

"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD." VOL. XVII.—NO. 33. NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. WHOLE NO. 865.

THE SABBATH RECORDER is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action. At the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the heathen, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Department, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

But is the assertion strictly true even of material bodies? Does death itself disorganize and disintegrate, or does it simply furnish the occasion for the action upon bodies of the permanent forces of nature? The exact fact seems to be, that death is simply the removal from the organization of a mysterious principle called life, leaving the former perfect and entire, but immediately subject to the ordinary laws of chemical action which previously had been held in suspense by the vital force.

And this conception of life, which is self-evidently true to him who reflects upon what a soul is, and the end for which it was made, and to which all its functions are adapted, is that which obtains in the disorganization of our Saviour. When he would rebuke those who pursued eagerly after wealth, he said, (Luke 12: 15.) "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth;" a statement in which the word "life" is plainly used in a higher sense than mere existence, even as regards this world and the ideas of the unregenerate, and signifies the proper value, use, and enjoyment of such an existence as man has received. The worldly imagine that "life consisteth" in sensual delight, in an existence made happy by earthly gratifications. Not so, exclaims the Saviour; there is no life whatever in such an experience.

And this interpretation is in accordance with a very common law of language, by which the secondary and derivative meaning of a word frequently becomes the more prominent and usual. Thus the word "provide" meant, originally and literally, to foresee; but now expresses the simple result of foreseeing; that to which men are led by the dangers or wants which they foresee.

FABTING TO MEET AGAIN. We have never met with anything that breathes more of the deep spirit of conjugal love, over which death had no power, than in the poem annexed. If it shall teach any husband to be more tender and loving, then it will not have been published in vain.

At one time, thousands of people came together from all parts of the country to a heathen festival in the city of Rangoon. Some of these came to Dr. Judson, who lived there, saying, "Sir, we have heard there is an eternal hell; we are afraid of it. Do give us a writing that will tell us how to escape from it." Another time, a little boy came to the missionary and said, "Are you Jesus Christ?" "No," said he, "but I am his friend." And then he told the little fellow about Him whom he was seeking, and that boy became Jesus Christ's friend.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, publishers may continue to send them until bills are paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office, or who are directed, they are held responsible until they have paid what is due, and ordered their papers discontinued.

What we mean by death, then, is not decay, corruption, annihilation, which, however certain, are subsequent events; but a departure of that vital principle which insures the use of the organization, and the perfect acting of all its functions. When that ceases, we pronounce the body dead, without reference to the effect upon the organization, even though it should continue in existence forever, an eternal corpse. In what sense, then, does the ordinary literal meaning of the word death signify annihilation? I do not see. It never implies destruction of substance, and, in material organizations, does not cause dissolution, though leading to it.

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Children's Department. LITTLE CARRIE. A MOTHER'S TALE. Snow-drifts like sentinels were fled Against the chamber where my child Slept in the hush they made, and smiled.

But hark! my pulse, like a soft drum, And my approach, tells me I come; And show how low my march be, I shall at last sit down by thee.

There are not many brave girls about in these days, let the girls say what they please to the contrary. We have been watching to see how they manoeuvre, and this is the conclusion to which we have come. Many of them are real cowards; they are afraid to keep on the right side of truth. They may not be afraid of the dark, nor of dogs and spiders, but they are afraid to do what they think is right.

ANNIHILATION. By Rev. W. W. PATTON, of Chicago, Ill. The doctrine of the ultimate annihilation of the wicked has received fresh impulse within a few years from having been embraced by a large section of the "Second Advent" or "Millerite" sect, and from the publication of several works of considerable theological and exegetical ability in Great Britain and in our own land.

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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 14, 1861. GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

A TIME OF TROUBLE IS AN ESPECIAL TIME FOR PRAYER.

Hence the Lord says, "Call upon me in the day of trouble." This has been the uniform practice of God's people. In the time of personal affliction the Christian mind is sure to be directed to the true source of deliverance. God is our Father, and unto whom can we go for redress and comfort, but unto him who loves us and has power and willingness enough to help and save? Is the evil we suffer temporal, arising from the fluctuating state of earthly affairs, or from misfortune or sickness? The Christian knows his help and comfort is in God. If the mind is cast down through the various and numerous temptations of the enemy, or through coldness and indifference in the cause of Christ, the source of relief is the throne of mercy. Is the church low and declining through backslidings and apostacies—through dissensions and disunion—or a lack of means for the support of divine ordinances and the general wants of the cause? The same tendency of the Christian mind is manifest. The troubles of the church are the most oppressive to the true Christian, because greater interests are involved there than anywhere else. The church is the great focal light of the world—the instrumental regenerator of mankind—the theatre on which the divine character is more especially displayed—the mountain of the Lord, combining strength, beauty, grandeur, durability. Hence, the Christian's joys are there where he finds a feast of soul, peace passing understanding, the most endearing friendship, and the greatest views of the divine glory. If the church is in trouble, he is in trouble, and he naturally goes and implores deliverance. This habit is confined to no age of the world, and to no particular position Christians may occupy. The church has been the absorbing topic of good men of all conditions and talents and attainments, and it is so now. Great men and little men—fathers and mothers—men of business—statesmen—common members of churches—those who fill offices of deacons and pastors, are alike in their feelings. And when a dark cloud hangs over Zion, and the waves of trouble beat upon her, all look in the same direction for deliverance. We may be sure God will never forsake his people which he has redeemed and renewed, and will never suffer them to cry in vain. "The promise as well as the requirement is before us, and if we call upon him in the day of trouble, he will deliver, and we shall glorify him."

