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PUBLISHED BY THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST PUBLISHING SOCIETY.

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VOL. XIV —NO. 1n

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, AUGUST 27, 1857.

WHOLE NO. 688.

The Sabbath Recorder

For the Sabbath Recorder. The Eternal Right and Wrong in the Nature of Things .-- No. 1.

The above proposition has been considered by many, as a self-evident truth. The "eternal fitness of things," is but another mode of expressing a similar idea . "Intuition." " intuitive knowledge," "first truths," are other names of the same import.

the above terms seems to be that there exists in the human mind the universal belief that certain truths or facts do so exist in the ansuch facts or truths do. and did exist in such an eternal nature of things, as that such exis- doxy and erudition. tence is independent of the will of the Creator. Hence, no expressed will of the Creator could ever so change this eternal fitness of things as his law into our very constitution." to make the eternal right, wrong; or the eterof things, as established by creation was limit- meant that they have not been taught by othed by an eternal nature of things to which the ers." Creator himself was subjected and by which his own omnipotence was circumscribed.

ed by the celebrated Dr. Ross of Alabama, in | ger on the table of the heart." his effort to establish slavery as a Bible institution, and sanctioned, authorized and instituted by God himself.

ed slavery, kidnapping, and made them right, and that now, whether they are right or wrong, depends altogether upon what God has reveal-

Dr. Ross maintains that the idea that right of blasphemy and atheism.

Dr. Ross maintained in his speech in New York, in 1856, that God made it right for Cain to marry his sister, although He has 'made it wrong since for brothers to marry sisters. Dr. Wisner (if I recollect,) replied that Cain did wrong in marrying his 'sister. To which Dr. Ross replied, then God so arranged the creation of man, as to necessitate him to do wrong, in order to obey the command, to multiply and replenish the earth. intuitive perception of the true inheres human

The Independent and other journals, also Dr. Hatfield and others have represented Dr. Ross as holding atheistic and infidel views in denving the eternal right and wrong of things, and maintaining that right and wrong existed only as the Creator constituted them, subject to any reversion which He the Creator may make. Thus are the doctors of divinity at loggerheads respecting the standard of right and wrong. Surely the people may well inquire

"what is to be done," when doctors disagree. According to Dr. Ross, the polygamous society of Utah is right, unless it can be shown that God has made right wrong since the days of Abraham, Moses or Solomon. And I challenge Dr. Ross to prove that God has more plainly made polygamy wrong, than He has slavery. According to Dr. Ross, God made both right in ancient times, and I demand of the doctor to show where, in the new Testament. God has made one more wrong than the other. As the doctor has put his nose on the grindstone, I feel disposed to give it a turn or conflict between the teachings of a popular neglected, though the Missionary was the

that God has made polygamy wrong, but deny bow to what she was taught as the absolute that He has slavery. This straining out the doctrines of the Bible, she felt such doctrines polygamous gnats of Utah and retaining the to be not only repugnant but untrue to her incamels of Alabama, but serves to reveal the nate sense of truth, as written on her soul. nature or texture of the theological strainer Speaking of her mental conflict, Miss Beecher used by Dr. Ross. Within a short time a Morman has been shamefully treated in one of the For some days, I thought I should go distracgamy. And Dr. Ross would probably say that horrence. I remember once rising as I was large appropriations have been offered Baptist this through which we are passing, there must in the nature of things right or wrong, or It was but momentary, and the long training whether all or both are solely referable to the of years resumed its sway." written expressed will of God.

Upon a correct answer to the above will depend the solution of some of the most important questions of Theology and moral conduct. It would involve the idea of the omnipotence. sovereignty and goodness of the Creator; also, the reason why evil has found a place in his universe, and to some extent, the means and manner by which it can be removed.

are now living through a period of demolition. In morals, in social life, in politics, in medicine, though I, Themy ignorant of what that feer

system in which all shall agree?"

"The Conflict of Ages," originates in a real or supposed contradiction between the written revealments of the Divine Mind and those existing in the nature of things. Hence, it is quite extensively admitted that the Bible reveals doctrines or truths, unreconcilable with that innate sense of things which inheres the constitution of human nature or the human mind. The above being admitted, the question has been, which of the two shall give the The idea intended to be conveyed when using | final decision, as to which must be obeyed. The author of "The Conflict of Ages." sumes that the intuitive perceptions of the human mind are not to be set aside by the apture of things, that all rational beings inevita- parently counter requisition of any verbal or bly admit them as facts or truths; and that written requirement. And in this view he is sustained by names reputable both for ortho-

al governor has incorporated the elements of of ecclesiastical hierophants. More anon.

Prof. Hodge: "When the Gentiles are said nal wrong, right. Therefore, the constitution to do by nature the things of the law, it is

Melancthon: "It could not be the intention of our Maker to supercede, by a law, graven The above view has recently been repudiat- on stone, that which is written by his own fin- sion among the Indians have proved a failure,

The same views were maintained by Calvin, Stuart, Tholuck, Chalmers, and many others. I think, therefore, that there does exist in

Dr. Ross denies there is any such eternity of the human mind, such correct judgment conright and wrong existing in the nature of cerning much of right and wrong as must ever things; but that right and wrong are refera- bind the conscience against any verbal or writble wholly to the revealed will of the Creator. ten revelations that may seem to contradict it. Hence, both right and wrong may be subject | Says a modern author: "The foundations of every day; unable to leave his room, yet explicit and direct. "When thou prayest to change, or in other words, God can make all possible knowledge have been laid by God in ing to be able to preach once more for his enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut right wrong, and wrong, right; and that such the consciousness and the intuitive perceptions people, or at least to attend a meeting with thy door pray to thy Father which is in secret, has been the case. He says that God sanc- of the mind itself." It is the ignoring this me. This desire, so often expressed, was not and thy Father which seeth in secret shall retioned polygamy and made it right, under fact, that many of the interpretations of the gratified; but in four months after my arrival ward thee openly."—Matt. vi. 6. This precept Moses, although it was wrong in the beginning, Bible do violence to this innate perception of to be with him during the last hour. As all of the new soul. In the language of David and is now wrong under Christ. Yet God the right, the true and the good. Thus, when must die, it is pleasant to see how a Christian such an one exclaims—" My soul thirsts for could make it right now. That God sanction- Dr. Ross maintains such an interpretation of can die. My wishes were gratified. His God." "As the heart panteth after the water Scripture, as seemingly sanctions American slavery, and when he demands the human mind to accept such interpretation as the revealed will of God, the human mind revolts at the monstrosity, and instinctively rejects the interpretation as false or if true rejects the books of God."

Onristian knows that they are in period this last with a truly religious frame of mind. The soul having the impression of divinity longs to be made pure, and to it filled with all the fulness of God."

Onristian knows that they are in period thing. While ne said many things have to with a truly religious frame of mind. The soul having the impression of divinity longs to be made pure, and to it filled with all the fulness of God." Crowns and kingdoms cannot a second control of the control of or wrong exists in the nature of things or oth- pretation as false, or if true, rejects the books erwise, than as the revealed will of God, savors containing such revelation as spurious, or the revealments of some wicked, malignant being, Hence, such become infidel to the Bible, and atheistic to its God. Nor can all the Dr.

> such interpretations as obligatory. verbal inspiration on the subject, the human

> vail, and no power this side the throne of the

Eternal, can save the Bible from being cast out

and trodden under foot of men. For such an

ry as wicked and monstrous. that stands opposed to the innate sense of a faith in God which would not be shaken, prevented its possessor from plunging into the dark abyss of skepticism, infidelity and atheism. A work has recently appeared, entitled,

'Common Sense applied to Religion, or the Bible and the People," affording a vivid and painful illustration of the above remark. The author, Miss Catherine E. Beecher, for some thirty years passed through a most distressing dogmatic theology and the intuitions of her The Dr. and his Southern brethren, are sure own mind. While she labored reverently to says: "At this period I almost lost my reason. lest slavery become polluted by Mormon poly- recall, was an outburst of indignation and ab-God had made Mormon polygamy wrong, al- about to offer my usual, now hopeless prayer, though He had made Southern concubinage with a feeling very like this: that such a God right. To return. Is it not a most important | did not deserve to be loved—that I would not question whether there is or is not anything love him if I could, and I was glad I did not.

What must have been the tremendous pressure of her teachings as contrary to her intuitive perceptions of truth, that could have wrung from such a person, such a feeling? But alas she is not the lone one that has endured pangs unutterable; pangs, which were caused in minds the most upright; and all caused by such an interpretation of the divine government, as so recoiled upon the soul, as In the language of Miss C. Beecher, "We that no power of omnipotence could coerce the belief of them.

The work called "The Conflict of Ages," and in religion, there is a universal upturning of written by Dr. Edward Beecher, a brother of foundations. But the day of reconstruction Catherine, was written expressly to solve a would say to those who have been contemplat. seems to be looming in the orient, and now the great theological dogma. Mr. Beecher assum- ing a Mission to the Indians, that if they enter grand question is, Are there any sure and uni-ing the truth of the dogma, sought a solution upon the work, like John Howard, who, when not ashamed to act.

versal principles that will evolve a harmonious of its inconsistencies, by assuming a still great. he traveled through the cities, visited only the er inconsistency, viz: The pre-existence of his prisons; so the Missionary must go to his man souls, while Miss Beecher rejects the dog, sation, not to study Botany, etc. but labor to man souls, while Miss Beecher rejects the dog, man souls, while Miss Beecher rejects the dog, man as untrue, and maintains its opposite. Thus there is now revived in the works of a son and me to assure such, they will have no cause to daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, the controversy between Pelagianism and Augustinianism—the son ranging himself on the side of his father, and the daughter on the opposite. Thus the prophecy of Jesus, that the family household would be arrayed against itself, finds here, at least, a partial fulfilment. Christ declared on one occasion that should certain persons hold their peace, the stones would cry out. So long has been the silence of D. D.'s, and so strong has been the effort to coerce the belief of certain dogmas that woman has entered the arena of dogmatic the ology, and in the face of D. D.'s and her own father and brother, offers to untie the gordian Dr. Alexander says, "That God as a mor- knot which has so long puzzled the wise-acres and Stoke's practice aside. Sell Blackston to

From the Tennessee Baptist. Nine Years with the Creek Indians.

Indian missions have not yet received the attention from Christians they demand. Indians are a part of the United States, and claim, therefore, the first attention. No misexcept the one to the Osages. Perhaps good the men for the place.

nine years the writer spent with them, it will be seen that that Mission has proved more prosperous than any one expected. In 1847 arrived at North Fork, the home of that very devoted native preacher. Joseph Islands.

Rosses on earth prevent it. Let but this look once more on the features of "South-side View" of Biblical exegesis prefor his work's sake. At his death there was left but one or ained

and trodden under foot of men. For such an were situated at great distances from each timate communion and holy fellowship. In eternal fitness of things is—such an eternal right other, and the writer visited each once a month, this hallowed place all the secrets of the soul and wrong is in the nature of things—such an and sustained a school, having to travel mostly may be unfolded, and conscious sins of every have received almost monthly additions. nature, that, were it possible, it would hurl In nine years there has been an increase

Jehovah from his throne, ere it would accept Now there are twelve ordained native preachers. twelve churches. and about two thousand Whatever, therefore, are the teachings of members. The Creek and Seminoles are embraced in this enumeration, which is called the Creek Mission. The Seminole church, five mind will ever reject the idea of chattel slave- years since, had four native members, and at this time more than two hundred. When I But American slavery is not the only thing went among the Creeks I found one small school of thirty pupils. Though urged by the Board not to encumber myself with a schoolright inhering the human mind. Many relig- for at that time the Board placed but little ious dogmas have so oppressed the human importance in Mission schools, as brethren consciousness as irreconcilable with reason, as Graves, Winston, and others, have cause to for those dear to you would in due time be nearly to have dethroned it, while nothing but remember, having to sustain them at the Indian Mission meeting in Nashville in 1847. Even instructed by the Board net to take a school I could not see a NATION remaining incapable of reading the Bible. Informing the Indians I would teach, we went to work and in a house, made comfortable in so short a time.

Beginning in their letters, at the close of the first day eight knew the alphabet, and at the close of the first session twenty-two were reading the word of life. Nor were the churches teacher. Often the midnight hour came upon the Missionary thirty miles from his school left at five o'clock in the evening In various parts of the Nation the young merchants, sensible farmers, and intelligent native preachers all. of that school.

for several years, there has been no mission divine life. school of their Board among the Creeks, while In a world of temptation and trial such as be secured for Mission schools, and certainly God, we are in immediate peril. those who have the disposing of this fund. Methodist Boards have most of the Mission ing it strength and vigor to take a still faster of this part of the Mission work, do not com- in all things and sure. prehend the words. "Train up a child in the

not depart from it." Now shall the Board secure a large school fund? All depends upon the members of the Baptist churches. In a short time quite a number of young men will finish their studies, and also Female Seminaries will graduate a these educated Christians select a Mission unto the perfect day." [Christian Visitor.

