



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 6, 1855.

Editors - GEO. H. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (G. H. U.)
Occasional Editorial Contributors:
JAMES BAILEY (J. B.) WM. B. MAXSON (W. B.)
T. F. BARRETT (T. F.) N. Y. HULL (N. Y. H.)
T. M. AILLEN (T. M.) A. B. BURDICK (A. B.)
British Correspondent - JAMES A. BEGG.

COLONIZATION AS A REMEDY FOR DIFFICULTIES—NO. 2.

It is not intended by what we have remarked under this head, to offer any discouragements to the plan of collecting together our Sabbath-keeping brethren, in small communities. But we never hear the project of colonizing our people agitated, without a suspicion that more of the worldly than of the religious element is at the bottom of it.

Yes, our people have an important mission to fulfill, and in view of it, we predict that God will withhold his blessing from all attempts to colonize them to any considerable extent. We need not stop to define what this mission is. All we need say about it, is that we are called to let our light shine.

Human wisdom seems always to be running counter to the Divine plan. That kind of missionary work which contemplates widely separated points of action, all over the world, was never in accordance with man's policy.

Now what would the plan of one general colonization of our own people be, but the adoption of this very policy, which God in his providence seems to have repudiated? Inefficient as we are already, we believe that the consummation of such a plan would but increase our inefficiency.

The compact location of our whole Sabbath-keeping fraternity would, it is true, enable us to do up our denominational business with a great deal more of eclat than we now do. We could build large houses of worship, bring together teeming congregations, and have all the formalities of public service performed in an imposing manner.

Still, we do not believe that this would be for our prosperity. No doubt, it would do away many of the annoyances to which we are now subject; but, if we mistake not, God has called us to endure these annoyances for the sake of the truth which we are the representatives.

as poor as Jesus Christ was? Did his poverty embarrass his usefulness? And who has less of worldly influence than he had? Did his making himself "of no reputation" hinder the effect of his mission?

We are well persuaded, that we need none of those peculiar advantages which colonization on a large scale, or even on a small scale, would give, in order to our usefulness.

GLIMPSES OF DOMESTIC LIFE IN CHINA—NO. 15.

A Chapter on Kidnapping.

There remains yet one other view of the sufferings of these poor Chinese—one which, it seemed, would be better given in another form; but as I cannot learn that it has yet been sent to you, I hasten to do it now.

You already know that our mission families were driven from their houses soon after the outbreak of troubles here, and that after being constant dependents upon the kindness of others, with the as constant expectation of speedily returning to our deserted homes, wearied at last with hoping against hope, the resolution was formed, and carried into effect, of providing a temporary retreat for ourselves.

It was a wise providence, and was the means of bringing them to the discharge of their duty. But for such a providence, they had not gone out to proclaim the gospel to distant lands.

From this time, the suffering within the city greatly increased, and the straitsness of the siege became exciting in the extreme. Still, we saw no immediate necessity for leaving our new home, although the Imperial troops had full liberty to carry on their work on all sides of us, which they occasionally did, even at our very gates.

Late in December we first saw the kidnapers dragging away their victims to headquarters for punishment, but we tried to reconcile ourselves to these outrages by regarding them as the "chances of war," and inseparable from the existing state of affairs.

Now we noticed that foreigners were busy leading the people away. Still, as we had often seen the policemen take charge of native culprits in this manner, we allowed ourselves to feel no further interest in the matter, supposing these cases were of that kind. But very soon their constant recurrence, and their being always taken towards the city gates, excited our suspicion, especially as we knew there were many foreigners in the employ of the Rebels, and certainly none so suitable as themselves to carry on this most inhuman work.

his comrade, who was thus successful, while one poor creature alone escaped, being severely wounded, sanguinary traces of which distinctly marked the path for a considerable distance. His gratitude was unbounded, as was also our indignation at seeing what British and American cupidity could effect in the person of these graceless renegades.

This, I think, was the last instance of kidnapping by the Imperialists, which we witnessed, until after the blockade of the city was completed. Courage and deeds of evil daring, seemed at this juncture vested in those restless and reckless fortune seekers, who gathered boldness in proportion to the helplessness of their cause, and seemed concentrating their efforts for more efficient work, now that it seemed so evident to all that their time was short.

