

present sent unto my lord Esau: and behold, also, he is behind us. Such a present, and presented in such a respectful and humble manner, we might conclude, would do much toward softening Esau's feelings of hatred and revenge. And yet, revenge is so sweet, that Esau needed to feel the power of a Divine influence to melt him into fraternal love.

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"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD."

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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.

Children, their aged parents, their dependent relatives of every degree; in many cases, no doubt, those whose only reliable resource for their daily bread was in the stout arms which have been called away to the defence of the menaced Union.

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A WORD WITH DESPONDENCY.

"Raise thine eyes, raise thine head, Govern the grief thy soul that wrings; Or all on this rocking earth that tread, Man is the noblest of breathing things. Shame not the sunshine with moody brow; Strengthen thy heart For a manlier part, And look like a king, as thou art, below."

contentment with one's lot, will bring joy in any place. The children are not rich, as their clothing and bare feet show, but they are full of life, they have no anxiety for the future, and it is a pleasure to look at them.

YOU NEVER CAN RUB IT OUT.

One pleasant afternoon, a lady was sitting with her little son, a white-haired boy, five years of age. The mother was sick, and the child had left his play to stay with her, and was amusing himself with printing his name with a pencil on paper.

Children's Department.

A BLIND GIRL FEELING FOR A SUNBEAM.

The sun has just burst out through the clouds, and a heavy golden beam comes in at our window. How bright and cheerful! It comes in so silently, yet it speaks to the heart. Thank, thank God for sunshine!

AN EDITOR'S DUTY.

Pruning is part of an editor's duty, a part which is always unwelcome to him. He must regard the intelligence of the reader, the standing of the periodical, the reputation of the church he represents.

THE NORWEGIAN BOY.

A small boy arose at the prayer-meeting, appearing to be fourteen or fifteen years old, and small for his age. He was a Norwegian by birth, and spoke very imperfect English.

THE HINDOO BOY.

I will recollect, (says Dr. Boaz of Calcutta) in the course of my labors, a poor Hindoo youth, who followed me about the garden of the school, asking me to make him a Christian.

JACOB'S PRAYER.

Jacob offered an effectual prayer: "The Lord said unto Jacob, Return to the land of thy fathers, and to thy kindred; and I will be with thee. We have an account of the course which Jacob pursued in returning to the land of his fathers."

HAPPY AS A KING.

Al! little lads and lasses, kings and queens might envy you the happiness of your glorious ride on the old farm gate. All the carriages, and prancing horses with gilt harness, the richly-clad servants, the brilliant uniforms, the jewels, and magnificent show, which kings possess, what are these compared with the glorious woods, the waving grass, the beautiful flowers, the bright blue sky, and the joys of youth?

THE LAW OF NEGROES.

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 sums due are paid.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT ON THE WAR.

In these times of excitement and anxiety, it is well to keep before the public mind the causes of our trouble, as they appear to men of admitted philosophy and statesmanship. With this view we print the following speech of Hon. Edward Everett, delivered at a meeting in aid of the volunteers at Roxbury, Mass.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The object which brings us together, even if it had not been so satisfactorily stated and so persuasively enforced by the gentlemen who have preceded me, sufficiently explains itself. At the call of the President, seconded with the most praiseworthy and almost unexampled energy of the Governor of Massachusetts, a numerous force of volunteers has patriotically hastened to the defence of the capital of the United States, threatened with invasion.

Following up the unprovoked and unrighteous war thus inaugurated, a formidable military force, portions of which have been long organized and trained, is now supposed to be marching on Washington, under a most able and energetic leader, who has the oath of God upon his conscience to support the Constitution, as a Senator of the United States, an office which he has not resigned.

While this formidable movement is in progress in front, the Government has been assailed in the rear, between the capital of the Union and the loyal States of the North, (from which alone the Constitution, I grieve to say, in this hour of its extreme peril, is receiving support against open hostility, and treacherous neutrality, not less dangerous than open hostility,) by a ferocious and blood-thirsty mob, audaciously warring against the Government and its defenders, with bricks, paving-stones, and all the other cowardly weapons of the assassin, by burning bridges, and tearing up railroads, and cutting telegraph wires, as if it was not enough to commit murder and treason, unless war is waged at the same time against the noblest works of civilization and the most beneficent structures of peace.

Well, my friends, these families must not suffer in the absence of their friends and supporters. The Government will no doubt compensate its defenders as liberally as the nature of the case admits. But every one knows that the soldier's pay is no adequate substitute for the earnings of a prosperous livelihood, even in the humblest branches of the industry. The deficiency must be made up by the towns of which these brave volunteers are citizens, acting in their corporate capacity, and by efforts like that which you initiate this evening.

If any arguments were necessary to urge us to the performance of this duty, they would be found, and that of the most powerful and persuasive character, in the nature and character of the war which the South is waging upon us. And here a state of things presents itself, which posterity will be slow to credit. On the last anniversary of our national independence, at the invitation of my fellow-citizens of Boston, I had occasion to undertake a defence of the United States Government, in its practical operation, against an attack made upon it, with considerable ability, in the British House of Lords.

