

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 20, 1856.

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

By His Excellency Myron H. Clark, Governor of the State of New York.

The year that is now drawing to a close has been full of the mercies of our Heavenly Father.

In view of this wonderful display of the goodness of God, nothing can be more appropriate than a solemn act of Thanksgiving by the whole people.

I do, therefore, and in pursuance of established custom, set apart and appoint Thursday, the Twentieth day of November next, to be observed throughout the State as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

By the Governor, MYRON H. CLARK. Geo. E. Baker, Private Secretary.

CHINA MISSION.

By the following extracts, which we take from a letter of Bro. Gardner, under date of July 29, it will be seen that the insurgents are advancing in their conquest of the Empire.

Since my last report, my labors have been a little interrupted—first, because I was under the necessity of giving up the Chinese house I had been preaching in for about six months.

I have lately been getting a few sheet tracts (with a calendar) struck off, of which the following is a translation.

The day pointed out in this commandment is the one on which God rested at the close of the creation, and corresponds to the four constellations named Sz-u-way-ten.

Ques. Did Jesus arise from the dead on the Sabbath day?

Ans. No, but the next day following. See Matthew 28: 1, Mark 16: 1, 2, Luke 24: 56, 24: 1.

Ques. What day did Jesus keep as the Sabbath during his lifetime?

Ans. The seventh day, according to the fourth commandment.

Ques. What day did the Apostles observe as the Sabbath after the resurrection?

Ans. The seventh day only, according to the example of Christ, and the commandment of God. See Acts 13: 14, 42, 44; 16: 13; 17: 2; 18: 4.

his disciples, on the day of his resurrection, went from Jerusalem to a village called Emmaus, and back again to Jerusalem; being, in all, about fifty le.

Ques. Did the Apostles afterward imitate this example, by treating the resurrection day as a common day?

Ans. Yes. In Acts, 20th chapter, you will find the proof. According to this narrative, it appears that Paul, with other disciples, went to Troas, where they stayed seven days.

Ques. Some may inquire, "if Jesus did not command his disciples to keep the resurrection day, how happens it that it is now observed?"

Ans. After the Apostles were all dead, a Roman Emperor, named Constantine, who then had nearly the whole world under his power, because he hated the Jews, was not willing to observe the same customs that they did.

About the beginning of June, we visited a city about thirty miles in a southerly direction, called Nay-way, and were gone two days.

The insurgents for the past few months have been carrying all before them, and now seem to be pushing for Soo-Chow.

"Ever since the year 1853, when the Canton rebels disturbed Kwei-tih, together with the provinces of Honan and Guan-whuy, robbers and banditti have been continually rising up.

Again, in the Herald of June 7th, is a memorial to the Emperor, from Wong-mow-yin, a member of the Board of War at Pekin, in which are the following statements:—

"On inspecting the appearance of the sky, he finds that heavy rains have prevailed during the present year, and that when fine weather does happen, there is a sort of halo near the sun of an unusual kind.

He then goes on to exhort His Majesty to the diligent cultivation of virtue, as the only hope left; to which the Emperor very coolly replies, "Let it be put on record."

The same paper states that Keang-se province is under the control of the insurgents, and that the people strongly sympathize with

them. The Imperialists have been terribly cut to pieces at Ching-Kang lately.

In a more recent paper was the following from Dr. McGowan:—

"A member of the Ningpo Baptist Church, serving as soldier in the imperial army before Ning-quo, upon a furlow a short time since, reported that when the rebels had evacuated a place, proclamations were found on the walls of fair promises to the people, who were exhorted to renounce idolatry and to worship God.

By later intelligence, it seems that the whole ground between Nankin and Ching-keang is now open to the rebels, and the imperialists were retiring before them in the direction of Soo-Chow.

An official report states that 40,000 Mongols have been sent down to join the imperialists. But the Chinese people unite in saying that there are not over 4,000 or 5,000.

According to present appearances, the insurgents will be within hailing distance in less than a year, and may be in three months, and we are poorly prepared for them.

