

established by law, and that without an express compact, one nation would not deliver up an abiding slave to the citizen of another country.

He also showed that, by decision in the case of Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania, the Court held that Slavery was local, and could exist only by virtue of the local law. That if the Constitution had not required the rendition of fugitives from labor, every State might have unmanumitted every slave that entered a non-slaveholding State with impunity, as there was no principle in the law of nations which required the return of the slave.

2. The relation which the Federal Government bears to Slavery in the States. Under this head he showed that Slavery was local, and under the control of State sovereignty, that the Federal Government had no action over it, except in regard to a surrender of fugitives from service or labor. That slaves were spoken of in the Constitution as persons, and not as property. That Congress could not regulate the slave trade among the States, and that the continuance of the slave trade twenty years after the adoption of the Constitution, was not a general measure, but in favor of such States as should think Madison; who was desirous that no word should be used in the Constitution which indicated there could be property in man.

3. The power of Congress to establish Territorial Governments, and to prohibit the introduction of Slavery therein. Under this head he showed, by the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Constitution, that the necessity of a power to establish temporary Governments as territory to the establishment of State Governments, and to dispose of the public lands, was felt and acknowledged; that the rule of these lands was looked to for the payment of the Revolutionary debt. And that ample provision was made to establish Territorial Governments by the 3rd article of the 4th article of the Constitution, which gave Congress power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. That for sixty years this power was unreservedly and by all Courts, Federal and State, and by all States. And he vindicated and maintained the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the Atlantic Insurance Co. vs. Co. 18 Peters, 511.

4. Under this head he discussed the effect of taking slaves into a free State or Territory, and a holding them, where Slavery is prohibited. He presented to the doctrine clearly announced in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, that Slavery could only exist in a State where it was established by law; and consequently, if a slave be taken where it is not authorized, the master could not coerce the slave.

5. Whether the return of a slave; under the control of his master, after being entitled to his freedom, reduces him to his former condition. Under this head he examined the decision of Lord Stowell, in the case of Grace, and numerous authorities of the slave States, all of which, except a few recent cases, hold that the return of the slave did not cause his former status to attach. This was uniformly the course of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri for twenty-eight years, until it was changed against Dred Scott, avowedly by the majority of the Court, to check the "well spirit of Anti-Slavery" in the free States.

In England, a slave could not be coerced by his master, although there was no express prohibition against Slavery; but it is not authorized. And he alleged, from the facts agreed to, that the return of Dred Scott was not voluntary, as the fact admitted was, "that he was removed by his master from Fort Snelling to Missouri, which shows that the slaves acted under the coercion of their masters, and not under their own volition.

6. Are the decisions of the Supreme Court of Missouri, on the questions before the Court, binding, within the rule adopted? Under this head he showed that the Missouri Court refused to recognize the act of Congress or the Constitution of Illinois, under both of which Dred Scott claimed his freedom. That this being done, there was no case before the Court, or it was a case which had but one side. And he argued that such a case may not be followed by the Supreme Court. And he referred to a late decision of the Supreme Court, fully sustaining his refusal to follow the doctrine of the Missouri Court, and that he took the position that, as the Court had refused to entertain jurisdiction of the case, its opinions on the questions arising on that question will remain open for adjudication; that they would not therefore consider them established.

**HIE HOLLANDSCH BITTER.**—We have received another certificate of 1000 cases of Bitter, dated 10th June 1857. Peter Dane, a Hollander, desires us to publish in the *Newspaper*, that the Holland Bitters entirely cured him of Indigestion, Fever and Debility, with which he suffered all the spring. Peter Dane is grateful to the proprietors of this great remedy, and takes this way of recommending it to his countrymen.

**J. QUINTUS,**  
22, St. Nicholas Street, New York.

**CHICAGO, March 23.**—A destructive conflagration occurred at Plymouth Indiana, Tuesday evening. Nearly the whole business portion of the town was destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

### BEAVER ARGUS.

M. W. WYAND, Editor & Proprietor.  
BEAVER, PA.  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1857.

We shall next week publish a list of the persons chosen, on Friday last, to fill the various township and borough offices in the county.

The Semi-Annual examination of the pupils of Beaver Female Seminary commenced yesterday. The exercises will be brought to a close this evening.

The bill incorporating the Bank of Beaver county, was taken up on the 20th and passed through the Senate.