Having spent nine years with the Creeks. am prepared to speak of Mission life; and act of self-denial or benevolence done by him-

Having but lately left the Creeks, I find my nterest in the success of Mission increases, and much hope many will be found to fill the important stations now demanding help. Young people, of Literary institutions, you are now deciding as to your future course; remembering there are in North and South America ten milions of Indians. Of this number you know how very few are receiving religious instruction. Bear in mind how very much has been done in so short a time among the Creeks. want to do good. You may be usefu Some of you have every means of the your duty. It is to be feared that you will be spot about one yard wide, between the take a trip to Tarshish, and spend ten years in running from duty: and at the end of that time some of you will be willing to lay Bell the village magistrate, and become useful ministers. Save yourself this mental suffering.

Do you expect to be happy in living for society? Do you suppose that the votary of pleasure has happiness equal to that enjoyed house, and we made a noose at the end of it ladies read the memoir of the last Mrs. Judson, Fanny Forrester.

I have left the Creeks—perhaps no more to men were secured; they, however, were note the gospel, as much as the Creeks have been. out because of their excessive labors.

A. L. HAY. CAMDEN, Ark., March 117, 1857. Secret Prayer.

he finished his earthly course. I was anxious of our Lord perfectly accords with the feelings strength did not fail him, but continued ext brook, so panteth my soul after thee, O God." pressing his hopes of heaven—his happiness in These are strong expressions, and yet every dying. While he said many things never to Christian knows that they are in perfect unity memory of the departed. Figure Islands, being loved by all, having constant a long in labors abundant, far beyond his process of the desire in the utterance of durance, the people made a day's ruley to look once more on the features of the desire in the utterance of prover.

No praying in public or in the great congregation can fully satisfying the mind. There is an inexpressible onging for drawing near to native preacher and myself, with five climbes God in the closet, where, shut out from the -about six hundred members. These church world, and shut up with Him there may be inat night. During the nine years the churches sort confessed, and all requests made known to Him. who has an ear to hear and a heart to forgive. Where else can we use such freedom of speech? The believer has many things to tell his Heavenly Father that he could not tell to his nearest and dearest earthly friend. The closet is the place where all restraint is thrown off, and where the mind centers in tensely upon its own individual necessities.

> Christians, have you not felt it to be an exulted privilege to be alone with God in the silent grove or in the secret chamber? There have you again and again received a renewed evidence of your acceptance in Jesus Christ, and there have you often felt that prayer

The Saviour knew the value of secret prayer Hence, after "sending away the multitude He went up into a mountain apart to pray." On another occasion it is said: "Rising up a great while before day He went out into a solitary month I opened the second school in the new place and there prayed." His soul was so ful that appropriate utterance could not be given to it in the presence of even His disciples He must be alone with His Father, tha He might unfold the earnest longings of His burdened heart. Hence the truthfulness of the utterance:

"Cold mountains and the midnight air.

Professed followers of Christ can this be said of you? Is it possible that you may satisfy yourself with praying in your family, or in the and teachers, were members, while in school at social meeting, and that you are seldom if ever found alone with the Omniscient One, pouring Experience enables me to know, that for a forth supplications in strong and unwavering dozen years to come, Mission schools are a faith in Bible promises with earnest thirstings necessity; and that a Mission without a school of soul for greater conformity to the image and is, for efficiency, the same as a steamer with ways of God. But remember that in such ne-Southern States for preaching Mormonism, ted. The first decided change of mind I now one wheel gone. Baptists should know that glect there can be no real prosperity in the

Boards for schools, and for want of suitable be closet meditation, closet praying, or in ar persons, the Board has had to decline. At evil hour we shall fall a prey to our spiritual the present time a very considerable fund can foes. Separated from secret communion with

By faith in his promises we are wedded to could not, with any propriety, refuse to give to the Baptist Board—as Presbyterian and terance of that faith, as also the means of givschools. Those who do not see the importance hold of the immutable covenant, well ordered

See to it, then, fellow Christians, that von way it should go, and when he is old he will do not neglect your closets. Have stated seasons for imploring in secret the divine blessing upon yourself personally, your friends and kindred, in particular, your minister, the Church and the world. Then shall you have peace of conscience, and joy in the Holy death. Ghost, and your path be made like unto "the large number, prepared to do good. And will path of the just, which shineth more and more

No man on a death-bed ever regretted any

Men often blush to hear of what they were

A Thrilling Incident.

One dark chilly evening in the month of

the door and listen, for, says he, "the wolves dered to myself if he had ever read what Paul are howling tremendously." I went to the wrote in 1 Timothy ii. 9, or Peter iii. 2. 4 and door and recognised a human voice. We took if so, is it possible, that he thinks, that his pera lantern, and, directed by the sound, soon son needs the outward adorning of such foolascertained that a man was in the Big Blue ish things, to make him useful in the church of River. About six rods from may house is a God? perpendicular bank. A gentleman boarding at my house, by the name of Basset, started after dusk to go to a neighbor's and carelessly strolling too near the bank, walked off and was pitched headlong down the precipice more than twenty feet. The river was high and rapid, probably ten miles an hour : the water eight or ten feet deep. The Providence of God saved his life. There was at that point a litbank and the water, of deep mud, made soft by the breaking up of winter, on which he was fortunate enough to light, but there was no possible way for him to extricate himself. Climb the bank he could not: and if he moved either way he would slide into the river. Before morning he would have perished with the cold. My son brought a rope from the by the three Mrs. Judsons. Let your young and let it down to him; he placed it around his body under his arms, when with great diffiand they will conclude that she was far happier | culty we drew him up the bank and saved his in Burmah, than when known as the gifted life. We rejoiced in the work of our hands and he was glad to escape the jaws of death. Many have been my reflections on the circumbe with them. Indians can be benefitted by stance. If my son had not stepped to the door no one could have heard him, for the Will those who are prepared to fill a place in roaring of the waters; or suppose the river tion one summer afternoon. He was glad to In reviewing the Creek Mission, during the a mission school, join those who are wearing had been as high as it was three days before. he would have plunged into the water and gone down with the floating ice. Dying sin- to tears under the pathos of his discourse. ner, here is your situation. You have fallen After the services were over, he hastened to down from the high elevation where God join her, and giving her his hand, he replaced you by creation, in the mire of deep de- marked : The Saviour's instructions on this subject pravity; you lie there close by the river of "I observe, my dear friend, that you were death; no human ear can hear your cries; very much overcome this afternoon; will you and sent his Son to let down the Gospel cable that you may be raised. Will you take hold of the hope set before you in the Gospel? Will you consent to be elevated by the means which God has provided, and regain your standing in sermon as that, how ashamed of him I should his moral government, or will you persist in be!" your obstinacy and perish forever? Oh! that

> Saviour; hasten without delay. Manhattan, K. Y., July 19, 1857.

your eyes were opened to see the beauty and

oveliness of Christ! He is an all-sufficient

Nicholas Brown.

The record of the public benefactions of the Hon. Nicholas Brown, of which we gave a pamphlet, last week, would be left incomplete, and deprived of much of its actual interest. without some notice of the peculiarly judicious of our inside world, where the heart works, at and timely form into which his efforts were its destined labors! Here, too, we have the always so carefully thrown. The particulars overshadowing of the dark hours, and many a of all his known benefactions, have been more cold blast chills the heart to its core. But fully given by Professor Gammell, than ever what matters it? Man is born a hero, and it

him for this labor of love. In 1791, at the early age of twenty-two, Mr. Brown was elected to succeed his father as a Trustee of Rhode Island College, from which while one good power is yours, use it. Disaphe had graduated at eighteen. Four years pointment will not be realized. Mortifying faillater, he was chosen Treasurer, on the resignation of his uncle. Soon after this he began his career of beneficence to the institution, with which both his life and fame were thenceforward inseparably identified, by the donation of a valuable law library and a number of works of English literature, which were imported at his own expense.

In 1804 he presented to the Corporation, as

foundation for a Professorship of Rhetoric and Oratory. \$5,000: in 1822 he erected and presented to the University, Hope College, the second of its public halls, at an expense of \$20,-000; in 1826-'27, and '39, he conveyed to the Cornoration three lots of land, valued at \$25,-500: in 1829 he united with Thomas P. Iyes, Esq., in presenting to the institution an ample philosophical apparatus. (value not stated:) in 1832 he headed the subscription for a library fund, with \$10,000; in 1834 he erected Manning Hall, for the accommodation of the library, at an expense of \$18,500; in 1839 he gave for the President's house, and for a new College Hall, of Natural Philosophy and Physical Science. \$10,000 cash, and three lots of land. amounting to \$17,000; in 1841, by his will. he bequeathed to the University the income of certain estates for ten years, which realized the sum of \$10,384; also, payable ten vears after his death, the sum of \$10,000; also, at the same period, a certain lot of land, in fee simple. valued at \$42,500. Total, \$158,848. In addition to these and other unenumerated

benefactions to the University. Mr Brown, in conjunction with his brothers-in-law, the Messrs, long as you may, the first twenty years form the Ives. presented to the Providence "Athenæum," towards the erection of a building and the purchase of books, a valuable lot of land, so when we look back to them; and they take with \$10,000 in cash.

added \$40,000, on condition that an equal sum should be raised by others, and thus the Institution was commenced, with the handsome entire to come! Take good care of the first dowment of \$110,000. Among the other ob- twenty years of your life, and you may hope jects of his systematic bounty, may be named that the last twenty will take good care of you.

Columbian College, D. C., Newton Theological Seminary, Waterville College, Me., and other still more distant. The Northern Baptist Education Society, the American Tract Society, the American Foreign Bible Society, the Baptist Board of Missions, the Rhode Island Sun means shut out not only frivolity, but busiday School Union, the First Baptist church, ness; not only the company abroad, but the and other churches in Providence, with other company at home; it means let the poor soul churches and institutions of religion, were have a little rest and refreshment, and God sharers in his munificence, before and after have opportunity to speak to thee in a still Examiner.

A Class Leader with a Breast Pin.

I saw a strange sight the other day. I was at a class meeting on Sabbath, and the leader call a "breast-pin," but I must confess that to accessible as a whole in only twenty-six tongues, my unsophisticated view, it looked more like a though parts of it had been printed in twentylarge brazen spider. And I looked around the four more

meeting-house to see if I could discover any other person with anything of the kind on. saw no other, and I had some curious thoughts. March, about bed-time my son came into the The young man looked well enough; without house expressing a wish that I would step to that foolish thing in his bosom. And I wonwrote in 1 Timothy ii. 9, or Peter iii, 2, 4, and

> Now, if you think proper, you can remind all good class-leaders and preachers that we profess to be a plain, economical people, and that we ought to try to shun every appearance of evil, and do all the good we possibly can. I love our class-leaders, our church, and our doctrine, and they ought to be careful about wounding the feelings of their brethren and refrain from doing anything calculated to injure feelings. Paul said in I Tim. iii. 15: that you mayest know that thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God." May the bonds of peace and union increase among us in Christ Jesus forever. Rel. Telescope.

Ambiguous Compliment.

Ministers itching praise are liable to grievous disappointment. Robert Hall was noted for several caustic replies to young licentiates with more vanity than brains, and the following incident admonishes a prudent man not to be too minute in his inquiries, lest he meet an unpleasant rebuff, instead of a graceful com-

Elder Jones, a worthy, but very prosv preacher, was addressing a drowsy congregasee that one good woman was not only awake. while all were sleeping, but she was melted

tell me what it was in the sermon that most

"O !" she replied. "it was not the sermon : I was thinking if my som John should grow up, and be a preacher, and preach such a dull

Dark Hours.

There are dark hours, that mark the history of the brightest years. For not a whole month in many of the millions of the past, perhaps, has the sun shone brilliantly all the time. And there have been cold and stormy days in every year. And yet the mists and shad. ows of the darkest hour disappeared and fled heedlessly. The crulest of the ice fetters have general statement from Professor Gammell's been broken and dissolved, and the most furious storm loses its power to harm.

And what a parable is this in human lifebefore, and the public are justly indebted to is only the darkness and storms that heroism gains its greatest and the best development and the storm bears it more rapidly on to its desti-

ny. Despair not, then. Neither give up; ure may attend this effort and that one-but only be honest and struggle on, and it will work well.

