"GO WORK IN MY VINEYARD."

From a Correspondent in Iowa, Dec. 18th, 1845.

Brother B., as you are aware, is now with us. We feel that a kind providence directed him hither. Never were we, in this place, or throughout he Territory, more in need of men of his qua cations for the ministry than at this time. Would that our friends at the East and the West would think of the vast difference between the influence exerted in the Redeemer's kingdom by well qualified ministers, and that of those who are not thus qualified. Are there not some ministers at the East, known by others to possess the requisite qualfications, who can be induced to come into this region? The amount of good they could do here at this time, for the present and future prosperity of Zion, eternity alone can reveal. Other denominations are making strong, and some of them, praiseworthy efforts; Romanism and other false religions are taking hold upon the people with a strong grasp; vice and immorality abound every where and our character as a people is fast forming. Of what infinite importance is it that we should endeavor to diffuse the glorious principle which we profess to believe and love, and endeavor to exert a proper Christian influence over the immense hass of mind congregated and increasing so rapidly in this valley. Burlington and DuBuque and Galena and several other populous villages, ought to be immediately supplied with the best men that can be obtained.

REMARKS.

Many persons appear to think that ministers are so much needed at the West, that quite ordinar and indeed very inefficient ones, such as find difficult to secure situations at the East, will be very acceptable there. A greater mistake cannot easily be made. Doubtless there are obscure neighborhoods there, as elsewhere, partially settled by honest, simple-hearted people, who, during their incipient arrangements for a livelihood, consider it a blessing to enjoy the privilege of public worship under very humble circumstances; but the minds which are influenced by such motives, as induced them to plunge into the depths of political and pecuniary enterprise prevelent in that region, and which are actively employed in giving tone to public sentiment and feeling, minds which are strong and active in the investigation of principles and their bearing upon the various interests of society. are not to be moved by the weak and imperfect efforts of men who cannot gain influence elsewhere. As at the East, so at the West, those ministers of any denomination who have succeeded in gaining the influence which is essential to the proper moulding of the public character are strong men; and such only can succeed in the same way any

to supply the existing wants of the people. There the aim. It may be said in favor of the articles of this may be a great many men there called ministers; description, in the present work, however, that they a but of the number, no small proportion, would do pear to be well written, and, so far as we can judge the churches and the people a favor by entirely from hastily glancing them over, to be of a moral or rel abandoning the field or their calling; they are in- gious bearing. A large proportion of the articles are

Many others in this region associate with a residence at the West, the idea of hardships, suffering and poverty-an itineracy among log cabins, frequent long journeys in wild forests, and over boundless prairies. But these features of Western life are correct only to a limited extent. Itinerant duties are indispensable in every State of the Union, and those who perform them suffer more or less from exposure, fatigue and poverty. There are but few wealthy preachers of the gespel-none become so by their profession. Faithful ministers of Christ at the West, having the confidence of the people, though necessarily employed in hard service, need not long suffer from the lack of any comfort.' But ministers are needed at the West for other service besides itinerating. Multitudes of churches need pastors, and among them are many in villages and and eities, requiring the same cort of labor from their pasters which is expected at the East, and are ready to contribute as liberally for their support as their circumstances will allow. Some are as comfortably provided for as any in the land. When necessity requires aid the Home Mission Society are ready to supply it.

There, then, is a wide field presenting the whole diversity of labor for its profitable cultivation that is requisite here; the same reward of merit which is enjoyed here, and, on account of the unparralleled richness and extent of the Territory; the astonishing rapidity of its settlement; and the grasping eagerness with which infidelity, popery, and all manner of false religions are endeavoring to appropriate it to themselves, as important a theatre of useful action as can now be found any where else on earth. Must that field be suffered to lie in its spontaneous growth of thorns and thistles? or, he yielded up to the hands which sow nought but tares? Or, shall we be permitted to rej in the acceptance of its frequent, earnest, invitaions by some able, experienced, godly men-men having the confidence of the churches here mer who can gain it and be useful there.

B. M. HILL, Cor. Sec. A. B. H. M. Soc.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Missionary Herald for January, contains the present time.