SLAVERY—AGAIN.

Such are the issues connected with, and the results pending upon, the question of Slavery, that too much attention can scarcely be given to it.

So spoke Dr. Cheever; and who can refute him? Can "A Friend of Conservative Progress?" And in view of Dr. Cheever's remarks, how insignificant his talk about "general bankruptcy, prostration of industry, trade and commerce," as if national money-making would atone for national robbery, and the political, social, and moral well-being of the white race, would justify the kidnapping, chattelizing, and dehumanizing of the black race.

Abolitionists have a great work to accomplish, beside the bare emancipation of the colored race from bondage.

The article of Oct. 9th, over the signature of "A Friend of Conservative Progress," holds views which I deem not only anti-Christian, but anti-Scriptural.

"Slavery is a condition of service for life, the master being bound to provide for the support of the slave."

He then goes on to exhort His Majesty to the diligent cultivation of virtue, as the only hope left; to which the Emperor very coolly replies, "Let it be put on record."

ever gave or sanctioned the right of one man to steal another, rob him of his birth-right, ownership of himself, buy him and sell him as property, work and feed him as property (five stocks), would be a libel on the Creator.

Such are some of the positions set forth in that article as right, scriptural, if I understand it. Let the writer maintain his affirmation, for on him "rests the burthen of proof," to show them true.

"Man-stealing and man-selling are almost the sole origin of slavery; and both in the Old and New Testament, are condemned as sins—a sin worthy of death.

In our next we will publish D. B.'s article, and try to answer the queries which he suggests, which will bring us to another branch of the subject.

THE ELECTION.

The election of James Buchanan as President of the United States is a fixed fact; and yet the Republicans, who opposed his election, feel that they have much occasion for rejoicing.

Look now at the results: 11 of the 16 Free States have cast their vote for the principles of the Philadelphia platform.

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The subscription of \$100,000 for the building of a Baptist University in Chicago, has been completed, and the work will now be carried forward.

es. Many, very many of us, would have rested in the belief that only the shadow existed there, if the substance had not thus revealed itself.

"PAY AS YOU GO." We have received a communication from a correspondent, D. B., who, in relation to the articles under the head of "Pay as you go," says: "By this I understand the credit system is in toto condemned."

If D. B. will turn to the Recorder of Oct. 30th, he will find this subject treated of, and an effort made to discriminate between legitimate or sound and proper credit, and that which is not.

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INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

An interesting religious awakening has occurred at Canton, in connection with the hospital of Dr. Hobson, of the London Missionary Society.

Gifts for Bibles.—At a Bible Society meeting recently held in England, Rev. J. A. Peck communicated several instances of liberality to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Peter Parley.—The original and veritable work entitled "Recollections of a Lifetime; or, Men and Things I have seen in Europe and America."

Frightened.—The slaveholders of Harrison County, Virginia, appear to be easily frightened. In February last, two gentlemen of that county got up a club of twenty subscribers for the New York Tribune.

Ministers Wanted in Virginia.—The Central Presbyterian says that there are now thirty-five Presbyterian Churches in Virginia without pastors, and a considerable number of them with large and influential congregations.

Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

U. S. STEAMER SAN JACINTO, HONG KONG, Aug. 8, 1856.

Mr. Editor: Among the interesting objects which attract the attention of the stranger in Siam, the most prominent are the Wats, or temples, and the Pagodas.

The Buddhist is the prevailing and national religion. The present King, although convinced of the absurdities connected with the system, not only in a religious point of view, but also in a philosophical, cannot, from his position, abjure Buddhism.

The erection of a Wat is considered the most praiseworthy act which a Siamese can perform, and as most surely securing to him salvation. The Pagodas are built on the grounds attached to the temples, and are many of them works of imposing grandeur.

Each King erects one during his reign. In the grounds connected with the temples, and which often are of large extent, are built houses for the priests, containing various stone figures, both of men and animals, many of the most grotesque appearance.