I said nothing of the unhappy sectional controversy that was raging in the country, not because I was insensible to its dangerous character, but because nothing was said about it in the speech to which I undertook to reply. The general truth of my description of the prosperity of the country, and the general and fostering influence of our Constitution and laws, was as generally admitted at the South as at the North.

At this moment, and though numbering but a third part of the free population of the Union, if she had not most unjustifiably withdrawn her Members of Congress, she would have had in her interest a majority in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, and in the Judiciary. For fifty-six out of the seventy-two years, the Presidents of the United States have been either Southern men or Northern men in whom the South has confidence. For the first time, last November, a President was chosen who received no electoral votes from the South, but that he contemplated no encroachments on the constitutional rights of the South, as, indeed, lacking a majority of both Houses, it is impossible that he should make any such encroachments, had he ever so ardently desired it.

I say "revolving against it," although Mr. Jefferson Davis, in his inaugural address, declares it an abuse of language to call it a "revolution." I cannot go into that argument at this late hour, nor would it be appropriate to the occasion to do so; but I believe it to be as demonstrable as any proposition of Euclid, that this doctrine of "Secession," that is, the Constitutional right of a State to sever at will her connection with the Union, is, if possible, still more unfounded, still more fallacious, than that of its ill-omened and now universally discredited predecessor, "Nullification," which was crushed, never to rise again, thirty years ago, by the iron mace of Webster, in the Senate of the United States.

I will only say at present, that this monstrous pretension of "Secession," though called a "reserved right," is notoriously nowhere expressly reserved in the Constitution, although every one feels that nothing but an express reservation, in the plainest terms, would be a sufficient ground for claiming such a stupendous power. What is main-

tened by the politicians of the secession school is, that the right may be inferred from one of the amendments to the Constitution, by which it is provided that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, or prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." It is to maintain a subtle and sophistical and utterly unwarrantable inference from this amendment, that the South is now striving to break up the Government, and if resisted in that unhallowed attempt, to drench the country in blood.

Such is the nature and foundation of the war in which we are engaged. As you perceive, it is for the very existence of the Government; it is a contest in which no good citizen can remain neutral. I am often asked how long I think it will last; but that is a question the South alone can answer. She makes the war; she has seized by surprise such of the strongholds of the country as she was able; she has possessed herself of the Navy-Yard at Norfolk, which guards the entrance to the Chesapeake Bay; of Harper's Ferry, which commands one of the great highways from the Ohio River to the Atlantic Ocean; and, above all, of the mouth of the Mississippi, the outlet of the most extensive system of internal communication on the face of the globe.

Do you think, fellow-citizens, that Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, will allow their most direct communication with the seaboard to be obstructed, at the pleasure of an alien State, at Harper's Ferry? Do you imagine that Eastern Pennsylvania and Southern New York, whose tributary waters flow through the Susquehanna into Chesapeake Bay, to say nothing of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal, will tolerate a foreign master in Hampton Roads? Above all, do you believe that the Giant of the West will accept his pathway to the Gulf of Mexico as a privilege granted by this mushroom Confederacy? Yes, they will submit to this degrading yoke, they will acknowledge this Allegiance shall bow their imperial heads to the Mississippi and the Missouri shall flow backward to the Rocky Mountains.

My friends, I deprecate a war no man more so; and, of all wars, I most deprecate a civil war. And this, if prosecuted by the South in the spirit in which she has commenced it, will be the sternest peop of the civil wars of Rome called a bellum plusquam civile—a more than civil war. I deprecate, more than I can express, a war with the South. You know my political course. Logan, the Indian chief, mournfully exclaimed, "Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed at me as I passed, and said, Logan is the friend of the white man!" I have been pointed at for years as the friend of the South. For maintaining what I deemed her constitutional rights, I have suffered no small portion of obloquy, and sacrificed the favor of a large portion of the community in which I was born, and which, from my youth up, I have endeavored to serve laboriously, dutifully, and affectionately. I was willing, while this ill-starred movement was confined to the States of the extreme South, and they abstained from further aggression, that they should go in peace.

This course, I thought, would retain the Border States, and bring back the Seceders in a year or two, wearied and disgusted with their burdensome and perilous experiment. Such I understood to have been, in substance, the programme of the Administration. But the South has willed it otherwise. She has struck a paralytic blow at the heart of the Union; and to sustain her in this unnatural and unrighteous war is what my conscience forbids. Neither will I remain silent, and see this majestic framework of government, the noblest political fabric ever reared by human wisdom, prostrated in the dust to gratify the disappointed ambition of a few aspiring men, (for that Mr. Vice-President Stephens bravely told his fellow-citizens last November was the cause of a great part of our troubles,) and this under cover of a sophistical interpretation of the Constitution, at war alike with common sense, with cotemporary history, and the traditions of the Government; unsupported by a single authority among the framers of the Constitution, and emphatically denounced by Mr. Madison, their leader and chief.

What then remains, my fellow-citizens, but that we should, without unchristian bitterness toward our misguided countrymen, meet calmly and resolutely the demands of the crisis; that we should perform the duty of good citizens with resolution and steadiness; that we should cordially support the Government of the country in the difficult position in which it is placed; that we should cheer and encourage the brave men who have obeyed its call, by a generous care of their families; and, to sum it all in one word, come weal or woe, that we should stand by the flag of the Union!

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