Under the care of the Board are twenty-six missions, embracing ninety-two stations; at which are laboring one hundred and thirty-one ordained missionaries, nine of whom are physicians, six phy- preceptive nature may be found in the constitutions or riders dealt their blows on all sicians not ordained, thirteen school-masters, eight printers and book-binders, eleven other male and ample, the ten commandments of the Old Testament, ed with sunguinary fury upon one hundred and eighty-one female assisting mis- and the moral and religious precepts of the New, may ing them by the throat, and tear sionaries, in all three hundred and fifty persons be regarded as specimens of the former; and all the To give effect to this description sent forth from this country; with whom are associated in the missionary work, nineteen native in their constitutions or in the journals of their proceed. natives, had been planned, and a preachers and one handred and sixteen other native elpers; raising the whole number of laborers at the several missions, and dependent principally on the Board for support, to four hundred and eigh-

and gathered by them, are sixty-five churches, em- were not expressly named, because they were not and to tear out their howels by Spo bracing 21,536 members. Thirteen printing es- known to exist, and which it is evident, from the tenor is nothing-or rather, this is glory tablishments are connected with these missions, of other pracepts, would have been prohibited, had they transport those who escaped the ed-

various works have been printed for the missions. whole amount of printing executed at the mission resses, or otherwise, for the missions, to 475,795,

THE RECORDER.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1846.

03- Orders, payments, &c. &c., for the Recorder, by ersons visiting Raleigh, may be left at the Book Stor of Turner and Hughes.

TO OUR AGENTS, &c.

We have no travelling Agents; but we have sundry local Agents; and on these we are mainly dependent for the filling up of our lists, and the collection of our dues, at the places where they operate. And as the year now just commenced, the present is the precise time for making the appropriate arrangements for the ensuing

To those who have been doing us the favor to thank them for their past attentions, and bespeak their co-operation for the time to come.

Those who act with the understanding that they are to have a copy of the Recorder for their services, are requested to ascertain, forthwith, whether those on their lists for last year, intend to continue; - and in case they do not, to engage others to take the place of those who decline. Promptness and despatch, in this particular, are essential to the interest of all concerned. It is also desirable that all accounts should be settled up and closed

Those who do not reside in the vicinity of an Agent, can very conveniently act for themselves. All that need he done, is to write a letter-say in it what they wish to communicate-enclose in it what money they may wish to transmit-seal it up-and place it in the Post Office. Should any be at a loss to know the precise amount of their account, they need not care about that, for they will be creuited for the amount they pay whether it be more or less.

05- Our Bro. Taylor is informed, that any communications from the Board, or otherwise, designed for the benefit of the cause of Foreign Missions, will be entire-

ARTHUR'S MAGAZINE. The January number of this periodical is before us. It is, in our opinion, the mos facinating, and the best number of the series, that has yet reached us. It contains four engravings of great beauty, together with sundry articles of much interest and merit. We can never have much to say in lavor Some say there are ministers enough at the West of fiction, however well written, or however exemplary free from this objection, however, and contain matter both entertaining and instructive. For those who are fond of what is termed "light reading," we consider the above named magazine about the best with which we are acquainted. Terms \$3 per annum. Two copies for \$5. Five copies for \$10. Address E. Ferrett & Co., Philadelphia.

> 24 pages, oclavo, devoted to the cause of Jewish Evangelization, and conducted by our old friend, Rev. C. F. Frey, the converted Jew. Bro. F. is well and favorably known in this country, as the author of sundry literary productions, as a zealous minister of the gaspel of Christ, and as a most indefatigable laborer in the cause of Jewish Evangelization. The work in question will doubtless be a useful and entertaining publication, and will be worth to subscribers all that is asked for it. Address Lewis Colby, or Rev. C. F. Frey, New York.

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS -- We wish to call the attention of our readers in this vicinity to the Advertisemenis of "J. J. Biggs," and "P. F. Pescud," in this week's Recorder. Those who wish to purchase apparel for the outer, or medicine for the inner man, can be well accommodated by calling on one or both of those worthies Were we in the babit of puffing, we could say sundry fine things on the present occasion, but as this is what we never do, we must be understood to imply much more than we sau.