In the time of national trouble, too, the Christian heart beats toward God. He is the God of nations, and has them all under his control. Nothing comes by chance, but in the course of divine arrangements for wise and good purposes. He permits evils for a long time; it may be to see what human nature will do and bear, and it may be to test the faith of his people, and finally to urge them with united hearts and voices to beseege his throne of grace for deliverance. The nation of Israel was often in trouble, and always for their sin, and when they felt the pressure intolerable, then they cried unto the Lord, and he provided a deliverer. Deliverance was wrought not by the many or the mighty. The destruction of Sennacherib's host was effected without fighting, but in answer to Hezekiah's prayer. The greatest deliverance on record was by the stretching out of Moses' rod as an instrument. The oppressor, mad on account of the loss of his slaves, must needs rush on to an act of desperation which common sense would forbid, and perish in the Red Sea. When the Israelites understood their peril, the first cry was complaint and murmur on their part, but there was one noble believing and faithful man of God. Moses looked up to God, and when directed by Heaven as to the means, at once obeyed, and the wreck of Pharaoh and his host was complete. There was a time in David's history when his kingdom was on the point of ruin, but the cry of that good man, "Oh, that thou wouldst turn the counsel of Ahithophel into foolishness," turned the scale in his favor, and his enemies with all their schemes were brought to nought. In applying these cases to ourselves, at the present time of national trouble, shall not the voice of prayer go up to the great governor of the universe from all God's Israel, that the wicked purposes and arrangements of men for the ruin of this great Commonwealth, which has been the praise of all Europe, and an unbounded source of blessing and prosperity to multitudes from other lands? Yes, the voice of prayer is going up from our sanctuaries, our family altars, and our closets, and it will still go up, until the arm of the enemy is paralyzed, and his schemes blown away by the breath of the Almighty. As the prospect darkens, the cry will be more urgent, and the present storm will only clear the polluted political atmosphere, and break up the infernal system which lies at the bottom of all our troubles. Should the apprehended evil come, and the States bent on mischief, and determined to carry out their projects at all hazards, bring on a war, it may be considered as a divine judgment, like all other wars, which will sweep away forever an evil which has always been our disgrace in the eyes of the civilized world. Oh, let the prayer of every Christian church, of every Christian family, and every Christian heart, go up warm and fresh every day to the God of heaven, and we shall have nothing to fear from Southern secessionists or worldly politicians.

GEORGE R. WHEELER.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMAN.—REV. DR. MURRAY, of Elizabethtown, N. J., (quite

generally known from his writings on Romanism, or the signature of Kirwan,) died on the evening of Feb. 4th, in the 60th year of his age. He was a native of Ireland, of Roman Catholic parentage, but came to America when a boy, and early embraced the Protestant religion. Graduating at Williams College in 1826, he studied theology immediately afterward at Princeton, and subsequently was engaged in the service of the American Tract Society. He was first settled in the Ministry at Wyoming Valley, and afterward at Kingston, Pa.; his third call was to Elizabethtown, where he remained until his death. The controversial powers of Dr. Murray were conspicuously brought forth in 1848, in the Kirwan controversy, in which he distinguished himself by his arguments in behalf of Protestantism against Archbishop Hughes. Dr. Murray was under an engagement to preach for the Rev. Dr. Sprague of Albany, on Sunday, but on Friday he became quite unwell, and his physician, who knew that he was ailing with neuralgia in the heart, told him he must not undertake the journey. Dr. Murray objected for some time before abandoning the task. He was unwell on Sunday, but not considered dangerously ill. In the evening, however, he felt his end was near, and calling his family around him, he bade them an affectionate farewell. "My work on earth is finished," was his dying declaration. He retained his senses to the end.

MISSIONARY ADDRESS.

At the recent Sabbath-School celebration in Berlin, N. Y., the closing performance consisted of a Missionary Scene, in which a young gentleman and lady were consecrated to the work of missionary labor. The following address was delivered on the occasion by Wm. Relyea Potter:

Gentlemen of the Missionary Board:

I most cordially thank you for the honor you have done me in extending to me an invitation to address this convention, the object of which is the promotion of a great and laudable enterprise. The age in which we live is one of unparalleled prosperity. Notwithstanding the fact, that not infrequently, at the present crisis in the world's history, the peace of nations is disturbed by the jarring, discordant thunders of the cannon, and men are inhumanly slaughtered to satisfy a spirit of animosity which may have arisen from some trifling prejudice, yet at no period in the history of human events have the elements of progress been more actively at work than the present. In order to become convinced of this fact, we have only to open our eyes to the stirring and important events which characterize the age in which we flourish—events which will occupy no inconspicuous niche in history's magnificent temple.

