Poetry.

A Glorious Thing.

"I can pray, and that is a glorious thing."

—Among the last words of John Foster I cannot seek the busy scenes of life, To act my part amid its toil and strife; Yet in my narrow sphere God gives me powe So sweet it brightens e'en the dreariest hour-

I cannot leave my still, secluded room. Where shadows cast their quiet, chastening

To offer up to him my earnest prayer,

And lay before him every cross and care.

I cannot rise, or walk, or freely move,
To do kind offices for those I love;
Yet, while I suffering lie, the cross is there, And at my Savior's feet I pour my prayer.

And oh, it matters not how weak the heart Whence prayer ascends, if it hath loving part In Christ, the Way; faith clasps the precious

And e'en the holy air of heaven is stirred; God's ear is moved, and blessings rich co The waiting heart's wide sphere of prayer to

Oh, wondrous, glorious privilege of prayer! Grief's healing balm, sure refuge from despair, Strength for the weak, and for the weary rest; For every sin tossed soul a haven blest. Tarry, my soul, safe in this haven fair, Till on the heavenly shore shall end thy prayer.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

-British Messenger.

I am not sure whether it be intentional or cidental, that the great religious anniversary meetings in these kingdoms are held in Spring. There is a beautiful prepriety in cally, we need not abandon the foreign. In Spring. There is a beautiful property the arrangement that fixes these annual gatherings, which are the vernal hopes of a fall-society sustained in its various missionary Society sustained in its various missionary passing away, in the season of nature's energies and man's hopes, when the principles of the West Indies, 45 missionary brethren and a fresh life are beginning to circulate in thoudry. It has semetimes been asked by well- to 66 missionaries, and 148 native preachers meaning persons, "are these great meetings of and pastors; and China has been adopted by expressive of short-sightedness or scepticism, such as Christians should not manifest. They stir up the mind by putting it in remembrance of the work to be done,—the field it is to be done—the way in which it is to be done—the way in which it is to be done—the field it is to be done—the way in which it is to be done—the condition of the Jubilee year. The committee of the "London Society for the propagation of the condition of the state of and the encouragement to persevere in doing it. Every year, at the anniversaries of the is passionately and determinedly appealing to us in the words of Abraham's trusting servant to Rebekah's friends, when they pressed books have been issued. The reports from him to partake of their hospitality,—"Hin- all the stations of the Society on the conti-

D'Aubigne and Calvin.

at home, but I am not quite certain that it Paul argues in Rom. xi, "Through their (the shall end where it begins; for there are some Jews) full salvation is come unto the Genimportant movements abroad I should like to tiles," that the Jews may be provoked to refer to, if I have space.

racterized by unusual activity in both the erto done, and treat them in another way English and Scotch capitals. Besides the than they have been treated in general. Juwonted public meetings there has been a daism was exclusive and intolerant, but number of a more private character, in which | Christianity must not be so. The "British thoroughly discussed by the fathers of Chris. | gious Tract Society," have been laboring plimentary terms, saying, all parties but the elety have, in some manner, counteracted the Baptists had persecuted—Calvinists included. pestilential influence of the infidel press. A He displayed his usual honesty, however, in pious woman opened a little shop in Manadding that it was not the want of will, but the want of power that kept the Baptists from beside the shop of an infidel who did a large persecuting. It is not probable that D'Au-trade in the literature of hell. In the course questionable by the language of the popular shop" for the want of trade, while the godly

The Religious Anniversaries.

summer, has been very busy. It has been they can, at prices which defy competition, nobly aided by the Bible and Tract Societies. on the part of the supporters of immoral and Her Majesty's German Chapel at St. James's irreligious publications. has been opened for these services. D'Au-bigne and Krummacher have preached there The need of Religious effort on the Conto good congregations. Other eminent evangelical preachers are expected to follow. the silent voice of the book or tract, Christ is share of attention at the hands of the differproclaimed, in all His gracious fulness, to ent Missionary Societies of Britain. It many who, in their own land, could scarcely is gratifying to find that there is some imbe said to have heard of Him at all. Chris- provement in this respect latterly. Old tians here and in America, should invoke the forms and the old teaching are not giving special and effectual outpouring of the Holy satisfaction. The people desire something Spirit on these efforts, so that foreigners who better and purer; and until they receive the come to London to see a great sight only, Gospel of grace without mixture, we shall may return to their native land, possessors find them ever shifting from one phase of of the "pearl of great price."

