might be kept as blazed in the strength of a clear June sun, a breathin' statute of peace and patience, like sheeted domes on distant cathedrals.] smiling in victory ober all de sorrows ob life Dat light be de light ob hope, and dat rock be de rock ob hope to the now flyin weep. guage ob dis holy passion. O, glory to God! faintin, and famishin hundreds. De I feel it to-day like fire in my bones. Like a captin has arrived dare. Here a suppres. chained eagle, my soul rises towards her nased cry of "Thank God," escaped many of tive heben, but she can only fly just so high. the audience.] See, he has disappeared be. But de fetters ob flesh shall fall off soon, and

> "I shall bathe my weary soul at mod In seas of hebenly rest, And not a wabe ob trouble roll Across my peaceful breast,"

The Mutiny in India.

Onward dey rush, men, women, husbands, croix, addressed to the Rev. A. Tidman, D. wives, parents and children, brothers and D., foreign secretary to the London Mission sister, like doves to the windows and disap- ary Society, dated Calcutta, June 3rd, 1857. pear behind this rampart ob salvation. which was published in the British Banner of Some faint just as dey rive at the great rock, yesterday, will be read with great interest at

slaughter at Meerut and Delhis but I am

her two grown up daughters; the Rev. Messrs tish India. Hubbard and Saudys of the Propagation So- "I cannot forbear adding, that our Govern-

march, dare is one breast-work, one "hiding her prayers in your behalf. Death and hell of this rising, as the public papers will give ment of public affairs will become imperative. place," one protecting "shadow" in de hang on your track wid de swiftness ob de you all needful particulars. I would therefore The army must be entirely remodelled, and dreaded desert. It am "de shadow ob a tempest. Before you am de "hiding-place." refer you to them, especially to the "Friend a far greater number than at present of Eu-

"We are passing through a most critical a century after the taking of Bengal by the tion than interest in high quarters. If this be British under Lord Clive; the battle of Plassy, not attended to, I, as an old resident, which decided the fate of the country, hav- intimate with the feelings of the peoing been fought on the 23rd June, 1757. ple, forsee that the connection of this splen-There has been for many years, a Brahmi- did empire with Britain will not be of long nical prediction current among the natives, duration. and which I had often heard referred to, viz., to Russian intrigue; others to the machina- I hope by next mail to apprise you of this who are only making cars paws of the Hin- the arms of Britain in the approaching conopinion. The ostensible cause of the outreak, however, there can be no doubt, is and saving power. connected with religion. It has been for some time past, a growing conviction among all the natives of India, that the British Government, with the view of completely destroying their nationality, would forcibly induce them to break the rules of caste, and thus assimilate them to its European subjects. And most unfortunately that wretched cartridge husiness (of which you have no doubt heard) confirmed the sepoys in this notion, and proved, though not the actual cause, yet certainly the occasion, of this extensive

"I apprehend that the enemies of missions

from Mr. Buyers I see that everything was "It is a matter of gratitude that the rebelquiet there. From our missionaries at Mir- lion has hitherto scarcely extended to the nazapore and Almorah I have not had very re- tive population generally, and that it has recent intelligence, but from public accounts I mained confined to the army. But if it be know that both these places are safe. Great not put down effectually within the next twenfears have been entertained at nearly all other ty or thirty days, I fear it will spread fearfulmissionary stations in the Upper Provinces ly. It is impossible to calculate what the con-None of the missionaries, however, up to this sequences would be. May the good God date, have been actually injured, except at avert such a dire result! It is providential, Delhi, where, as far as known, not one has also, that this revolt did not take place at a escaped the fury of the rebels. They were time when the Government of India was at the Rev. John Mackay, of the Baptist Socie | war with a foreign foe-the Sikhs for instance. ty (whose guest I was when at Delhi three It makes me tremble to think of the result, at months ago); Mrs. Thompson, widow of the such a period, of a general rebellion of the ate respected missionary of that name, and very army relied upon as the bulwark of Bri-