The doors of entrance to the temples are most beautifully inlaid and ornamented with mother-of-pearl. The credit of this work I am also inclined to give to Chinese workmen.

The Wat Pho, which I visited, is the most interesting in Bangkok. It contains an immense reclining figure of Buddha, one hundred and thirty-five feet in length. The idol is constructed on a solid foundation raised about five feet from the floor of the temple, and is reclining on his right arm.

The royal musicians and singing girls occupied places directly opposite the platform, and kept up what to us was a very dissonant chorus. The principal portion of the entertainment consisted in dancing, by a troop of girls, about fifty in number.

The day being appointed for leave-taking, Mr. Harris and the officers then at Bangkok, proceeded in the king's boats to the palace. At the landing, we were all placed in palanquins, borne on the shoulders of slaves, and carried to the ante-chamber of the audience hall.

When any man of superior rank approaches, the inferior is obliged to go down upon his knees until he has passed; and when the king desires to go out in his boat, all other boats must move to the opposite side of the river, and there wait until he has departed.

The people are generally very poor, and live in bamboo houses. They may be said to constitute a nation of slaves; every man is at the king's disposal, and is obliged yearly to give to the government so much of his time, or pay a certain ransom.

At 2 P. M. on that day, the flag at the house of the Embassy was struck, and our effects being placed aboard the steam yacht, amid the cheers of all the Americans then in Bangkok, and the stirring strains of our national air from the band, we passed down the beautiful Menam, and early next morning we were once more aboard of our floating home.

The women dress in the same style as the men; the younger also wear a pahnme, extending from one shoulder across the chest in front, under the arm pit of the opposite side, covering the breast.

The currency of Siam is of silver. It consists of Ticals or Bidats, Selungs and Firungs. The Bidat is worth fifty cents; the Selung fifteen cents; the Firung about seven cents.

The Courie is also used where smaller valuations are wanted. These pieces are made from small bars, which are cut into pieces of the required size, and the ends of each piece are made to approximate by hammering. They are then stamped.

The principal products of Siam are sugar, rice, cocoa-nut oil, ivory and skins. The ivory is of fine quality, and highly valued in China for working up into chessmen, &c.

Siam produces the finest fruits of the East in profusion. The pine-apple, the mango-stone, the banana, the margo, the lichee, the cocoa-nut, the durian, the ramboutan, and several others, whose names I have forgotten, abound in great plenty, and are of the finest quality.

The Malay will undergo any privation, suffer any loss, give any sum of money, part with houses, wife, children, and all that man holds most dear, to gratify his appetite for this fruit.

At Bangkok are located several American missionaries, both Baptist and Presbyterian. There are, also, French and Portuguese Catholic missions.

Before our departure the King had arranged a grand theatrical performance, to which we were invited. The royal boats conveyed us to the palace. The hall in which the performances were to take place was large, and the stage backed with appropriate scenery.

The Siamese are passionately fond of these entertainments; and will sit and witness them for days together. An hour was sufficient to gratify our curiosity; and after refreshments, tea, wine and cigars had been served out, we left.

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per acre, and on old ground, fifty to sixty. Corn is never hoed, and sod-corn gets no cultivation, but, on old ground, a plow or cultivator is used; one man can thus take care of twenty-five acres of corn.

The prevailing fences on the prairies will probably be osage orange hedges; they will grow in from three to five years so as to turn small animals. It is said to be the cheapest, best, and most durable fence.

This afternoon we rode out on the prairie to witness the first experimental trial of a new prairie plow, the first of which has been finished at the Eagle foundry in this city.

Mr. Jesse Fry, its inventor and builder, is a most ingenious mechanic, and by the production of this implement has placed himself in the front rank of inventors.

The same physical law prevails in respect to all animals, including man. Every being endowed with muscle needs exercise in order to enjoy health.

Horses require daily exercise in the open air, and can no more be expected to exist without it, than their owners. Exercise is an essential feature in stable management, and like well opportuned food, tends alike to preserve the health of the horses.