The time is not far in the dim vista of the past, that men supposed the earth was flat, and that showers descended upon it—the windows of heaven were actually opened, through which issued rain and snow. They were invincible in these convictions; and when, in the year fifteen hundred and forty-three, the immortal Copernicus advanced the idea that the earth was round, and the sun the center around which it and all other planets revolved, he was seized by the maddened authorities, and incarcerated in a dungeon, such was their superstition and prejudice. Notwithstanding their incredulous legends and sophisticated reasoning, they were at length convinced of the truth of his theory, and consequently experienced a keener appreciation of the omnipotence of an Infinite Jehovah, and bowed themselves in grateful and renewed adoration to a Creator whose wisdom and omniscience they had before but imperfectly comprehended. The time has also been, when men possessed no facilities for ascertaining even the operations of their own government, to which they were immediately subject, much less that of sister nations. But now they are enabled, not only to obtain a correct understanding of their own international affairs, but may become conversant with all matters of interest occurring in remote parts of the earth. The literature of the present age is being read and understood by heathen nations; and missionaries occupy important positions, and are exerting a healthful influence upon their people. What a glorious institution, disseminating light and truth to the inhabitants of the earth, who bow the suppliant knee to the demoralizing shrine of idolatry—raising them from the brute level to an infinitely higher state of perfection.

In order that sentiments of divine origin may be more readily instilled into the minds of the superstitious pagan, we have instituted an organization which has for its object the consecration of such friends of humanity to the exalted and philanthropic station of missionary as consider it their proper sphere and field of labor. This worthy movement to ameliorate the spiritual bondage of our fellows, was made by us Americans, first, in the year eighteen hundred and twelve, at which time the immortal names of Judson, Nott, Rice, Hall, and Newell, were presented to the new Missionary Board, for permission to embark in this glorious enterprise—to engage in a life of preeminent love-work. The great sacrifice made by these young and gallant soldiers of the cross—the readiness with which they relinquished their previous plans of future action, by virtue of which they were to arrive to stations of honor and trust in their native land—the extreme anguish of mind experienced by them, occasioned by leaving, perhaps forever, the homes and scenes of childhood, the hallowed memories of which are cherished by us all as sacred, and often thrill our whole being with delight—the last fond embrace of an affectionate sister, whose counsellor one of them had been—the firm grasp of a dotting father's hand, as he bids him a God-speed on the most noble mission in which mortals can engage—the loving and heart-stricken mother's lingering farewell, as she looks, perhaps for the last time, upon the first recipient of her paternal solicitude—all conspired to secure to them the plaudits of every American

heart which beat in sympathy for benighted humanity. Although they met with severe afflictions, yet they accomplished much good, and prepared the way for a more extensive and successful work of Christian labor. Since that time, many have followed their example. But never before has the field of labor looked so inviting as at present. The recent treaty with China has secured to the Christian nations of the earth the liberty to penetrate into the heart of that vast empire, and herald the glad tidings of salvation to her four hundred millions of people. The same is true with regard to Japan. Here is, indeed, a magnificent field of labor, which needs only the evangelizing influence of God's holy word to cause it to yield a bountiful harvest.

The missionary spirit has, for several years past, been gradually permeating the great public heart, until our people generally have become much interested on the subject of missions. Our transatlantic English sister has contributed much to the cause, by sending forth many of her noblest sons and daughters to break the bread of life to the famishing pagan. The number of her Christian ambassadors far exceeds that of our own America. But as we approximate to her facilities for benefiting humanity, we may safely hope to cope with her in her efforts to execute the divine command in this particular direction—in striving to obey our great Sovereign by using our best endeavors to promote his cause and kingdom on earth.

Never did man more effectually exhibit his loyalty to a sovereign, than by sacrificing his life in his behalf. You, dear friends, who, buoyant with hope, and exulting in prosperity, have so early in life sacrificed your present interests to go away to a distant land, to perform what you consider a duty to yourselves, to your fellow-men, and to your God, have done no more than this.

In the performance of this goodly mission, you must forego the pleasure of the society of friends, whose voices have with yours at the home of your childhood ascended in praise and adoration to Him whose Son is your Saviour, and many other blessings that you now enjoy, which I will forbear mentioning. But all these will be known to you only as jewels in memory's casket. As you now leave the land of your nativity, remember, that upon you rests a great and important responsibility. Put your hands to the work before you. Take by the hand your erring brothers, and gently lead them to the fold of Christ. Exhibit to them, in language of divine inspiration, the riches of redeeming love. Trust to Him who is ready in every time of need, and the rewarder of those who diligently serve him. And may Heaven's choicest blessings attend your labors, and crown your efforts with success.

We, who have consecrated these youthful disciples of Christ to the work of saving souls, have, by virtue of that act, assumed allegiance to the great cause of missions. May these be followed by others, who may be impressed with a sense of like duty. Let us, by our prayers and labor, cultivate and nourish this divine institution, until the benign influence of its fruits be felt throughout the extreme limits of the globe, and all the nations of the earth become acquainted with the Saviour of men. While we dispense the truth to idolaters, I trust we will not suffer Christianity to languish in our midst. We all experience the elevating and ennobling influence that it exerts upon us. It inspires in us higher aspirations, excites us to double diligence in whatever direction our efforts may be exerted in behalf of mankind—makes us better citizens, better servants of our Creator, and a blessing to humanity.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Ministerial Conference of the Seventh-day Baptist Western Association met with the Church at Alfred Center on Third-day, Feb. 5th.

The introductory discourse was preached by Eld. Charles A. Burdick, from 2 Cor. 5: 9—"God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself."