Rev. McKendree Kelly, of Baltimore, one of the most eloquent divines in the United States, takes charge of Christ's M. E. Church, in Pittsburgh, in place of Rev. Alfred Cookman, who intends removing to Philadelphia.

**PUBLIC LECTURE.**—On Thursday evening last an oration on the origin of the human race, in Rev. M'Gill's Seminary. We were not present but a very short time, but learn that it was highly interesting and satisfactory, to those who had the pleasure of listening to the whole of it.

**HOCKTOWN HIGH SCHOOL.**—The Summer Session of this institution will open, we are informed, on the first Monday in May. It is now under the control of Prof. W. F. Johnston, who is represented as a gentleman of excellent qualifications, and withal an efficient teacher.

**WANTED.**—An enterprising firm, doing business in this county, request us to say, that they wish to borrow a couple of thousand dollars for a year or a term of years, for which the legal rate of interest will be paid, and good security given. Persons having money to lend, by inquiring at this office, can learn the terms.

**BANK FAILURE.**—It seems to be established, beyond a doubt, that the New Castle Bank has failed. The failure is signal and disastrous. On Friday morning, but a few dollars were in the vaults, with which to redeem a circulation of not less than \$100,000. The Cashier, Wagoner, proves to be a defaulter to the amount of about \$60,000. He has left for parts unknown.

**POSTAGE OF COUNTY PAPERS.**—We published, some time since, a section of the Post Office law in relation to the circulation of county newspapers; but, as there still appears to be an erroneous impression in the minds of some of the Postmasters along the borders of the county, we re-produce it at this time for their benefit:

Sec. 95. Bona fide subscribers to weekly newspapers can receive the same, free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they regularly receive their mail matter.

As newspapers are frequently published in many of the Eastern papers. He gives in it a sketch of his administration while Governor of the territory, and sets forth the previous and present condition of things there. He says that the great body of the people of the territory are conservative and law-abiding and willing to make almost any sacrifices for the sake of peace and domestic quiet. The whole troubles the Governor says, have originated through ambitious schemers, who have no personal interest in the welfare of the territory, and who never desired peace, nor will they be content with it. The hostility to the Governor had its rise from the belief that he stood in the way of several artful and aspiring Senatorial and gubernatorial candidates.

**JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT.**—In another column it will be seen that the delegates to the Convention which meets at Harrisburg to-day, have been instructed to urge the nomination of the Hon. DANIEL AGNEW, of this county, for Judge of the Supreme Court. We earnestly hope that body will accede to the wishes of our people, and place him in nomination for that distinguished position. As the presiding Judge of this Judicial District, he has won for himself a high and wide-spread reputation. He would dignify and ornament a seat upon the Bench of the highest tribunal in the State. The Erie Gazette, in urging the nomination of Mr. A. uses this strong and emphatic language:

"Possessed of superior talents, profound and varied legal learning, and unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity, he would do honor to the position as well as reflect credit upon his party. He is, moreover, extensively popular, both as a man and a Judge, and would, in our opinion, command a larger vote in Western and North Western Pennsylvania than any other person yet proposed for the place. Erie county would be safely calculated upon for twenty-five hundred majority. We, therefore, submit his name, in the conviction that no better selection can be made."

**Borough and Township Election.**—The following persons were chosen, on Friday last, to fill the several borough and township offices for the ensuing year. All are Republicans except Justice of Peace, and for that office there was no contest:

**TOWNSHIP.**  
Judge of Elections—Benjamin Adams.  
Inspector of Elections—Samuel Moorhead.  
Constable—James H. Dougan.  
School Directors—Joseph C. Wilson, three years, Wm. H. McKensie, three years.  
School Director—Joshua Monroe, two years.  
School Director—George F. Harbaugh, one year.  
Assessor—John W. Thomas.  
Auditor—William A. Laird.  
Supervisor—Socrates Johnston.  
Township Clerk—William S. Barclay.  
Justices of Peace—Marmaduke Wilson, J. G. Bliss.

School Directors, Sharon—John Strook, three years, A. Hamilton, three years, W. Davidson, two years, M. Darragh, 1 year.

**BOROUGH.**  
Burgess—Jacob Weyand.  
Town Constable—William Henry, Richard H. Agnew, Hugh Anderson, William A. Laird, Oliver Cunningham.  
High Constable—James H. Dougan.

### COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**Second week.**  
Before Hon. Daniel Agnew and his Associates, John Scott and Wm. Cairns, Esqs.  
The Pittsburgh & Conneville Railroad vs. H. N. Barker, Thomas A. Barker and Geo. S. Barker. A. W. Foster and Clarke for plaintiffs, and Roberts and Fetterman for defendants. This was a case in Trover and Conversion, brought to Nov. Term, 1855, to recover the value of ten Allegheny county coupon bonds, \$1,000 each, given to defendants by Wm. Larimer, Jr., to secure a deposit of money with him as a broker of the city of Pittsburgh. It was claimed by the Plaintiff that Larimer held those bonds as President of the P. & C. R., and had no right to give them as such security. Verdict for Defendants and Plaintiff moved for a new trial.

James Black and wife vs. John Irvin and Richard Irvin. Roberts for plaintiff and Clarke for defendant. Summons trespass quare clausum fregit to Nov. Term, 1855. Discontinued by the plaintiff and judgment for defendant, according to rule.

Henry Good and wife vs. Same defendants. Case discontinued as above.

Thomas Hillard vs. Renton & Griswell. S. B. Wilson for plaintiff and Chamberlin and Carter for defendant. Term, 1855. The death of Renton suggested, and the Attorney for Griswell, in his behalf, confessed judgment to the plaintiff to the amount found in the award of the Arbitrators, with interest from that time. Same to be liquidated by the Prothonotary.

John McLaughlin, Sr. John McLaughlin, Jr. and Wm. McLaughlin vs. Joseph Kronk and Wm. Irvin. J. H. Wilson and Fetterman for plaintiff and S. B. Wilson for defendant. This suit was brought to March Term, 1856, being an ejectment for 100 acres of land in Racoon tp., to enforce payment of purchase money. Jurors withdrew; case settled by the parties, sum due to be liquidated by the Prothonotary.

Milton Lawrence Adm'r of David Miesinger dec'd vs. David Robinson. Roberts for plaintiff and S. B. Wilson for defendant. Appeal from the judgment of James Cameron Esq. Settled by the parties. Defendant to pay \$1,50 and each party one-half of the costs.

Alex. Anderson vs. J. W. Johnston. Roberts for plaintiff and Fetterman and S. B. Wilson for defendant. Ejectment for two pieces of land situated in Darlington tp. Verdict for defendant.

Dr. George McCook vs. The Poor House Directors of Beaver county. J. H. Wilson and Clarke for plaintiff and S. B. Wilson and Roberts for defendant. This case was brought to March Term, 1856, to recover a fee of \$150 for amputating the arm of a pauper. Verdict for plaintiff for \$50.

Simpson Moore vs. Hamilton Lacey. Cochran and Roberts for plaintiff, and Fetterman S. B. Wilson and Clarke for defendant. This suit was an ejectment brought to June Term, 1856, for the undivided third part of a tract of land in Economy tp., containing 335 acres. Verdict for plaintiff.

**ANNUAL REPORT.**  
We are indebted to our friend and townman, Rev. J. K. Miller, for a copy of the thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Young Men's Bible Society, of Pittsburgh, which was presented in January last, with an appendix, containing the addresses at the Anniversary, together with the association, and the manner by which the object of the Society, as well as the means required to become one of its members for life, or one of its Directors for the same period:

**ARTICLE II.**  
The object of this Society shall be to distribute the Sacred Scriptures without note or comment, in Pittsburgh, and in such counties of "Western Pennsylvania" as are unable to supply themselves with the "Word of God," and to aid the Pennsylvania Bible Society with its surplus funds.

**ARTICLE III.**  
Every person who shall contribute annually to the funds of the Society, shall be a Member; and any person who shall contribute, at one time, ten dollars, (or five dollars, under twenty-one years of age), shall be a Member for life, and twenty dollars, a Director for life.

The Treasurer's Report says:  
In the month of May last, Rev. Thomas Dreghan was appointed agent for the county, and served the Society one month, owing to ill health, and not meeting with the success anticipated, he resigned. His collections for that time amounted to \$108.35. Rev. J. K. Miller, the present agent for that portion of the county lying east of the Allegheny river, has been in the employ of the Society since the first of July. The result of his labors to January 20, 1857, is as follows: Families visited, 1,370. Value of books donated, \$26.57. Value of books sold, \$37.60. Amount of subscriptions, \$1,126.44. Cash collections, \$789.30. Outstanding subscriptions, \$372.80.