Daily exercise is necessary for all horses, unless they are sick; it assists and promotes a free circulation of the blood, determines morbid matter to the surface, develops the muscular structure, creates an appetite, improves the wind, and finally invigorates the whole system.

James McDonald was brought before the Mayor this morning on the charge of intruding himself in the house of Dr. Porcher, and refusing to go out when requested. He stated that he was sick and went there to see the doctor, to get some medicine; and it was supposed that he was under the influence of liquor at the time.

He has been a musician, but is now a pensioner. Was born in the City of Glasgow, in September, 1749, and served in the wars of Napoleon.

He gets twenty dollars a month as pension, being a pensioner for both the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812. He has been residing in Boston since 1826, and is now on his way to Mobile for the purpose of bringing away a great granddaughter who is 34 years old, to live with him, and take care of him in his old age.

He is still stout and robust for his age, and can walk twenty-five miles a day. He still limps from the effects of a wound received at Lundy's Lane. He is now 107 years old, and still retains his sight in his right eye, the only one he has, and never wears spectacles.

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five or more severe wounds, the one in the left leg causing him to limp yet, it being some three inches shorter than his right one. Such is the story of an old soldier, and a most extraordinary man, as we had it from his own mouth.

At the Lochaber Agricultural Society's dinner, an incident occurred to the day's proceedings. A gentleman apparently a tourist, arrived at the hotel just as the party were about to sit down to dinner; he asked, and was immediately granted permission to join; throughout the evening he made himself particularly agreeable, and his health was proposed as "the Stranger," and very cordially drunk.

A carriage has been made by one of the first London coach makers, at the order and for the express use of his Majesty the Sultan, and it will shortly be sent to Constantinople. It is in a style similar to the state or dress carriage of our nobility.

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Publications of the American Sabbath Tract Society. THE AMERICAN SABBATH TRACT SOCIETY publishes the following Tracts, which are for sale at its Depository, No. 9 Spruce-st., N. Y., viz: No. 1.—Reasons for introducing the Sabbath of the Fourth Commandment to the consideration of the Christian Public. 28 pp.

No. 2.—Moral Nature and Scriptural Observance of the Sabbath. 52 pp.

No. 3.—Authority for the Change of the Day of the Sabbath. 28 pp.

No. 4.—The Sabbath and Lord's Day: A History of their Observance in the Christian Church. 52 pp.

No. 5.—A Christian Catechet. 4 pp.

No. 6.—Twenty Reasons for keeping holy, in each week, the Seventh Day instead of the First Day.

No. 7.—Thirty-six Plain Questions, presenting the main points in the Sabbath Controversy, as a Dialogue between a Minister of the Gospel and a Sabbatarian; Counterfeit Coin. 8 pp.

No. 8.—The Sabbath Controversy; The True Issue. 4 pp.

No. 9.—The Fourth Commandment: False Exposition. 4 pp.

No. 10.—The True Sabbath Embraced and Observed. 16 pp. (In English, French, and German.)

No. 11.—Religious Liberty Endangered by Legislative Enactments. 16 pp.

No. 12.—Misuse of the term "Sabbath." 8 pp.

No. 13.—The Bible Sabbath. 24 pp.

No. 14.—Delaying Obedience. 4 pp.

No. 15.—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible Sabbath, in an Address to the Baptists, from the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference. 49 pp.

The Society has also published the following works, to which attention is invited: A Defense of the Sabbath, in reply to Ward on the Fourth Commandment. By George Carlisle. First printed in London in 1724; reprinted at Utica, N. Y., in 1802; now republished in a revised form. 168 pp.

The Royal Law Contended for. By Edward Stetson. First printed in London in 1658. 64 pp. Vindication of the True Sabbath. By J. W. Morton. A Missionsary of the Reform Presbyterian Church. 64 pp.

Also, a periodical sheet, entitled The Sabbath Visitor. The series of fifteen tracts, together with Edward Stetson's "Royal Law Contended for," and J. W. Morton's "Vindication of the True Sabbath," may be had in a bound volume.

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