REV. JESSE HARTWELL, D. D .- The Alabama Baptis vs.-"It will be a matter of sincere gratification to our brethren generally, to perceive that the University of Ala-

THE WAR -- As may be learned from our secul news, the war cloud seems to have pretty well blown over. This is as was to be expected.

CHURCH GOVERNMENT .- No. 4:

The laws by which our churches are bound to govern their proceedings, are written and unwritten-and these are either inspired or uninspired—they are also moral, buses, which seemed to burst we thunder and lightplts to religious, and social.

The written laws are those found on record in the founded by these attacks, Alor Old and New Testaments-so far as they are applicable to the action of churches, or to the conduct of individ. cutting his way into the centre uals. To these may be added whatever of a legal or The horses bore down the terri deliberations of the churches themselves. Thus, for ex. bloodhounds were at the same estitutional provisions of the churches, whether found | mind that this massacre of the p ings, may be regarded as specimens of the latter.

The unwritten laws are those which may be justly to tarnish the glory of his hero; interred from laws that are written; and, as before ob- to demand a word of condemna served, may pertain to the Old and New Testaments, or the poor unoffending Indians in to the constitutional legislation of the churches. Such, mow them down with fire-arms-Under the pastoral care of these missionaries, for example, are the prohibitions of all such offences as with awords—to tread them under having five type and stereotype foundries, twenty been known to exist. Such too are all those prohibi- the fungs of the blood-hound, to be

presses, thirty fents of type, and preparations to tions and requirements, which, though not specified by this is the consummation of all obloquy and inhuman- the Board, on this subject to The hy-laws to which print in more than thirty different languages.— name, are clearly implied in specifications that are made, ity, and demands a special pulliation. During the year under review 174,821 copies of Such, for example, are the laws egainst gaming, horsemeing, cock-fighting, and the like. Of the latter, the amounting to 34,930-71 pages; and raising the laws against dancing, and against labor on the first day to be sold, or for any other purpose. But we think, of of the week, may be considered as specimene

The inspired laws are, of course, such as are found in the Old and New Testaments, whether written or unwritten-that is, whether expressed or implied .donted by the churches, for the government and direction of the same; but all in accordance with the fundamental law of the scriptures. The latter, although not binding in the same sense as divine commands, are nevertheless as binding as the powers of any human compact can make them; and, of course, have all the authority that can be claimed by any social organization. The difference between these and the former is this a breach of the first would be a sin egainst God-a breach of the last would be an offence against the church. The violation of either, if allowed, would tend to confusion and insubordination, and ought to be promptly suppressed by the authority of the church.

Old and New Testaments, and are either written or i plied, as above explained.

The religious laws embrace the religious system the New Testament, and owe their authority exclusiveby to the comment of Jesus Christ. Of such, especially, are all those regulations relating to the constitution, the forms, the worship, and the discipline of the

The social laws are such as relate to the internal police of the churches, and may be of divine or human authority. Of this class are all those New Testament precepts which are intended to govern the conduct of christian brethren towards each other. To the same class may be referred all those enactments adopted by the churches for the better management of their own concerns, and for the regulation of the members among

A complete cale or digest of ecclesiastical law, for the use of our churches, would doubtless be a desidera tum, were the thing practicable. It would, however, if attempted, be a bulky and bungling affair ;- from the very nature of the case it would be very defective;and in practice, it would probably do more harm than good. The foregoing classification, it is thought, will be lound prefemble to any attempt at specifications, as it will leave every church free in the enactment and interpretation of ler own laws, and at the same time may serve as a sort of key for the better understanding of our whole system of ecclesiastical polity. Perhaps the most satisfactory system of law that could be furnished, might be found in the answers of queries, and the reports of special tases-all going to show what the law is, and how farity interpretation has been sanctioned by usage and precident.

We will take occasion to observe here, that the Ecclesiastical lawof our denomination, forms a subject of much interest and importance, and one which should claim the specal attention of those having the rule over churches. The endless variety of questions which may arise in rention thereto, as well as the fact that it is but imperfedly understood, may be inferred from the numerous queres that are forwarded for publication, as well as from the manifold doubts, and difficulties, and blunders that our in the administration of discipline.

