

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, August 12, 1858.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

The Christian Sabbath.

Such is the title of a small pamphlet-like book which has been left upon our table, we suppose with the design that we should take some notice of it. It is dedicated to the ladies of the City of New York. It contains four lectures. The first is on "the moral obligations of the Christian Sabbath." The other three are on "the right improvement of the Christian Sabbath." The writer has not seen fit to affix his name to it.

have robbed God, and others have artfully concealed the crime. Our friend, whoever he be, whose work we are reviewing seems to have a little light upon the subject—just enough to render him uneasy, and in order to obliterate it, endeavors to raise a little dust, from the ground of the difficulty of ascertaining with certainty which was the identical recurring day on which God rested from the work of creation, "the difference of latitude and longitude alone would throw the whole into disorder."

gathering of the people. It is called Pentecost, and the people were assembled to celebrate this feast. If any honor was designed to be conferred upon the day by the descent of the Holy Spirit it could only make the day of Pentecost memorable, and not a particular day of the week. If Christians are bound to imitate this example, they must keep the feast of Pentecost, on what ever day of the week it might happen. We are next referred to Acts xx. 7, as an example for imitation. In this place we are informed that while Paul and his traveling companions were in Troas, the disciples came together to break bread and Paul preached to them ready to depart on the morrow, and continued his speech until midnight. And the account states that after they had broken bread and eaten, he talked even till day break, so he departed on his journey.

It is well for us to notice how much there is in this case that could have been designed for imitation. The first day of the week, and all other days at the date of this record commenced in the evening. If they came together at the time specified, it was in the evening after, or at the close of the seventh day or Sabbath. And they passed the whole night until the morning of the first day in the various exercises in which they were engaged and then went on their journey. Of course they devoted the night part of the day to secular purposes. If it should be thought that this meeting in Troas was held at the close of the first day, in this case, both the meeting and all the exercises of it including the breaking of bread were had on what was then known to be the second day of the week, for it is certain that this was a night meeting. It must be very difficult to find in this case an example for making a Sabbath of the first day of the week.

We are also referred to 1 Cor. xvi. 2, as an evidence that Christians held their religious assemblies, and made their benevolent contributions on the first day of the week. There is in this place no intimation that the Christians of Corinth, or of any other place either did or should regard the first day of the week in a religious manner. The only thing suggested to them was that on that day each one should lay by him in store, as God had prospered him to aid in relieving the poor saints in Judea. The duty enjoined does not, even by implication, require a meeting together, for the duty was to be performed by each one by himself.

Our article on this subject has become much longer than we at first designed; but as there is but one text more in the New Testament, that is quoted by those who take the adverse side of this question, we will give it a passing notice. It is assumed that John in Rev. i. 10, designed by the words Lord's day to announce a new name for the first day of the week, or that it was known by this name as early as his time. But it is quite certain, that if this day were regarded in any religious manner by the early Christians at the time the Revelation is supposed to have been written, viz. in A. D. 96, it was not for some centuries called Lord's day. The name of Christian Sabbath for this day is of recent date. If Lord's day be referred in any sense to the Lord Jesus Christ, (and it is generally so understood) it is equivalent to "the day of the Lord" or "the day of the Lord Jesus," and it must with greater Scriptural propriety and probability, be designed by the author of Revelation to designate the Sabbath. For Jesus said, "The Son of man was Lord of the Sabbath-day." Or the words Lord's day may be designed to allude to what in several texts of Scripture is called the great day of his wrath which the Revelator had a Spiritual view to and to which a great part of his book refers—and which it vividly describes. The words Lord's day in Rev. i. 10 more probably refer to some season spoken of in the Scriptures than to any day of ordinary length and especially not to a day that had never been known by that name.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Sabbath-School Celebration and Pic-Nic.

Pursuant to arrangement, the friends of Sabbath-schools of the various denominations in the vicinity met at the S. D. B. meeting-house at 10 o'clock, A. M., July 27th, where, under the direction of the Marshal, M. W. St. John, a procession was formed, and escorted by the Leonardville Brass Band to a beautiful spot in the immediate vicinity, familiarly known as "St. John's Island," where a delightful and capacious bower had been prepared for the occasion. When the audience was comfortably seated the band discoursed sweet and stirring music. The organization was then perfected, by choosing Dr. H. S. Crandall President of the day.

