

The Sabbath Recorder.

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PRAYER IN THE FAMILY.

We have, on several occasions, tried to urge upon our brethren the importance of Family Prayer.

We believe that there are many heads of households among us, who labor under a conviction, daily, of the importance of this duty.

Some shrink from the duty, because of a consciousness that their daily life does not correspond with such a profession of dedication to God as prayer implies.

Certainly, we do not wonder that such people have no family altar. For why should they establish what would be a standing rebuke of their conduct?

But they are those who, though they do not habitually deny the power of godliness to the extent which our remarks indicate, are nevertheless conscious of so much of a worldly spirit, and of so little whole-hearted devotion to the Saviour, that they cannot bring themselves to the daily performance of a duty, which seems to profess a more entire consecration of themselves, and household, to God.

And is the daily observance of family prayer a help towards overcoming the world? Does it strengthen the piety of those who practice it? Does it render them more circumspect in their conduct?

we are not speaking of such; we are speaking of those who, having been made partakers of the divine nature, are supposed to be in a condition to appreciate those motives which appeal to their sense of consistency.

And now, dear reader, if family prayer may be safely and innocently omitted, why may not every other form of prayer be omitted also?

BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

The efforts made for the maintenance of Sunday sanctity in this country are manifestly failing to serve that purpose.

Three months ago, the London "Times," whose articles on Sunday observance were formerly hailed with rapture by the church organs, had a leader calling upon the working men to petition Parliament to authorize the Sunday opening of the Crystal Palace.

Company in the kingdom. As, however, no general movement of this kind was made, a large number of the shareholders of the Palace Company had a meeting of the whole proprietors called, to consider whether they might not have the Palace and grounds open to themselves, without any money payment, on Sundays.

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lower classes display" [not towards God or His law, but] "for any thing grand or beautiful." He therefore thinks "an incalculable amount of good" would result from giving them "the opportunity of recreation at the Crystal Palace, on the Sunday afternoon."

The Committee remark on the inconsistency that suffers the singing saloons of Manchester and Liverpool and Cremorne, and the Eagle Tavern Gardens, to be open on the Sunday, and shuts, in the face of all but the proprietors and those who have free admission, the Gardens of the Zoological Society, and the vast and varied school of ocular instruction provided within the grounds and building of the Crystal Palace, as too glaring for countenance.

LETTERS FROM PALESTINE—NO. 4.

Arrival and Reception—Sweet Home again. May 17th. In the visions of the night, I went to the prairies of the West, in Wisconsin and Illinois. (My bed is the captain's chest.) How lovely they looked!

Arose at four o'clock in the morning, that I might have a season of quiet for meditation and prayer previous to setting foot on the shore of Israel. The morning hour of prayer imparts health and vigor to the soul, and is always a precious season to the living Christian.

20th. Sabbath evening was a lovely season. In the morning and afternoon had prayer and conference meeting. Fifteen individuals, all Sabbath-keepers, present to enjoy the exercises and keep holy day to the Lord.

21st. Went to Rabbi Levi's garden, occupied by Mrs. Minor; thence to a river three miles distant, and saw the mills and silk gardens spoken of by Mrs. M. some time ago in the Recorder.

him, enjoys himself playing with the children. It is now equally, then almost a calm, and then a light fresh breeze. The men are getting out the anchor chain, squaring the yards, and taking in sail—a busy time on entering port.

18th—Evening. Came to anchor in the harbor of Jaffa at half past seven. Went below and read the ninth chapter of Acts, and then enjoyed a good family prayer meeting. At eight and a half, a boat hailed us, which professed to have the health officer aboard.

Did not expect to go ashore till 9 or 10 o'clock, but was unexpectedly hurried off by the captain to look for a place for our goods, which was happily found in the American Consul's store.

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25th. Am once more in my own hired house, and after fourteen months traveling, feel that it is doubly sweet to be at home again. Indeed, at our first meal, breakfast this morning, tears of gratitude flowed freely, as our hearts were uplifted in thankfulness to the bountiful giver of our comforts.

gating a large garden belonging to the Consul. The house is quite pleasant, more so, indeed, than any other in the neighborhood.

31st. Employed, some days ago, a poor Jew to teach me Arabic, to go to market, and assist me in the garden. As he is wholly unaccustomed to labor, I find he will hardly earn his five piasters per day, and an occasional present, which he expects, and from which, on account of the custom of the country, it is hard to deviate.

A word further in regard to expenses and prices. For landing, storing, and moving my goods and present to the Custom-House Officers, ten dollars. We pay for bread about the same as at home.

PALESTINE MISSION.

A good example has been set by some of our Mystic brethren for this mission. Put us down for five hundred dollars, to be paid when the sum of three thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, or the same ratio if only two thousand shall be subscribed.

The Schooner MELITA sailed with what few articles were on hand last week. The iron and tools required by Bro. Saunders were sent.

BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY.—The N. Y. correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector says that the Baptist Home Mission Society is in trouble—not for the want of funds, but for the want of rooms.

MISSIONARY DELEGATION.—Rev. Dr. Anderson, the senior Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, recently sailed from Boston on a visit to the various missions of the Board in Hindostan.

A BENGAL UNIVERSITY.—A great scheme has been announced in Bengal. This is the establishment of a Presidency College in Calcutta, which will in reality be a Bengal University.