WASHINTON IRVING AND SLAVERY. It is curious b observe how the minds of even intelligent men are ometimes warped by the force of popular prejudice; and hat too, in dispite of reason, of consisiency, and occommon sense. When Irving, in his history of Colubus, comes to state the fact, that the THE HEBREW MESSENGER is a monthly Magazine of Latter sent over Spain some 500 of the natives of Hayti, whom he he captured in his wars against that people, to be sold slaves, he finds it necessary to make a labored apoley for his hero. His words are worth repeating: "In is eagerness to produce immediate prowhich bore harragen the royal treasury, he [Columbus] sent, likewise, bout 100 Indian prisoners, who, he suggested, might besold as slaves at Seville." "It is painfal," the authoraids, to find the brilliant renown of

Columbus, suffed by so foul a stain, and the glory of his enterprises degraded by such flagrant violations of humanity." Now what makes this language remarkable, is the fact, that, of all the barbarities and atrocities practised by the Spaniants, and by Columbus himself, in Hayli, sold as slaves, is the only act, that seemed to demand

an apology; that was thought to detract from the glory of the Admiral; or which received from the author the faintest expression of repolation. The invasion o this peaceful and unoffending island with armed forcesthe wresting from the allies their lawful and quiet possessions the inflicting bon them the most shame ful and wanton oppressions of every description-and when they manifested a spin of resentment, the falling bama has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon our respected brother Hartwell, Theological Prefessor in the Howard. There is no man in our denomination in the State, on whom the honor could be more worthily besiewed.

of that glory for which the mader was so much re-As a contrast with the quotien above made, we will now present the reader with her, which we find a few pages farther on :- "The panic, and thrown into compl seemed pressing upon them from every quarter; their fellow warriots were laid low the balls of the arquening from the lorests. While e Ojeda charged imetuously on their main body his troop of cavalry, lance and sahre. dians, while their

et loose; and rusht their bowels." on by Columb in person. But still the author s own forests-to ogs ;-all this llied :-- but to

the sabre, and

as slaves,-

We mean to be no apologist for this ridiculous conduct of Columbus, in sending the poor Indians to Spain, the whole list of atrocities practised upon the natives, this was about the slightest-and we regard it as proof of a mind singularly biased by prejudice, that, amid "violations of humanity" so numerous, so flagrant, and so The uninspired laws are such as may have been a- revolting, this should be selected as the only one that demanded a word of reprehension.

DEAR BROTHER, -1 ask for a few lines in your paper for information and gratification for myself and others, on the following subject, which is the topic of the neigh-

A sold to B a tract or parcel of land for the sum of four hundred dollars, and took his note for the same; but made no right to the land, nordid he give an obligation to make a right. Well, sometime subsequent to this, and by misfortune, B was under the necessity to convey his property in trust. So B goes to A to know it he must convey, the land also. A told B if he would put The moral laws embrace the entire moral code of the land in the trust be would consent for him to put goes and deeds all his property and land in trust, though he had no right to the land. When the trust came due the trustee sold the property and land, and paid all his debts, with the exception of some forty-three dollars on A's note, which amount A was owing B at the time of the sale; so A gives himself credit for the lortyland was sold A bought it back for one hundred and fifteen dollars. Now is it justice before God for B to pay four hundred dollars to A for the land and paid rent all the time he was in possession of it, and for A to keep the land from B for the hundred and fifteen dollars, and retain the two hundred and eighty-five B paid for the land besides rent?

> You will confer a great favor on the writer if you will give your views in full on this subject.

Yours most respectfully, GRANVILLE.

ANSWER.

If we understand the foregoing statement correctly there are two questions involved—the first relates to the sale of the land, and the second to the payment of cent for the same.

So far as it relates to the sale and repurchase of the land, we see nothing that can be considered fraudulen or illegal. The land was, in the first place, fairly sold by A to B If a right was not given, it seems to have been withheld by the agreement of the parties. When the trust was made for the conveyance of B's property. and the payment of his debts, the land and the note, with the consent of the parties, and even at the option of B, were both put into the need. Of course, it became the duty of the trustee, both to self the land, and to pay the note-which, it appears, was done in strict accordance with the law in such case made and provided. A had the same right with others, to bid at the sale; and if he purchased the land in question, so far as any thing appears to the contrary, it was only be cause he bid more for it than any one else was willing to give. If the said land did not bring as much, when sold at auction, as B had contracted to give A for it, this was B's misfortune-not A's offence.