The exercises were opened by a very feeling and appropriate prayer, by Eld. S. D. Gardner, Unadilla Forks. The choir sang a piece selected for the occasion, with decided acceptance. Salutatory remarks were made by Eld. C. M. Lewis in a very telling manner—in effect to encourage such festivities, and by so doing, to discourage those of a groveling character.

Eld. Gardner addressed the Sabbath-Schools, teachers and parents—giving a clear and concise history of Sabbath-schools from their origin to the present time, which spoke well for progress—with an earnest appeal for an increased interest and action in the cause.

Eld. L. M. Cottrell of West Edmeston followed in an address to the Sabbath-school scholars—discouraging those indulgences that tend to impair physical and mental development—very earnestly and successfully encouraged a laudable ambition to follow the laws of health, and foster habits of mental and social culture.

At this stage of the proceedings an adjournment was had for dinner. The Marshal formed the procession and marched to the beautifully loaded tables, a few rods distant, which were tastefully arranged under a beautiful arbor.

There, under the direction of the Committee, all were fed to their heart's content. After an intermission of an hour or more, during which, some of the children were gambling and amusing themselves on the green lawn—others participated in the delightful exercise of swinging, much to the amusement of the lookers on, when the people were called together by music from the band.

After which, the assembly listened with interest and delight to the toasts and sentiments read by A. B. Spaulding, some of which were as follows:

- 1. By C. M. Lewis—The day on which we meet—Bright and serene—promising increased pleasure as it advances; indicative of the cheering enterprise we celebrate; and ominous of our growing delight in imparting to our youth a knowledge of the word of life.

- 2. By C. M. Lewis—Our Children of the Sabbath-Schools—The hope of our nation, and church of our God. But only so, as they are early and deeply impressed with a just sense of the great object of life, as set forth in the Holy Scriptures.

- 3. By J. T. Rogers—Our Sabbath-School Superintendent—Long may he be known and remembered as a defender of the right—an able advocate of the principles of the religion of Christ.

- 4. By J. O. Wheeler—Our Mothers—God bless them—we love them. May they so rear their children, that they may all be born again.

- 5. By J. P. Allis—The Ladies—May they with Truth and Virtue adorn the remnant of their lives, as successfully as they supplied the tables for this occasion.

- 6. By Dr. H. S. Crandall—The Bible—The book of all books—in history RELIABLE—in science TRUTHFUL—in politics ANTI-SLAVERY—in morals, inculcating temperance, virtue and honesty.

- 7. By L. M. Cottrell—The Leonardville Band—All credit to the Leonardville Band, who have discoursed sweet music with skillful hand, may their songs and hearts be bound in love To lead our thoughts and souls above. Response—Tune from the Band.

- 8. By O. U. Whitford—The Sabbath-School Teachers—May the truth which they sow in the hearts of their pupils, be like seed sown in good ground—bringing forth fruit an hundred fold.

- 9. By Wm. H. Brand—The special favors of our Saviour—The poor—the lame—the blind, and little children. Response by Dr. H. S. Crandall, who claimed for the sentiment, the genius of our religion, and very warmly urged a more thorough and practical application of its teachings.

- 10. By J. O. Wheeler—The Sabbath-School Scholars—It is your high destiny in after life, to assume the direction of the affairs of the State—to promote and extend the cause of Christianity and civilization; and to be the future supporters and pillars of the church. May you be found worthy and true, and so discharge the great responsibilities imposed upon you by your Creator, that you may all, at last, receive your reward in heaven.

- 11. By E. B. Clark—The Right and Left Bower—At the one we feast intellectually—at the other, physically.

- 12. By A. B. Spaulding—Leonardville Brass Band—One of the institutions of our village—may their future career be as prosperous to them, as their performance this day, has been gratifying and pleasing to us. Responded to by the Band.