From BURMAH.—Cheering missionary intelligence continues to reach this country from Burma. The Christian Chronicle gives the following extract from a recent letter of Rev. E. Kincaid to Rev. J. H. Kennard of Philadelphia:

"I do not go to Ava now, as there is no man to preach in Prome and the neighboring towns. In all the newly acquired provinces, there is only Bro. Ingalls to preach in Burman besides myself. Within fifty miles of Prome are five other cities, and a great number of villages. I have been just one month in Prome, and have twenty-five or thirty inquirers, and five have asked for baptism. I have fitted up a zayat for a dwelling, and another for a chapel. I can have a congregation at any time and in any place. I am invited to other cities and villages, and as one pony could not endure all the work, I have just bought another. The Lord has opened the door of faith here to his people, blessed be his holy name. Pray for us, and for the Holy Spirit's influence on these churches. I have only one native preacher, but expect another. Our brother Simons has arrived. I am sending out three others as colporteurs to talk and give a tract or a portion of the Scriptures. Two of them I have sent east to some Karen villages, as they have never heard of Christ."

DEPARTURE OF MR. ONCKEN.—The Baptist missionary, Oncken, sailed for his home in Germany a few days ago. An exchange says that "Mr. Oncken landed on our shores in May 1853, soon after which he was considerably injured by the Norwalk disaster. The disability thus occasioned, has been a serious hindrance to him in prosecuting the work for which he came to America. But spite of this, he has visited nearly if not quite every Northern State of our Union, and addressed large and interested congregations in all parts of the country. A special object of his coming hither was to raise funds for chapel building in Germany—an object which has commended itself, and met with a degree of success. The labors of Mr. Oncken while among us have been earnest and well directed. He has made, it cannot be doubted, abiding impressions on behalf of the missions in Germany, and of a vital Christianity everywhere."

"We are pleased to learn that a final settlement for damages was made with the New York and New Haven Railroad Company prior to his leaving, and that the amount awarded him for the same will be, deducting costs, about three thousand dollars."

TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE OF UNION COLLEGE.—Professor Pearson has issued a Triennial Catalogue of Union College. The catalogue ranges from 1795 to 1854, and indicates that the college has had four presidents, sixty-eight professors, seventy-five professors and tutors, 3239 students, and three registers. Graduates, 1070; total, 4309. Honorary degrees, 358. Of the graduates and non-graduates, the following are the professions as far as known: Editors 26, clergymen 855, lawyers 1070, physicians 265, presidents, professors, and teachers 225, merchants, mechanics, and bankers 154, farmers and planters 95, civil engineers and architects 60, army and navy officers 12, total 2792. Number known to be dead, 759. Number living, 3,580.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, for July, contains the following articles: 1. Excursion from Damascus to Yabrud, by Rev. J. D. Porter, Missionary to Damascus; 2. Judaism, by Rev. Edward D. Morris, Auburn, N. Y.; 3. Caste in the Island of Ceylon, by Rev. Messrs. Meigs, Poor and Holland, "Missionaries; 4. Christian Character a Power in the Redemption of the World, by Austin Phelps, Professor at Andover; 5. Did Paul Model his Language after that of Demosthenes? Translated from the German of Koster; 6. The Genius of Hebrew and Roman Learning, by P. B. Spear, Professor in Madison University; 7. The Citations of the Old Testament in the New; 8. Notices of New Publications; 9. Select Literary and Theological Intelligence. Andover: Warren F. Draper.

MONUMENT TO THE PILGRIMS.—The rock on which the Pilgrims first set foot in this country has become nearly invisible—the top of it having been taken away to place in front of Pilgrim Hall, and the remainder, which lies just even with the surface of the ground, being partially hidden by a dock. But a monument is soon to be erected to commemorate the spot. The Trustees of the Pilgrim Society have raised the necessary funds, and offer a reward of \$300 for an approved plan.

STATE COUNCIL OF COLORED MEN.—A State Council of Colored Men was held at Syracuse last week, when resolutions were adopted—

First, In favor of petitioning the Legislature for such a change of the Constitution as would put colored men on a footing with white men in regard to political rights, especially the right of franchise.

Second, Recommending colored voters to give their suffrages only to such men as would favor this object.

Third, In favor of a Manual Labor College, and against separate schools for colored children and favoring caste; and

Fourth, In favor of an Agricultural Fair.

INCOMES IN ENGLAND.—From a late parliamentary return, it appears that 186,682 persons paid an income-tax during the year ending April 5, 1853. Of these, 33 persons possessed more than £50,000 per annum; 373 from £10,000 to £50,000; 664 from £5,000 to £10,000; 380 from £4,000 to £5,000; 683 from £3,000 to £4,000; 1456 from £2,000 to £3,000; 4843 from £1,000 to £2,000; 815 above £900; 1709 above £800; 2004 above £700; 3021 above £600; 5260 above £500; 7157 above £400; 14,679 above £300; 30,142 above £200; 40,473 above £150; and 33,158 below that amount. Under another schedule, 54 paid on incomes above £500, and 21,295 on incomes under £150.

It was stated before the assembled multitude at Indianapolis, at the Republican State Convention, by Rev. G. B. Jocelyn, a Methodist minister, that out of five hundred traveling ministers in that State, only three are going for the Nebraska swindle.