DYING CONFESSIONS.—The Toledo Blade, remarking upon the recent execution of Return J. M. Ward in that city, quotes the remark of Dr. Bond, an eminent physician of Baltimore. who said that fifty years experience at the bed sides of the sick and dying had taught him that the most deceptive moments of a man's whole life are those in which he lingers on the very boundary between life and death; and the words spoken reflect the prevailing motives of their lives; and moralizes thereon as fol-

" People are very apt to think when a criminal denies his guilt on the gallows, in view of such awful circumstances, that he must be innocent. But the history of criminal law shows that nothing is more erroneous than such an opinion; and the dying speech of Ward, in contrast with his written confession, goes still further to show how little dependence can be placed on a man whose life is one of everlasting duplicity. If Ward told the truth on the scaffold, he lied repeatedly before. If he told the truth in his confession, he lied on the scaffold. Whichever dilemma we take, the result will go to show that the view of certain death does not make men honest."

THE IMPORTANT PART OF LIFE. Live as greater part of your life. They appear so up more room in our memory than all the years In his will, he also left thirty thousand dol- that succeed them. If this be so, how imporlars to found the Butler Asylum for the In- tant that they should be passed in planting sane. To this Mr. Cyrus Butler afterwards good principles, cultivating good tastes, strength-

> SECRET RELIGION. — God is often lost in prayers and ordinance. "Enter in thy chamber." said He. "and shut thy door about thee." "Shut thy door about thee," means much : it. small voice, or He will speak in thunder. I am persuaded the Lord would often speak more softly if we would shut the door. - Cecil.

The word of God is supposed to be accessible at the present time to at least 600,000,000 had a thing stuck in his shirt bosom that fops of the human family. In the year 1803, it was

Che Sabbath Recarder.

New York, August 27, 1857.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

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W. C. K	ENYON.

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Our Anniversaries.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MISSIONARY SO CIETY will hold its next annual session with the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Plainfield, N.J. on the fifth day of the week before the second Sabbath in September, (10th), at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST PUBLISHING SO-CIETY will meet at the same place on the following day, September 11th, at the call of the President.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY will meet on the first day of the week following, (Sept. 13), at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE EDUCATION SOCIETY will meet on the 9th of September at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the same place.

Sabbath Controversy.

It should be the aim of Sabbath-keepers and those who are qualifying themselves to vindicate their principles, to know the deceptions that have been practiced by unprincipled partizans, in the preparation of historical books: therefore it would be well if more generally than is at present the case, our scholars had access to all the ancient histories and the best manuscripts of the language in which they were orenough to corrupt the translations of the sacred Scriptures, although at the peril of soul and body, so have they allowed partizan interest and feeling to prevail to a greater extent in misrepresenting the truth contained in profane histories. The labor of the Bible Union has been immense, and yet the work of revising the New Testament is not complete, how much been systematically corrupted by partizans of several centuries with unspairing hand? Yet. who can restore the books, burned and utterly exterminated? which would, if now extant, ing ages of the Roman Church.

Eusebius and Sodrates are authors who have been quoted in favor of every view of histori- With great clearness he states his theory, and cal facts, in relation to the early church, and they were written in Greek. They have been ry of that theory, but as happily suggestive to translated into Latin and probably not always with a great degree of accuracy, and then from the I atin again into English, with perhaps still greater variations from the truth Nevertheless they afford much in favor of the allegation which has been made, that the Church of Rome has changed the Sabbath, or to record an example of virtue in a young in its place, and especially in regard to the Sabbath day.

Upon this subject, history ought to be faircharacter in these authors, so as to give the this number of all that specially relates to the Sabbath. Had we the lost volumes, mentioned in our first article what pleadings for the true Sabbath in their pages might have warmed our hearts and immortalized their authors but peradventure, they were heretics, and therefore they must be destroyed by the hands of the faithful! Alas for the truth.

Socrates in speaking of the innumerable notions prevailing in his day in regard to fasting. says: "Such as inhabit the city of Rome. fast three weeks together before Easter, excepting the Sabbath, and Sunday." And in the same chapter, speaking of the great diversity existing in relation to the communion he says: "For though all the Churches throughout the whole world celebrate the Sacred Mysteries every Sabbath day, yet the Alexandrians and the Romans from an ancient tradition, do not do this. Yet the Egyptians who are in the neighborhood of Alexandria and those inhabiting Thebais indeed have assemblies on the Sabbath, but do not participate in the mys teries as is the custom of other Christians. For. when they have feasted, and filled themselves with sundry delicate dishes, in the evening after the service, they receive the Communion"

The idea that the Communion. was, somehow connected with the Jewish Feast of Easter. involved the subject in great obscurity, for the capital, and obtained an interview with there seemed to be a conviction upon the her, that she was anxious to quit the gandv minds of the Churches, that the communion should be celebrated as often as they met, and yet as they met on Thursday and Friday, to took place, that several of the court ladies were read the Scriptures and have them expounded, greatly affected by it. they only went through the formalities of the Lord's Supper, on those days, without actually to win her affections, watched for another partaking of it. This sham Communion, arising out of the idea, that it would not do to omit the ceremony in some form, every time wise and discreet expounder of Holy Scripthre, perceiving that the precepts of Moses's law. could not be literally applied, gave the last that he could not possibly prevail, was our Saviour solemnized, when he was nailed to to the tree, and encountered the power of dark- each other. On her arrival in safety at her with requests, and anxieties for God's blessing.

prus, the Priests and Bishops, expound the duct." Scriptures, at evening prayers, on the Sabbath and Sundays, by candle light." "At Rome they fast every Saturday."

"The Novations were divided about the observation of the Feast of Easter, and they were not satisfied with one division, for throughout many provinces, they sometimes jarred, the month, but about the day of the week."

Speaking of the Arians, A. D. 404, Socrates alludes to the Sabbath meetings, as follows: 'The Arians had their conventicles in the sub urbs of Constantinople, without the walls of the city, whereupon when the Festival meeting of every week was come. I mean the Saturday, and the Sunday, upon which days the Christians are accustomed to assemble solmenly in the church the Arians gathered themselves together in the porch of the city gates, and sung interchangeably, such songs as they had made, favoring the Arian opinions."

The following from the Christian Times, I cut from the Independent and send it for publication in the Sabbath Recorder, in order that any one who wishes may avail themselves of the work referred to. There are few books in acter, that come more directly under our own the Bible which have more puzzled commentators, as to which is now its true import, than "The Song of Songs." The Independent seems to think Mr. Ginsburg's views worthy of consideration.

THE SONG OF SONGS; Translated from the original Hebrew, with a Commentary, Hisburg. pp. 191. Longmans.

'Song of Songs," or more properly the "the iginally written. For as men have been base finest, the most beautiful, the most excellent song." possesses all the external marks, as the learned commentator maintains, which entitle other writings to a place in the list of the sacred books, and the evidence for its canonicity is as conclusive as that which is commonly adduced to prove the canonicity of any other portion of the Old Testament. Reverence for Holy Scripture in general, and special admiration for this book in particular, character- hope of success unless he is sustained in that ize the whole of Mr. Ginsburgh's volume, and work. He cannot learn a language to him more labor would be required to rescue the fully shield him against any suspicion of skephistorical works of the Fathers, which have ticism or levity, while he avows his dissent from those who consider the Song of Songs to guage, and at the same time labor with his be an allegorical representation of the love own hands for his daily bread. He must have of Christ and His Church. In a very copious food and clothing, and a house to live in, and introduction he details the various theories a house to preach in, and books to read. He that: "A very severe test for these new conwhich have been put forth by Jews and Chrisshow the wickedness of such vandal propensi- tians, during many ages, as to the scope and ties, as have been manifest, in all the persecut- meaning of this most singular Scripture, and and translate it, so that others may read it draws at once a line of separation between by rare perseverance he has collected notices. He must have time to prepare his messages of some Hebrew commentaries, of which few to the benighted. He must have means above persons beside himself have any knowledge. we quote his own words, as not only expositothose students who have not yet risen above ing all that his energies will enable him to do.

"The particular design of this book has that, upon careful examination, it will be found them well. We furnish them food for strength requires to be kept holy. If so, here is an in other words, rebelled against the law of God, woman who encountered and conquered the and substituted her own authority as the law greatest temptations, and was eventually reworded: the simple narrative of which, divested of its poetic form, is as follows: There was them to be useful. Our own missionaries have a family living at Shulem, consisting of a widowed mother, several sons and one daughly scrutinized by Sabbatarians as well as by ter, who maintained themselves by farming and their opponents. We only wish it were possi. pasturage. The brothers were particularly ble to condense what we find of a general partial to their sister, and took her under their been quite too few. We have abundant means special care, promising that her prudence and lying usless in our hands, or used worse than virtue should be greatly rewarded by them. collateral evidence on this subject to the read- In the course of time, while tending the flock, ers of the Recorder. But, we cannot, and and, according to the custom of the shepherds. therefore shall close our extracts from them in resorting at noon beneath a tree for shelter graceful shenherd vouth, to whom she afterwards became espoused. One morning, in the spring, this youth invited her to accompany him into the field; but the brothers, overhearing the invitation, and anxious for the reputation of their sister, in order to prevent their meeting, sent her to take care of the vineyards. The damsel, however, consoled her beloved and herself with the assurance that, though separated bodily, indissoluble ties subsisted between them. over which her brothers had no control. She requested him to meet her in the Bro. Carpenter wrote. "This letter (contain evening, and as he did not come, she feared ing the bill of lading for it) as a whole is the that some accident had befallen him on the wav. and went in search of him. and found him. The evening now was the only time in which they could enjoy each other's company. as, during the day the damsal was occupied in without injury. We thank God and take the vineyards. On one occasion, when enter-courage." We can with all ease thus cheer ing a garden, she accidently came into the presence of King Solomon, who happened to be on a summer visit to that neighborhood. Struck with the beauty of the damsel, the King conducted her into his royal tent, and so to be. It must not be so. We can prevent there, assisted by his court ladies, endeavored it without diminishing our comforts. We had with alluring flatteries and promises, to gain her affection; but without effect. Released from the King's presence, the damsel soon

sought an interview with her beloved shepherd. "The King, however, took her with him to nis capital in great pomp, in the hope of dazzling her with his splendor; but neither did success of our minions, nor question their prothis prevail, for while even there, she told her priety. Here is one hindrance that we can beloved shepherd, who had followed her into scene for her own home. The shepherd, on work is the blessing of God. The work of rehearing this, praised her constancy, and such ligion upon the heart is spiritual. 'Tis the clear and satisfactory; in this respect these in-

"The King, still determined, if possible. favorable opportunity, and with flatteries and allurements surpassing all that he had used before, tried to obtain his purpose. He promised to elevate her to the highest rank, and to aid withheld, as they would have prayers for they met, led Socrates to quote Origen in op- raise her above all his concubines and queens, their success cease. There must be this spirinosition to it, for says he: "Origen being a if she would comply with his wishes; but, tual correspondence between our churches, and faithful to her espousals, she refused all his our missionaries. If our prayers are constantovertures, on the plea that her affections were pledged to another. The King, convinced at Pasover a spiritual, or more divine kind of in- obliged to dismiss her, and the shepherdess, in prayers will descend from his throne laden with terpretation, viz: That there was but one true company with her beloved shepherd, returned blessing for our missions. Prayer is the Pasover or Easter, and that was the one which to her native place. On their way home, they great medium of success, and the great medium visited the tree under which they had first met. and there renewed their vows of fidelity to

Such, if Mr. Ginsburg be correct, is the argument of the book, and if any ask of what use such a narrative could be among the inof virtue in an humble individual who has pastions, is worthy of a place in the sacred canon. He will remind inquirers that lessons of wisdom and virtue are interspersed through the and sometimes joined together, not only about Old and New Testaments, and not only conin attractive narratives, adorned with charms of poetry, and enforced under attestations of history. The faithful Shulamite shepherdess he believes to have been a living person, as real as Noah, Daniel, or Job, and the Song of Songs he takes to be a historical poem, telling at length a tale of purity and constancy, somewhat similar in its moral tendency to that shorter instance—although dissimilar as to the circumstances—which the writer of the book of Genesis adduces, when relating the affair of Potiphar's wife and Joseph.

Missianary Department.

Hindrances to the Success of Missions.