"The Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts," held its 161st anniversary in St. James' Hall. Since the year 1702, in which the first missionaries who have had it long and known the value sailed from England, under the auspices of of it, there will be a terrible reaction from this society, upwards of £2,000,000 have superstition to infidelity of some form—perbeen expended by it, and more than 3500 haps Pantheistic. It is surely ominous to clergymen have preached the Gospel to find such a man as Hengstenberg delivering 2,000,000 members of the English Church in an infuriated harangue in the Cathedral of regions where, about one hundred and fifty | Berlin to the Prussian parliament on the "Diyears ago, scarcely a dozen preachers could be found. The receipts amounted to £83,885 in 1861; and the society has been enabled to extend its operations in India, China, British

New York of Kings to govern as they please — wrongly if they like. On the other hand it is gratifying to know that the hearers— most of them—are far in advance of such North America, Africa, Australia, Turkey, antiquated teaching which the present King and the West Indies. From the report of the revived at the commencement of his reign, "Church Missionary Society," it appears to the amusement and astonishment of the that last year closed with a balance of £6000 world. against the committee, while the year 1861 closes with a balance of £5000 in favor of platforms of the religious anniversary meetthe committee. This is a call to special gra- ings members of different denominations hartitude in a year of great commercial depres- moniously advocating the common cause— sion. On the platform at this meeting the layman and clergyman—Lord and Comnecessity, importance, and utility of a native moner-standing side by side in support of ministry were insisted on by several speakers. This is a point—a native agency—to which all missionary societies must give more attention and greater prominence than it has

| ful teachers in that field. Let the churches. cry earnestly to the Lord of the harvest to raise up and qualify a native ministry of the Gospel in every land. The report read at the meeting of the "Wesleyan Missionary Society" was full of cheering intelligence. The amount contributed during the year, for the purposes of this society was £137,280, which scarcely covered the expenditure of the year, because several new stations had been opened. The writer is not one who is sorry to find a Church or a Missionary society getting into debt now and then. He regards such a phenomenon cheering rather than dis-couraging, because it shows that progress has been made, and it will evoke increased liberality on the part of contributors. It is an instructive and gratifying fact, that, so far as the writer knows, not a single Missionary society ever had to suspend operations for want of funds, or have its accounts examined in a court of bankruptcy. Often have the Society's coffers been empty, but the Lord put it into the heart of some of His servants to replenish them, and the work has not been stayed. In the 27th Annual Report of the "London City Mission" it is stated that 400 agents are now employed by the Society, being an increase of 11 during the year. Its sphere of operations includes laborers at the docks, the police force, public houses, work-houses, and hospitals. The "open air services" were held without being interrupted, as in former years. This indicates a great improvement in the feelings and conduct of the population in those districts whose sanitary condition is but a faint emblem of their spiritual state. There is no heathenism worse than "home heathenism." We must never forget the principle on which Jesus acted in sending out His apostles to preach the Gospel to every creature—beginning at Jerusalem. To work the home field energetilabors in India, Ceylon, Africa, France, and 114 natives as preachers and pastors over

sands of channels that have, for months, been native communities. These have increased any practical good?" I regard the question as the Society as an additional sphere of exerceeds the contributions of any year, with the tion of Christianity among the Jews," states that the receipts of the Society for the past various religious institutions of our country, year exceed those of the former year by the cause of truth and righteousness on earth nearly £2000. During the year 5000 Bibles, 2400 New Testaments, 11,000 portions of Scriptures, and 50,000 Missionary tracts and

der me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered nent, at home, and elsewhere, give indications of progress. There is a shaking among the bones in the valley; a spirit of enquiry is awakened; and here and there an Israelite My present letter, like charity, must begin confesses that Jesus is the Christe If, as emulation, and be saved, the Gentiles must The month of May this year has been chal mingle with them more than they have hith-