It was fearful to contemplate this state of suffering, and find ourselves unable to mitigate it. Still, no fear of personal injury (and that we knew might come upon us in the form of revenge) could deter us from keeping an eye upon their proceedings, and they seemed equally intent upon looking defiance at us.

On the morning of the second of January, the work was commenced unusually early, by the carrying off of one or more in the rear of our dwelling; and soon after a man was dragged from the little hamlet in front of us, struggling violently, and throwing himself upon the ground, as others had often done, so that he was only moved by main force, accompanied, of course, with most brutal violence.

At length a pistol was fired, probably to intimidate him, and soon after his clothes were discovered to be burning, and they succeeded in getting him forward. After a while his burning garments were cut loose, and he was dragged out of sight. About noon of the same day, to our unspeakable relief, the Captain of the Municipal Police, (Clifton,) accompanied by an assistant officer, came to reconnoitre, and if possible to put a stop to these scenes; for although foreign functionaries, both civil and military, felt they could not properly interfere, the position of the police was somewhat different, and we welcomed them with a feeling of certainty that good would follow.

where the camels and donkeys had often made their bed, a mat was brought and spread. We were told to make ourselves at home! At a little distance a fire was made and coffee served to those about us. We ate a cold lunch, and lay down to sleep. If ever we needed rest it was then. The old man whom I have called our Arab, kept watch, with his gun and sword by his side, though he slept quite soundly.

Roberts was sentenced to a term of imprisonment at the south, but while lying in jail Eldredge succeeded in rescuing him, by some underground process, and they continued their career of crime in the city until its recapture. Then they fled, in company with a few others, to Ningpo, leaving many of their poor comrades in guilt to be beheaded, in the general work of extermination.

LETTERS FROM PALESTINE—NO. 20.

Jerusalem, Sept. 3d, 1855.

As I wrote in my last, we were this afternoon to start on our return to Jaffa. In coming here, one large camel brought our luggage with ease, for which we paid forty piastres.

Now two are necessary, but cost only thirty-five piastres. The owner furnishes us with donkeys for fifteen piastres each; but they are small, and cannot travel fast; at least so they appear. The agreement is to go by the way of Lydda, which is said to be three hours further than by Ramlah, the usual route for travelers.

At one o'clock A. M. of the 4th, we were called to prepare for the journey. We were on our way at a quarter to two. The moon had just risen, and now lighted our path, and even gave us quite a clear view of objects around us. Our course lay just north of Gibbon, called by the natives El Jib, and through a part of the valley where Israel fought the five kings of the Amorites, and upon which the sun and moon stood still. See Joshua 10: 5, 12, 13.

In three-quarters of an hour we entered a narrow ravine between high hills, or rocky mountains, in which we traveled till we reached the plain of Sharon an hour after sunrise. At the first appearance of day, we came to a spring which sent out a little rivulet that was soon after lost in the ground.

When within half an hour of Lydda, or Lyd, as the natives call it, we stopped under some olives for rest and refreshment. We remained here from 9 1/2 A. M. to 12 1/2 P. M., and slept and dined. Water was brought by a woman in a pitcher or cruise containing three gallons or more. This she carried on her head, after the manner of all the women in carrying water, bundles, &c.

The Jews and Thanksgiving.—The Thanksgiving Proclamations of the Governors of New York, for two years past, have been offensive to the Jews. It is said that Governor Seymour, in 1854, apologized to the Jews for the use of an expression to which they objected. The Proclamation of Gov. Clarke, this year, addressed the inhabitants of the State as "Christians." Dr. Raphael, in his thanksgiving discourse, commented rather severely on the language of the Governor, and expressed a hope that he would not long fill the office.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF SLAVERY.

A late number of the Independent contains a lengthy statement by Miss Delia A. Webster, endorsed by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, which strikingly illustrates the partiality of Southern chivalry. The story is thus epitomized by the New York Times:—

Miss Webster taught school, ten years ago, at Lexington, Ky.; enjoyed an extensive and satisfactory patronage, yielding a net revenue of \$800; and also a reputation for strong and emphatic Anti-Slavery sentiments. This snug and pleasant little business was interrupted by suspicions that Miss Webster united to her other professions that of negro emancipation; in other words, that she was privy to the escape of some ten or a dozen slaves, who fled at that period from the influences of the patriarchal institution, and found a home in the Provinces of Her Britannic Majesty. She was arrested; the indictments against her (numbering ten in all) were tried before one of the State Courts, where Henry Clay and Gen. Leslie Cumbs acted as her counsel. By a violent disregard of the rules of evidence, she was found guilty upon one of the counts, but was unanimously recommended by judges and jury to the Governor as a fair object for unconditional pardon. After a brief imprisonment, the pardon was conceded—Governor Ousely taking the ground that no offense had been established against her.