ciety. It is feared that all these, together ment is not without its share of blame in what with the Rev. N. Jennings, Government chap- has happened. For years past it has gone on lain, and his daughter, and all such Euro in a state of far too great security, almost appears of both sexes and all ages who were proaching to infatuation. It was indulging unable to flee, have been cruelly massacred, the pleasant dream that the natives were well "Government have taken all precautions affected towards it, or, at least, powerless to in their power to prevent the rebellion from rise; whilst ever one who had had much ingaining ground. Among other measures, tercourse with the people might have told the they have sent all available European troops authorities (and often did tell them) that it from Madras, Bombay, Burmah, and Ceylon, was just the reverse. As a specimen of this some of which have begun to arrive. Ves- false security, only think, my dear sir, that in sels have also been despatched to Singapore the whole of the lately annexed kingdom of and the Straits of Sunda, to intercept the Oude, with a turbulent Mohammedan popula-China expedition, and to bring along to Ben- tion, there is but one single European regigal as many of the troops as possible, the ment; and that such immense cities, and surpreservation of the Indian Empire being rounding districts, as Benases, Allahabad, deemed of infinitely greater importance than Cawnpore, Delhi, Furra Mabad. Barcilly. the settling of the Chinese squabble. But all Moorshedabad, Dacca, and scores of others, this will not suffice to remedy the evil effec- were left without a single European soldier! tually; besides, that it is most unadvisable Then, again, in order to save money, to denude other parts of India too much of nearly three-fourths of the officers of the European troops. A large expedition from native army were drafted into civil employ, Britain, with ten additional regiments, will be leaving often whole native regiments with necessary to restore and maintain the authori. only four, five, or six European officers, and ty of Government. The whole of this part of these some inexperienced young ensigns. of India is, of course, at present in a state of What could be expected from such proceedgreat ferment and agitation; but I trust in ings? But I trust, in God's mercy, that, God that the storm will ere long blow over. When all this is over, good will come out of "I will not enter into the historical details the evil. A radical change in the manageperiod; such as I have never seen during and no longer for the advancement and pemy thirty-six years residing in India, and cuniary advantage of individuals not unfrewhich, I believe, has not been witnessed be- quently incompetent for the work they have fore. It is strange that it should happen just to perform, and having no other recommenda-

that the British rule in India would last just the hope that I might be able, ere the mail one hundred years; and I should not be sur- left, to inform you of the recapture of the prised that this psuado prophecy may have imperial city of Delhi, and of the deserved had some influence in inducing the sepoys to punishment of the rebels who have taken revolt at the present time... Various causes temporary possession of it. But post time is of this revolt are assigned. Some ascribe it close at hand, and no intelligence has arrived ions of the Mohammedans of India, who event, which, at the present juncture, is of have always been the most radically disafect the highest moment for the preservation of ted subjects of the British Government, and India. May Almighty God grant success to does in the present instance to serve their flict, and yet for many years continue to it own purposes. I am, myself, for some the rule of this immense country, that the weighty reasons, inclined to be of the latter latter may thereby remain accessible to the Gospel of Truth, and enjoy its regenerating

"I remain, my dear sir, "Yours very faithfully, " (Signed) A. F. LACROIX."

Gorrespondence.

New York Correspondence.

Here and There. NO. III.

The people of New York city are like in England will be but too ready, from this some parents who are always finding fault rebellion, to inveigh against missiona.y efforts, with their children themselves, but if any as having led to it; but if they do, it will be neighbor chance to do the same thing they most gratuitous and unfounded; for it so are full of terrible indignation. But there is happens, that, of all classes in India, the something hopeful even in this; for it is well native troops, from their peculiar circum. that one be sensible of his faults, and it is stances, are those among which the mission- well to desire the good opinion of others. A aties have laboured least, and most general stranger visiting the city will not be likely to ly not at all. No doubt that the efforts of dispute what he has seen in New York papers the missionaries and the slow but stendy pro- on the rioting, intemperance, debauchery, gress of Christianity were known to the recklessness in trade, and the snobbishness sepoys, as they were patent to every one of the people here. But he will also see signs "hidin' place," when wakin' up in safety, "My dear Sir,—The gloomy political inlike dat sister dare, dat lose her strength in
de prayer meetin', dev shout 'loud for joy.
[Here many voices at once shouted "Glory."]

De darknin' sand-plain ober which dese fied for loss and our missions. I therefore write a few form part of the audiences addressed in for life, now lies strewed wid beasts, giben lines, via Marseilles, to inform you that chapels or bazaars. According y, not a sin- of which it may be justly proud, and wish that gle complaint has been uttered against the the time may soon come when it will be rid mussionaries by the muticous sepoys, It is of much which the best part of the popula-

with Government that their controversy is, tion now feel to be a disgrace.