The aggregate of the labors of the above agents shows a total of 10,182 families visited. Number of Bibles and Testaments sold and donated, 725. Cash received for books sold, \$34.21, and in collections, \$2,612.23. Outstanding subscriptions, \$342.80.

**For the Argus.**  
**To Capitalists, Manufacturers, Mechanics &c.**  
Rochester or Beaver City, March 1857. The undersigned—having "control" of large quantities of valuable town Lots, Blocks, and adjacent grounds, with iron Ore, bituminous coal, cannel coal, lime stone, fire clay, hydraulic cement, water power, &c., at the mouth and falls of Beaver, Pa. and on the margin of St. Marys, canals, and Rail Roads, between the mouth of Beaver and Cleveland, Erie, and other parts on the Lake—will be happy to treat with persons willing to convert their dime into dollars, and their dollars into Eagles, or their skill, industry and credit, into healthy, happy, village houses for their own; or into rural gardens and farms, of productive agricultural acres under which there are thousands of tons of Coal, Iron and other minerals; or to enrich themselves, their children, and their children's children, for generations to come.

Rochester or "Beaver City"—next to manufacturing, mechanical and commercial centre from which, the South west, and the north west are to be largely supplied with

bituminous and cannel Coal, Iron, lime, fire-Brick, Pottery, glass, carriages, agricultural implements, Steam Engines, Rail Road Cars, Locomotives, heavy cast and wrought Iron, and hundreds of other bulky and cumbersome articles of western requirement and consumption,—because they can be supplied more cheaply and more conveniently here, than from places hitherto relied on,—more remote, less accessible, and where the manufacturing elements, the grounds rent and living, are all more expensive.

Look at the map of western Pa. and eastern Ohio, an hundred miles around Rochester or "Beaver City"—Look at the Geography, Topography, Geology, and Mineralogy,—at the Rivers and Lakes, the canals and Rail Roads,—the steamers and Canal Boats, the Locomotives, and Rail Road trains; the Telegraph wires, and the smoke from a thousand furnaces, forges, and workshops, which (to say nothing of the thousand in Pittsburgh) here are at this time, no less than six hundred and thirty such establishments in operation, in "Beaver City"—doing a business of two or three millions of dollars annually and among them, a Car Factory, in Rochester, manufacturing to the extent of half a million of dollars, annually, and a Locomotive and other machinery, at the same place, which will do double that amount, and give employment to a hundred of operatives.

Look to the domain of chartered and other companies, formed, and being formed, for working Iron, Coal, and other minerals in every direction, up the Beaver and all its tributaries; and along all the converging and diverging lines of River, Canal, and Rail Road, by which this locality is surrounded.

Look at thousands of industrious citizens now laboring in the inexhaustible beds of Iron Ore, of bituminous and cannel Coal, around this centre and conceive the quantities of Iron to be produced,—the millions of gallons of oil to be extracted from cannel-coal, at Rochester,—and its vicinity, to supply the east, west, north, and south,—and thus lessen the exorbitant Oil Tax now levied on *Lays* and *Whales* in every land, on every sea and ocean, on this Globe.

The *Canal Coal* of Beaver Co. Pa. which yields from thirty to forty gallons of Oil to the ton—this fact more abundant at Darlington, than at the famous Breckenridge mines of Kentucky,—whose product (when taken down the Ohio and the Mississippi, through New Orleans, and thence by ship loads to New York) commands at that market Fifteen to Eighteen dollars per ton; though as good coal for fuel for burning fluid, for gas, for lubrication and for other purposes, can yet be bought in the mines of Beaver County near Rochester, for twenty cents a ton, or in Rail Road Cars upon the *Track*, ready for market, at one dollar per ton!!!

To facilitate the erection of an hundred more new tenement houses in Rochester and Brighton, the present season, a few choice lots will be exchanged, at cash prices, for lumber, stone, brick, lime, glass, nails, paints, building hardware, dry goods, groceries, &c.—mechanical labor of most kinds, will be equally acceptable, and received in full of cash.

As so much *Capital Stock*, in all new manufacturing establishments, which may be erected at Rochester, or at Brighton the present season.

Any builder, or building association who will erect, this spring and following summer,—ten, twenty, or thirty, cheap tenement houses, worth one hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars each, upon lots to be set apart for that object in the villages of Rochester or Brighton, shall receive quarterly cash rents, at the rate of 15 per cent per annum, on the actual cost of such tenement houses or buildings, till such tenants or building paid for, in cash, on which it is erected,—the cash value of the building first agreed on, and the cost thereof, and current value of the place at the time. M. T. G. GOULD, Rochester, Pa. March 24, 1857.