After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the President, N. Wardner, appointed D. E. Maxson, Jonathan Allen, and J. C. West, a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year; also, a committee to present business for the next meeting of the Conference, consisting of Elders L. Andrus, J. Kenyon, and C. Rowley.

Elders Wilson and Utter, and all visiting brethren, were invited to participate in the deliberations of the Conference.

After prayer by T. B. Brown, adjourned to Feb. 6th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Met pursuant to adjournment, and opened with prayer by E. R. Clarke.

The sermon of C. A. Burdick was criticised; growing out of which, the nature of the sacrifice presented for sin was discussed.

The Nominating Committee reported L. Andrus, President, and J. C. West, Secretary.

D. E. Maxson presented an exegesis from Romans 8: 10, 11—"If Christ be in you, the body is dead because of sin; but the spirit is life, because of righteousness. But if the spirit of him that raised up Jesus from the dead dwell in you, he that raised up Christ from the dead shall also quicken your mortal bodies, by his spirit that dwelleth in you."

The above was made the subject of some criticism; after which E. R. Clarke presented an essay on Christian Exhortation.

In the afternoon, L. Andrus presented his views on the fourth chapter of Hebrews; N. Wardner presented an essay on the Reflex Influence of Foreign Missions on Home Missions; J. Hull discoursed on Christian Liberty, as drawn from 2 Cor. 3: 17—"Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

It was voted that this Conference hold its

next session with the Church at Richburg, May 7th, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the evening, Jonathan Allen presented a very long and logical essay on Romans 8: 29, 30.

The Committee to present business for the next Conference reported the following:

- 1. Introductory Sermon, by J. C. West.
2. Rev. 18: 4, L. Andrus.
3. Exegesis, Rich Man and Lazarus, T. B. Brown.
4. In what did the sufferings of the divine nature in the Atonement consist? D. Ford.
5. What was the penalty pronounced upon man for transgression? A. C. Spicer.
6. Exegesis, 2 Peter 3: 10, Miss Elvira Kenyon.
7. Written Sermons, A. A. Lewis.
L. Andrus, President.
J. C. West, Secretary.

PUBLISHING SOCIETY—BOARD MEETING.

The Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society met, pursuant to the call of the President, at Alfred Center, February 6th, 1861.

Present—N. V. Hull, Leman Andrus, W. C. Kenyon, D. R. Stillman, B. W. Millard, Elisha Potter, B. F. Langworthy, George Maxson, and G. W. Allen.

Prayer was offered by Elder Nathan Wardner.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The Treasurer's Report was called for, but not having been forwarded, the General Agent stated that the Report had been prepared, and would show that there was at its date, (Dec. 31, 1860,) a balance in the treasury of fifty-six cents.

The Corresponding Secretary reported, "No correspondence."

The General Agent presented the following report, which was accepted:

GENERAL AGENT'S REPORT.

The General Agent reports, that since his last communication to the Board, the Sabbath Recorder has been regularly issued, and its list of subscribers differs in no material respect from what it was three months ago.

It will be necessary in a few days to decide whether the Society will keep the room it now occupies as an office, for the year beginning with May next—upon which point the General Agent asks instruction.

In the way of collecting, the General Agent, some three months ago, sent lists of dues to the Local Agents for the Recorder in the principal places where it circulates. He has also commenced sending bills to all who owe the Society, up to the close of the current volume, in June next. In this way it is intended to keep them fully posted, and hoped that collections may be facilitated.

In this connection, the Agent would suggest whether any thing further in the way of collecting—such as a Special Agency—is advisable at present.

The Agent finds in the Society's office a large amount of old paper, in the shape of back numbers and files of the Sabbath Recorder, sheets of the Memorial, and old pamphlets, some of which will probably never be of much value, while encumbering the office. He would suggest authorizing some one to sell such papers, sheets, &c., as are not likely to be needed for binding.

As to the financial condition of the Society, the Board will obtain all necessary information from the Treasurer's Report. GEO. B. UTTER, General Agent. ALFRED, Feb. 6, 1861.

The General Agent, as one of the Select Committee to loan money for paying the indebtedness of the Society, presented the following report, which was adopted:

As one of the Committee appointed to endeavor to carry out the resolution of the Society in relation to hiring money to pay the "claims of W. B. Maxson and E. Lyon," the undersigned would report, that soon after receiving notice of appointment, the Committee began to make inquiries as to a loan, directing their attention first to brethren of means who in the Society's Annual Meeting favored the motion. Up to the present time, they have not been able to find a person or persons willing to loan the money on the credit of the Society. GEO. B. UTTER.

The President presented the following letter from Bro. E. Lyon, late Treasurer, in relation to his claim against the Society.

New York, Feb. 23, 1861. ELI. N. V. HULL, President, &c., Alfred Center: DEAR SIR—I address you once more, asking you to present my claim for money due me, to the Board of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, which is advertised to meet this week. It may be entirely useless for me to ask anything of the Board, and there may be no inclination by them, or their authorized agents, to do anything for me. I believe I do not ask anything unjust, or but what is strictly my due. But I must say, that I think I have not been fairly dealt by. I advanced the money when it was more difficult to obtain than it is now; and while others, whose indebtedness by the Society was much more recent than mine, can be paid off, I must wait the pleasure of the General Agent. I am told that the Board so directed. I am also told, by a member of the Board, who has met with them, that he knew of no resolution or action of the Board to that effect. I should like to know whether the Board so directed, or whether it was the "ipse dixit" of the Agent.