principles and plans of action have been more and Foreign Bible Society" and the "Relitian enterprise. In connection with the Cal- with unabated vigor in their respective vin monument in Geneva, a conversazione spheres, and with much success. No portion was held in the house of Arthur Kinnaird, of the Bible Society's field has been more M.P., at which D'Aubigne was the chief at- blessed than Norway. The people of that countraction, and chief speaker. In the course try read with earnestness, and received with of his remarks concerning the great Refor- faith the principles of the Gospel. In Spain mer, the historian said, Calvin had neither part and Portugal the action of the Society has nor lot in the death of Servetus,—a statement been suspended for the present, owing to the which almost all but Unitarians cordially be- opposition of "the powers that be." From believe. Mr. Spurgeon afterwards alluded to Italy the cry never ceases, "come over and the great historian's assertion, in no very com. help us." The publications of the Tract So-

bigne's historical accuracy will be rendered of time the infidel was compelled to shut woman's business increased every day. The people will read; and if they do not get good books, they will use bad. It is, therefore, The association for providing religious the duty of Christians to endeavor to supply services for foreigners in London during the a sound and wholesome literature, as far as

To me it is matter of great regret that Thus by the living voice of the preacher, and the Continent of Europe receives such a small faith to another, in search of a resting-place

It is a token for good to find on the hitherto received. Men accustomed to the take this upon themselves that the ministers habits of thinking and speaking of any peomay be able to give themselves "continually ple or class, will always be the most success- to prayer, and to the ministry of the Word."

THURSDAY JULY 10, 1862. PHILADELPHIA It was rather a startling announcement Dr.

Cather at a meeting of the Systematic Bene-

edT.

Edinburgh May Meetings. The annual Edinburgh May meetings have the Church been held. The United Presbyterian and Synod was the first. The report on "General Statistics" was peculiarly pleasing in its details. THE HINGE OF THE ARGUMENT ON MIR-The sum of £205,167 was collected during the year for all purposes, being an average of £1 4s. 6d. for each member. This is an example worthy of imitation. The Synod

what he is, and given him what he has.

very fully discussed the importance of a more

Free and Established Churches. The General Assembly of the Established Church was characterised by a little more. In this sense all the world is a scene of perife, and a little less moderation than formerly. The most important disunion of the Assembly was on the Lord Advocate's Education Bill. It was all but unanimously resolved to Bill. It was all but unanimously resolved to petition Parliament against the Bill, which was rather roughly handled in both the U. P. Synod, and Free Church Assembly.—The meeting of the Assembly of the Free Church was very interesting, and disposed of a great world, its order of nature allows the bird to wing itself from east to west, or from tree to tree; but the shaft of the savage, or the gun of the sportsman, brings its plumage good place, must have been sore divided between their sense of religious propriety and their flattered national pride. It was not merely that the little church became, according to the testimony of jealous enemies, "a gallery of beauty and fashion;" even Royal was very interesting, and disposed of a great to the dust. How obvious is this; and yet we Dukes and Cabinet Ministers were drawn Guthrie succeeded Dr. Candlish, as moderator. In his opening speech which was like the man, Guthrie said, he was not becoming less Presbyterian, but more Catholic in his sentiments every year. He was very happy in his addresses to the donutations from other preach-

n his addresses to the deputations from other churches, in correspondence with the Free. It was reported that the entire sum raised the year, was £337,204, being the when there was an extraordinary amount of legacies to the 'aged and infirm ministers' funding Dr. Candlish was elected Principal of the New College, and the Rev. R. Rainy, of the Free High Church, was chosen Professor of Ecclesiastical History, in the room

All the missions of the church were reportcan, Professor of Hebrew in the New College said:—Dr. John Brown dates his fondness was my being cheated by a pair of Jews to the highest sense of the term, acting among the tune of £5. Often since than have I been and along with the physical causes of the macountrymen. At this moment, in the Christ to its influence."

attain."