But the hindrances named in our article eek, there are some, of a serious charobservation. They exist in the churches at home. These may be mainly summed up in the want of a missionary spirit. This want to God for them and their work. shows itself in a variety of ways. There are a few who take open ground against missions, and oppose them. This class is found chiefly among those who have not the love of God in torical and Critical. By Christian D. Gins- their, hearts, and those who are sometimes called hard-shell, or iron-jackets, who believe that of the very few which deserve to be read. The of himself without any of their interference. To such we have nothing to say, for of such there is little hope.

must receive from the churches to ensure a reasonable success in their work. These are material and spiritual. "Who goeth a warfare, any time at his own charges" The misunknown, and preach the gospel in that lanmust have time to study the Word of God. his bare living put into his hands to publish loss of employment." Bibles and Tracts, to emble him to travel and distribute them, and to sustain him in dothe perplexity which the apparent obscurity of and what his anxious spirit prompts him to do hiring men to labor or us, and of placing the bath, the been hindered, and now are, in these respects. There has been but little given them to labor with, and at sometimes their comforts have uselessly, to furnish them all the aid they need. all that is in their hearts to do, because of a lack of means. Those who have given sparingly, or not at all, have committed this great error. How much better to have given liberally, and cheered the hearts and strengthened the hands of our brethren, by a constant influx of means to prosecute their labor. When, during the present year an extra two hundred dollars was sent to our missionaries in China to use in their work, outside of their living. reading it I was able to take a long breath them each time we send our semi-annual remittance. Because this is not done the work is hindred, and success denied. This ought not even better "give so as to feel it" then that a want of success should be chargeable upon our aid is abundantly furnished, we have not done our duty, nor should we complain of a want of

> The great hope for success in the missionary province of the spirit to renew men's hearts The missionary labors for the spiritual well-being of the heathen.

This work is greatly aided by the pleadings of sin, but by warmth of zeal, the absence of of those who are spiritual, at the throne of grace. As soon would missionaries have material ly ascending to God, freighted with our anxiety for his blessing on our missions, those of communication. We freight our prayers

At Sesarea in Capadocia and at Cy- rewarded her greatly for her virtuous con- prayers by contributing material aid, or by common joy. We hasten to give you what advantage it might afford him to break down paying the freightage, and then leave all with God, the great Conductor, and wait in faith and hope, the result. Each dispatch which inspired writings, he will answer that an example forms us of success in the mission, or notifies may not pass away like the morning cloud and us of a conversion, is an assurance to us that early dew, but that the Holy Spirit may resed successfully through unparalleled tempta- the prayer has reached our missionaries through Heaven, sanctified and blessed by

> Restraining prayer, is keeping back the veyed in a purely didactic form, but presented great spiritual power of the Church and the pended. spiritual life of the missions. This is the great hindrance to the success of missions. Some of our churches maintain the monthly concert of prayer. Some Christians are in the habit of praying for missions in the prayer-meeting, at mitted to the church in Ningpo at the next the family altar and in the closet. And from all we see and hear, and act ourselves, can we gather assurance of greater success than has already attended the labors of our mission-

> > Let all who read this, answer the inquiries, How much have my prayers aided this work? How much and how often have they been withheld? And how much has the success of missions been hindred by my want of faithfulness and earnestness in this cause? If we would have good tidings of great joy from pagan lands, where our missionaries labor, we must furnish them the spiritual power for successful labor, by our unceasing fervent prayers

Letter from China.

The following article is very cheering in respect to the prospects of Christianity in China. as it shows that the Gospel is proving itself the Among a multitude of merely imaginative God has decreed their own salvation, and the power of God to save men in that benighted commentaries on the Song of Songs, this is one salvation of some others, that he will take care land, and especially when published by native preachers. Undoubtedly the great work evangelizing the nations will (so far as human instrumentalities are employed,) mainly be done by There are two kinds of aid that missionaries natives. When sufficient numbers of them have been converted, and prepared to preach the word of life to their countrymen, we may expect results that will compensate for all the hard labor, and long waiting, of the friends of sionary cannot go forth to his work with any missions, and especially of the missionaries, upon whom the heaviest part of the burden

> The article says that, "Several families have observance of the Sabbath." It also says. verts is the observance of the Sabbath. This them and their own people, creates serious difficulties in families, and generally results in the

We infer from this way of mentioning the thing, that he term "Lord's day," is not much in use in thina, or at least at Ningpo. We could not the thinking, on reading these refer-We never think, in business matters of ences to the suffering for the Sabst likely they were taught to tools of labor out of their reach, and expect keep the st-day, as though it was the Sevbeen much disputed It is here mentioned them to be efficient, simply because we feed enth-day hichGod in the fourth commandment and tools for work. So is it with missionaries, error to be corrected, and from what we know They must have their personal wants supplied. of things in China, we think that false teaching and be furnished with means to enable there, on the Sabbath question, will not go long

From the Foreign Missionary.

will be read with interest:-Ningpo, Feb. 27, 1857.

We informed you in our last monthly letter of a missionary work just begun by native It is an exhibition of cruelty to them, to exile Christians connected with our Church, in the them from home, and not enable them to do region of San-poh, about forty miles North West from Ningpo. We are happy to state that God seems to be blessing this effort, and crowning it with almost unexpected success. Not quite a month since. Zia, who is permanently stationed there as a native assistant. returned to his labors, after having passed the China New Year at Ningpo, accompanied by two others of our church members. Zia had met with encouragement before, but not of a arrival of our three native brethren, they observed an unusual degree of interest manifested by the people, which seemed to increase daily, tentive listeners, unwilling to disperse until after midnight. The native assistants were laboriously employed night and day, in talking with the people, both in their own hired house which was soon found to be too strait for them. by those who became acquainted with them. The word preached seemed to be accompanied with power, and affected the hearts of the peotwo weeks since, about thirty, exclusive of women and children, seemed to be interested want of Christian liberality. Till the material inquirers. Of these about ten profess faith in Christ, and a determination to follow him through evil and through good report. Of the amount and clearness of their Christian knowledge, considering the time during which articularly encouraging to notice, that their quirers contrast favorably with most of those who have been received into the church at

> interested motives, and meekness, and Christian fortitude under opposition and persecution. Interesting instances of these traits of Christian character might be given did time permit. The fruits of this movement are already apparent in the neighborhood. Several families have cast away their idols, refuse to engage in idolatrous ceremonies, and have commenced the observance of the Sabbath. One of the and evening to thank and worship the God of

might almost be regarded as a premature account of this movement, that you may be able the earlier to rejoice with us, and above all to pray for us that these indications of promise main with us and work wonders of grace among us. It is worthy of remark that this interest commenced when outward circumstances looked unfavorable, and it was feared by some that missionary work for the present would be sus- purpose.

Writing on the 6th of March. Mr. Nevius communicates some additional particulars con cerning this work of grace; and on the 28th of March he expresses the hope that several persons from this neighborhood would be adcommunion service. He thus writes on the 6th of March:—

Two of our native helpers returned from San poh yesterday. The religious interest seems to be gradually increasing. A larger house has been procured for the better accommodation of the numbers who assemble. As formerly, from twenty to fifty persons are present every night, some of whom remain till a very

A very severe test for these new converts i the observance of the Sabbath. This draws at once a line of separation between them and their own people, creates serious difficulties in families, and generally results in loss of employ-We are glad to say that these difficul ties have been cheerfully met with a fixed determination to obey the law of God, and simple faith in his guidance and protection. The are exposed can hardly be appreciated by those living in Christian lands, and should excite our deepest sympathies and most earnest prayers.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Sectarianism.

But to return to the main question. How

would it operate to apply Brd. G.'s system to the adjustment of the various and vexed questions which arise among men respecting the abstruse departments of revelation, it would be Christians are supposed to study the Bible.) aws:—one has stolen, another has periured and another has been found guilty of murder. But to all these charges they answer that it is they have been permitted to enjoy an extraora way, what answer would they receive? They would be informed that they were candidates for the mad-house, or the gallows-that the law is specific, clear, and inflexible; and that its sanctions, as interpreted by common The Rev. J. L. Nevius, of the Ningpo Mis-sense, -the rules of grammar the dictionary sion, sends us the following accounts, which and common practice, must be carried out and that while they were denizens of this sphere, they must be subjected to these munthe interpretation of their ordinances and laws, nor concede the claims of such persons to social indisputably more simple, definite, and easier understood than human enactments) in order matter altogether to others. If they are disple as we have not seen them affected here we are to claim no part in deciding the quesmust answer for it before the judges, who re bound to practice accordingly Bro. G. has indicated that he does not in-

tend to violate the views or feelings of the deple is not only characterized by a deep sense sake of retaining his place in a sect, and thus now believes, and that she, with his two little he has found himself obliged to give to me. press, and which I firmly believe to be true. children, kneels down with him every morning And besides, if a brother feels that he must Another mistake which Bee. G. feil into in heaven. Such scenes as these, occurring where oppose my conscientious views, I should prefer his review of my article, was, that he made

what I am trying to build up. Bro. G. will not understand this to be an invitation for him to leave the denomination, for he knows that I have no personal interest in the case, as it would not affect my fellowship of them, or him. whether he were in or out of the connection. Nor will he think I am acting as spokesman for others, as I hold no commission for that

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I must now repeat what I have before asserted, namely, that revelation is a failure if it does not bring the things professedly made known, within the comprehension of those for whom it is made, and to whom it is sent, notwithstanding the diversity of capacity and education which may characterize them. I speak of revelation especially as prescribing faith and practice. If its teachings are put forth in such a form as necessarily to perpetuate uncertainty, as they combine with the varied capabilities of men as they rise, and, on points of faith and practice too, it is a failure. If God makes a revelation to men and stakes their eternal happiness or misery, on their believing and obeying what he has made known, and required, it certainly is a failure, if it is so made that spending all their lives in studying it, they cannot tell what it means. Though it may be inseparable from the subjects of revelation, that they should in some respects extend to regions beyond the comprehension of finite minds. trials of different kinds to which these converts that is no reason, that what man is required to believe and to do, should be so indefinitely set forth that he can never be certain whether he has understood and complied with the requirements of God or not. The admission that it is so, is at once an impeachment of the divine wisdom as employed in the work of revelation, as fatal concession to the infidel that Christianity cannot be understood, and therefore cannot be believed. If the disagreements among professed

Christians only related to the more remote and

hings of this life? Suppose men to have less unreasonable to attempt to excuse them studied the laws of the land (as professed on Bro. G.'s plan, such however is not the case. The most prominent disputes are on and professed their admiration of and allegi- points where there is the least possible excuse ance to the same. At length various parties for it. Take the case of Baptism, its mode of them are brought up for violations of those and subjects. What can exceed the unreasonableness of the disputes on these topics. himself, another has refused to pay his debts, The controversies respecting the Sabbath furnish other illustrations of the same inexcusable darkening of the plainest subjects purposely. not practicable to come to a finality on these artfully, and systematically, by words, not so questions, because such conduct is perfectly destitute of knowledge as of truth and sinceriright, as looked upon by persons of their capa- ty. The idea of approximating by degrees to city and education;—that they have done the the knowledge of truth on such subjects best they knew how; or suppose they say that through a long course of study is a fallacy. We know all we can learn no these subjects. dinary insight into such things, by which they when we can intelligently hear, or read what know what lies entirely beyond the compre- God has said touching them. To stand, after hension of mortals in the common sphere of ex- that, and raise curious questions, under the istence, so that, what others, in their undevel-pretence of investigation, or seeking after truth, oped vulgar state call crimes, they have per- is nothing but ill-disguised rebellion, and should ceived to be virtues which pertain to a higher | be called by its appropriate name. It carries life? I say, suppose men professing devotion men farther from, instead of nearer to the truth, to the laws of the land, should conduct in such and brings darkness instead of light; and to apologize for such conduct as if it resulted from constitutional, or educational differences for which men are not accountable because they could not prevent them, is a most fruitful source of sectarianism, for it annihilates resposibility and sets men perfectly free, to follow every one his own conceit or convenience, and guarantees to him the same consideration and respect among men, whether he has any reason dane arrangements. Men would not listen a for his course or not. I do not assume that moment to such insane pretences in regard to there need to be no differences of opinion among men. Themes for speculations are innumerable: which also, will remain undeterminarights in any degree. But when we come to ble by men in this state, no doubt. But the the interpretation of God's laws, (which are things which God has laid upon men to believe, and do, I insist do not belong to that class. If it can be shown that they naturally belong der to avoid the charge of sectarianism, we to that class, I still insist, that, as the case must agree to the sanity and Christianity of now is, they do not; for the reason that the exmen, whose excentricities and extravagancies ertions of the infinite mind have dissipated the very marked or unusual character. On the are as far removed from the rational import of uncertainty which naturally enshrouded them, God's word, as the monstrosities I have sup- and also overcome the embarrassments, if any, posed above, are, from the views men general- arising out of the finiteness of the human mind, Neighbors and persons from a distance of two ly have of truth and virtue. Witness the doc and that those things are brought distinctly or three miles gathered together to listen to trines of slaveholders, Mormons and free-lovites. and clearly, within the comprehension, or at best thing of the kind we have received since the new doctrines, and generally remained at- If this system of Brother G.'s only involved least, the apprehension of man; so that if he the necessity of admitting to our fellowship does not understand them, the existence of sin such professors of Christianity as we have con- some where, and its infinences in some form, is fidence in, it would not be so objectionable; the only thing that will account for his failure but if it is to be carried out, no such discreto learn what God has undertaken to teach and in other places to which they were invited tion can be allowed us; we must leave that him. And never till men are made to feel this truth, will they exert themselves as they ought posed to come we are to make no objection— for the unity of the Christian faith. The only real anti-sectarian course to take, is, to pracbefore. By the last accounts, received nearly tion of their fitness but must sit down with tice and teach unconditional submission to the them whatever their characters may be. If known requirements of God, which, if men we consent to do this we are free from secta- will not yield, it is but an idle pretence for rianism; if not, that sin-of sins is upon us, and we them to represent that they are solicitous to understand the less definite teachings of His these ten, three, who are said to be a fair have already decided that such are capital of word. But to undertake to remove sectariansample of the whole, have visited Ningpo, and fenders in Christendom. Such is the result of ism by considering Christianity so indefinite this system, and it is useless to evade it. There that any kind of profession of it shall be adthey have acquired it, has surprised us. It is is no escape from it. Those who teach thus mitted as correct, is about as much to the purpose as a description I once heard a R. I. Legislators give of a certain method of settling boundary question between two towns in that nomination, but conform to their practice of State. I can't at this late period remember Ningpo. This work on the hearts of the peo- restricted communion, while he holds a place the honorable gentleman's boundaries all among them. I think he would be much more | round, but I recollect that one side was boundconsistent if he should go right on into practi. ed by the northeast wind, and another, by a cal, open communion with all professed Christ- blue-jay, and the other sides by landmarks ians. For what right has he more than others quite as fixed as these. If I should learn that to make himself a practical sectarian for the that way of settling the question proved satisfactory and conclusive, I might think it become guilty of the very thing he complains would be worth while to try Bro. G.'s plan of of in others. According to his teachings, it is getting rid of sectarianism—but not otherhis duty to throw off the narrow shackles of wise. I do not use this illustration for the purmen who visited us, in speaking of what God close communion, and until he does, I cannot pose of making light of him or his views—but had done for him, informed us that his wife also concede to him the honor of consistency, which because it conveys just the idea I wish to ex-

