on it, as they would upon any other attempt to deceive them, on the part of their ministers.

3. Let this practice be regarded, by the Church authorities, in the light in which any other case majority of men are quite too indolent to think for become respectable mistresses of families.—S. S. of deception would be viewed. Let the individual who will be guilty of it be "admonished" of to examine very critically what others have originathis fault, by the bretheren, in the usual way; ed. Accordingly the most that such persons do, and let this be done in love. If it is not aban. when interest or prejudice does not lead them, is to doned, let it be brought as a charge agaisnt the adopt that opinion that seems most plausible upon character, before the proper conference to which he is amenable. Let the inferior Church judicatories refuse to recommend-let our conference refuse to admit, or pass—and let our bishops re- to be led, to adopt the same opinions. fuse to ordain-any man who is, in any degree, guilty of the practice.

ther fear nor shame; and more especially as I do not wish innocent persons to be blamed for my acts, I do not hesitate to subscribe myself,

Yours, in Christian love, John Zug. Baltimore, February, 1842.

## From the Christian Watchman. THOUGHTS ON THOUGHT.

Among the powers which distinguish the man from the brute, perhaps the most obvious and the most valuable is the power of carrying on a connect. ed train of thought. And while ability to think distinguishes the man from the brute, ability to think well is that which distinguishes the intellectual man from the mere day dreamers. Ability to think well, implies a stern and absolute control over the succession of the thoughts: a power of the mind to direct its energies to any subject it pleases, and to hold them fixed to the contemplation of any point according to the dictates of its own will. He who has such a control over his thoughts, is, in the largest sense of the term, his own sovereign; and such a man, I care not whether he be a professor in his study, a judge upon the bench, or a cobbler upon his seat, is an intellectual man. On the other hand, Moderate acquisitions of property generate good he whose thoughts succeed one another according to no law but that of accidental association, is, in no valuable sense, his own sovereign. The mind, that which constitutes the man, is in subjection to every caprice of fancy, and a slave to every casual circumstance; and is with the greatest propriety compaired to "a city broken down and without walls." Sucha man may read as many languages as the learned blacksmith of Worcester, or he may not ! able to read his mother tongue-in both cases he equally lacks the grand and essential qualification of the intellectual man.

As the power of controling the succession of the thoughts is the distinguishing attribute of the intellectual man, so the degree of it which any one may possess is a sure index of his progress in intellect al improvement. Indeed the attainment of it is the only valuable end to be sought in educating the mind. We may spend years in study, but if the sole end of that study is simply to store the mind with the results of other investigations, without employing our own powers of thought, we shall find ourselves in the end as unable to go alone as when we began. And he who attends at all to the operations of his own mind, will perceive that this control of the thoughts is one of the most difficult tasks to which the mind can address itself. It may be easy to explore the treasures of classical love, to fix in the memory the results of physical investigations, and even to acquire a smattering of the unintelligible nomenclature of transcendentalism; but to train the mind to forego its day dreams, its unproductive musings upon every subject to which its own fickle fancy or fortuitous association may direct it, "hoc opus, hic labor est." But difficult as it is, it affords him who will undertake the task a most ample reward. It piaces in his hand a key which will unlock the inmost recesses of the temple of truth, and unfold her hidden treasures to his wondering eyes. Physical, mental and moral truth, are all put within his power. The ocean of truth (to use Newton's fingure,) is indeed illimitable; but when we unite to such a mind the attribute of immortality, who shall fix the Ultima Thule of its discoveries, or say to it, "Hitherto shall thou come and no farther?"

It was a noble compliment, and one worth columns of newspaper commendation, which an unlettered farmer paid to a certain Professor, after hearing him deliver a public address at one of our literary anniversaries a few years since-"that man," said he, "does his own thinking." He who has learned to control the succession of his thoughts will do his own thinking. Independence of thought will be a characteristic of such a man. Opinions which pass current among men he will respect simply as the opinions of others; but he will not give them currency as his own, until they have undergone the test of his crucible, and received the stamp of his image and superscription. Having acquired the sovereignty of his own mind he will never blindly yield it to the dictation of others; and party creeds, whether political, or religious, which captivate the multitude merely by the authority of a name, he will neither receive nor reject without a proper examination. In the noble language of an ancient poet he may say,

"Nullius addictus jurare in verbe magistri.""