But, in the payment of rent for this land, while in B's possession, we can see neither law nor justice. After the first sale the land was, de facto, B's properly, or it was not. If it was not, then the whole business of politing it and the note into B's trust, and the selling of the one, and the taking up of the other, was a erty and abandonment, and other debancheries and obfarce. The land was, from beginning to end, A's properly ;-the apparent repurchase of this land, at a re- M. Clay torbids him to describe; and yet continue to duced price, was an act of swindling; -and B's estate was defrauded out of the exact difference between the cost of the first, and that of the second sale. "

But if the land was, de facto, B's property from the him sleep sound, and reproved his neighbour next by time of the first sale-which, from all the facts of the for taking his glass of wine prescribed by his physicase, seems to have been undisputable -then we are cian. Would not our Lord have said of such? "If aware of no law, divine or human, moral or social, hy unto you hupocrites, for me are like unto whited spawhich he could be required to pay rent for his own chers.

So far we have considered the above transaction strictly in a legal point of view--or, in accordance with and to deal with ultra abolitionists as heretics in the the notions of justice prevalent among men of the church, are like Peter when fearing persecution, followworld. But agreeably to the great moral principle, laid ed ofar off-and denied his Lord; but very unlike Pe down by Jesus Christ, for the government of his disciples-"Do unto others," &c., it is clear to our mind, that A ought to have taken back his land and given up B's note; or else, when the note was paid, he should have permitted B to retain the fand. In the former case it would have been proper for A to demand this matter of lending over the prisoners to Spain, to be and receive rent for the land while in possession of R.

THE CHRISTIAN REVIEW.

The Christian Review, a publication which was gotten up for the use of the Baptist denomination, and which, we think, has been, and probably still is, patronized to a considerable extent by Southern readers, is out, it would seem, very decidedly against the South We have not seen a number of this print for some time; the publishers having, for some cause, as we suppose, taken a miff at us, have long since ceased to send us a copy. But the Christian Reflector, a Boston abolition print, contains several extracts, said to be from an article published in the last number of the Review aforesaid, the temper and tendency of which, we think, cannot be easily misunderstood. Our object in introducing these extracts is to let our readers see how Southern Baptists are treated by a northern publication, which we think, still claims to be a denomina still looks to the South for patronage. We suspect i will not be long before our Southern brethren will have to look to their own resources, as well for their own publications, as for their own benevolent organiza-

The following is one of the extracts alluded to:

1) the South must cling to and cherish slavery, in preference to every thing else, and had assigned as the reason of her withdrawal, that the conflict of opinion on that subject had become so strong and violent as to render a continuance of the union painful and inexpedient, we certainly should not have controverted the soundness or sufficiency of the reason. But when the South, as the ground of separation, alleges that her rights have been infringed, that power has been usurped, and trust violated, and discharges her Parthian arrows at the Acting Board, she puts herself decidedly in the wrong and takes a position which is not defensible and which cannot be defended. We cherish no unkin ness towards the South; we intend to use no harsh lar e; but we must be permitted to express ourselves licit terms, that the Acting Board have exceeded hority, or violated their trust, or infringed a hair oth upon any right of the South. There seems t thensions on this subject. The Acting Bou continent of missionaries. The question then, What is the extent of the power and anthority of expected while such powder fumes contin

hereafter, provide that persons appointed mis shall be members of a church, men of piety, talents, a zeal. Beyond this, there is not the slightest respect or qualification upon the power of the Board. The Board are left wholly and absolutely to the gold their own direction, and sense of duty. They are h appoint whom they please. They are to me whole husiness according to the diciales of consciences and understandings. They have present and unlimited authority. They are the Acting Box and the only Acting Board, and they are to do en thing, and do it according to their own sense of It may have been impolitic and unwise to confer this power on the Board—that is not now the question But sure y they are not to be clothed with general unlimit ed power, and then couldemned on the ground that the power is limited and has been exceeded. Nothing could be more unreasonable and unjust.