- 13. By J. O. Wheeler—Our Mothers—The primary teachers of the youth. Heaven guide them, in giving their first lessons. Upon them more than all things else depend the formation

already his. Expect opposition, and then it will not take us unawares. But expect equally as strongly an answer to prayer; a blessing on judicious, Christian effort, and the continued inquiry, "What shall I do to be saved?" [Boston Recorder.

Massacre of Christians in Jeddah.

Jeddah is a seaport town in Arabia, on the eastern coast of the Red Sea, nearly opposite the city of Mecca, from which it is sixty or seventy miles distant. Jeddah is within the jurisdiction of the Pasha of Egypt, has a considerable transit trade with the surrounding nations, and thousands of pilgrims arrive there annually on their way to the city of the Prophet. The cause of the cold-blooded massacre of the English and French Consuls and their families at Jeddah on the evening of the 15th of June, by a mob of Mohammedan assassins, has not come to light. Nothing had occurred to show that the people of the place were animated by any extraordinary sentiment of hostility towards the Christian inhabitants. Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops had been lying for about a week in the harbor of Jeddah, and the officers of the steamer had made excursions in the vicinity of the town, but never met with the slightest molestation or insult. A correspondent of the London Times writes from Alexandria, July 6th:

"On the evening of the 15th ultimo, a few persons—Greek residents of the town of Jeddah—came swimming off the British ship Cyclops, and stated that disturbances had arisen, and that they feared a conspiracy had entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Everything, however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot nor a cry was heard, though the savage work was even then already commenced; but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone. The English consulate was the first point of attack, and Mr. Page, the acting consul, fell under the blows of a crowd of ruffians, who followed up the murder by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been hacked to pieces. The mob appears next to have poured down upon the house of the French Consul, M. Evielard. Here, however, the governor of the town made some feeble attempts to interpose; the force at his disposal amounted to only eighty men, and whatever efforts they may have used, they did not succeed in saving the life of either the consul or his wife. Both were murdered, and their daughter alone, though under twenty years of age, appears to have possessed the spirit of a heroine—was rescued from the hands of the assassins, and covered with an Arab cloak, she was carried to the house of the kaimakan. Her face was laid open with a gash from a sabre cut across the cheek, but before being dragged forth, she had avenged the murder of her father by the death of the assassin.

Early on the following morning, Capt. Pullen, still ignorant of what had occurred, sent two boats ashore. When they neared the inner reefs, Turkish soldiers were observed warning them off; they continued, however, to advance until they found themselves surrounded by a crowd of about six hundred men, who, from the out-reefs poured a shower of stones upon the boats. The crews were fortunately armed, and soon forced their way back to the ship, not, however, without having been compelled to pour a volley of musketry into their assailants.

An interval of five days now elapsed until the arrival from Mecca of Naamik Pacha, the Governor of the Hedjaz, with a body of about eight hundred Turkish troops. The crew of the steamer entreated the officers to be allowed to take vengeance upon the city, if not by laying the place in ashes, at least being permitted to land, even though at the risk of finding themselves, at most 200 men, opposed to a population of 20,000; but the governor sent repeated messages beseeching Captain Pullen to desist from all interference, warning him that his own house was surrounded by infuriated fanatics, clamoring for the surrender of the Christians, who they knew had obtained refuge in the house, and declaring that were a single gun fired, or one armed man landed from the ship, not only the lives of the refugees, but his own would, to a certainty, be sacrificed. This officer can doubtless not have yielded without a struggle, and no other argument would probably have saved the city from its well-merited doom.

On the 20th, Naamik Pacha arrived with his troops, and some semblance of order was restored. Miss Evielard and other rescued Europeans were transferred on board the Cyclops. In spite of the opposition at first made by the Pacha, the crew and marines were afterwards landed with the British and French colors, and escorted by a body of Turkish infantry, they were led to the newly-made grave, over which the funeral service was read, and the English and French flags were re-hoisted under a salute of 21 guns. On the 24th, the Cyclops sailed for Suez, where she arrived on the 3d, bringing home 24 refugees. The number murdered at Jeddah was 21, and at the present moment not a Christian remains in the place."