Satan has so long held his seat, must have that he would go out of my fellowship to do it, quite an extended defence of Swedenborg as ness, and triumphed over the devil and all his home, her brothers, according to their promise, We evince our interest in the success of our caused the angels of heaven to rejoice with no rather than to retain his position, and use the though I, (being ignorant of what that see

break down Bro. G. will ation for him knows that I ne case, as it them, or him e connection s spokesman ion for that Have I. ve before asa failure if it essedly made of those for

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them as about equal authority, and that such a style of speaking was calculated to endanger subject. the claims of Christ to divine honor in the mind. Bro. G. is not responsible for originat ing this common-place manner of using the name of Christ, for I have frequently heard it in various quarters for years; and to my mind. it ever carries the impression of which I complained.

For the Sabbath Recorder.

Patient Application Makes the Scholar.

In a former article I told you that often those who in youth are dull and unpromising, become in after years highly useful members in society, and bright lights in the literary world while on the contrary, many who in youth give indications of bright talent, when they grow up do not rise above mediocrity.

these contrary results, which in the one case far exceeds the highest anticipations of friends, and in the other, blasts the fond hopes of confident admirers?

Let us look at the circumstances connected with these cases and we shall arrive at the solution of the question. We must take into account the course of conduct pursued by persons of both the classes we mentioned. The latter class, those who fall below the expectation of friends, flatter themselves, and are flattered by others also, that they have real genius. They Lewistown, Pa., to take effect the last of Sep- tined to be paramount at the Porte. think if they have genius they certainly must | tember next. succeed, and upon this self assurance do they rely for success. They neglect to apply themselves to close and arduous study, without which no one can become truly great, however brilliant native talent he may possess.

Those of the opposite class, finding themselves slow of comprehension, and knowing that what they do acquire must be obtained by severe toil, accordingly apply themselves closely and patiently to the work. You probably recollect reading how Demosthenes shut | 24th of July. himself up in a cave, shaved his head that he might not be tempted to go out into society. and there applied himself to the study of oratory, and to the composition of those speeches which have given him such world wide fame; and how, to overcome his stammering, he declaimed with pebbles in his mouth; and to cure himself of shrugging his shoulders, spoke with a sword suspended over his shoulder, which would prick him when he would gave to the habit. In this way did the awkward, stuttering youth become one of the greatest orators of ancient in Boston. times. What, indeed, might not such unyielding perseverance accomplish?

that what distinguished him from other men, was patient and continued effort. Herein is where too many fail. When one meets with had an invitation to become pastor of the obstacles he is apt to view them in the aggregate, and they seem to him like a towering mountain whose rugged sides it is impossible for him to climb. He sees others at the summit, and wonders how they reached so exalted a position; but finally concludes that they are endowed with qualities which he does not possess, and so, heaving a sigh, turns

Another comes to this mountain of difficulties, and, instead of standing and idly and despondingly gazing at the point he wishes to reach, after a general survey of the nature of the difficulties before him, and of the course to be pursued, he commences a diligent search at the base.

He pretty soon finds a niche in the rocks into which he may set his foot, and a jutting- crag which he may lay hold of with his hand, and thus draw himself up one step above the sur- Presbyterian church in Dayton, Ohio, which Plaza." This order was comprehended by all, rounding level. He looks a little further on he has accepted. and finds another niche or crag by means of which he climbs up another remove from the has extended an unanimous invitation to Rev. and compared himself to Napoleon. He would though cliff after cliff rises far above him, still he continues to scrutinize the rocks within bis reach availing himself of niche after niche and crag after crag, ascending step by step, inch by inch, till at last he sets his foot upon the ber. summit and shouts "victory!" And now, heights.

Young friends I have used this figure to impress upon your minds this important truth. The most difficult branches of study are made up of distinct, yet connected truths and principles; and by beginning with the simplest and patiently mastering each in its order, you may arv of the cross, under the directions of the Gentiles. The first coach had arrived from soon become master of the whole science.

"THE ISRELITE INDEED." is the title of a York press. This work professes to be pubin the United States; and is edited by G. R. In the United States; and is edited by G. R. Lederer and Eph. M. Epstein, 349 Tenth-st., Lederer and Eph. M. Epstein, 349 Tenth-st., New York. The editors in their address, say:

That the magazine is not the organ of any in the United States; and is edited by G. R. In the the United States; and is edited by G. R. In the the United States; and is edited by G. R. In the the United States; and is edited by G. R. In the United States; and is edited by G. R. In the the United States; and is edited by G. R. In the Un

believed) had disputed his views. I may be sect, or society, but strictly a private enter- very large scale. The assets, as reported, are President of the United States within ten very ignorant of what Swedenborg held, (and prise, the editors being all Christian Jews." I should like to see the man who knows really | Christians in the first age of the Roman Church, what he did believe on some points,) but one who observed the Seventh-day as the Sabbath, thing is certain, I did not call any of his views were called "Jewish Christians," we think, in question, and Bro. G. had no occasion to without good reason, however, and now as we take so much pains to defend him. Besides so have a class of Jews called " Christian Jews," far as I understand Swedenborg's views of we should like to know whether anti-Sabbata-Christ's character, (and I have read him some,) rianism has any thing to do with the transpo-I have no disposition to dispute him, yet I do sition of title by which they are distinguished not think that Br. G., or the cause of Christ. from their brethren of ancient times. Indeed or myself, would gain any thing by our under- the Sabbath question seems to be one requir- on Sunday, July 27th, and on that day walked taking a general defence of that "wonderful ing the attention of our "Jewish Christian" brethren. Dr. Cheever once said in our hearing, What I complained was that Bro. G. used that the Sabbath was neither a Jewish nor the name of Christ, and Swedenborg in such a Christian institution, and he never said truer way as to impress the mind that he regarded words. "The Israelite Indeed," will be an excellent medium for the discussion of this

> A letter from Eld. Wm. M. Jones, dated Jeru- depot as smartly as any other, old or young. salem, July 5th, states that Dr. S. H. Tyng of New York, had just left Jerusalem, and would call on some of our brethren in New York, on his return. In company with the doctor and his son, Eld. Jones had made a visit to the Jordon and the Dead Sea. Dr. Tyng was much interested in the story of sister Minor's toil in Palestine, and told Bro. Jones that he had been acquainted with her nearly twenty years, and always knew her as a sincere Christian woman.

A DARK PROSPECT FOR THE SABBATH IN VIRGINIA.-We are sorry our Brethren in Virginia should be deprived of the Sabbath Recorder, but so it seems it must be, according to the We now come to the question—What causes following notice just received. O Tempora, O Moras!!

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder :--DEAR SIR,-I have been notified to examine your paper, and find it contrary to the Law of this State to hand it out of my office. You had better discontinue the paper Your subscribers here are Rev. Samuel D. Davis and P. Bond. I shall retain your paper and not hand it out of my office. M. W. BALL, P.M. hand it out of my office. JANELEW, LewisCo., Va., Aug 18,,1357.

Religious Intelligence.

Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa.; that charge to be vacated on the 7th of November.

Rev. Henry Neill, has resigned his pastoral charge over the Second Presbyterian church in Detroit.

Rev. J. A. Russell was recently installed tion. pastor of the Presbyterian church, Neesah,

Rev. J. B. Johnson, recently of Plymouth. was installed as pastor of the First Congrega-Sir Isaac Newton is said to have remarked tional church in South Reading, Mass., last Wednesday.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Salem, Mass., has

Rev. Charles Keyser has removed from Niagara Falls to Providence, R. I., having accepted a call to become the pastor of the Jefferson street church in that city.

tist church, of Lafayette, Ind., has been invit-Pittsburg, at a salary of \$4,000.

call from the First Congregational church in to perform the office of executioner. After a Masonville, and was duly installed pastor by long time, a man volunteered to do it; he the Presbytery of Chenango, on Wednesday,

The Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis has given an unanimous call to the Rev. G. P. Tindall, lately pastor of the Third street no more, but simply said: "Take him to the

has accepted an invitation of the Presbyterian gradually, till there are now but a few straghas accepted an invitation of the Presbyterian glers left—some have been assisted to reach church in Lodi, Columbia county, Wisconsin, and will enter on his duties early in Sentem. Sentem and will enter on his duties early in Septem. the Alms House and Bellevue Hospital. If performed some thirty years ago, the trick

having conquered, he feels capable of achiving care of the First Baptist church of South would be little probability of a second expediant for the benefit of a younger sister, now still greater victories. He is conscious that Dover, N. Y. He will preach his farewell tion to Nicaragua. In our opinion, the filihis strength and skill, increased by the ex-sermon on the last Sunday in August. The buster Trueblood, above slluded to, was not child of the other. ercise will enable him to scale still loftier Baptist church and society in Yarmouth, Me., far astray when he said, on Friday, "I don't have extended an unanimous call to Mr. Hoben | think he'll get any more to go out with him. If he does, they'lk learn how to enjoy a good to become their pastor.

Mr. Thomas Spencer Ogden, son of the late square meal when they get back, if they live Rev. Benjamin Ogden, formerly of Pennington, N. J., was ordained in the Millstone church. N. J., on the 18th inst., as an Evangelist, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and expects it would appear that the Mormons are conto sail in a few weeks for Africa, as a mission. tending among themselves as well as with the v. Hull. Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Carson Valley, being fifteen hours in making church.

just appointed five missionaries for Kansas, in monthly periodical of 24 pages, the first num- addition to those already in the field; four of the tug of war comes, and his salvation shall ber of which has just issued from the New them from the last senior class at Andover, be sure. The destroying angels are still engagand one, a German, to labor among his coun- ed in their work of murder. One party of trymen around Humboldt, 75 miles south of Mormons had made their escape, but were lished by an association of Hebrew Christians Lawrence. It is said that the Germans are

AGED MINISTERS.—Among the venerables of the New England clergy is Rev. Lubin Ainsworth, who has been for seventy-five years pastor of the Congregational church at Jaffrey, . H He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1778. He celebrated his hundredth birthday in the Territory. Whereunto these things will from his house to the church, and listened to a discourse from his colleague.

Another patriarch is Rev. James Hobart of Burlin, Vt., who is ninety-one years old. He is still active, preaches every Sabbath, and gives promise of passing his hundredth year in this mortal life. At the close of the late commencement exercises at Dartmouth, he took up Kentucky his carpet-bag and walked half a mile to the

These venerable men, we take it, never knew what it was to be troubled with bronchitis, and instead of making a voyage to Europe in pursuit of health, they, probably, found it in cultivating their own gardens, making their own hay, and hoeing their own potatoes.

General Intelligence.

From Europe.

