



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, December 13, 1855.

Editors: GEO. B. UTTER & THOMAS B. BROWN (T. B. B.)

CUSSEWAGO AND HAYFIELD CHURCHES

We had the pleasure of attending the services connected with the dedication of a new house of worship, in Cussewago, Crawford Co., Pa., on the first Sabbath in this month.

The preaching, on the occasion, was done by the writer of this article, and we had the satisfaction of seeing the house well filled, as long as the services continued—commencing on Friday, and closing on Sunday evening.

The Hayfield Church, for whose welfare we toiled some four or five years, and whose house of worship was erected while we were connected with it—the church in whose communion we first found a home, after we had been led into the observance of the Sabbath—has been much afflicted.

TRUTH AND ERROR.

Truth is the great embodiment of all realities—both physical and spiritual. Error is its correlative—its opposite. To reduce truth from the abstract to the practical, is one of the great problems of humanity.

Where there is no desire or capability for this acquisition, there must be immobility. The brute race present examples where both prerequisites are wanting; consequently there can never be any advancement.

There may be capability without the desire of progress. Savages and barbarians have come up to a certain truth, and there stopped. Parties, and sects, and denominations, and creeds, and platforms, generally,

have a certain number of truths to develop, mingled more or less perhaps with error. These systems or creeds are generally stereotyped; and when an individual or class of individuals have embraced the whole, progress with them is at an end.

Every system of human origin must be based on such principles as to admit of the discovery, addition, and development of new truths, or it will soon come to maturity, and assume the state of immobility or decay. Error is continually corroding, milderew, polluting the otherwise bright systems of truth.

This fable very aptly illustrates the state and relation of truth and error—also of the truth seeker and the errorist—of the conservative and reformer. The conservative fears and trembles to put forth another effort.

LETTERS FROM PALESTINE—NO. 21.

In contemplating a mission to this country, we tried not to overlook the importance of the preached word by means of the living preacher. This is of the first importance in such a work; indeed, it is the element of it.

It was conceded in the beginning of our efforts, that Palestine was a hard field. Subsequent observation and experience prove the correctness of our opinion. The testimony of some long here is the same. The question was asked me, not long before leaving the States: "Well, brother J., what do you expect to do when you get to Palestine?" My reply was: "I will try and preach Christ.

In regard to agriculture, I am glad that I was not mistaken as to its supposed utility and adaptedness to the circumstances of the people and the country. I find it quite as much so as I expected. Its importance ought not to be overlooked; for a work once well started, as we have contemplated, will be sure to work well for the mission.

the world is such an auxiliary needed more than in heathen lands—than in this land?

But is agriculture practicable in Palestine? We believe it is. Land has been purchased by foreigners, and held either in the name of another, or as a pledge for the redemption of a certain sum. Further, it is permitted to woman to hold real estate, even though she be a foreigner. Such is the information given by those who ought to know, who are natives, or have been long enough in the country to know what can be done in this respect.

After a residence here of sixteen months, I venture the opinion, without fear of successful contradiction, that the climate of Palestine is delightful. It has neither the severe cold of the north, nor the long extreme heat of the tropics.

At a meeting of Baptists in one of the Southern States, lately, Rev. J. B. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, made some statements as to the African Missions, derived from quite recent information, which were very remarkable.

DR. BENAM AND DR. BULLARD.—One of the persons who lost his life by the accident on the Pacific Railroad, was Rev. Dr. Bullard of St. Louis. A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives an interesting incident from a sermon on the subject preached by Rev. Dr. Benam, of Troy.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—This Society has entered upon a work of colportage. From a summary of twenty-two reports of the Society's laborers, the last two months, the following items are gathered: In preaching the Gospel from house to house, seven thousand three hundred and eighty-one

visits have been made; fifty-six meetings for prayer and religious conversation held; sixty-two sermons preached; two hundred and two children gathered into Sunday-Schools; one hundred and eighty persons induced to attend church; one hundred and thirty-two vessels visited for religious conversation and prayer; twenty-one persons hopefully converted; six baptized; two hundred families found destitute of the Word of God; and four thousand one hundred and sixty-eight copies of Scriptures issued from the Depository, besides the Society's distribution in foreign lands. Ten thousand copies of the New Testament have been recently voted for distribution among the slaves at the South.

THE NEWPORT MEETING-HOUSE.

It is known to many of your readers, that the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Newport, R. I., about fifteen years ago, leased their meeting-house to the Fourth Baptist Church of that city. Some also of your readers know, that the situation in which the property was placed by the lease given, was not satisfactory to our people, and that they have for some time been trying to get the party to whom the lease was given to agree to some terms of settlement on which the Seventh-day Baptist Church should regain full possession of the property.