VALUE OF RELIGIOUS PAPERS.—A friend gave his testimony as follows: "I have been a pastor of a church several years, and have noticed that all men, who have been troublesome in my church; who have been easily offended at small things; who have been crooked, set and ugly—have been men who did not take a religious newspaper. And you will find that almost all church difficulties come from men who do not read religious journals." If observation confirms the idea, then it is but another testimony to the great value of a good religious paper, and should urge to stock the church with a good supply.

A WELL CHOSEN FIGURE.—Flavel, in his "Scriptural Husbandry," discourses thus on sowing seed: "There was a husbandman who always sowed good seed, but never had good corn. At last a neighbor said to him, 'I will tell you the probable cause—it may be you do not step your seed.' May not this serve as a hint to those whose business it is to sow the Divine word? Too frequently it is found that very little fruit is produced within the limits of their efforts. What can be the cause? Alas, the seed which they sow, though of the best quality, is not sowed in prayer."

INSANITY—RELIGION.—Dr. Ruy, in the report of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, in Rhode Island, says: "I believe—and it is in some measure the result of considerable observation of various psychological states—that in this age of fast living, nothing can be relied upon more surely for preserving the healthy balance of the mental faculties, than an earnest practical conviction of the great truths of Christianity."

of character, and the conduct of their children in after life. May all realize their responsibility, and faithfully discharge their high trust.

This was responded to by Eld. B. Cutler in a very terse and thoughtful manner—showing the power of the Mother's influence, and the importance of their taking enlightened and elevated positions.

15. By E. B. Clark—The President of the Day—May he Doctor the people generally, as successfully as he has done the picnic to-day, and may he be obliged to take his own pills if he ever refuses to serve us in time of need.

Responded to by the President, Dr. Crandall, in a few appropriate remarks.

16. By J. O. Wheeler—Our Marshal—May he marshal this troop again, on the "other side of Jordan."

17. By E. St. John—Woman—Never the weaker vessel when well hooped.

18. By J. T. Rogers—The Sabbath-School—May the institution prosper and flourish among young and old throughout the land may feel an interest in the cause which may extend to the pocket.

19. By M. W. St. John—Our Pastors—May Heaven reward them with its blessings, and earth bestow upon them its bounties.

Responded to by Elds. Lewis, Cottrell and Gardner.

20. By Wm. H. Brand—Our friend, Eld. Lucius Crandall—God bless him in his affliction. "Whom the Lord loveth, he chasteneth."

Responded to by Eld. Lewis, substantially as follows:

I am glad that such a sentiment is introduced, and feel that it demands a response from this people, and fear that I am incompetent for the important duty, as one of you, to speak to it. When we remember how Bro. Crandall came to us as a messenger of salvation—how he labored from house to house, and preached to us night after night while the storms of the past winter were howling—and how he was indeed a helper of our faith—how he pointed us to that SAVIOUR who gave us the bright hopes which animate us to-day, and with what fond solicitude he left us, to return to his family; we feel truly grateful to him for his labor of love. But now we mark the sad change in his history.

The dark clouds of disappointment and bereavement, have shut down around him. The wife of his youth has suddenly and unexpectedly faded in death; and he has been called to the sad and painful duty of laying so many bright hopes in a tomb, found for her beneath the soil of her native New Jersey. May our kind regards follow him. Let our earnest prayers go up to God for him, that the supporting hand of the merciful Saviour may uphold and bring him finally, with her who has preceded him, into that rest where sorrow and death never come.

21. By A. J. Robinson—The Sabbath-School—The bud, the blossom, and the fruit. The embryonic thought, as it expands into the flower of innocent hilarity—taking its hues and aroma from surrounding influences. May the direction of the one and the influence of the other be such that the fruit shall be peace on earth and good-will towards all men.

22. By Dr. H. S. Crandall—The Choir—May they ever appreciate the God-given power of song—and may their voices be ultimately attuned to harmonize with the celestial choir in heaven.