At one o'clock A. M. of the 4th, we were called to prepare for the journey. We were on our way at a quarter to two. The moon had just risen, and now lighted our path, and even gave us quite a clear view of objects around us. Our course lay just north of Gibbon, called by the natives El Jib, and through a part of the valley where Israel fought the five kings of the Amorites, and upon which the sun and moon stood still. See Joshua 10: 5, 12, 13.

The number of church members is 4,609, of whom there were added last year, by baptism, 230, and by letter 205. The Minutes include a Circular Letter on the urgent need of the Holy Spirit's presence in the churches; historical sketches of two Baptist churches, one at West Medway, and one at Dorchester; and a list of the ordained ministers who have been or are connected with the Association. For completeness, general arrangement, and style of printing, these are model Minutes. The Clerk was Rev. A. H. Burlingham, pastor of the Harvard-st. Baptist Church, Boston, to whom Minutes of Corresponding Associations, and other documents relating to the Boston South Association, should be directed.

The Yearly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Churches in New Jersey was held this year with the Church at New Market, commencing on Sixth-day, Nov. 23d, and closing on the following First-day. It was tolerably well attended, and was upon the whole an interesting meeting. Some account of the business transacted will probably be furnished us soon by the Secretary.

We are requested to say, that the Minutes of the Western Association for the churches in Hayfield, Cussewago, and Peris, are waiting to be called for at Nile, N.Y. The Minutes of the Conference, and the Annual Reports of the Missionary and Tract Societies, for the churches in the vicinity of Nile, have been sent to that place, care of E. R. Clarke.

REL... A paper and its vic... of the New Society, by According, ten miles o in private l 000 volum 9,200 each being an av was full of lished, a vo ing passed. The Hon whole num given in the Poetry of A chusetts, N ticut 16, De of Columbi not represen 75, is the ol H. Stoddard on the list. At the lat Department ilton, N. Y. L. Simpsone was, "Africa that this col high order, future field. Rev. Dr. a missionary press a new it is said, an tion and pro Hindoos. Rev. Mr. copal Church member of the Protesta derstood that government. How muc be prevented vice of Hock dispute with pidity of ab ble truths? The India library, by received the value of \$10 Cincinnati. THE 34TH ton on Secop probably not organization; severe strugg probably th in organizing send out cop ies presentat whether any, so many ele party will, and in party pro THE MET North-West the Methodist "It com under the au the first book Methodist. Ed ed capital of by fire, nearl possesses a c million, and past fiscal ye It has now The tract an branches of church in A sold half as publishing es Irish (Eri an editorial that in 155 p are paid to a single Prote livings, with \$12,500 a year \$9,600 each \$8,000 from \$3,870 to \$ we find that among them and the bish JOHN B. G of temperan cessful tour ing upon his "We regret lie by for a recuperation one who in opportunity son, as a nat speaker of PAY FOR some inter cunary pot Board of S various Pol a claim for service the entire amou is considera of paying labor. SUNDAY says that in pose in cert sanctity of Robert, Gro courage of their att prominent John Shel is now tation for National Sundays.



Miscellaneous.

Scene in real life.

We do not often indulge in the sentimental, but occasionally in our walks our attention is called to the events happening before us...

The vessel we have mentioned had been moored, or made fast outside of several canal boats, and as we stood looking at the men upon her, one of them approached a female...

With a woman's tenderness her heart recognized the stifled ebullition of sorrow, and approaching the person from whom it came, who was none other than the woman we have just seen land from the vessel, she quietly...

She said she was born in Boston, she had no brother or sister now; she remembered that she had a sister, the eldest, whose name was Lizzie; that sister, years ago, against her father's will, had married, and with her husband, having been banished the father's sight...

crowded and unusual place, might not be observed. She requested us to take her two boys, George and Willie, she called them, by the hand, to keep them from the neck of the poor...

Tree Planting. We notice among the munificent bequests of Elliott Cressen, a legacy of \$5,000 to be employed in planting trees in Philadelphia.