I wrote to you on the first of October, asking you to present my claim to the Board. I received in reply, "I will present the matter of which you speak to the Board at their next meeting. Meantime, dear brother, be assured that we shall do our utmost to pay our indebtedness to you, and that in the shortest possible time. Besides, should you know of any one who will lend money to the Board, on such security as they can give, I personally informed you, at an expense of \$17, of such a person. I only asked for notes of the Society, which it would have been easy to give me; but I got no notes, or any other security on which I could borrow the money; nor did I get any money or promise of any. Now, was you in earnest in asking me to inform you if I could find any one to loan the money, or did you write unadvisedly? I have been advised by several brethren to take legal measures to collect the amount due me—but I dislike to do it. Stern necessity may sometimes drive one to do what is unpleasant. You will oblige me by writing me what, if any, action the Board see fit to take in this matter. Respectfully yours, E. LYON, 466 Grand-st.

Upon the foregoing letter the following action was taken by the Board, unanimously:

Whereas, at a meeting of this Board, on the 16th of June, 1860, the question was raised by the General Agent, in what order he should pay out the money which might be received by him and the Treasurer, and it was agreed, without dissent, that he should pay, first, current expenses; second, debts incurred since the appointment of the New Board; and third, debts incurred previous to the appointment of the New Board—which agreement appears not to have been formally entered upon the Records; therefore—

Resolved, That we place on record this notice of said agreement, and express our approval of the course of the Treasurer and General Agent in acting upon it.

Whereas, at the Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, held in September last, a Special Committee appointed to consider the embarrassed condition of the Society's finances, recommended the Society to authorize its Board, in case they should deem some such arrangement advisable, to transfer the Society's property in any such manner as would provide for the Society's indebtedness, and secure the continuance of a denominational paper—whose recommendation was lost by a vote of 19 to 16;

And whereas, at the same meeting, the Board were "instructed to hire the money, if they can, to pay W. B. Maxson and E. Lyon the amounts due them"—which this Board has been unable to do, no one being found who is willing to lend the money on the credit of the Society, payable at such times as this Board feel safe in promising it; and whereas, after paying off old debts to the amount of over one thousand dollars since the appointment of the New Board, there is still a claim against the Society, by its late Treasurer, E. Lyon, amounting to some eighteen hundred dollars, the payment of which is demanded, with intimations of legal proceedings in case it is not promptly made;

And whereas, this Board has no means of paying said claim, except by collecting what is due for publications, or hiring the money on their individual responsibility; which latter thing, in view of all of the circumstances of the case, they do not feel called upon to do; while the former, in consequence of the money pressure, is a very uncertain reliance to meet so large a claim, and at the same time continue the Society's paper;

Therefore—Resolved, That in order to avoid litigation and its attendant expenses, this Board propose to Bro. Lyon to provide for meeting his claim in either one of the two following ways: 1st, This Board will allow him to take charge of the Society's business, and continue its paper to the close of the current volume in June next, he paying all current expenses, and applying all surplus receipts towards his claims and then collecting up the balance due the Society, and disposing of its assets, applying what may be necessary to meet his claim, and paying over what may be left of the assets to this Board. Or, 2d, This Board will themselves continue the Society's paper till the close of the current volume, paying from the receipts all current expenses, and paying the surplus receipts, from time to time, to him, and at the close of the volume, will discontinue all expenses except those of collecting and disposing of the Society's property, and will endeavor to make the assets of the Society meet its indebtedness to him; the intention of the Board being, in either case, to provide for the engagements of the Society to its subscribers, and to pay honorably all of its indebtedness.

Resolved, That the President be a Special Committee to notify Bro. Lyon of the action of the Board in relation to his claim; to obtain from him an answer as to which of the propositions, if either, he accepts; to arrange as to the time when such proposition shall take effect; and to give such notices to the General Agent as may be necessary.

Resolved, That this Board instructs its General Agent to make such arrangements in regard to office room, and the manner of printing and publishing the Society's paper, from the first of May to the end of the current volume, and also in regard to disposing of old papers and printing materials on hand, as he, after consulting with the Treasurer, and in view of the Board's propositions to Bro. Lyon, may deem for the interest of the Society.

The Board then adjourned to the call of the President. D. R. STILLMAN, Recording Secretary.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

On Fifth-day, Feb. 7th, a Council composed of delegates from several Seventh-day Baptist churches in the Western Association, met with the church in Hartsville, to consider the propriety of ordaining to the work of the Gospel Ministry, Bro. Wm. C. Kenyon, President of Alfred University, who has for two or three years past preached for the Hartsville Church. Thomas B. Brown was chosen Moderator of the Council, and Jonathan Allen, Secretary. After some time spent in consultation by the members of the Council, it was concluded to examine the candidate in public as to his Christian experience, his call to the ministry, and his doctrinal views. This examination proving satisfactory, the ordination took place in the presence of a large congregation, who had shown their interest in the occasion by assembling on one of the most blustering winter days we ever saw.

SABBATH-SCHOOL MEETING.