Whilst I and my missionary brethren are The population of New York is computed fully determined, God blessing us, energetic at seven hundred thousand, and the immedically to prosecute our labours; yet you may ate sulurbs would swell the sum nearly to a rest assured, my dear sir, that we are all million. The moral and religious wants of dreply convinced of the necessity and pro-priety of proceeding with all discretion and care. There is a large number of societies prudence, especially at a juncture like the present, when the very continuance of the R-itish rule is in danger, I request your the number of places of public worship is by special prayers and those of the directors on

men eminent for piety, culture, and pulpit power. Large sums are annually expended on the city schools. These are entirely free; though it appears from the reports that the colored children attend schools by themselves. A peculiar feature of New York schools is that everything is supplied from the City Treasury. All the parents have to do is to clothe their children and send them. All sectarian teaching is prohibited by law; but the Bible is used in every school. The Papists opposed this for a time, but now send their children to the Common Schools. The highest department of these schools is called the Free Academy, and is open to all who have been connected with the Common Schools one year, if they are of the proper age and can pass the specified examinations." This Academy confers the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, and Bachelor of Sciences. It has a faculty of fifteen professors, with some tutors, and is designed for a thousand students. Besides this, there are Columbia College, and the University of New York, which have large Boards of Instruction, and a good number of students. The facilities for obtaining an education in New York are great; but the teachers say that they find it difficult to make their pupils perform the same amount of study as is usually done by scholars in the country. Almost all wish to live in the city; but the successful men are commonly raised in the country.

Persons visiting New York expect to hear Menry Ward Beecher preach at least once. This minister has a congregation of about three thousand every Sabbath, and probably no preacher in the United States has an influence on more minds than he. It is well worth while for any one to study the cause of his success. It is supposed by some that people run after him because he is an actor and will amuse them. But the large number of good people attached to him must be held by something besides his manner. He is evidently a man of a large heart, honest and open, a hater of all meanness. He feels with the people, and thinks for them; and they are willing to trust him. His opinions are He believes that religion lies in the heart more than the head. He takes away everything abstract from religious teaching. With him God is a Father, having the feelings of an earthly father, Christ is a human friend who can be touched with the feelings of our infirmities." It may, with propriety, be said that he speaks to the people in parables. In a sermon recently preached on the cup of cold water in the name of a disciple, there were parables of the flower garden and its owner, the artist's studio, the pupil in drawing, the man carrying a candle in a windy night, the man kindling fire with greenwood. And from him the common had as much effect as the more elegant. He is too plain in his exhibitions of fashionable selfishness and meanness to be very popular with the selfstyled first class in society. One could wish thal he might be a little more careful and exact in stating theological truths. But they who hear him must have the conviction impressed on them that a life of self-denving devot on to the good of others is the only truly

Beecher placed the tips of his wet fingers on he foreheads of some fifteen children, and called it Baptism. How a man that has so little sympathy with unmeaning definitions, and seeks so much for the real and practical, could perform such a ceremony, was by no means plain. He certainly is not the man to believe in baptismal regeneration, or to adop: the tangled doctrine of those who would retain the rite, but deprive it of the only efficiency that can be consistently claimed for it. Mr. B. would probably say that he loved the little children, the rite could not harm them, and it might make their parents better parents. The spirit of such a teacher we must respect, even if we cannot see the correctness of his doctrine either in the light of Scripture or reason.

During the service referred to above, Mr.

English Correspondence.

ASHBURTON VILLAS, High-road,) Lee, Kent, S. E.

DEAR BROTHER BILL; -Through the mercy of our Heavenly Futher we reached Liver-pool in safety on Monday, 13th July, about twenty-four days after you bade us farewell in the good ship "Peter Maxwell." During the first part of the voyage fogs prevailed, then head winds, and storms, which were succeeded by a calm; then we had gales of wind more like winter than summer, and for the last four or five days beautiful steady breezes which brought us into Liverpool. 30 The voyage was very pleasant to all of us, notwithstanding the rough weather; it could hardly be otherwise, with a thoroughly kind hearted and attentive Captain, and fellow-passengers congenial and obliging.

The children were delighted when they recovered from sea-sickness, which they soon did, and could run about on deck; and we are all improved in health by the trip.

When the sickness went off, we had family worship every evening directly after tea with, sabed.

But O, do pison wind is just behind dem comparison.

And a man shall be as a hiding place from de wind.

Many parts ob de ancient countries (and it still am de case) was desert; wild wastes ob dreary desolution: regions ob