Every one should plant trees. No object is more beautiful than a spreading elm, or a lively evergreen; none more productive than the apple or the luscious pear.

That bald, naked church, tasteless, treeless! Who will have compassion on the worshippers, and surround it with trees? That district school-house, bare and unsightly; who will interest the boys in planting and protecting shrubs and trees...

There is a softening, humanizing influence in horticulture and tree-planting, that we could wish were more general. There is too much danger of the gross and sensual and selfish in our national character; and while our reliance must be on religious and educational influence to correct this tendency...

Railroad Economy. The United States will soon be overspread with the vast network of railroads. Already the maps of some of the States are thicked with these iron highways...

Everybody, therefore, has a personal interest in the safe and efficient management of railroad travel, and any suggestions that may contribute to this end will prove an important benefit to the public.

At the outset of these remarks, however, we would impress it upon the mind of the reader, that traveling by railroad is not ordinarily dangerous. The frightful accidents which sometimes occur, and which are spread before the public with all their details of horror...

a half millions, and in traveling a hundred miles one in six hundred thousand. This certainly is a very low ratio of danger. The reader will find in Dr. Lardner's Railway Economy, at pp. 267 and 274, a tabular view of the risks of accident to railway passengers...

The report of the number of accidents on the railroads in the State of New York during the year 1854, strikingly confirms the statistical analysis made by Dr. Lardner from the returns of casualties upon the railroads of Great Britain.

Table with columns: Killed, Injured, Passengers, Employes, Others, Total.

Here of 159 persons killed on the railroads of this State last year, only 12 were passengers; and it is further stated in the report, that "not one passenger has lost his life during the last year from causes beyond his own control..."

Prof. Simonds, Veterinary Inspector to the Royal Agricultural Society, observes, in relation to the action of salt on the animal economy, that "it is exceedingly beneficial in moderate quantities, but prejudicial in large ones."

Such for premises, now for our story. A dull, gloomy day it was without, cold within, and cheerless everywhere.

The first touch told him it was gold, and upon examination, it contained the enormous sum of five hundred guineas in gold of Spain. Having satisfied himself as to the amount, he turned to his day-book, and made entry...

So time went on, prosperity to the mysterious person and misfortune to the agent. A new market was then sought for on the coast of the Mediterranean, and a vessel was dispatched for Algiers with rich consignments.

Machine for Folding Papers. We have in our lower press-room a machine for folding papers, which is not the least curious piece of mechanism in a printing establishment. We will try to give some faint idea of its construction.

The machine carries the sheet once folded on tapes horizontally until it strikes two set guides, where it stops and another knife strikes the sheet in the middle of the page crosswise, forcing it between a third pair of cylinders running at right angles with the second pair.

It is a Buckeye invention, hailed, we believe, from Columbus. [Cleveland Herald.]

An Honest Man. Years ago, when the now proud city of Boston was but a brisk sea-port town, with its houses struggling to cover the hill-side and barren pasture, and not very successful in the attempt...

After the services were over, I ascertained that this gentleman was no other than a nephew of John Randolph, of Roanoke. He calls himself, Sir John S. George Randolph, and is sole heir to his celebrated uncle.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.—Interesting particulars are made public of the late course of the United States; sloop-of-war Vincennes, under Commodore Rodgers, in the Arctic Ocean.

Without hesitation, and almost without surprise, the account of the investment was read, and deeds of estate and evidences of property in the name of Benjamin Foulia were produced.

On Monday only one express train, at 4 P. M. Those Express Trains connect at Niagara Falls with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Elmira Falls and Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

The true story of the mysterious visitor was never told, but long afterwards it was recalled to mind that a Mohammedan merchant, named Hamet Ben Foulia, had been in America when the first incident occurred, and the passenger who came and returned in the Yukkee ships was called by the same name.

A correspondent of the Home Journal furnishes the following sketch of the last representative of the famous Randolph family in Virginia.—"During the summer of 1854, I had some business transactions which called me to the county of Charlotte, in Lower Virginia."

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

FOR THE RAPID cure of Coughs, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Asthma, etc. This medicine is a remedy for itself which holds a monopoly for its cures of every variety of Pulmonary disease...

NEW YORK. CONNECTICUT. Adams, Charles Potter. Waterbury, S. S. Grinnell. Alfred, J. W. Burdick. Hartford, E. N. L. P. L. Ben...

The Sabbath Recorder, PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY. 25 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.