**For the Beaver Argus.**  
Messrs. Editors:—A literary Exhibition of the students of North Sewickley Academy, came off on Thursday evening, March 19th, attended with more than usual interest.

The school is under the control of Rev. H. Webber, assisted by Mr. J. B. Kiddoo, a young man of decided ability and merit, well arranged and conducted, evincing great care and patience for the welfare and progress of his scholars.

The Musical Department, under the care of Miss Ella Dickie, fully evinced the benefits of her instructions, doing credit to themselves and honor to their teacher.

The school numbers about 50 students, with a flattering prospect of an increase of number the coming session, which commences on the 4th of May in April.

The occasion was marked by a large and attentive audience. The exercises were well arranged and conducted, evincing great care and patience for the welfare and progress of his scholars.

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### TRUTH VS. FALSEHOOD.

**Mr. Editor:**—We regret to encounter your columns, and pain the floor sensibilities of your readers; by protracting this very uncalled for controversy, but duty to myself, and justice to the aggressor, require a very brief notice of Mr. Murray's last article. It bears upon its face the impress of *hard toil*, as the "mountain had labored," and beheld the issue. There are several points I wish to notice, and then I will leave him forever. But first I repeat my former remark, that the article first published (The neglect of Truth, and its consequences) was directed of all personalities, as far as a clear statement of the case would allow, and no man in community could, or would have suspected Mr. Murray was the unfortunate practitioner, had he not come out in your paper, and acknowledged it as his. So careful was I in the description of the case alluded to, I forbore to mention the residence. I gave but the initials of the name, and gave not the slightest intimation to the public, by which the operator might become implicated; but your succeeding issue contained a communication from Mr. M. charging me with making an "unprincipled drive" at him, and making an unprovoked and furious onslaught on my personal and religious character, charging me with plagiarism, and questioning my honor and truthfulness. I was compelled to reply, and hoped thus to end this controversy, but sadly were I and the community disappointed, for your Argus of last week contains another article from his pen, to which I invite the attention of the honest, reflecting and intelligent, of my fellow citizens.

His first paragraph holds this language, "I have an innate repugnance to professional bickering," and before the article closes he says, "I now invite the Dr. to walk out and lock horns with me on this subject," and "we shall strike on you until the subject is exhausted." Do these sentiments harmonize with a peace-loving spirit, one that possesses an "innate repugnance to bickering" and controversy? But my principal desire is to expose his perversion and distortion of my reply: In my article in the Argus of March 11, I use this language:

"If Mr. Murray has performed a surgical operation, or effected a cure, and been requested to report it to the Medical Society (a fact we did not know) we are willing to award him all its merits."

Mr. Murray in quoting says:—"If Mr. M. has performed a surgical operation and effected a cure," &c. "It is a fact we did not know," and then he says "he is authorized to say that Mr. M. Swager told the Dr. 'all about the facts of the operation.'"

We knew Mr. M. had in charge the case mentioned, but we denied the knowledge of the fact, that he had been requested to report it before the Medical Society, as he makes known in his first article, and this is the import of my words—and we had authentic information that the physician had been subsequently called to administer to the lady constitutionally, so we could not but doubt that he had performed a cure. Why should he distort my language, and print a falsehood?

I opposed his election to the trusteeship of Beaver Academy on account of his "incompetency." I said "I believed him unfit," unsuitable to the position, not because he had not the ability to perform the duties incumbent to the office, but in my intercourse with him as a student I learned to doubt his integrity. But he makes the substitution only that he may do honor to himself. I have fully answered his charge of plagiarism, by denying the possession of the works he quotes from, but I ask you fellow citizens as arbiters in this discussion to note closely and critically the quotations said to be copied, and his charge will lose much of its weight—but he perverts my true meaning again. I said in reply to this charge:

"I disclaim all dependence on Harris, or any other author for the article alluded to, pending on any student of science is dependent on the author of that science. Harris is our acknowledged standard author and it is equally impossible to speak on the subject of which he treats without employing his not only his logic, but upon or less of his form of language."

Mr. M. repeats but part of a sentence in the paragraph. "I disclaim all dependence on Harris, or any other author, for the article alluded to."