23. By D. F. Clarke—Our motto—Perseverance is Omnipotent—Demosthenes ascended the highest step of fame, as an orator—let us by untiring energy aim still higher, to the throne of God.

The following was then read by C. M. Lewis, and by vote of the children, adopted as their sentiments:

24. The children of the Sabbath-schools, to the friends who have fitted up these arbors for their accommodation—This beautiful island rendered still more beautiful to us, by the hard labor you have bestowed in fitting up these arbors for us, for which we feel grateful; and though we cannot repay you for your kindness, we wish you all an infinite reward of happiness.

Where earthly waters cease to flow Or earth's willows stand— A home amid the bowers of love Which are at Christ's right hand.

The exercises were closed by a valedictory address from Eld. D. Cutler of Unadilla Forks—who in a very impressive manner contrasted the facilities for the study of the Bible, and kindred subjects, of the Puritan age, with the present times—clearly showing that the polar star of our success in moral, social and scientific advancement was to be seen in the wisdom of God as revealed in the Holy Scriptures. Closing with a fervent appeal for a just sense of gratitude to God for the many high and glorious privileges that we as a people are permitted to enjoy.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder—

L. C. R., in the RECORDER of May 13th, gave an explanation of his use of the terms, "Native Depravity," "Original Sin," etc., from which I understand he holds the doctrine that man is not only a sinner by actual transgression, but that he comes into the world a sinner, under condemnation for the sin of Adam. I am not positive that such is his view, but if it is not, such passages as the following need an explanation. In defining the term "total depravity," he says, "By it is meant, that by nature men are utterly destitute of holiness; existing in that original righteousness from which our first parents by transgression, fell."

Again, "Sin and death came by Adam upon all his posterity, even upon infants who had not sinned after the similitude of Adam's transgression, i. e., in actual transgression." Let us understand this point more fully. As we all believe in Human Depravity, so far as this at least, that all accountable human beings have fallen from a state of innocence, and in consequence of the influences, in some way, of Adam's fall, and so must remain in condemnation until freed by the righteousness of Christ, this question, it seems to me, is the only one embraced in this discussion, which has a practical bearing upon our conduct, or upon our duty to God. It is of practical importance that we know the nature and extent of our

sin, that we may know how to repent. Then let us understand whether we are guilty of more than our own voluntary and actual transgressions; whether we begin to form our character by our own conduct, or whether we come into the world with a moral character, in consequence of our relations to Adam; in short, whether we must repent of Adam's sin.

S. B. says: "When Adam sinned, all his posterity sinned in him." And, "Adam's ruin of all his race is restored by Christ, who becomes the Saviour of all the race, so as to place salvation in the reach of all." And in consequence of the Atonement, he holds that the infant is born innocent and pure. L. C. R. takes exception to this view, (and I think justly,) on the ground that "it ignores the doctrine of justification by faith." He holds, if I do not misunderstand him, that the infant is under condemnation for the sin of his "federal head;" and if so, he must be lost of course, without justification through Christ. But he holds also that there is now no justification except by faith. Now, as an infant is not capable of exercising faith, will L. C. R. answer my question No. 2, published in Recorder of April 22? The question is, "Upon what condition does the infant enter, that dies before it reaches an age to distinguish between right and wrong?"

I should like to see an answer to the 3d question, also—"Did Christ's human nature correspond to the nature of man?" C. A. B.

July 18, 1858.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Albion Academy.

During our visit to the North West it was our privilege to become somewhat acquainted with this institution of learning under the supervision of our people in the West, and also to be present at the anniversary exercises of the Milton Academy, located at Milton, Rock county, Wis., and also under the supervision of our people. From what we saw of its students and teachers, we judged it to be an efficient institution, taking rank among the prominent institutions of the State, and doing a good work as an educator of the young.

The Albion Academy with which we became most acquainted, is located at Albion, Dane county, and is an institution of character and real stamina, and one of which its founders and sustainers may well be proud.