The Allegheny County Sabbath-School Association held a session at Alfred Center, on Third-day, Feb. 5th. Prof. J. Allen presides over the Association the present year. Its design is to uphold the cause of Sabbath-Schools, by the discussion of questions pertaining to them, and by a comparison of views of Superintendents and Teachers throughout the County. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Wakeman and Prof. D. Ford; the former presenting the claims of the Sabbath-School upon the Christian and Patriot; the latter upon the best methods of making the study of the Bible interesting to the young. The following resolution was adopted, after interesting discussion by various members of the Association: Resolved, That the Sabbath-School has just claims upon the attention and co-operation of the Christian and Patriot.

A resolution affirming the tendency of the

Sabbath-School to detract from the interest and efficiency of home religious instruction, was discussed with much interest, but not sustained.

A resolution affirming the superior influence of the Sabbath-School over other instrumentalities, was laid upon the table for future consideration.

This Association is auxiliary to the State Association, and by several years of labor seems to have been instrumental in awakening a wider and more lasting interest in the cause of religious instruction for the young. Reports presented by several Superintendents indicated a flourishing condition among the schools of various denominations in the County. D. E. M.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The President-elect of the United States left Springfield for Washington on Second-day, Feb. 11th. He takes in his route, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Buffalo, (where he will spend next Sunday,) Albany, and New York (where he is to be on the 19th.) A special train of cars is furnished to him and his party by each of the railroads over which he passes. His remarks on leaving Springfield are reported as follows:

"MY FRIENDS—No one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a century; here my children were born, and here one of them lies buried. I know not how soon I shall see you again. A duty devolves upon me which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he has at all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support; and I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance, without which I cannot succeed, but with which, success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell." [Loud applause, and cries of "We will pray for you."]

The "Peace Congress," so called, which met at Washington on Second-day of last week, includes commissioners from twenty-one States. Several sessions were held last week, and a Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the adjustment of the national difficulties. The Congress adjourned to Fourth-day of this week, awaiting the Report of the Committee.

The Convention at Montgomery, Ala., to form a Southern Confederacy, was in session throughout last week. On Sabbath-day, they unanimously elected Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, for President, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, for Vice-President, of the new Confederacy. All laws of the United States in force on the 1st of November last were continued by special ordinance, and will remain in force until repealed or altered.

The election of delegates to a State Convention in Virginia, held on Second-day of last week, resulted very favorably for Union, the vote against secession being overwhelmingly large. A similar election in Tennessee, held last Sabbath, resulted in the same way.

On Second-day of this week, the United States House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution declaring "that neither Congress nor the people of Governments of the non-slaveholding States have a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with Slavery in any slaveholding State of the Union." In the Senate, on the same day, it was proposed to add to the Navy seven steam sloops of war—a proposition which led to a warm discussion.

At Savannah, last Sabbath, five New York vessels were seized in retaliation for the seizure of arms at New York. They were released, however, on learning that the arms had been returned to their owners.

At Washington, on Sunday night, the Hon. John A. Rockwell, formerly Member of Congress from Connecticut, suddenly died, it is supposed of apoplexy. His body was discovered lying on the floor by his bed.

On Sunday last, seven persons were drowned while attempting to cross a small stream in Mercer County, Illinois, in a sleigh. The party consisted of an old man, named Minty, Mrs. Mary Hayes and two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Hodson and two children, and Mrs. Bargo and two children.

FROM FORT SUMTER.—The wives and children of the garrison at Fort Sumter, arrived at Fort Hamilton, near New York, one day last week. They were sent away by order of Major Anderson, partly for their safety; and partly on account of the limited supply of provisions. They represent the garrison, consisting of seventy-five soldiers and thirty laborers, as in excellent health, and prepared to stand by their commander to the last. If they should be attacked, there is no doubt that the carnage will be great.

THE PRESIDENT AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—The President has answered the proposition of Col. Hayne in relation to Fort Sumter. The substance of his answer is, that he has no authority to treat for the sale, or make any disposition whatever of the forts or other public property in South Carolina; that it is his duty to defend the forts to the best of his ability, and that the consequences of attacking them must fall on those who make the attempt.

THE GOLD SNAP of last week seems to have been almost without a precedent for suddenness and severity. In New York, at noon of Fifth-day, the weather was quite mild and spring-like. In fifteen hours, however, the thermometer fell 54 degrees. From various parts of the country we have reports of the mercury falling as low as 35 degrees. At Alfred on Sixth-day morning at 6 o'clock it indicated 24 degrees below zero.



GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SECOND-DAY, Feb. 4th.

In the Senate, Mr. Crittenden of Kentucky presented several memorials from the citizens of various States, in favor of the Crittenden-resolutions.

"We will recognize the obligations of all existing treaties—those respecting the African slave trade included. We shall be prepared to assume our just proportion of the national debt, to account for the cost of all the forts and other property of the United States which we have been compelled to seize in self-defense; if it should appear that our share of such expenditure has been greater than in other sections; and, above all, we shall, as well from the dictates of natural justice and the principles of international law, as of political and geographical affinities, and of mutual pecuniary interests, recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries to its free navigation.

In the House, Mr. Wilson of Indiana presented a petition from Indiana, asking for the adoption of the Crittenden compromise. He was free to say he could not vote for it.

THIRD-DAY, Feb. 5th. In the Senate, Mr. Wade of Ohio presented a petition earnestly requesting Congress to stand firm by the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the Academy of Music, Milwaukee, Feb. 5th, resolutions were adopted expressing a strong attachment to the Union, disavowing any intention to interfere with the local institutions of the South, recommending the earliest modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, to do away with its offensive features without impairing its efficiency, and recommending the State Legislature to appoint delegates to Washington.