Ministerial Support, In his closing address, Dr. Guthrie dwelt at considerable length, and with great power, on the question of "ministerial support." He asked, where are our merchants' sons? where are our elders' sons? Not in the ministry, generally; and not in it, because the income is not adequate. He showed the absurdity of supposing that because a man is absurdity of supposing that because a man is a minister he has less need of money, and is less capable of managing it, than if he were a merchant, or a lawyer. The address should ally fated; and therefore exclusive of whathave a wide circulation among all denominations at the present time, for in many quarters there is too much of the disposition manifested by an old countryman who is represented as seriously saying to his minister, one day, "the Lord keep you hummel, and we'll keep you puir." The eloquent Doctor also made some telling references to the weak points of the Established church; and weak points of the Established church; and think of Him, or not think at all. North his words have been described as astonishing British Review. as if a shell had been burst among them. On the whole, the last Assembly of the Free Church, was a very happy one, and long to be remembered with feelings of pleasure and devout gratitude.

At the meeting of the "Reformed the oath of allegiance, and exercising the elective franchise, it was resolved, by a majority of 42 to 11, that as the construction of But infinitely greater to the Christian, will or exercising the franchise, with the inflicting on ecclesiastical penalties or the suspen-

Gavazzi is in England on behalf of his

ficence Society"-"the income of all the great mission in Italy, to see if he can get funds to missionary societies united being only about the cost of an iron-plated war frigate, and less than the duty paid on tobacco alone!" When will read in the Parliament, Garibaldi charged increase? One of the principles of God's tions against Ratazzi were conducted by Crispi atively small. No man should count himself | we cannot doubt that a reigning God will bring liberal till he gives, at least, a tenth of his good out of this apparent evil, and cause income to the Lord who has made him light to break in upon this gathering dark-

THE phrase, 'a violation of nature', artfully put forward by infidels, and most inconextended curriculum in the Theological Hall, writers, mystifies what is very clear. Miratend only six weeks in the year. A committee was appointed to consider the whole case, and report to next Synod.

Begin and Established Churches.

siderately adopted of repeated by Christian gave additional cases to the excitement: "It was an exploit," says one of the periodicals of the day, "to get into the Caledonian Church attend only six weeks in the year. A committee was appointed to consider the whole case, and report to next Synod.

Free and Established Churches. moment of every man's conscious existence, is a breaking in upon the order of nature. petual confusion—it is a chaos of violences: for wherever man comes in upon the material world, he comes in to turn aside its course, hear it affirmed that the smallest imaginable into the vortex; and it was asserted, though intervention, distuibing the fated order of nature—linked as are its parts irrevocably from glish Church deserted their own parochial eternity—must issue, if it were possible, in duties to become hearers in "a licensed conacknowledged, then this entire sophism er's life comes down in worthless fragments. So It is not difficult, in glancing over Irving's

ing. In connexion with this report Dr. Dun- worth contending about. Admit the exis- listener's attention, apt to weary of level artence of a free will in man, and we have the gument however convincing, and exhortation made a characteristic speech in which he experience of a power, analgous, however inferior, to that which is supposed to operate for dogs, so affectionately sagacious, to his in the production of a miracle, and forming allusion, of which all orators know the danstealing away a prejudice or two, and insin- tion of nature, which permits the influence uating a word for Him who is the Gentile's of human power on the phenomena of the light and Israel's glory." Mr. Thomson, of world to be exercised or suspended at will,

tian Church, there were nearly 300 ordained Brifley, then, miracles are the work of an ministers or preachers of the Gospel, who agent who is independent of the laws of the had been converted from Judaism, about 100 | material world, and who, in His interposition of whom were in their own beloved country. in any instance, neither obeys nor disobeys man agency in giving a new direction to the course of nature, or in originating changes which otherwise would never have taken place, becomes strictly available in illustration of a principle embracing the whole extent of creation, and all the phenomena which it includes. Thus it is that the question concerning the evangelical miracles resolves itself which we have accepted: Is the universe a vast machine of mindless sequences eternever gives room for conceptions of moral and religious relations? Miracles can have no place in a universe thus ruled by fate. Pantheism, atheism, has no room for the supernatural; for it has no room in the world either for man or God. It has no room for man-

FAITH AND SIGHT.