Such a man not only does his own thinking, but all kinds of work, but to improve their minds and some that too little has been done to justify so much It is a remark not more trite than true, that the which many of them can have, thus to improve, and themselves. It is vastly easier to take opinions at Journal. its face. He therefore who aspires to lead the minds of others must first learn to control his own himself, it is not difficult to lead those who are wiling

sion of the thoughts, has an influence upon the mo- under God, committed to my Pasteral care. God, who knows my heart, knows that I ral character, not less important than upon the inhave written what I have written from no mo- tellectual. This is well expressed in the inspired tive of personal enmity or complaint agaist any apothegm, "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for see, in the U. States of America. He had recently individual, but from an ardent desire to promote the good of the Church, and the glory of God. I but impulses of an idle fancy, or a vitiated imagination of a dear wife and a young lady, committed presume my influence will be little in arresting tion, possesses within himself all the elements of to his care and a member of the same church of this grievous evil. I can only hope to awaken vice and corruption of life, and only wants the occaattention to the subject, and to draw into the dis- sion to have them in active exercise. The thoughtcussion of it abler men, among the ministry and less trout will not sooner catch at the angier's fly, troduced to me as a member of the Presbyterian membership. I hope yet to see this matter fully than such an one will yield to the temptation to church; his unassuming manner at once attracted my discussed in our papers, and (if necessary) made gratify the impulses of his corrupt mind. On the attention, and I was constrained to say truly the a matter of objection to a man's character in our control of right reason, will always be known by his sent an individual whose piety, and zeal are suitaconferences, so as to stamp plagiarism with the steady and upright conduct. The storms of tempta- ble to her wants. But the ways of the Lord are seal of the condemnation of the Church; and tion may blow around him, but they will have no right!!! How inscrutable are thy judgments, O thus set our people right on this evil, and utterly effect upon him, fixed as he is in firm and correct Lord of Hosts; blessed is the man that trusteth in principles. Like the oak, which the wider it spreads | Thee, On the ensuing Sabbath atter his arrival As I have written under the influence of nei- its branches to the winds, the deeper and broader it he presented himself to the session at the same thrusts its roots into the earth; and while the time producing a letter of dissuission from Jonessweeping tempest uproots and overthrows the less borough Church Washington county of Tennessee. substantial denizens of the forest, maintains its position, the pride of the hills.

> \*"Bound to swear allegiance to no master." Hor. Epist. 1, 14.

## STARTING IN LIFE.

It is of great importance that persons, in early life, should prepare themselves for the part they are to act in society. There is a strong desire in both sexes to rise to respectability; and this highly commendable; but many persons err in their attempts to gain their object. A principal cause of the failure of young people

to reach the object of their desire, is, the attempt to get rich without labour. In this way, they often aim at an object without the means to accomplish it. Young friends, learn wisdom. It is not the order of Providence that mankind should have blessing and prosperity, without labour. It is best for mankind that this should be the order of things; good moral habits are formed by industry; sudden acquisitions of property tend to prevent the formation of at the ravishing thought of a future glory. such habits; they are often ruinous to morals.

correct calculation of what is practicable. The desire of reaching a respectable standing in life, has led many to renounce labour for books, a dying christian. with the expectat on that they can live by learning. without which society cannot be supported

make great mistakes.

must gain knowledge by experience, and muscular

begin his art when young, and persevere in it, and course of members of our sister churches in this be thoroughly master of every part of his business. | town, from Phil. 1st chp. 21st verse. For me to live Books and learning cannot supply the want of labour is Christ &c. His lost to us is irreparable. and experience. Farmers and artisans cannot be made in the school-house or college. Most of the studies cultivated in our seminaries of learning, however useful to professional men, are not applicable at all to the common occupations of life.

Most of the people of this country possess small estates, which, when divided, will not support their children. Hence it often happens that children. whom the father can support in a genteel style, fail, at his death, of the means of subsistence. Hence probably no country presents so many instances of young persons of both sexes, educated above their condition, as the United States. Many persons and families, within the knowledge of the writer, have been ruined, or doomed to struggle with adversity all their lives, from this mistake. They begin wrong; they expect to be gentlemen and ladies, without the means of supporting them-

selves in such style. Equally mistaken are many of the daughters of poor families. Some of them enter manufactories, where they get good wages, and dress in rich attire; neglecting to gain a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, the very knowledge they most want to insure them a good settlement.

