

hope had failed. But soon the door reopened, and the Missionary returned to inquire if she had food for herself and children. It was speedily provided, and when a visitor called upon her in the afternoon, she was found satisfied with the bread that perisheth, and feasting on that which endures unto everlasting life.

## THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1842.

WE entertain too high a respect for the venerable Church of England, to suppose for one moment that the language quoted below will meet with many advocates; we cannot conceive that such sentiments can be adopted by any one who is at all solicitous for the peace and prosperity of Zion, and the extension of true and experimental religion in the world. We have conversed frequently with intelligent and serious members of the Church of England respecting some of the exclusive and uncharitable sentiments uttered by our contemporary the *Church*; and they, one and all, condemn them as dangerous to that peace and unity which ought ever to characterise the followers of the Saviour. As to the verdict in question, however much we may regret that the Rev. Gentleman should have suffered himself to be carried away by such anti-Christian and uncharitable conduct, we must, nevertheless, pronounce it just. We fervently pray that our rulers may always be "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well."

"The law of the land has pronounced against Mr. Escott; and he is bound to obey it, or resign his living, should another trial of conscience be laid upon him. But we firmly believe that the day will come when no Clergyman will be compelled to read the Burial Service over those who have wilfully alienated themselves from the Church, and have never been baptized within its sacred pale. The case is one of persecution on the part of the Methodists against Mr. Escott, for the Wesleyans, it is stated, 'had actually a burying-ground of their own attached to their own meeting-house in the parish, and much nearer to where the child was, than the parish church.'"

"The Clergy, as a body, we are happy to learn, refuse to recognize the validity of Dissenting-Baptism, and generally make a practice of re-baptising conditionally.

"This, and other great questions, which are now being agitated, involve vital Christian truths, and must soon call for an authoritative decision from the collective Anglican Church."—*Church*.

The case in question was decided by the Court of Arches, in favour of the plaintiff; sentencing the defendant to three months' suspension, and the payment of costs; but was appealed from that Court to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, which has lately given its verdict as follows—"The sentence appealed from must, therefore, be affirmed, in all its parts, and the applicant (Mr. Escott) must further pay the costs of this Appeal." Thus has an important precedent been established, which, we trust, will prevent the recurrence of such uncharitable conduct for the future.

AN Association of Young Men has been for some considerable time in existence in Montreal. The Association, so far as we have been able to ascertain, is composed of

young men under thirty years of age, of unexceptionable piety, from the different Evangelical Churches in the city—having for their object their mutual improvement, and the amelioration of the temporal and spiritual condition of their fellowmen, which they endeavour to promote by personal visits, the distribution of tracts, and by any and every means calculated in their judgment, to secure so desirable an end. The Association meets once a week, and at every meeting an original essay is produced by one of the members, and discussed by the meeting. This Association cannot fail to be a source of most delightful recreation, besides the advantages which invariably result from the association of the truly pious. With much sincerity, we wish them "God-speed," in their "work of faith and labour of love."

We shall be most happy to lend our columns occasionally to the publication of any information connected with this most valuable Institution; and we have no doubt our readers will appreciate it.

### THE SLAVE TRADE.

THE abolition of this barbarous traffic in human flesh, so long a blemish and disgrace to many countries nominally Christian, we are most happy to perceive, is now occupying the attention of some of the ablest and most excellent men in the neighbouring States; and we cannot entertain a doubt that the time is not far distant, when the United States will awake to a sense of her glaring inconsistency, and at once wash her hands from so disgraceful and inhuman a barter. The following very eloquent and forcible appeal to his country, was made by the Hon. Mr. ELLSWORTH, at a recent meeting of the American Colonization Society, held in Washington:—

"The slave trade! mankind condemn it; it has ever been a horrible system, yea even a crime, and has robbed one continent of much of her population, while at the same time it entailed misery upon all who have become connected with it. I said it *has been* a crime,—what is it now? Is it over? Oh, no, my friends, would to God that it were? What, however, is the fact? From the best data, from evidence laid before a Committee of the British Parliament, and by them published to the world, it appears that not less than 500,000 human beings in Africa fall annually victims to this traffic. Some perish in capture, some in the middle passage, and some drag out existence in captivity. Yes, 1700 daily. I am wrong; I have not included the Sabbath—there is no day of rest for the slave-dealer; he stops not in his cruel career—he has no Sabbath. The laws of God and man he regards as naught.