THE astronomer looks through the glass, and studies the proportions of some radiant Presbyterian Synod" in Glasgow, the Rev. Mr. Binnie, of Sterling, was elec-Rev. Mr. Binnie, of Sterling, was election till he stands over against that flaming orb, the room of the late Dr. Symington. In reference to Reformed Presbyterians taking the oath of allegiance, and exercising the inspect it?

the oath of allegiance, hitherto generally ac- be the change from faith to sight, whenhe is cepted, is now called in question by many brought into the presence-chamber of the surch; "and having regard to the Lord he loved, unseen; and substantial and Apostolic injunction that no matter of doubt-Apostolic injunction that no matter of doubtful disputation should be the ground of church censure, the Synod, while they abstain from any judicial censure of the opinions given in, feel that they have no warrant to visit members taking the eath in this sense.

Tapturous, beyond all appreciable bounds, the stranger, whensoever they addressed the stranger, whensoever they addressed him. In such leisure as he had, he was busy writing and editing. He went through ness of joy and pleasures for evermore!—W.

W. Taylor.

sion or expulsion from the hurch." have been him be much in prayer, the suspension let Blackwood Magazine, Nov. 1858.

EDWARD IRVING.

He was duly ordained in his native town of Annan, and entered immediately upon his work in London, thirty years old, and full of vigour, joy, and hope. In less than a year he had made the little out-of-the-way chapel Christians en masse, cease to keep religion him with encouraging, and offering large in Hatton Garden one of the famous places starving on the crumbs that fall from their sums of money to, persons lately arrested at table; and honor the Lord with their substance, and with the first fruits of all their substance, and with the first fruits of all their substance, and with the first fruits of all their substances. A striking there are a substance of the principles of God's the religion of the religio phrase used in one of his sermons, at which spiritual government is, "them that honor and others. Thus the friend is but a fee and Sir James Mackintosh was present, was by Me I will honor;" and until the churches of the cause of truth and righteousness and him reported to Mr. Canning, who was so much the Reformation in all lands, give this prin-ciple its proper place in their legislation and as well as the holy, are working out the mer-administration, their success will be compar-ciful purposes of Jehovah in our world; and alluding in the House to the eloquence which had charmed him in the remote and poorlyness, and ultimately give Italy to Jesus gems advertisement was enough. Haste and last for a part of his possession, as King and Head ion at once took the Scotch preacher under of the Church, and lead over all things to world crowded to hear him, of course, the world want also as to the lion of endowed chapel in Hatton Garden. Such an fashionable world went also, as to the lion of the day. The little chapel would hold but six hundred but they besieged the doors, and crow-ded the neighbouring streets, where carriages were ranged en queue as though it were a royal drawing-room. Struggles between rival coachmen, and accidents in consequence. siderately adopted or repeated by Christian gave additional zest to the excitement: "It

with the most fastidious aristocracy in the world. Admission was by tickets; and the sober Scotch elders who distributed and received them, and watched the pious frauds which were committed in order to secure a good place, must have been sore divided be-

long as we allow ourselves to speak as theists, published writings, to understand the cause then miracles, which we attribute to the will, of his immense popularity, without altogether highest amount raised any year since the the purpose, the power of God, are not in any sharing the enthusiasm. Great portions of the purpose, the power of God, are not in any sharing the enthusiasm. Great portions of nature; or they are so in his sermons no doubt were extemporised or sense violations of nature; or they are so in his sermons no doubt were extemporised, or the same sense in which the entireness of our at least never committed to writing; but his human existence our active converse with published orations may be taken fairly to the material world from morning to night of represent his best and highest style of pulpit every day—is also a violation of nature. eloquence wilt is easy to conceive, with these We here reach what is, in fact, the hinge specimens before us, how the torrent of imfessor of Ecclesiastical History, in the room of the late, lamented Dr. Cunningham. Dr. Cunningham was a member of Mr. Rainy's congregation.