In no particular, is the folly of females more remarkable than in their estimate of labour. They seem to think it disgracing to labour in the family as domestics, when they will labour in manufactories without objection. They do not consider that the proper sphere of females is in the family, and that they cannot fill that sphere without serving an apprenticeship, and they should no more disdain it, than young men should disdain to be apprentices to mechanics. The young of both sexes must be subordinate to those who are older, for it is from the experience and knowledge of older persons that they are to quality themselves to be respectable masters and mistresses themselves. Girls who have no property should seek to be domestics for two or three years, in respectable, well-ordered families; for it is in these they are to learn, not only to do

# COMMUNICATIONS.

MR. EDITOR.

Sir:-You will oblige a subscriber by giving this an insertion in your next, as I am not generally and having learned to form consistent opinions for | in the habit of writing encomiums on departed spirits; but duty as well as obligation compels to portray: as far as I have had a knowledge of the life, The exercise of a proper control over the succes- the character, and death of one, who but recently

The individual the subject of this memoir, Mr. which he was previously a communicant.

It being read he was received to the christian iellowship of the church, in this place.

During his short stay amongst us, every expectation by the church as a christian has been realized in him. On monday the 5th he was attacked with the fever to which strangers coming to Africa, are subject, which continued without intermission for several days.

His absence from church on the following sabbath caused me to inquire after his health, when I was informed that he was down with the fever, visited him and found him prostrate, I spoke to him as regards his hope in Christ, his reply was "brother I am going to die, and I feel perfectly willing to depart and be with Christ." I told him that I lelt happy to find that his confidence in God was so strong; he said to me brother "pray with me before you leave." I then sang that well known Psalm of Dr. Watts

#### The Lord my shepherd is I shall be well supplied.

At which he appeared to be quite elated no doubt

On my return on another day, he appeared to possess the same frame of mind as he previously did habits—the habits of prudence, of foresight, and when I saw him last; although his speech was lost in death he manifested a perfect composure of resignation to the will of God as is the characteristic of

On Saturday the 16th inst. I renewed my visit But the number of persons who can gain subsis- early in the morning, found him speechless, spoke tence by learning, is comparatively small. By far to him but he was unable to reply. I asked if all the greatest part of mankind are destined to labour, was well afford me some token. He lifted up his hands I presume as a token of victory, and after a In forming a plan of business for life, therefore, few words of exhortation by exciteing him to a the first requisite is to determine the course to be steadfastness in the faith, I then left him, being satpursued, the occupation which is to be followed, and sfied that he had a full assurence of his acceptance then to devote all possible attention to gain the with God, and that his case as regards life was qualifications essential to success in that occupation. hopeless. In a few moments he breathed his last In this preliminary to success, persons very often sweetly, in full and certain hope of a blissful immortality. He embraced the religion of Jesus Christ. If a young man is to be a farmer, he must begin at an early period of his life, being brought up, and when a boy, and continue in that business. He nurtured in the lap of religion, his owners being communicants of the same church. He departed strength by labour. Books and learning will never this life in 33d year of his age. His mortal remains were taken to the meeting house and a discourse If a young man is to be a mechanic, he must delivered before a numerous and respectable con-

### LAUNCHED. November 4th 1842.

We understand by a letter from a mutual correspondent at Bassa Cove, Grand Bassa County, that the shooner Alpha belonging to Messers S. Herring and A. W. Gardner was launched Bassa Cove on the Benson River on 11th ulti-

good working little craft, and we think she will prove a good sailer. We had the pleasure to examine this neat little vessel before we left Bassa, and we do not hesitate to pronounce her a Master peace of workman-ship which reflects great credit upon her modeller, and builder, (Mr. H. Davis.) We hope the owners of the Aipha may have success, that others may follow their example.

Yours respectfully, W. W. DAVIS

To H. Teage Esq. Editor of the Liberia Herald.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, NOVEMBER 26, 1842.

On the 16th inst; the Ladies composing the "Lanies ! Benevolent Society of Monrovia" celebrated their that seem to present the highest claim to sympathy and seventh anniversary. The services were performed I benevolence. Numerous cases of pinching destitution in the Baptist church. Mr. Hicks read the society's the committees have been compelled to pass by withconstitution and Mr. Teage the annual report which we give below. James Brown Esq. delivered a starring however happy in being able to say, that so far as their appeal in behalf of Ludies and animated them to move onward in the good work in an address to which we have elsewhere referred.