A petition, signed by 5,000 citizens of Philadelphia, representing probably 30,000 or 40,000 people, in favor of the Crittenden-Bigler resolutions. The President's Message was taken up. Mr. Wigfall of Texas proceeded to reply to the Senator from Tennessee (Johnson.) He read from a number of documents to show that Jackson considered this Government as "a compact of States."

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In the House, the consideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was resumed. Mr. Corwin of Ohio gave notice that he will not move to close the debate till to-morrow week, in order to give all gentlemen, who desire, a chance to speak.

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NEW YORK MARKETS—FEB. 11, 1861.

Wheat—No. 1, 1 1/4; for Chicago Spring, 1 22; 1 24 for Milwaukee Club, 1 45 for white Michigan. Barley, 68; Oats, 55; for Canada and Western, 36; for State, 30; for Corn, 65; for 100 lbs. Hay—85; for 100 lbs. Pork, 13 00 for prime, 17 50 for mess. Beef, 8 75; for 75 for packed, mess. Dressed Hogs, 7 1/2. Butter, 10; for 10 lbs. for Ohio, 14; for State, 19; for 12c. for full-made. Cheese, 8; for 10c. for Ohio, 10; for 11c. for State.

DEED.

Richmond—In Cutler, N.Y., on the night of the 23d of Jan., 1861, after a brief illness, Thankful, wife of Rowell Richmond, and eldest daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Wells, aged 72 years.

Wm. Wilkins, a warm Southern Partisan, in a heated discussion at Sewellsville, Ohio, last week, showed a pistol, and declared his readiness to fight for the South; a companion asked to let him look at the weapon, and on receiving it remarked that if those were Wilkins' sentiments, it was a good time to begin, and putting his pistol to his breast, shot him dead.

Three drunken fellows demanded liquor at an eating saloon at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, and were refused because they had previously refused to pay for drink supplied to them. Showing a quarter, they said they would pay when they had the drinks, and commenced to smash the place.

A new horse disease has recently made its appearance on the farm of Colonel N. N. Halstead, near Newark, N. J. It was first discovered a week ago, when four horses were seized with shivering, as if in a chill, and all of them died within two days afterward.

The depth of snow in New Hampshire, at the present time, is almost unparalleled. Measurements made of the quantity fallen, show that there have been about seventy inches in all, and traveling is very much impeded.

After fighting and hurting each other severely, by throwing pieces of ice, on Tuesday morning, two boys met in the afternoon, at Marshallfield, Vt., and recommenced the combat. One stuck his jackknife in his opponent's hip.

Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, the intended husband of the Princess Alice of England, is described as a serious young man, with decided religious tendencies, known at home for works of piety and benevolence.

Twenty-five cigar makers have struck work at New Ipswich, N. H., because their employer refused to discharge three colored journeymen who have worked for him several years.

An unseen person struck Adolph Guiznot with a club at St. Louis, as he was entering his residence on Sunday night. The force of the blow was terrible, striking him to the ground, and knocking out half his teeth.

While helplessly drunk at Buffalo, on Saturday, Catherine Orany fell from her chair, her neck resting on a washbasin. When found, an hour after, by her husband and father, she was dead.

A girl died of atrophy at Dover, Vt., on Saturday. She was well grown and healthy, three years ago, at 11 years of age, but has gradually wasted away so that her corpse weighed only 39 pounds.

The great Bergen Tunnel is at length completed, and the event was celebrated Saturday last week, by the Long Dock Company and their guests.

The Union majority in Virginia, on Monday of last week is estimated at 40,000—a hard blow for secession.

The Texas Convention, it is said, has passed an ordinance of secession by a large majority.

Judge Black, now Secretary of State, has been nominated Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Daniels.

SUMMARY.

In the Jackal case, tried at Trenton, N. J., the jury said: "We find that he is guilty of the robbery charged in the first count in the indictment, in the manner therein, and that the offence was committed on board the sloop Spray, which at the time was lying on the waters adjoining the State of Connecticut, between Norwalk harbor and Westchester County, in the State of New York, and at a point five miles eastward from Lyons' Point, one and a half miles from the Connecticut shore at low water mark; and then further say that the defendant is not guilty on the other counts in the indictment."

The Archduke Maximilian, of Austria, was nearly burned to death in a railroad car on the 10th ultimo. He with his suite had left Berlin but half an hour, when the saloon carriage caught fire through the overheating of the hot-air stove.

Rann Huskins escaped from Auburn State prison a few nights ago; two detectives, who knew him, went to a ball in a neighboring town where, it was said, Huskins was to be; the convict did not appear, and the detectives gave themselves up to pleasure.

A little son of Jonas Graham, in the southeasterly part of Oxford, Mass., came near losing his life, a few days since, in a remarkable manner. He was accompanying his father about the barnyard, and while leaning over the fence watching some swine eating, he lost his balance and fell into the yard.

The Abson poisoning case in New Jersey has resulted in the conviction of Mr. Abson for murder in the first degree, in producing the death of his wife by poison. This involves death in that State. When the verdict was pronounced, the prisoner exhibited the first sign of trepidation that he has manifested during the trial.