Few institutions of its age have met with such eminent success or offer greater facilities to the young for a thorough intellectual training. Its fourth anniversary, held on the 8th of July, in a beautiful grove near the village of Albion, and attended by a large and intelligent concourse of people, was an occasion of much interest. The character and variety of the exercises were well calculated to interest with profit those present. Though there was not that finish of rhetoric and polish of elocution generally exhibited on such occasions, yet from the productions presented, it was evident that the real benefit and primary end of education had not been forgotten, but that the students of that institution had been taught to think for themselves before attempting to embellish themselves with the ornate and the polished of the kind ever witnessed in France, or Christian nations.

In reference to the massacre or cruelties at Djibde, it was stated in Parliament that strong measures had been taken to obtain indemnity. It was reported that the Ottoman Government in addition to the punishment to be inflicted upon the offending parties had offered to the families of the English and French Consuls, who were killed 150,000 francs. A general rising throughout European Turkey was anticipated.

Further troubles were reported between the Turks and the Christians in Bosnia. From India we learn that Gwalior had been recaptured by the British forces under Sir H. Rose, after a fight of seven hours. Oude continued disturbed.

From China we have accounts of the taking of a Chinese fort at the mouth of the Pei-ho river by the English and French forces. The loss on the side of the allies was 12 killed and 74 wounded. The Chinese fought well but they suffered severely. The fort mounted 138 guns, and was backed by a large body of troops.

It is Done!

Contrary to the very decided opinion which had obtained in this country and abroad, predicated on the failures of June, the greatest and grandest effort of this age of magnificent enterprise has been accomplished. The telegraph cable has been laid! Another artery has been opened to the uses of civilization! Another gem added to the diadem of the nineteenth century! Another nerve—its pulsations the lightning of Heaven carried to the depths of Ocean's arcanum—beats in the heart of humanity. The prophecy of the ages is about to be fulfilled. In the lightning will the Almighty speak to his children of the earth from pole to pole, from antipode to antipode!

Who can measure the consequences of this undertaking? Who can determine the results that are to grow out of it? Who shall say that its forked tongue shall not speak peace, and unite in accord, for the promotion of man's highest interests, the mother and the daughter—the most powerful nations of modern times! Language is inadequate to express the jubilee which reigns in every heart, and which with a spontaneous rivaling, the telegraph itself, has gone abroad in the land.

The ancients had their wonders; but how insignificant the grandest of them to that which to-day we hail as the crowning effort of civilization. The hemispheres are united. The pulsations, the aspirations of empires, though separated by a waste of waters to cross which days and weeks of toil are required, can now be momentarily and simultaneously whispered to each other! By it the markets of the world will be regulated, speculation and peculation measurably checked, men made honest, governments in their aims and views brought into consonance with each other, and heart-burnings, pride, jealousy, consequent of long delays in mutual explanations, forever done away with.

These are but a tithe of the good results that will grow out of the annihilation of distance and time by that marvel of our era—the electric telegraph. What other benefits will result, we dare not say. These as corollaries must flow out of the union thus suddenly, and beyond anticipation, brought about by this triumph of daring genius and ingenuity, of the honor of which Cyrus W. Field, whom we so recently commemorated in these columns for want of foresight, if not of judgment, should

receive no mean degree. His name, with those of Franklin, Morse, and other laborers in electrical science, will be remembered as long as magnetism is subservient to the uses of man. The telegraphic cable rests in its entirety in the bed of the stormy Atlantic, never more, we trust and hope, to be disturbed—the instrument of peace and good will to all men. Let the nations rejoice. By its means, the inhabitants of the "great globe," although reposing under different forms of government, will become a unity in heart, in brotherly love, in affectionate, yet enlightened, competition.

We can with difficulty bring our pen to trace an every day record of this mighty event, and other than a brief notice of the facts which we have transcribed since the arrival of the Niagara cable at Trinity Bay is not necessary, as the daily journals have gone somewhat at length into this. It is sufficient to say, that the Associated Press of this city, on Thursday, about 10 o'clock, P. M., received the first tidings of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraphic cable. The telegraph fleet met in mid ocean on Wednesday, the 25th of July, and made the splice on the following day, at 1 P. M. They then separated, the Agamemnon and the Niagara and Gorgon for Trinity Bay, where they arrived on the 4th inst.