We nere reach what is, in lace, the ninge of this argument concerning miracles as pospositive of this overflowing imagination startled at once and delighted audiences who were accommodated by the cold, correct, passionless of the day. He seems to have Deny the existence of a free will in man, abounded in that apt and copious illustration, ed to be in a hopeful condition. The report and neither the possibility of miracles nor drawn alike from Scripture and from subjects of the Jewish Mission was specially interest. any other question of religion or morality is of common life, which rouses so effectually the

however fervent; and he did not shrink from

those still more attractive topics of personal having been bit by one when a little boy. the basis of a legitimate argument from the gerous value, but which are least justifiable Among my earliest inducements to labour less to the greater. In the will of man we have in the pulpit. He attacks Southey and his for Israel (he was once a Jewish Missionary) the solitary instance of an efficient cause, in Vision of Judgment, and eulogises Wordsworth by name. We cannot share the surprise which the authoress has elsewhere exgood-humoredly jeered at for my Judeomania; terial world, and producing results which pressed, that the published remains of an and my good friend, Hugh Miller, showed would not have been brought about by any oratory once so popular should have "fallen me up cannily in the Witness. I allowed invariable sequence of physical causes left to into partial oblivion."* There are, undoubt-their own action. We have evidence, also, edly, passages whose rich magnificence of that I might gain an opportunity of slyly language carries us on breathless with the orator until helchooses to pause; and there are, again, terse and striking phrases, like that which caught the fancy of Canning, which Paisley, said, "the encouragements in the without affecting the stability of the whole. bear the impress of a powerful and original Jewish field were many. He would merely refer | We have thus a precedent for allowing the | fancy; and probably occurred still more to one, viz., that all their Jewish converts possibility of a similar interference of a high frequently in the extemporised portions of seemed to be imbued with an earnest mission- er will, on a grander scale, provided for by his address, struck out in the heat of oratory, ary spirit to go forth and labour among their a similar elasticity of the matter subjected and nowhere preserved unless in the memory of some retentive hearer. But there is a vague perplexity in his argument, and a confusion in his exuberant metaphors, which detracts very considerably from the reader's pleasure. Two elements there were, of no little impor-This fact spoke volumes for the quality and those laws. Substitute the will of God for tance in his extraordinary popularity, which value of the converts they had been blessed to the will of man, and then an instance of hu- the best and most correct of his published sermons must of necessity fail to reproduce. One was the living earnestness of the man. There is no need to go to Aristotle or to Horace for testimony of the inestimable value of this rhetorical qualification. Every audience feels it, and every orator assumes it. The sternest juror softens before the paid advocate's white handkerchief skilfully applied. Earnestness is the one virtue which the pleader—and, alas! the preacher—is bound to assume, even though he has it not. To the latter, it is the irst and last of all requisites, not only in a Christian, but even in a worldly point of view. And if we may trust these and all

> looked upon Edward Irving, and not feel that he was absorbed in the truth of the message; which he had to deliver. Whether what he preached were heretical or orthodox, all must have felt that to him it was the oracles of God. Another secret lay in the commanding person of the preacher. That had struck his less enthusiastic audiences in Scotland—not always, it would seem, favorably. Six feet two, with the proportions of a Hercules and the bearing of a paladin, savoured too much of worldly and carnal advantages in some eyes prejudiced by honest Puritanism. That Dr. Chalmers's helper!" said a Glasgow worthy; "I took him for a cavalry officer!". "A wonderful grand gentleman," a servant, girl in the same town described him; "I think he maun be a Highland chief!" Some even told Dr. Chalmers that his new

other records of him, no man could have

assistant looked like a brigand. In the full blaze of this dangerous glory, t must be remembered that he was always something more and something better than the popular preacher. He was the devoted visit members taking the oath in this sense, W. Taylor. which probably was one of the remote causes of his own early death .- Blackwood.

On the 19th of February last, Mr. E. L. Here we have clearly stated, the point Pierce was empowered by the Secretary of the which unassisted more labor would, under direction of such persons as might be employ-aging, circumstances, have reached; and the ed upon the abandoned plantations, with a view degree of assistance from the white race to prevent the deterioration of the estates, to which was necessary to give it a more eleva-

South Carolina and Georgia, subsequent to his benevolent guide and instructors. the landing and establishment of our own forces at Port Royal. An open door was then set before the nation for testing, on a small scale, some of the difficult problems supposed to be involved in the question of time. The other discouragements and draw-Emancipation, in this case immediate and visibacks he met with were so great that they olent. Will emancipated slaves work for deserve to be stated in full. In the first