Judging from the expenditures it may be thought by

he doles a great deal of thinking for other people. their manners. It is the best, if not the only chance ado-yea some have been known to curl the lip of scorn and cast a sneer at the doings of the institution. It should be borne in mind however, that much and lit. tle are relative terms in respect both of the agent and subject. Assuming this as the standard of decision the society would, perhaps, on a careful comparison of circumstances, be found equal in the accomplish. ment of good to many, and superior to some that make for greater noise in the world. He is no very practical benefactor who makes long speeches and loud appeals in favour of suffering humanity if his sympa. thy evaporates there. The true benefactor is he, who pursues his noiseless course in search of the outcast and forlorn, feeding the hungry with bread and pour. ing in the dejected heart the oil and wine of conso.

> That the society has done good, many a hitherto destitute widow and abandoned orphan is their wit. ness. The members have entered the abodes of povaerty, they have visited the couch of affliction and ad. ministered the necessaries and comforts of life.

> One feature in the constitution of this society entitles. it to the regard and co-operation of all who delight to sion of members it has respect only to moral character, and ability to be useful, and in the distribution of its charities it has no preferences on account of religious tenets or connections. Hence it presents a safe channel through which the benevolent either here or abroad may convey their donations to the sons and daughters of misery. Any benefactions of which the society may be made the almoners will be duly acknowledged in some of the publications of the colony, and faithfully applied

Donations to be distributed as above may be directed to

Agent for the Ladies' Benevolent Society Monrovia.

or to Mrs. C. Johnson, Directress of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, Monrovia.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Anniversary of our Society has again brought us together. In looking back upon the scenes of the receding year your managers cannot but be the subject of very opposite emotions. Again the painful duty devolves upon them to record the death of two of their fellow laborers, and companions. Sisters Eliza Shack. elford and Sarah Payne are no more. At our last Anni. versary they were with us; to animate us by their presence, and aid in our deliberations. Cheerfully, they laboured to advance the objects for which the Society was institured, and ever at their post they shrunk not from a figh. ful and conscientions discharge of their duty. But their work is finished, their career closed, and he whom they here humbly endeavoured to serve & in whose footstops they walked has taken them to himself. From extend. ing and deepening the rills of benevolence on earth, they have gone to bathe in the full ocean of love in heaven. Therefore we sorrow not for them as those who have no hope. For ourselves we mourn over the loss of their counsels and their prayers; and admonished by their departure, and excited by their example, and ani. mated by the eternally giorious issue of their labours we would faithfully work while yet it is day, that when the time of our account arrive we may be able to say

I have finished the work Thou didst give me to do.

The visiting committees in discharging the duties involved in their appointment have witnessed scenesscenes of suffering wretchedness and destinition at which humanity and sympathy cannot repress a war. An ill-founded apprehension of untavourable impression abroad might dictate silence on this subject and prompt to draw the veil of concealment over these sickening speciacles. But those who aim to do good, to soothe the aching heart, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, and who rely as much upon the aid of others for the means of doing so as upon their own exertions, will see, that it is no more important to seek out proper objects for the exercise of their benevolence, than it is to make a full and faithful exhibition of their condition. Under the influence of this opinion then, the managers feel that they violate no dictate of prudence nor of propriety when they declare, that an examination of the condition of the poorer classes in some of the upper settlements, would reveal scenes of wretchedness and want of whose existence without such inspection it would be no easy task to induce a belief. The number of un married females above that of the males is appulling and the proportion of widows to the aggregate of the The Alpha will carry about eight tuns she is a community has no parallel among any other people. In the greater number of the last cited cases the proportion of children incapable from age and disease to be of any available aid to themselves or their parents is also unusually large. This last that results from the large number of infants landed from every fresh importation of immigrants, and their disease and helplesness i are to be traced to the want of proper and sufficient sustenance and clothing, joined to the well known unfavourable influence of the climate upon foreign consti-

While your managers would sacredly regard the bounds within which propriety and the duties of their office prescribe them, they feel no fear to intimate, that these facts present a serious subject of solicitude for both the legislature and the people at large.

Nothing is further from the managers than the expectation of relieving the wide spread wretchedness that spreads like a festering ulcer over almost the whole social body The work to be accomplished and the pancity of their means must at once extinguish such a hope. The society can only hope to afford temporary out affording relief, and to many thrilling appeals they means would permit they have faithfully discharged the duties of their association, and conscientiously re garded the obligationns imposed upon them by those benevolent persons that have aided its funds. The distributions during the past year, the managers

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