The screw steamship Anglo-Saxon arrived Liverpool on Wednesday the 12th.

nietly and successfully with the laying of the Pransatlantic cable. The latest report from Valentia is dated Aug. 10, 4 p. m., as follows: winds. All more and more trustful of com-

Parliamentary Select Committee that the Jews | when the cholera raged there; the number this could not be admitted as members of Parliament under the existing act for the modification of oaths.

Parliament concerning the Moldavian difficulty, from which it is evident that England and | part of the country. Austria are to back down, letting the Franco-Russian coalition have its way. Henceforth, Rev. C. M. Klink has resigned his charge in Russian influence, masked as French, is des-

There is no later news from India. Rev. J. J. Suman has resigned his charge at government had already sent out 30,000 troops to India, and recruiting was actively going on John Bright had been returned to Parliament from Birmingham without opposition. The French news is of little interest.

> From Spain the rumored suspension of diplomatic relations with Mexico lacked informa-

Other Continental news is unimportant.

of the Presoylerian church of Maquoketa, on the th of July.

Rev. A. P. Chute, of Lynnfield, Ill., has accepted the call of the First Congregational society, in Ware, Mass.

Rev. Samuel H. Brown, a popular minister of the Presbyterian church, died in Greenbrier county, Va., on the 1st inst.

Rev. Samuel H. Brown, a popular minister of the Presbyterian church, died in Greenbrier county, Va., on the 1st inst.

Deice of Brooklyn, has accepted the call of the Presbyterian church, died in Greenbrier county, Va., on the 1st inst.

The neutron of the Park to look at the filiuster reserver that of Great Britain by 10 t has received a call to the Pine Street church diseased, emaciated, sick and sore, ragged and drew a revolver, and fired twice. The first w H Hy in ra filthy-looking—all more or less marked with ball went through Wagstaff's arm, and the S P Reynolds wounds, and many minus a leg or arm—thev seemed the representatives of misery. Many possessed excellent countenances, while others physiognomist, as workers in a moral reform movement, but all were alike crestfallen, dejected and wretched. Considerable sympathy Unitarian church in Chicago, at a salary of was expressed for them by the crowds who thronged the Park; many speeches were made eloped on Tuesday morning last, it is believed Jesse A. Penniman, rector of St. Paul's in their behalf, and liberal subscriptions were in male attire, and that they have gone to sea George S Crandall, Ceres church, Stockbridge, formerly an Unitarian taken up for their relief. The filibusters, as a to follow the fortunes of the officers of a schoon- Leman Andrus Richburg clergyman, was ordained by Bishop Eastburn general thing, were not at all backward in er, with whom they are supposed to have be N V Hull, Alfred Centre expressing their sentiments with regard to come somewhat too intimately acquainted. Walker, and many of them were exceedingly bitter against him. One of them, a Mr. True-Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, pastor of the Bap- man was of no account, 'no how;'" and an- of from \$10,000 to \$20,000. It is said that other, Lieut. Brown, said, among other, things, he has confessed to about \$5,000. The ed to the pastorship of a Baptist church at that Walker once ordered a man out to be proprietors have for some time noted a defi-

Rev. G. T. Everest received an unanimous purpose. He then sought out some one man | no doubt hastened the exposure. lientenant. On another occasion, a poor Frenchman, was brought in charged with assisting the enemy. Gen. Walker would hear and the poor man was shot Walker was not The First Baptist church, Providence, R. I., responsible for his acts; he was a monomaniac, the number of the filibusters has decreased the presence of the Governor.

[N. Y. Dispatch. long enough." FROM UTAH .- From the latest Utah news, the trip. Brigham Young is said to have gone North to find a place in which to defend the The American Home Missionary Society has faithful against the United States troops. He Publishing Society will meet pursuant to adjournment, ast appointed five missionaries for Kansas, in exhorts his followers to kill each his man, when appropriate Sent 9, 1857

\$543,244 44 liabilities, \$173,232 70—net cap- years. One Williams. a lawyer. had made his ital, \$470,091 74. The aggregate profits for escape, and the destroying angels were on his the year just past were \$35,147 18, while the track, who are bent upon murdering all who net profits were \$15,864 75, being 3 1-2 per are obnoxious to them. New dissensions are cent. on the net capital and 2 1-2 per cent. on constantly arising, and much ill-feeling existing against Brigham, because he is sealing young girls to old men, to increas their harems, Seven women, whose husbands had escaped, are endeavoring to get away, from the fear of being themselves driven into these sinks of infamy. Brigham is preaching rebellion to all attempts of our Government to get a foothold grow, who can tell?

> THE RESULT IN A NUTSHELL.—The principal | H W Stillman, Ozaukee results of the August elections are embraced in the following table:

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED. Missouri (to fill vacancy,) Tennesee North Carolina

Showing a Democratic gain of seven members. Democratic legislatures are elected in Ken. BF Buraick tucky, Tennesee, Arkansas, and Texas. Upon Milford D Hall these will devolves the election of six U.S. | Wm Ennis Senators, viz, one in Kentucky, two in Ten- M 8 Ennis nessee, one in Arkansas, and two in Texas Joel B Crandell
Three of these will succeed Opposition me I fred Barber
Thompson of Kentucky, Pall of Texas Schan Kenyon, Jr viz., Thompson of Kentucky, Bell of Tennessee Z R Maxson and Houston of Texas.

A HEALTHY SEASON.—The general health at Quebec on Sunday, the 23d inst. She left of the country has not been so good for many summers as during the present. The number The Telegraphic Expedition was proceeding of deaths in the large cities, where reports are made with accuracy weekly and monthly, is I J Burdick considerable below last year, which was itself below the average of the previous years. The 'All well on board. Moderately westerly number of deaths last week in New York was 551. against 746 in the same week last year, and 576 the year before. The July mortality Geo G Hamilton Lord John Russell had reported from the of Chicago was 250, against 934 in July, 1854, year is below that of July, 1856, also, though the population is much enhanced. The same general fact is true of Boston, as we have be-Lord Palmerston had made a statement in fore shown, and also of all the Northern cities. J J Brown. Portville There is no epidemic disease prevailing in any Geo Irish

> Of course there is time in the next two | Jared Kenyon, Independence months, the most sickly of the year, to reverse | Henry Crandali this pleasant comparison; but there are yet no Amanda Stillman marked indications of a revolution backwards.

THE NAVIES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The Allen M Wood Washington Union of the 5th inst., contains a | Wm B Green carefully prepared list of the navy of France, from which we learn that it is composed of 317 sailing vessels, carrying 9,176 guns, and WI Burdick 220 steamers, carrying 4,901 guns—making a Silas Palmiter total of 537 vessels and 14,077 guns. Ac- Fitch l'almiter cording to the navy list of Great Britain for | Silas Burdick 1856, the effective force of that country was Daniel Potter Reilay Potter, 260 sailing vessels, carrying 9,362 guns, and Thomas Lewis

second entered through his mouth and passed through his head. He died instantly. Nims Charles Rowley, Wellsville immediately escaped, and has not yet been ar- Silas G Bliven Scio would not have been chosen, by an acute rested. The dispute is said to have been with Davis Stillman

> Two girls, about 18 years of age, who had been employed in the confectionary store of Mr. Caffrey, Montgomery street, Jersey City,

A heavy defalcation at the St. Nicholas H C Hubbard, Scott blood, charged the Filibuster Chieftain with Hotel is reported. Mr. Lawler, clerk and Jared Kenyon, Independence having "sent men into Hospitals, and told the book-keeper, is accused of having appropriated W S Livermore. doctors to give them arsenic, as a wounded moneys belonging to the Hotel, to the amount shot, and had him tied hand and foot for that | ciency, and the recent discovery at the Howard

Tombs, literally so, for she lay on a bed and, aged 13 months. walked up and shot the man who was bound hand and foot, and for this he was made first did not help herself at all. Her eldest daughJoseph Ross, Esq., Mr. Geo. W. Chandall, in the 65th ter, Augusta, fainted when her mother left her year of his age. house on Bond street, but the second daughter, Helen, accompanied her to the Tombs. It is Thursday, Aug. 13, Allison C. son of Dr. Edwin and trom tool of Courtlandt-st.. at 7 30 and 12 A. M., true in this case, that the children share in the Mary A. Burdick, aged two years, five months and and 3 20 and 5 P. M.

We have advices from Kansas to the 15th inst. Gov. Walker had returned to Lawrence with the troops under his command, the rumor Dr. Wayland to become their pastor, and hold say: "Napoleon was a small man, so am I; of an attack by the Indians upon Fort Riley and thus he ascends slowly but surely. Al- the office as long as his convictions of duty he was a general, so am I; he always went to having proved groundless. The city govern-

the scene presented in the Park could have which the latter undertook in the baby busi-Rev. W. G. Hoben has resigned the pastoral been witnessed by the entire Union, there ness. It was executed at Middletown, Ct.,

NORTH-WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

The Eleventh Anniversary of this Association will be held with the Church in Christians, Dane Co, Wis, commencing on Fifth-day before the first Sabbath in October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. Introductory discourse by O. P. Hull; W. C. Whitford, Alternate. Essay on the Future Punishment of the Wicked, by W. C. WHITFORD, Sec.

The Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptis

anniversaries, Sept. 9, 1857.

The Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day

LETTERS. Col D M Crandall, H G Hawley, J M West, John Crandall, N V Hull, (Yes) John Whitford, Daniel Pierce, (paid to vol 15 No 26) M W Ball, Geo B Utter,

RECEIPTS. All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged from week to week in the Recorder. Persons sending money the receipt of which is not duly acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

Edwin Kenyon, Mystic Bridge 2 00 Charles Fenner M & E Hawley, Broadalbin Wm M Green, Berlin John T Vars 3 Randolph David Whitford South Berlin N H Langworthy, Westerly

3 00

A L Whiting, Scott Hiram Babcock," H C Hubbard J B Richardson Geo W Green J N Pratt John Tanner Harriett J Wells Danvers A Fairbank 1 75 2 00

J O Hamilton Caleb Wilcox, Richburg 4 00 2 00 2 00 2 00

4 00 Barney Crandali 6 00 2 00 3 00 7 50 " for DS Gates, 2 00 %. 2 00

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total of 52 ressels and 13,880 guns. It will C Sherman "
thus be seen that the navy of France exceeds Jeffrey Thomas, Alfred Center,

reference to female affairs.

Mrs. Cunningham has been carried to the FREDDIE M. son of William B and Saliy M. Haynes,

parent's punishment.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune

Special Notices.

MILTON, WIS.. Aug. 3d, 1857.

T. B. STILLMAN. Rec. Sec. MISSIONAY SOCIETY—ANNUAL MEETING.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Col D M Crandall, Rockville \$2 00 to vol. 14 No. 52

\$2 00to vol. 13 No. 52

Samuel Wells

Henry C Rogers Jarius Crandall John A Langworthy Rowland A Barber, Ceres

Wm & Livermore

Wm S Livermore, 2d 7 00

Alfred Kuight, Montra, O Amos W Davis, Milton. Wis

Sam'i F Babcock, Ashaway, R I Noah H Halloch, Ulysses, Pa Geo W Stillman, Hebron, Pa Simeon Babcock, Pratt, Ohio FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISI: OR A F Randolph, Sageastown, Pa

Floyd Crandall, Portville

FOR SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST MEMORIAL: Bailey Curtis, Nile Wm B Clarke, Andover WILLIAM M. ROGERS, Treasurer.

DEATHS.

In Greenmanville, Conn., Aug 7. of dyrentery

At Walworth, Wis., suddenly with convulsions, on

nine davs Earth's fairest blossoms easiest die. Earth's rainbow tints soonest hie

Death, the avenging monitor ever stands Grasping our hearts' treasures from our hands. In Greenmanville, Conn. Aug. 22d, of dysentery ABIGAIL W. CRANDALL, aged 10 years, daughter o Lucius and Sarah Ann Crandall. Blessed be God for the reasons He has given us

New Market Seminary. THE fourth years' instruction in this Institution

L will commence Sept. 3d, under the direction of sis of bone Miss JOSEPHINE WILCOX, formerly and for som? time past Preceptress of the DeRuyter Institute, whose known qualifications as a teacher are a sufficient guar antee that every facility will be afforded those student

The Institution is situated in a healthy and beautiful district, half a mile from Our terms which are lower that those of any similar

Institution in the vicinity are as follows: Commo English branches, per term, \$3.00: higher branches including the Languages, Natural and Intellectus Sciences, \$5 00. Incidentals 25c. A term is 14 weeks. Board in families on reasonable terms, H. H. BAKER. I. D. TITEWORTH,

Board of Trustees. H. V. DUNHAM, JACOB TITSWORTH, D. DURN. NEW MARKET, N. J., Aug. 20, 1857. aug27-4w

Hudson River Railroad. TROM May 25, 1857, the trains will leave Cham-L bers at Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M.

and 5.15 P. M. Albany Passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M, and 3.30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 10.30 A. M. prise, will risk little by sending to the Publisher 125, and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie. 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5.30 P. M. The Poughkeep-works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, pursued by the others, who charged them with the theft and killing their cattle. One-half of the half of the half

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Miscellaneous

Good Temper.