States, especially, has been regarded as discouraging to all the hopes of the friends of human liberty and advancement. It is exactly among these that Mr. Pierce's experiments to this war, except the careless and conflicthave been carried on, and the civilized world ing talk of soldiers who chanced to visit these everywhere is interested in the result. We plantations, and whose conduct toward them

quote from the report as it appears in the did not always prepossess them in favor of the ideas of Northern men as to the rights of ort Royal, and at various times they were followed by others, making 74 men and 19 The usual season for preparing for a crop women in all; 62 of the former and 18 of the had already advanced six weeks before the rious occupations including clergymen, teach-lost, there was no time to devise useful plans ers and physicians, and their business was to for abridging it, and so conducting it as to and quarters from the Government. These fare as well as themselves. * * were distributed among 189 plantations con- The same cause viz., the lateness of the taining a population of 9000 freed persons, season, together with the insufficient means Mr. Pierce, after describing the extraordina of fencing required the selection of such laid upon these missionary agents, says:

"It would not be easy again to combine in most easily and productively worked. a body of men so much worth and capacity, There was an inadequate supply of impleand it is but a deserved tribute to say th but for their unusual zeal and devotion under quantity, less than that required, was purprise, on which patriotism and humanity had larger part of the hoes and some other articomplete success which has hitherto attended some weeks later.

in the report: ty among the people is generally quite large, arriving at Beaufort on the 18th April, and due to moral and physical causes. There apsuch as often carries a feeble person through tion of corn prevalent in many districts, as great toil and vexation. This may be asthere was a general vaccination, and a hospi- Royal Relief Committee of Philadelphia. tal was established on Port Royal Island, and put under the care of a physician employed by one of the benevolent associations. Six physicians have been employed and paid one per cent. a pound which had been promby them. It was an entirely inadequate corps | ised on the last year's crop of cotton, mostly was impossible to procure for them reasonable means of conveyance.

THEIR READINESS TO LABOR. COTTON. "The negroes had commenced putting corn and potatoes into their own patches, and in some cases had begun to prepare a field of \$1 per acre was paid for cotton planted by corn for the plantation. No land had been April 23rd, being distributed among the laprepared for cotton, and the negroes were borers according to the amount done by each. strongly indisposed to its culture. They This payment quickened the laborers very were willing to raise corn, because it was necessary for food, but they saw no such necessary for food in the such necessary for foo cessity for cotton, and distrusted promises of regular planting season arrived. Indeed payment for cultivating it. It had enriched from the beginning, where they could clearly

nasters, but had not fed them." Mr. Pierce says that considerable persuation was needful to induce them to engage in diligence. Thus they worked diligently on planting this crop. Had the government their negro patches at the time when we had promptly fulfilled its promises of paying them the most difficulty in securing the full amount wages for cultivating the crop, Mr. P. of proper work on the plantations. He wisely remarks that "when a people are passing through the most radical of all changes, prudence requires that old habits the amount of land under culture. Mr. Pierce and modes of labor not inconsistent with the gives a detailed account from which we gathnew condition should be conserved." Hence er that 13,795 acres have been planted and he persevered in his endeavors until comoletely successful. He continues:

raising an adequate supply of provisions was enjoined, and with entire success. On this point there was no trouble. The amount of hese planted is equal to that of last year, in proportion to the people to be supplied, and probably exceeds it. The negro patches are proportion to the people to be supplied, and probably exceeds it. The negro patches are far larger than ever before. They alone, in been very few, and cannot have exceeded, if and affectionate pastor, not only to the immediate members of his flock, but ever "ready probably prevent any famine. On the whole, The most trouble has been upon plantations it is quite certain that without the system lying exposed to the camps and vessels both here put in operation the mass of the labor of the navy and sutlers, as on Hilton Head rers, if left to themselves and properly pro- Island and on St. Helena near Bay Point, tected from depredations and demoralization where there was considerable discontent and by white men, would have raised on their negro patches corn and potatoes sufficient for their food, though without the incentives and moral inspirations thereby applied, they would have raised no cotton, and had no exportable crop, and there might, under the

THE FREEDMEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA. uncertainties of the present condition of things, have been a failure of a surplus of necessary money for cattle and contingencies, and for the purchase of needed comforts."