A petition has been presented to the Minnesota Senate, from twenty or thirty Sioux Indians, asking the Legislature to grant them all the rights of citizenship. They stated that they had adopted a number of customs in vogue among the white, such as wearing pantaloons, living in houses, using knives and forks, being content with the possession and control of one wife, being willing to earn their bread "by the sweat of their brows," total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, regular attendance upon "stated preaching," &c.

At Raymond, (Mass.) A. B. Beale, an elderly man, blew his brains out with a shot gun. He died almost instantly, leaving no writing or clue to his reason for terminating his existence, other than expressions made a day or two before his death to an acquaintance. Having been a volunteer in his native State, (Maryland,) in the war of 1812, he frequently gave utterance to his strong attachment for his country and for the Union of the States, and declared that he could not live to see a sundered Union and a civil war.

A knavish chad-driver, at Chicago, having to drive an old lady about a mile, to the house of her friend, persuaded her that it was four miles, as he had to take a circuit to avoid a broken bridge. Driving her about the city for an hour, he set her down at the house of her friend, who, being informed of the charge he had made, got him to carry the luggage into a dark room, and killed him, and kept him there till he had fondled \$25, by slipping the cash up his door.

Daniel Perkins begged a night's lodging at a Boston police station, on Sunday night last, having walked that day from Needham, he had frozen his feet. When he took off his shoes, a large portion of the flesh came off with them.

EFFECTS OF THE COLD UPON TROPICAL BEASTS.

The weather in England has been intensely cold, and its effect upon lions and tigers in the London Zoological Gardens has been severe.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASHA M. KNAPP wishes his correspondents to address him at Little Grant, Grant Co., Wis. QUARTERLY MEETING—By leave of Providence, the Quarterly Meeting of the Scott, Preston, and associate churches, will convene with the Church in De Ruyter on Sixth-day, the 22d of the present month, at 2 o'clock P. M. Eld. David P. Curtis was appointed to preach the introductory discourse, and Eld. Job B. Clarke alternate. D. P. CURTIS, Clerk.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association will meet at Albion, Feb. 17th, 1861, at 8 o'clock A. M.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES. Office, No. 505 Broadway, New York.

THE FOLLOWING is an extract from a letter written by J. S. Holmes, pastor of the Ebenezer-point Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, O., and speaks in favor of that wonderful medicine, Mrs. Winslow's SOUTHERN SYRUP FOR CHILDREN.

"I have used your advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's SOUTHERN SYRUP. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we have been compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug, and we have tried it and know it to be all it claims to be. It is probably the most successful medicine I have used in my life, because of the best. And those of your readers who are afflicted with colic, better than to be in a supply."



Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL.

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS. The wholesale destruction of our noble forest trees which is constantly taking place through the winter months, cannot be otherwise than a source of regret to every one.

As long as fowls continue to receive so little attention through the winter months, they cannot be expected to lay, and if therefore becomes necessary to pack away a winter's supply of eggs.

FARMING IN 1860. We have conquered the hard sterility of our lands in the scantiness of their natural productions, and strewed their surface with teeming harvests once thought almost impossible for them to yield.

TERRIBLE REALITIES OF INSANITY. Dr. Winslow gives us to understand that madness is for the most part a condition of most awful suffering.

HOW TO FINISH ROOMS. Bayard Taylor's opinion on this subject is thus expressed in the New York Independent.

PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS. English papers state that by a recent invention of Moritz Diamant, a Jewish writing-master of Austria, paper is made of the leaves and husks of Indian corn, equal, and in some respects superior, to that made from rags.

beyond the reach of pigments; and my only regret connected with the house is, that I was persuaded by the representation of mechanics to use any paint at all.

FRESCO PAINTING. Painting in fresco takes its name from being executed upon the last coat, while it is freshly laid and still wet, which the plasterer puts on when finishing a room.

PARISIAN WASH AND BATH HOUSES.—No family does its own washing in Paris. To help the poor, the government has long lines of floating wash-houses along the banks of the ever-muddy Seine.

SPIKING CANNON. The Pittsburg Dispatch contains the following interesting information: There is no method of spiking a cannon which will forever prevent its use.

WHITE GUNPOWDER.—A letter from London says: "I have heard in the city of a curious invention, which concerns alike sportsmen, riflemen, and the scientific."

THE ILLUSTRIOUS OBSCURE.—When Louis Philippe and his Queen were in exile in Claremont, they visited the Convent of the Sacred Heart.

ODDS AND ENDS. A novel and effective rat-trap is made thus: A common meal-bag is spread upon the floor, a handful of meal sprinkled over the inner surface.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY IN THE CHINESE EMPEROR'S PALACE.—A correspondent writes: "Among the most curious discoveries made by the Allies in the Chinese Emperor's Summer Palace, was a suit of magnificent armor, inlaid with gold, and the helmet surmounted with an enormous pearl."

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of what we never had a failure, in a single instance, to effect a cure, when timely used.

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of dysentery and diarrhoea in children, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause.

greater weight and vigor of the British, have won for them many a battlefield, from Crecy and Agincourt, down to Waterloo and Inkermann; and the British, confessedly, are the best fed people in Europe.

WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY.—Science is full of wonder, but chemistry is the science of wonders. The following from Lyon Playfair will awaken curiosity: The horsehoofs nailed dropped in the streets during the daily traffic reappear in the form of swords and guns.

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