EXEMPLARY JUSTICE.—The failure of Messrs. Strahan, Paul & Bares, made a profound sensation in London. Their unfaithfulness to those who had entrusted their funds to the house was shocking. The partners had stood high, not only in the monetary world, but in reputable and religious society.

THE MODERN WHITFIELD.—Some time since there was a notice in the Recorder of a young man named Spurgeon, of the caste of Whitfield, who was making a great stir in London by his extraordinary preaching talent. He was spoken of as a Methodist. Permit me to say, that he is a Baptist, and pastor of the New Park-street Chapel, London.

DEAD LAWS.—Many statutes for the prevention and cure of heresy remain on the English Statute Books, notwithstanding they long ago ceased to be enforced. Lord Brougham, considering them a disgrace to the country, introduced to Parliament a bill for their abolition en masse.

SLAVERY IN A COLLEGE.—The Portage Democrat gives the particulars of a flare-up at the Disciples' College, presided over by Rev. Alex. Campbell, of Bethany, Va. It was produced by a student by the name of Burns, who, in fulfillment of his appointment to preach on Sunday evening in the college pulpit, pursuant to the election of a College Literary Society, to which he belonged, undertook to speak on the subject of Human Rights and in opposition to Slavery, though in very mild terms.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION IN CONNECTICUT.—In the case of Blakeslee vs. O'Neil et al., in the Superior Court, Judge Waldo awarded to the plaintiff \$150 damages. It was an action against a Roman Catholic priest and others for interfering at the death bed and performing Roman Catholic rites against the wishes of the plaintiff, who belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM.—An institution with this title exists in New York, having a charter, with the power to retain the patient as long as six months, should his reformation require it. Its objects are fully explained in the following paragraph:—"The object of this institution is to provide an asylum for the poor and destitute inebriate, where his physical and moral condition will be alike the care of the physician and the philanthropist, and where his labor may be rendered productive and of service to his family.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. One hundred students entered Westminster College, Mo., at the opening of the present session; "full one-third" of the whole number are members of the Presbyterian Church, and that some fifteen have the ministry in view. A work of grace has recently commenced in the village of Fulton, where the college is located, and thirty-five have been received into the Presbyterian Church, among whom were eight or ten college students.

From Rev. Mr. Rawson, of Burns, N. Y., we have the results of a protracted meeting, in which he was assisted by Rev. C. Parker. He states that between forty and fifty give good evidence of having been born again. A large number are heads of families. Fourteen family altars have been erected. One young man expects soon to commence a course of preparation for the ministry.

The New York Tribune says:—"We state with entire confidence, and after extensive inquiry, that Liquor Prohibition will be upheld by our Legislature just chosen. Whatever modification shall be made by that body in the present law, will be intended and calculated to obviate the quibbles and cavils of certain legal and judicial backers of the liquor traffic, and render the act more effective and practical than it has been."

There has been, says the Mount Pleasant (Iowa) Observer, of November 1st, quite an interesting revival going on, for the last two weeks, in the Methodist church in this place. There have been 42 additions by letter and on probation, since the annual Conference. The church now numbers 291 members.

The House of REPRESENTATIVES was occupied all last week in an ineffectual attempt to elect a speaker. Thirty-three ballots were taken during the week, and at the close of the week there was as much uncertainty about the result as there was at the beginning.

Of course the President's Message has not yet been delivered, and nobody can guess when it will be, although the papers of this (Second-day) morning, express some confidence that it will not be delayed many days.

For deficiencies of the current fiscal year \$1,367,757, of which \$1,188,181 is to supply deficiency in Post-Office revenue. Estimate of permanent and indefinite appropriations which may be required for the last three-quarters of the current fiscal year, under former acts of Congress, \$5,965,228. Estimates for the next fiscal year, including appropriations by former acts of Congress, of permanent and indefinite character, \$52,754,675.

Penalty of Bribery. Bribers and swindlers seem to be getting their deserts in Europe. The leading partners in the house of Strahan, Paul & Co., London, which recently failed, have been transported for their fraudulent transactions.

One of the Jewish merchants there, L. Meyer, was accused of bribing the clerks of the telegraph, for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the contents of the most important commercial telegraphic messages, before the persons to whom they were addressed. Two brothers named Richenheim, one of whom is a clerk of Meyer's, were accused of being the persons by whom the alleged fraudulent communications were carried on. Their business was always to be at or near the telegraph station, to convey to their employer the intelligence which was communicated to them by the clerks at the telegraphic office, in the pay of Meyer.