There's not a cheaper thing on earth, Nor yet one half so dear: 'Tis worth more than distinguished birth; Or thousands gained a year.

It lends the day a new delight-'Tis virtue's firmest shield: And adds more beauty to the night Then all the stars may yield.

It maketh poverty content, To sorrow whispers peace; It is a gift from heaven sent. For mortals to increase.

It meets you with a smile at morn, It lulls you to repose-A flower for peer and peasant born, An everlasting rose

A charm to banish grief away, To free the brow from care— Turns tears to smiles, makes duliness gay, Spreads gladness everywhere.

And yet 'tis cheap as Summer's dew, That gems the lily's breast-A talisman for love as true As ever man possessed.

As smiles the rainbow through the clouds When threat'ning storm begins, As music 'mid the tempest loud 4 That still its sweet way wins-

When waves conflicting foam-So comes this seraph to our side, This angel to our home.

As spring an arch across the tide

What may this wandering spirit be. With power unheard before-This charm, this bright divinity? Good nature-nothing more.

Good temper-'tis the choicest gift That woman homeward brings And can the poorest peasant lift To bliss unknown to kings.

Curious Facts from History.

The Saxons first introduced archery in the time of Voltigeur. It was dropped immediately after the conquest, but revived by the crusaders, they having felt the effects of it from the Saracens, who probably derived it the statutes for the encouragement of archery were found after the invention of gunpowder

them in the crusades.

1445. Previous to that time the king had de- at the University of Rome. tion of the royal guards in 1679. The first and clear, direct common sense. permanent military band instituted in England was the yeoman of the guards, established in

Guns were invented by Swartz, a German, about 1378, and were brought into use by the Venetians, 1382. Cannon were invented at an anterior date. They were first used at the land for weekly military exercises in 1610.

Insurance of ships was first practice in the reign of Cæsar 45. It was a general custom in Europe in 1494. Insurance offices were first established in London in 1667.

reign of Edward VI., in 1553.

Banks were first established by the Lom-

churches as a defense against thunder and good luck there was nobody in it but two outland at Cropland Abbey, Lincoloushire, 945. thieves to take. Last Tuesday notice was whom it is more especially intended, unless In the eleventh century, and later, it was the given that a gang of rebels was advancing good, benevolent subscribers will lend their they were used. The curfew bell was estab- no colors nor any drums except bagpipes. lished in 1068. It was rung at 8 o'clock in Immediately every man in the place, includ itable to the poor, and pray for the dead."

Book-keeping was first introduced into Eng-

collection of the acts or memoirs of martys in squares with my ideas. I have only time to lie wished the judge's advice in the premises.

The administration of the oath in civil cases P. S. If you do not receive this, of course is of high antiquity. See Exodus xxii: 10. it must have miscarried, therefore I beg you "Swearing on the Gospels was at first used in will write and let me know. 528. The oath was at first administered in judicial proceedings in England by the Saxons in 600. The words "So help me God, and all the Saints," concluded an oath till 1550.

in 1556. They were afterwards improved by the French commander Tourville, and by Admiral Balchen

Raw silk is said to have first been made by a people of China called Seres, 150 B. c. It was first brought from India 274, and a pound of it at that time was worth a pound of gold. The manufacture of raw silk was introduced in Europe from India by some monks in 550. Silk dresses were first worn in 1465. The eggs of the silk worm were first brought into Europe in 527.

Distinguished Men.

HUMBOLDT.—What a melancholy reflection that such a master of all the mysteries of nature, the daily companion of a pious king, and in a moral point of view a kind-hearted, benevolent, and amiable gentleman of the highest finish, should, like Germany's greatest poet, Goethe, content himself with the wonders of nature, without rising to natures God, and remain indifferent to the greatest mysteries of

STRAUSS.—Strauss has long given up, it seems, all interest in theology, and is an unhappy man, divorced from his wife, the former actress, Agnese Schenest, and moving from place to place. His pseudo, theology or mythology, ended in a theatrical comedy, and the comedy in a tragedy.

merly Prussian Ambassador at London, now not choosing, she said, to venture further over resides near Heidelberg in literary retirement. | the heath. * * * He takes up his pen for religious

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—He has expressed himself on several occasions decidedly averse to all religious intolerance and persecution, and recently extended, even against the advice of his Minister of Worship and the views of the reactionary party, a cordial invitation to the Evangelical Alliance to meet at Berlin

Ronge—Ronge was elected to the Parliament at Frankfort in 1848, and joined the extreme Radical party, but was unable to command any influence.

and most cultivated of all poets, was without but perfectly contented with himself and with and it was not until recently that a minute

from the Parthians. Bows and arrows as weapons of war were in use with stone cannon dom of God, a prince in Zion, the youngest of cret, in that particular, rests with the lady in

THOLUCK .- One of the most striking and lovely traits of his character is his warm atand firearms. Yew trees were encouraged in tachment to his students. He loves them like churchryards, for the making of bows in 1642. a father. He cannot live without them. Hence their generalities in church-yards in He not only invites them freely to his house and table, but is almost invariably surrounded Coats of arms came into vogue in the reign | by two or three of them on the promenades of Richard I. of England, and became heredi- which he is obliged to take for the benefit of

HENGSTENBERG.—Hengstenberg is, I believe. The first standing army of modern times a Westphalian by birth, the son a reformed was established by Charles VII. of France in clergyman. He was born in 1802, and studied pended upon his nobles for contingents in time | He is not an originator of new ideas, but a of war. A standing army was first establish- skillful advocate of old ones. He is not a man ed in England in 1638 by Charles I, but it of brilliant genius, but of very solid talent, was declared illegal, as well as the organiza- profound learning, strong reasoning powers,

[Schaff's Germany.

A Drove of Irish Bulls.

the Philadelphia Sunday Transcript, may be their errors, decipher their crow tracks, or re-"backed" against any thing ever produced. write their articles. battle of Cressey in 1346. In England they It was written half a century ago by Sir were first used at the siege of Berwick in 1405. Boyle Roche, a member of the Irish Parlia- either pith, or point, will be acceptable to the It was not till 1544, however, that they were ment. "The Troubled Times of Ninety- readers of a paper. cast in England. They were used on board Eight," when a handful of men from the countheir ships by the Venetians in 1539, and were ty of Wexford struck terror into the hearts of aries and stale poetry will be generally read. in use among the Turks about the same time. | many gallant sons of Mars, as well as the wor-An artillery company was instituted in Eng- thy writer himself. The letter was addressed of the Antioch order, does not know how to to a friend in London, and it is old enough to be new to nine out of ten of our readers:

and quietness, I sit down and inform you of not be treated courteously. in from those blood-thirsty rebels, most of his congregation will repose confidence in him. Astronomy was first studied by the Moors, whom are, thank God, killed an dispersed. if his conduct contradicts his preaching. and was by them introduced into Europe, in We are in a pretty mess; can get nothing to It is a mistake in church members to supmy dates from the time of Copernicus. Books and when we sit down to dinner we are oblig- opinion of their love or respect for him, when here destroyed as and when we sit down to dinner we are oblig- opinion of their love or respect for him, when here destroyed as the Electic or this suppose. One of of astronomy and geometry were destroyed as ed to keep both hands armed. While I write they have no other evidence than empty fords base, and octagonal in shape, each side being by English authors for this purpose. One of infected with magic in England, under the this I hold a sword in each hand and a pistol to prove it. in the other.

bard Jews in Italy. The name is derived from would be the end of it, and I see I was right; preaching and visiting more, when necessity re- the roof. These chains suspended nine bells No doubt this would kill the insects, but banco, bench—benches being erected in the for it is not half over yet. At present there quires that he should be at home, laboring with market places for the exchange of money, &c. are such goings on that every thing is at a his hands to "supply their lack of service to-The first public bank was at Venice, in 1550. stand-still. I should have answered your letter wards him," The bank of England was established in 1683. a fortnight ago, but I did not receive it until In 1696 its notes were at 25 per cent. dis- this morning. Indeed, scarce a mail arrives suppose that they are always thanked for their without being robbed. No longer ago than pains." The invention of bells is attributed to Pauli- yesterday, the coach with the mail from Dubus, Bishop of Nola, in Campania, about the lin was robbed near this town. The bags had year 400. They were first introduced into been left behind, for fear of accident, and by lightning. They were first hung up in Eng- side passengers, who had nothing for the custom to baptize them in the churches before here under the French standard, but they had

the evening, when the people were to put out ing men women and children, ran out to meet their fire and candle. The custom was abol- them. We soon found our force much too litished in 1100. Bellmen were appointed in tle; we were too near to think of retreating. London in 1455, to ring the bells at night and Death was in every face; but at it we went, cry. "Take care your fire and candle, be char- and began to be all alive again. Fortunately brought before a legal tribunal, was witnessed length of time that would be required to vege this kind would be of great benefit to the sheep the rebels had no guns but pistols and pikes, in the police court on Saturday. An officer tate and produce such vast masses of carbon in fly time. How many are aware of the origin of the word "boo!" used to frighten children? It is ton, we put them all to the sword. Not a some lady, for obstructing the sidewalks of estimated, by observations on growing plants, a corruption of Boh, the name of a fierce soul of them escaped, except some that were Washington street by too great a display of that it would required 25 square feet of surface wall, of Penfield, N. Y., a few days since had Gothic general, the son of Odin, the mention drowned in the adjacent bogs; and in a very crinoline. of whose name spread a panic among his ene- short time nothing was heard but silence. mostly green. After the action we went to not expose her true name. land from Italy by Peele, in 1569. It was debehind them. All we found was a few pikes,
rived from a system of Algebra, published by
without heads, a parcel of empty bottles of
without heads, a par rummage a sort of camp which they had left water, and a bundle of French commissions Notaries Public were first appointed by the filled with Irish names. Troops are now sta-Eathers of the Christian Church, to make a tioned all around the country, which exactly the doorways, but they were too narrow, and of the earth took place. add that I am in a great hurry.

Signals to be nied at sea were first contrived and Greek churches, 208,000,000; Moham-prisoner's dock.

towns, great commercial establishments, and fully treated by a free use of camphor interest by James II., when he was Duke of York, medians, 110,000,000. The experiment was tried and found to an fertile lands, which is nevertheless much below nally, and mustard poultiess outside, and found to an fertile lands, which is nevertheless much below nally, and mustard poultiess outside, and found to an fertile lands, which is nevertheless much below nally, and mustard poultiess outside.

A Woman Can Keep a Secret.

The following authentic story will invalidate the oft repeated charge against women, that they cannot keep a secret:"-

Some years since a lady called at a glover's shop in the outskirts of the city of London, and purchased a pair of gloves for her immediate wear, observing at the same time that she was on the road to Barnet—that she had left her gloves at her friend's house where she had called, and that she was apprehensive of being benighted if she went back for them. The glover fitted on the gloves; and the lady, after paying for them from a purse well stocked with bank notes, stepped into her carriage and proceeded on her journey. She had scarcely reached Finchly Common, when a highwayman stopped the carriage and demanded her money. He entreated her not to be alarmed. as he had no intention on her person; if she surrendered her property, it was all he wanted, declaring that distress, and not his will, urged him to this desperate act, and he was determined to remove his pecuniary wants, or perish. The lady gave him her purse, and the desperado rode off.

After he was gone, and her fright had somewhat subsided, the lady imagined that in the address of the highwayman she recognized the voice of the glover she had just before met with. The conceit struck her so forcibly, that Bunsen.—The chevalier Dr. Bunsen, for she ordered her servant to drive back to town,

On her arrival at the glover's, she knocked, liberty in opposition to all intolerance, and gained admission, the glover himself openwhether it proceeds from Romanism or Pro- ing the door. The lady desired to speak to him in private. The glover showed her to a back parlor, when she exclaimed :-

"I am come for my purse, of which you robbed me on Finchly Common." The glover was confounded, and the lady

"It is of no use for you to deny it. I am

convinced, and your life is at my mercy. Return me my property, and trust to my human-

The glover, overcome with guilt, shame and confusion, confessed the crime, returned the purse, and pleaded his distress. The lady, after suitable admonition, gave him a ten-pound GOETHE.—Goethe, undoubtedly the greatest | note bade him mend his way of life, and keep poet since Shakspeare, and the most universal his own counsel, adding that she would not divulge his name or place of abode. She kept even a desire after salvation, which character- her word; and though the robbery was stated ized the noblest minds of Greece and Rome, in the public papers, the discovery was omitted; account of this singular transaction was found NEANDER.—Krummacher said at the grave in the private memorandum the name and resi-

A Chapter on Mistakes.