"Every day in the year he numbers his victims; it is then 1400 daily. This cause alone has probably already swept off from Africa a far larger number of her children than the whole population of every description in these united States. What an amount of wretchedness and woe. Do you doubt it? What will persuade you? Call upon the mighty deep to give up her dead; call upon those for witness, unseparated in the middle passage. The trumpet will one day sound, and these must appear as dreaded witnesses against those who have murdered them there. Ask them whence they came; they will tell you, how they were torn from all they loved, how greatly they have suffered, how they were manacled and bruised, how thousands were engulfed in a single hour to lighten the ship so hotly pursued. Hear their separate stories: Oh hear the female captive relate her sad tale of woe, and how gladly she embraced the messenger of death which consigned her body to a watery grave, and

bore her spirit to a just and merciful, but till then, an unknown God. Yes! the grave for once is satisfied—it has enough: hear the deep itself exclaim in the hoarse echo of its loud roar, Cruel monster! stay thy hand, crowd me not further; I am already full. Pardon my feelings on this subject? Can man be indifferent to the accumulated woes of a whole continent? Make the case your own. Suppose a ship from Africa was to heave in sight in the Potomac; notice was given for a cargo of slaves, and a high price offered; your relatives, your wives, and your children, carried into captive. Oh, then your lamentations and woe! nor could you cease to weep, thinking of the loved ones torn from you—gone forever. What is the difference in the two cases? simply that in this case, it is the African ship that has made reprisals to supply the ravages which the ships under your flag are daily making. Yes, my friends, ships protected by your flag. Oh that foul blot which stains our national banner! Tell me not here of dignity and national honor! Did the track of the enemy lead to your dwellings, had you already lost a part of your children by plunder and robbery, would you suffer to pass one that was suspected, and who was apparently making another approach for the remainder? would you not enquire his name and business, or would you let him pass lest you might injure his feelings, by showing suspicion; especially if he bore any peculiar insignia or carried a certain flag? No, you would examine him, perhaps find him loaded with manacles for your family. I love my country's honor; I would not submit to search and imprisonment of her seamen, but I would most cheerfully grant on the suspected coast a reciprocal examination: this boasted land of freedom has applied again and again to foreign nations to aid in suppressing the slave trade. We have been the first to call it *Piracy*, and punish it with death, and now when the nations of Europe respond Amen, let it cease; when they do all that we have asked or desired, shall we hold back? If we do so, let those who suffer the consequences claim not from an injured world the sympathy and forgiveness they may yet need.

"Let us rather as a nation follow the example of this Society,—line the coast of Africa with colonies; these will be perpetual barriers against the slave dealer. It is as easy to transport thousands to freedom as it is to hurry off yearly 500,000 to death and captivity. A few years only would accomplish the whole work, were the heart of the people given to it. How much better such a preventive, such a remedy, than ships of war whose presence is transient, and which still afford opportunity to elude their vigilance.

"And what would be the moral change on the coast? Good markets for commerce for the interior; no longer would cupidity and avarice bring the price of blood to purchase the comforts of life. Human hearts would still be given; but only in exchange for the blessings of that holy religion which is offered without money and without price—a purchase above all value—temporal and eternal joys."

### MILLER'S THEORY DISPROVED.

WE have heard and read much respecting this individual and his disciples, and, though not prepared to deny their belief in the rather startling theory they have been so industriously propagating, or the purity of the motive by which they have been influenced; yet, we must confess, that we cannot approve of their conduct, much less are we convinced by their arguments, powerful though they may seem; preferring to be governed by the Divine injunction, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." We have copied the following from the *New York Observer*, for the benefit of all whom it may concern:—

As to Mr. Miller's scheme of prophecy, and his proof of it, the following is a brief account, which we think the reader will be able to understand. He finds in Daniel 8: 14, the period of 2300 days, during which the sanctuary is to be trodden under foot. He presumes and maintains, that these days