Treasury to take "the superintendence and the peculiar, and in many respects, discoursecure their best possible cultivation, and the ted and profitable direction at the commencegreatest practical benefit to the laborers upment. The neglected freedman notwithout them. The plantations referred to, are those de condition, is already in a fair way to provide erted by the rebel owners on the coast of for his own wants, even before the arrival of

Mr. Pierce's operations in agriculture commenced nearly two months, after the proper wages? Will they labor industriously under place, the laborers had just passed through this stimulus? Are they capable of taking four months of idleness and confusion, during which the only labor done by the great mass becoming valuable and profitable citizens? of them was upon the baling and local trans-The condition of the Slaves of the Cotton portation of the cotton. During this time On the 9th of March, the first company of property or the honor of women. The effects

borers left New York in the Atlantic for of this injurious season had to be met at the threshold, and, as far as could be removed. latter remained when Mr. Pierce made out superintendence and the distribution of imhis second report. These were persons of va- plements commenced. Beside the labor thus superintend the education, religious training, be able to ascertain definitely what each had ealth and industrial pursuits of the blacks: done, and to how much each was entitled. Their compensation came from private Nothing is found to discourage faithful ources; their transportation, subsistence laborers so much as to see the indolent

combination and accumulation of duties fields for cultivation as could be best protectted from cattle, and not such as could be

nany adverse influences, added to the intrin- chased, and was to have been sent with the sic difficulty of the work itself, this enter- superintendents; but, by some accident, the ested their faith, would have failed of the cles were left behind, and did not come till

The plantations were bereft of mules and In the population above named, there horses necessary for plowing and carting mawere, according to plantation standard, 3, nure. The former owners had taken away 8051 full hands. They are thus spoken of, the best in many cases, and nearly all the workable mules and horses remaining had The mechanics and house servants on the been seized by our army for quarter-master plantations have not been profitably employ- and commissary service. On a long list of ed—the former, because they had not proper plantations not a mule was left to plow. Othstock and tools, and we were not authorized ers had one only, and that one blind or lame. to attempt improvements of any permanent On none was there the former number. The valuable character; the latter, because oxen had been, to a great extent, slaughterthe superintendents were not accompanied ed for beef. The laborers had become vexed by their families. Both classes were averse and dispirited at this stripping of the planfield-labor, and occasioned considerable tations, and they had no heart to attempt the trouble. Some were assigned to the charge working of them productively. Indeed, in of gardens, and others went to the camps, some cases, it did seem like requiring them The proportion of old, sickly, and disabled is to make bricks without straw. At last, in arge. The fugitive masters, who forced answer to a pressing appeal to the Treasury away many of their other slaves, were will- Department by the Special agent, ninety ng to leave these. The amount of disabili- mules were forwarded from New York, forty

pears to be a want of vital energy in them Another difficulty was found the destitucribed partially to their vegetable diet, and In some localities, it had been burned by the partially to their former condition, which has nothing in it to give strength to will or pur- ties by our army for forage, under orders of ose. Their bedding and sleeping apart- Gen. Sherman, and the result indicated as ments are unsuitable, and at night they sleep soon at hand in the report of the Special on the floor without change of clothing. As boatmen, they are often exposed, and do not length a consignment of \$2,000 worth of proproperly care for themselves after exposure. visions, for which an appeal had been made During this season, small-pox has been prevel early in March, consisting of bacon, fish, moalent, and deranged the labor on several lasses, and salt, arrived, being delayed by plantations. For the purpose of staying it,

Again, the laborers had but very little confidence in the promises of payment made by us on behalf of the government. The or so extensive a territory, particularly as it stored when our military occupation began, and for the baling and local transportation of which the laborers had been employed in November and December last, had not been paid. The Special Agent was not provided with funds to pay for labor on this year's crop until April 28. Then the moderate sum from the beginning, where they could clearly see that they were to receive the rewards of their labor, they worked with commendable

THE RESULTS.

The material results are seen chiefly in 2,394 more were to be planted in late crops, a total of over 16,000 acres in all. Nearly "At the same time, the importance of five thousand five hundred acres are in cotton, more than one third of the whole; about the same extent is in corn; one sthousand acres potatoes and other vegetables; and over two thousand have been planted by the laborers on

the vessels and camps.

It is not pretended that many of these la-

Continued on Fourth Page.