The distance between the points named is 1,698 nautical or 1,950 statute miles, the water being more than two-thirds of the way over two miles in depth. The electric signals sent and received through the whole cable were perfect. President Buchanan, who is at Bedford Springs, was immediately telegraphed to by Cyrus W. Field, informing him that the first message on the wire would be sent to him by Queen Victoria, and the communication kept there until his answer had been received. The news was also transmitted to every point in the Union accessible by telegraph, and was everywhere received with an inexpressible thrill of delight. In some places the bells were rung, cannon fired, and the telegraph and printing offices illuminated. [New York Dispatch.

This Institution held its fourth anniversary on the 8th of July, 1858, at which the first graduating class, consisting of five ladies and four gentlemen, received their diplomas. The occasion, as usual, attracted a large concourse of people. The orations and essays of the students, in ability, character and style, did honor to themselves, the institution, and the North-west. No previous year of discipline has made so distinct an impression in the development of mind. The address of Prof T. R. Williams to the graduating class, was every way worthy of the occasion. The next term will commence on the 31st of August, with a Board of Instruction full in numbers, and strong in experience and ability. T. E. B.

Will those persons who propose attending the General Conference and desire to arrive on Third-day evening or Fourth-day morning of Conference week, and are relying upon the Railroad for accommodation inform me at their earliest convenience? So doing, I will make arrangement with the Company to stop the Express trains for their convenience, and also have teams in readiness to convey them to their destination. N. V. HULL.

Alfred Center, Aug. 8, 1858.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

Foreign news to the 24th ult. has been received. Parliament was about to be prorogued. The Jewish Relief Bill and the new Indian Government Bill had finally passed. It was thought that Gladstone would soon join the Derby ministry, appointing D'Israeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Queen and Prince Consort were to leave Osborne for Cherbourg on the 4th of this month, returning to the first named place on the 6th. Great preparations have been made to receive them, and it was thought the naval kind ever witnessed in France, or Christian nations.

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These are but a tithe of the good results that will grow out of the annihilation of distance and time by that marvel of our era—the electric telegraph. What other benefits will result, we dare not say. These as corollaries must flow out of the union thus suddenly, and beyond anticipation, brought about by this triumph of daring genius and ingenuity, of the honor of which Cyrus W. Field, whom we so recently commemorated in these columns for want of foresight, if not of judgment, should

receive no mean degree. His name, with those of Franklin, Morse, and other laborers in electrical science, will be remembered as long as magnetism is subservient to the uses of man. The telegraphic cable rests in its entirety in the bed of the stormy Atlantic, never more, we trust and hope, to be disturbed—the instrument of peace and good will to all men. Let the nations rejoice. By its means, the inhabitants of the "great globe," although reposing under different forms of government, will become a unity in heart, in brotherly love, in affectionate, yet enlightened, competition.

We can with difficulty bring our pen to trace an every day record of this mighty event, and other than a brief notice of the facts which we have transcribed since the arrival of the Niagara cable at Trinity Bay is not necessary, as the daily journals have gone somewhat at length into this. It is sufficient to say, that the Associated Press of this city, on Thursday, about 10 o'clock, P. M., received the first tidings of the successful laying of the Atlantic telegraphic cable. The telegraph fleet met in mid ocean on Wednesday, the 25th of July, and made the splice on the following day, at 1 P. M. They then separated, the Agamemnon and the Niagara and Gorgon for Trinity Bay, where they arrived on the 4th inst.

The distance between the points named is 1,698 nautical or 1,950 statute miles, the water being more than two-thirds of the way over two miles in depth. The electric signals sent and received through the whole cable were perfect. President Buchanan, who is at Bedford Springs, was immediately telegraphed to by Cyrus W. Field, informing him that the first message on the wire would be sent to him by Queen Victoria, and the communication kept there until his answer had been received. The news was also transmitted to every point in the Union accessible by telegraph, and was everywhere received with an inexpressible thrill of delight. In some places the bells were rung, cannon fired, and the telegraph and printing offices illuminated. [New York Dispatch.

