

and encompassed with the splendours of the Godhead! O, my friends, such is the glory, such the joy which Christ Jesus shall by and by reveal to his people!"

The other Sermon was delivered and printed at Bermuda, on the "Claims and Duties arising out of Emancipation." Text, Eph. iv. 1—"Walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called." The following are extracts—

*"The second claim that demands your attention, is that which the British Government has upon you.*

"The Government of Great Britain had long contemplated the freedom of the Slave. It never entertained a doubt concerning the humanity, and, properly speaking, the justice of the measure, but wavered as to its policy and expediency. It had to contend with prejudices, the most deeply rooted; interests, the most powerful; and even with ignorance the most unjustifiable. That the slaves had strong claims on the paternal interposition of the Government, admitted not of the smallest doubt. But slavery, even by the enactments of that Government, was tolerated and legalized, and hence the legitimate claims of the owner; claims, which though denied by the few, were yet admitted by the great bulk of the people. If the British Government could have emancipated the slave, without aggrrieving the proprietor, Slavery would long since have ceased to exist. But how was the Master to be remunerated? this was the important question. How were funds to be provided, without which provision the great barrier to freedom would still exist? Compensation was the grand consideration! without it no rational prospect of liberty appeared. But the Nation, the energies of which had been long bent on the accomplishment of this grand object—this benevolent design,—by its perseverance, its petitions, its remonstrances, and its determinations, declared its willingness to bear the burden. Yes, the British Nation spoke—loudly spoke,—and her voice was heard within the walls of both Houses of Parliament; and the Government, long and intensely desirous to perform this act of National justice, and to wipe away effectually and forever, the foul blot upon the page of British History, responded to that voice,—the wishes of the people were met, and the Negro Slave was free.

"We may well glory in our Country. We still see a Nation making more than common pretensions to Liberty, permitting this tremendous evil to exist; and great as she certainly is, yet by that permission, identifying herself with one of the most illiberal and sordid nations of Europe. But Britain, long pre-eminent among the Nations of the World,—great in power—great in wisdom—and great in arms,—has rendered herself yet more glorious by an act, extending to a numerous, an oppressed, and a helpless race, the common blessing of our common nature, LIBERTY, of which they had been long and cruelly deprived, by the cupidity and injustice of man. The gift of freedom to the once degraded slave, is the most splendid achievement of Britain, and will live in the records of the Nation, when her political and military triumphs shall have been forgotten."

I am happy in being able to furnish another specimen of Mr.