REV. DR. MACLAY.

It is sufficiently distressing to read of the names Rail Road and Steam Boat accidents, which are almo daily occurring in different parts of the country, and the seaboard. The distresses of the sufferers are always more or less calculated to excite our sympathies. R. when among those sufferers we happen to have a friend or even an acquaintance, the whole matter presents different aspect. When we first saw the account of the distruction of the Belle Zane, we were not aware the any friend of ours was near the place. It appear from sequent statement, however, that our highly es teemed friend and brother, Dr. A. Maclay, formerly a New York, who is personally known to many of or readers, was on board the boat, and escaped only with his life. We copy the following from the New Yol

The greatest anxiety prevailed in this city from & orday till Tuesday, for the safety of this venerable at beloved minister. Embarking at some Western low for New Orleans on board a steamboat which wascen. ed with the presence of a large number of vicious and profane persons, he transferred himself to the Belle Zane, and was quietly descending the Mississippi of that boat, when suddenly, on the night of the 18th alti. mo, she struck a sung and sunk. Most of the passes. gers were asleep at the time, and the disaster was so smillen as to allow no time for securing cluthing. D. Maclay sprang from his berth, and waded acress the cabin, breast deep in water, with only his night clothes on, and able to save nothing else. For more than four bones he floated on the harricane deck, in one of coldest nights of the season. He was then rescond and incredible as it may appear, although 69 years a age, he escaped with trifling injury. The steamber Diamond came along shortly after the disaster, and picked up at two points on the Arkansas side of the mes. sixteen of the sufferess, and carried them to Namelon likewise landed. The total number lost we have not seen stated, -it is said to have been not more than ex-

Dr. M's, safety will call forth the thanksgivings of thousands to Him who so graciously and so wonderful ly preserved him.

For the Recorder

PARABLES APPLICABLE TO THE PRESENT

1st. The abolitionists who have witnessed the contition of the free negroes at the Five Points in the city of New-York, where about one thousand sleep under one roof, lying in rags and heaps upon the floors at night, and employed in scenes of drunkeness, swearing and rioting, all the day, and dying under the horrors of porscenities, which the delicacy of the abolitionist, Cassis pour forth their denunciations against Southern slave holders, are like the man who drank his pint bowl d brandy toddy at bed-time, by way of medicine to mit

2d. Those who call themselves moderate anti-slavity men at the North, and fear to admonish, write against ter when he said "Whether it be right in the night of God to hearken unto you, more than to God, judg

3d. The Southern Baptists who continue to sustain their connexion with the A. and F. B. S. after being kicked out from the A. Baptist M. S by the aboliton ists at the North, are like unto a Baptist Preacher who was silenced from preaching by an anti-missional church for preaching a missionary sermon, yet mores his membership to another chusch of the same order which approves the acts of the former. Again they are like unto a Presbyterian who was excluded for relising to have his children sprinkled; but joins a Method church which vintates this article of their faith athe than loose him, which he in the mean time violates ! own principles in communing with those who have & dopted infant sprinkling for baptism. Now all these freaks are like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire, as far as priciple is concerned. Let us now daw a few similitudes relative to the expediency of misns funds for the Bible treasury, and of promoting peace an

ions at the South for the Bible cause, is like unk a stranger who undertakes to toll sheep with a dog his heels which has been in the habit of running

5th. A Southern agent in attempting to collect at t South for a B. S. under the control of Aho like unto a man whose clothes smell strongly of b powder, attempting to lead a horse that had been por der-burnt, or shot at and wounded. It has been sul osed that the smell of powder at the late meets New York had blown away; but hear the language some of the speakers : Rev. H. K. Green of M .- "It w the duty of the North to form an anti-slavery un it became this union to protest against chatteli law beings"-Rev. C. Willet of Conn. "The Conn. tion would be unfaithful to God if they did not tal this opportunity of protesting against this crying and naless it were done there would be a seces the North from the union"-Rev. Mr. Tucker an a vocate for union ... Why bring forward slaveryevil he could not denounce in terms sufficiently -it the money was dug out of the mine by the l of slaves, it did not burn in their pockets." Again to he clause in the new constitution at the late other life members must chalk up their \$10