It is a mistake to suppose that persons are thirsting after a knowledge of the truth of God, when they have money at interest, and struse and technical—appreciable only by as-

refuse to patronize a religious paper.

It is a mistake in the deverge of pride and popular interest.

Reginds, for example, that the moon's centre of their "costly region of their tary in families about the year 1182. They this health twice a day—before dinner and aftook their rise from the knights painting their banners with different figures to distinguish Halle.

| Which he is conged to take for the benefit of this health twice a day—before dinner and after array," and lofty bearing will command the respect of a sober, thinking community.

| Reginds, for example, that the moon's centre of the painting their ter supper—in spite of rain and wind, in muddy spect of a sober, thinking community.

It is a mistake to suppose that learning or to m talent will supply the place of vital piety.

It is a mistake the worshippers of "mammon," to suppose the world on their It is a mistake to pose that please God, and all me.

It is a mistake to suppose that if

bors will do it for us.

It is a mistake in the envious, to suppose they can build themselves up by pulling others down.

It is a mistake in contributors, to suppose The following piece of "composition," says that editors have nothing to do but correct

It is a mistake that long articles without

Is is a mistake to suppose that long obitu-It is a mistake to suppose that a Christian prefer his brethren in honor," before himself. It is a mistake in polemical tyro, to suppose

the dreadful bustle and confusion we are all It is a mistake in a minister to suppose that

It is a mistake to suppose that a minister I concluded from the beginning that this likes to be scolded by his parishoners, for not spire, eight iron chains held up the corners of oil

It is a mistake in officious persons to

It is a mistake to suppose that the contributors commit all the blunders; that the compositor has no share; and visa versa.

It would be a mistake in me to suppose that this chapter will be generally read by those for

If I am not mistaken, this chapter is long enough. [Gospel Herald.

Crinoline in Court.

open trial, and he would not hold a session in wise, in certain localities. the entry even to please a lady. Under the circumstances he commanded that Miss Smith

swer admirably—the door being some twenty the level of the ocean. The extent of this low Publications of the Amer. Sabbath Tract 80 cle. feet wide, very little compression was needed, region is said to be some 100,000 square miles. and with a frown of indignation upon her pretty In illustration of this depression is the fact brow, Miss Smith found herself face to face that the level of the Caspi in Sea, and that of with the judge, and listened to the complaint, the city of Astrican, is more than 300 feet which was read to her.

during the week, he had been obliged to step country—a phenomenon which is believed to from the sidewalk to enable the defendant to be unexampled—being very difficult to explain

stop on the sidewalk, as people were unable to spot struck by the ball is somewhat depressed. in which the thoroughfares are watered.

statute under which too great a display of tains have been gradually heaved up from the crinoline came, but he should take the respon- bosom of the earth. sibility of inflicting a fine of \$5 and costs, and he hoped that it would be a warning.

The fine was promptly paid, and Miss Smith was discharged. Boston Herald, July 20.

Good Use for Mosquitoes.

has this question been asked, and yet answered at some distance. On drawing in the line a only with a silent scratch and an impatient fish was fast on the hook, with its head proscowl. But we observe in a New Orleans truding from the orifice of a human skull paper at least one good use for mosquitoes. which rests upon the vertebral column, its Savs the editor:—

was once a regular communicant of the church, fish became domiciled in the skull some time but has gone after Spiritualism-' Spirits don't since, grew until it became imprisoned therein seem to be so much in vogue of late. Spirit- beyond its power to escape unaided. The ualism is rather on the decline in New Or- skull is sound and has yet four teeth in it, the leans.'

the contrary. The work was going on. 'But,' said he, 'this is a bad time of the year for this country—the mosquitoes break up the circles. The mediums are flesh and blood; and when one sits down with his hands on a table, or in Harvey's pond in Barnet, Vt., fell out of tries to withdraw his mind from the exterior or his boat, and came very near drowning. By sensuous world, and enter certain states of the great exertion, however, he succeed in reaching Tract Society, No. 9 Spruce-st, New York. inferior life, slap on his nose, or his hand, or the shore in a state of complete exhaustion neck, comes a mosquito.'

intimated that Spiritualism would return, in ed by a heavy peal of thunder. He immedifull practice, with the cool weather. And ately started for home, which place he reached even now, some mediums got under mosquito about noon on Sunday, alive and well. It is bars and did very well!"

proverb; and between mosquitoes and modern spiritualism, our verdict is, Vive la Mosquiit not been for this loud and providential same time that it arges obedience to the command toes!

The Moon.

Prof. Hansen, of Seeburg, a renowned astronomer has recently completed a series of elaborate calculations based on observations of the moon, which clear away some of the difficulties of the question as regards our statelite. His published results are for the most part ab-

an effect. Hence, he argues, we ought consider the two hemispheres of the which one is visible and the other is as essentially different with rerelevels, their climates, and all that

that the lines of level regulate themincipally with reference to the centre of not take care of our own characters our net the hemispheres of the moon turned toward us rises much more beyond the mean level than the opposite hemisphere; and though the former presents itself to us as a sterile region, void of atmosphere, and animal life, we cannot, conclude that it is the same with respect to the latter. The mean level should prevail round the edge as seen by us; and in truth we cannot say but that some traces of the atmosphere do show themselves.

The Porcelain Tower.

The wonder of China, the Porcelain Tower, which used to form such a prominent feature in the illustrated school geographies of late years, has been knocked down. It was destroyed to keep the insurgents from making it "My dear sir—Having now a little peace that his opponent has no feelings, and should a fortress against the city of Nanking. The each, which, with the bells on various project we object to the use of arsenic. We wouldn't tions amounted to 144. One hundred and have it about any where on the farm.

The Age of the Earth.

One of the most extraordinary cases ever be the fact, a geologist has calculated the

We do not think it supposable that the and reasonable. Judge said that it was an extraordinary case | "plants grew on the spot," but that the vege--the constitution guaranteed to every one an tables have been heaped up, by water or other-

below the level of the Black Sea or of the The officer testified that half a dozen times Ocean. This enormous sinking of a whole by the operation of known causes, has led The officer testified further, that he had re- some persons to attribute it to action of a quested the prisoner two or three times not to comet. In rocket firing it is evident that the pass without going into the street, which at Thus, according to some, the Caspian Sea and times was inconvenient to ladies wearing paper the surrounding country has been indented by soled shoes; owing to the outrageous manner the stroke of an immense ball—that is, a comet. But, in the present state of geological science, The court, in summing up, said that the eyil such an idea cannot be favorably received. was one of great magnitude, and should be No one doubts now that isolated peaks as checked by rigorous measures. There was no well as the longest and highest range of moun-

A FISH IN A HUMAN SKULL.—Two sons of Mr. John H. Iscett of Greensburg, Penn., were in the habit of setting "night lines" in the Allegany River, in order to become possessed No. 15—An Appeal for the Restoration of the Bible of the finny tribe. One morning a very mysterious looking thing was observed from the What are mosquitoes made for? How often shore as being attached to one of the lines out body being in the skull and too large to allow "We said to a friend the other day, who its escape therefrom. The theory is that the remainder having dropped out. Its shape in-"Gravely and innocently he assured us to dicates that it possibly belonged to a negro, and was perhaps that of a female.

SINGULAR EFFECT OF ELECTRICITY.—On Friday, June 19, Mr. James Hunter, while fishing of 1500 pages for one dollar. Persons desiring them and became insensibe. In this condition he "Our friend was serious as the grave. He remained thirty-six hours until suddenly arousthe opinion of medical and scientific men that Of two evils choose the least, says the old Hunter is indebted for restoration to the effect of electricity, discharged from the clouds. Had awakening he would have slept his last sleep.

> all living creatures, swarms by myriads in a chise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence drop of water; for it has been computed that within this small space no less than 500,000,000 | a Religious and Family Newspaper, it is intended that could be comprised; and this calculation is not the Recorder shall rank among the best. to be regarded as unworthy of confidence, inasmuch as the monad is never found to attain a greater length than the twelve thousandeth part of an inch. In a cubic inch of a certain kind of mold, consisting entirely of animalculae, more than 41,000,000 distinct beings were estimated by Ehrenburg to Fist; a fact which, when taken in connection with others of the same nature, renders it highly probable that the living beings of the microscopic world surpass in number those which are visible to the naked eye.

> Education in England.—Fifty years ago, those receiving instruction were in the proportion of 1 in 17, now the number is 1 in 8. The question is gaining interest in the country, tist Denomination. Wood-cuts of meeting-houses will and most important conferences have been be introduced from time to time in connection with the held during the last few days at Willis's Room. His Royal Highness, Prince Albert, presided. and delivered a most appropriate and eloquent for the subscription price and the cost of binding.] speech at the first meeting. Dignitaries of the Church of England, members of both houses of the Legislature, and ministers and laymen of all denominations took part in the proceedings at these conferences.

> A Good Answer.—An enlightened man said once to an ignorant Asiatic: "How do you know that there is a God?" The savage, all ordinary occasions, and to such special occasions a pointing to the human footsteps near him, re- the sickness of teachers, funerals, anniversaries, &c plied: "How do you know that men have pas- A number of pieces suitable to social and public wor sed this way?"

SALVING SHEEP.—It is customary among tower was the most beautiful of all the Chinese | the best wool growers of Europe, and with pagodas. It was built 450 years ago, by one some in America, to smear their sheep after of the Chinese Emperors, to perpetuate the being sheared with some sort of ointment. The name of his mother; it was to be higher than object of this is to kill any ticks that may be all others, that posterity might remember and upon them, to heal any accidental cuts that 1101. The rapid progress of modern astrono- eat, nor any wine to drink, except whisky; pose that their pastor will entertain a high honor her virtues. It was nine stories, 260 may be made while shearing, and to ward off about 40 feet. It was built of porcelain high- them is: One lb. of arsenic, twelve lbs. of butly polished. From the golden ball on the ter, three lbs. of bar-soap, two bottles of fish-

forty lanterns were suspended in like manner. Another, more simple, much safer, and we The cost of the structure with its magnificent doubt not, full as efficacious, is this—equal adornments, was \$3,470,000. This was the parts of fish-oil and tallow, a little tar may be most costly monument ever built to a mother's added, sufficient to give a tarry odor to it. memory, and although now raised to the which will be offensive to flies. This preparaground, its foundation marks will ever tell of tion is also recommended to be used in winter. the filial love and gratitude of a son of the to aid in warding off the effects of the weather, Sackett's Harbar. Ellas frin Howery kingdom.

[Sac. Age. but if the sheep have a chance to run under Scott. A. W. Coon. but if the sheep have a chance to run under scott. A. W. Coon.

Sheds and keep dry, there is no great need of it.

Wellsville. Lag. Badcock Scott. A. W. Coon.

Se. Brookfield. Herman A. Hull Milton. Joseph Goodrich South Otselie. Francis Tallett.

W. G. Whitford. Stephentown, J. B. Maxson.

"A. C. Burdlek. One writer, who recommends highly the oil

The coal fields of North America extend tallow, and tar salve, says it may be applied over an area of 90,000 square miles, while when thick, by being taken up by the thumb those of Great Britain occupy an area of and finger, and spread along the back, and only 5,000 square miles. The masses of vege- worked amongst the wool, and when thin the table remains found in coal leave no doubt that palm of the hand, in a hollow shape, is used it is of vegetable origin; and, assuming that to for lifting and pouring it on and working it in We have no doubt that some application of

REMEDY FOR BLOATED CATTLE -Mr. A. Cornrinoline.

to produce one pound of carbon; and suppos- a yearling heifer so badly bloated from eating a it is understood that the lady is highly ing that the plants grew on the spot, it would clover that she could not walk. Remember-Their uniforms were all of different colors, but connected, we will call her Mary Smith, and occupy 6092 years to make a bed of coal three ing that he had heard of tar as a remedy, he feet in thickness. As the beds of coal in South applied a small quantity to the root of the Before the complaint was read, Judge Rus- Wales are 120 feet thick, it would, according tongue-making three applications at interwaiting in the entry; that himself and two strata. This fact suggests some curious reflect few hours. He thinks a remedy so simple and others had endeavored to squeeze her through tions as to the period at which the formation effectual should be generally known, and we therefore give it publicity as being both useful

According to recent calculation the number be removed from the entry to the front door, Persia present us with a geographical phenom- out any reference to the patient's vomiting. of Protestants in the world amounts to only and he thought that she must spread consider enon truly extraordinary. There is in these Professor Rochester has reported two cases of 93,000,000; members of the Roman Catholic ably not to be able to take her place in the countries a vast region, covered with populous poisoning by the same terrible drug, successtowns, great commercial establishments, and fully treated by a free use of camphor inter-

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.
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