Twice he repeats this to give the falsehood the more effect. I appeal to you, does not Mr. Murray distort the truth? Does he not pervert my language—is it not as wicked to give but half an idea, or part of a sentence, when designed to misrepresent, as to give utterance to the basest insinuation?

In his previous article he impeaches my veracity by denying the authenticity of the three cases alluded to, because I did not give names. In my reply I gave the names to the public; but still he questions their truthfulness, because forsooth two of the parties may have died, and the third named has moved away. But he acknowledges in his last paper, the fact of an "ill conditioned user" in the last named case, which would not yield to his treatment, admitting himself ignorant of the true disease, and advising Dr. Hannan to take the case in his own, or refer it to more skillful hands. Hear his admission. "I had lately been called from the office of the printer of Christians, and knew but little more about surgery than that my pseudo m. s. 'does now,' and 'yet he boldly and unprincipally asserts, there was not a disease of the antrum. If he knew not what it was, how could he decide truly what it was, when the disease was in the region of the antrum? But we are not disposed to gratify his vain curiosity, by entering further into the investigation of this matter, believing my veracity has never been impeached by this community. 'Thou' as I have before stated, I can establish his truth."

Notice also the egotism he displays in his articles, the self importance of the *L-ism* of his language. In his last he says, "I can prepare my own articles," true, I have heard no one doubt their originality, they bear the stamp of the author: "I have aware his smart under the severity of the exposure." In speaking of his election he says, "The people said come John, and I went with

the largest vote ever previously polled for that office," again, "You acknowledged my superiority then you feel it now," "It is hard for a stream to rise higher than its fountain." We have wondered, if the want of capital, necessitated the Editor to supply their place with the figure 1 in the "setting up" of his article. Mr. Murray says "I challenge him or any other man to point to anything in my life incompatible with a Christian profession."

Let me present the portrait of a Christian minister. He is a man "loving God with all his heart, and soul, and mind, and strength, and his neighbor as himself;" "filled of God to preach the wonderful riches of the Gospel of Christ—one whose Christian life and Godly conversation, exerts an elevating and refining influence in society. He vaunteth not himself, is not puffed up, he thinketh no evil." He loveth the social circle that he may draw men to Christ, he loveth the chambers of the stricken, that he may give the "balm of consolation." Faith in God, hope and earnestness for the success of his mission, and charity and lovingkindness, are his character. Does he love strife? hear him reply, "Blessed are the peacemakers." "Does he delight in the frivolities of life while the blood of souls stains the phylacteries of his garments?" "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Christ." "Will he be for wealth or fame, forsake his Lord, and engage in the secular callings of the day?" "I have a work my Master gave him to do." "Will he enter the arena of political strife, and step its fluctuating tide?" "I must fight the good fight, I must finish the work, I must keep the faith; for the Lord hath said, 'go work in my vineyard, and whatsoever I say I will give thee.'"

Now let us view his character, with an impartial eye. Let us find him engaged in his daily mechanical avocation, but unwilling to remain in what he deems obscurity, makes known his wishes to the church, and she (as is her custom) takes him by the hand, aids and encourages him to engage in the noble calling of the ministry. See him as he enters that ministry, while on bended knees, before the holy man of God, receive the consecrating hand, dedicating mind, might and strength, unreservedly to the service of God during life, not even permitting the mental reservation peculiar to the secret confessions of Catholicity, but while health remains makes the duties of the ministry paramount to every other.

And now we ask, has this vow been kept with Christian fidelity? Follow him as his ministry becomes somewhat satiated, and the necessary remuneration of the ministry is not adequate to the demands of avarice, and stealth he insinuates himself into a new sphere of action, and as soon as he has acquired sufficient knowledge of a profession (more lucrative than the former) to enter upon his own responsibilities, see him surrender with impunity the strongest obligations that bind man to man, those of honor, and breaking every vow, with check unblinking, forsake the service of his God. And why? because it did not pay. Does this comport with Christian fidelity? Hear him now when in the presence of some of his own church, exclaim, "the ranks of the Methodist ministry will ere long be deserted by all men of talent," and why? "because of the mere pittance afforded."

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They earnestly appeal to all men to submit the differences of opinion, growing out of the question of domestic institutions, to the ballot-box, provided that any attempt to abridge or impair the freedom of speech at the ballot-box be held a just cause; for a departure from this policy, has no taster to be made for membership in the Free State.

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