This Institution held its fourth anniversary on the 8th of July, 1858, at which the first graduating class, consisting of five ladies and four gentlemen, received their diplomas. The occasion, as usual, attracted a large concourse of people. The orations and essays of the students, in ability, character and style, did honor to themselves, the institution, and the North-west. No previous year of discipline has made so distinct an impression in the development of mind. The address of Prof T. R. Williams to the graduating class, was every way worthy of the occasion. The next term will commence on the 31st of August, with a Board of Instruction full in numbers, and strong in experience and ability. T. E. B.

Will those persons who propose attending the General Conference and desire to arrive on Third-day evening or Fourth-day morning of Conference week, and are relying upon the Railroad for accommodation inform me at their earliest convenience? So doing, I will make arrangement with the Company to stop the Express trains for their convenience, and also have teams in readiness to convey them to their destination. N. V. HULL.

Alfred Center, Aug. 8, 1858.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

Foreign news to the 24th ult. has been received. Parliament was about to be prorogued. The Jewish Relief Bill and the new Indian Government Bill had finally passed. It was thought that Gladstone would soon join the Derby ministry, appointing D'Israeli as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Queen and Prince Consort were to leave Osborne for Cherbourg on the 4th of this month, returning to the first named place on the 6th. Great preparations have been made to receive them, and it was thought the naval kind ever witnessed in France, or Christian nations.

In reference to the massacre or cruelties at Djibde, it was stated in Parliament that strong measures had been taken to obtain indemnity. It was reported that the Ottoman Government in addition to the punishment to be inflicted upon the offending parties had offered to the families of the English and French Consuls, who were killed 150,000 francs. A general rising throughout European Turkey was anticipated.

Further troubles were reported between the Turks and the Christians in Bosnia. From India we learn that Gwalior had been recaptured by the British forces under Sir H. Rose, after a fight of seven hours. Oude continued disturbed.

From China we have accounts of the taking of a Chinese fort at the mouth of the Pei-ho river by the English and French forces. The loss on the side of the allies was 12 killed and 74 wounded. The Chinese fought well but they suffered severely. The fort mounted 138 guns, and was backed by a large body of troops.

It is Done!

Contrary to the very decided opinion which had obtained in this country and abroad, predicated on the failures of June, the greatest and grandest effort of this age of magnificent enterprise has been accomplished. The telegraph cable has been laid! Another artery has been opened to the uses of civilization! Another gem added to the diadem of the nineteenth century! Another nerve—its pulsations the lightning of Heaven carried to the depths of Ocean's arcanum—beats in the heart of humanity. The prophecy of the ages is about to be fulfilled. In the lightning will the Almighty speak to his children of the earth from pole to pole, from antipode to antipode!

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Gov. Wise on "Mudsills."—It will be recollected that Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, in his speech delivered in the U. S. Senate last winter, proclaimed that labor and laborers were the "mudsills of society." Since Gov. Wise has become an "anti-Leocompton man," he begs leave to differ from the great slave holder of the Palmetto State. In a late speech made at the reinterment of the remains of President Monroe, Gov. Wise said: "It is time that Virginia was turning her attention to manufactures, mechanics, mining and foreign commerce. No country, no state, can live on one only of the cardinal powers of production. She must resort to all the five combined, and she is doing it. Go, before you leave here, my friends from New York, and look at the iron factories that are growing up around this noble scenery. I say that labor is not the 'mudsill' of society; and I think God that the old colonial aristocracy of Virginia, which despised mechanical and manual labor, is nearly run out. Thank God that we are beginning to raise miners, mechanics and manufacturers, who will help to raise what is left of that aristocracy up to the middle ground of respectability. (Laughter and applause.) Look at the iron factory here—look at the tobacco factory here—that factory is every day stealing my life away with the very weed of luxury. (The Governor chews tobacco freely.)

A man named Munro, living at Malden, Mass., having entered into an agreement with his wife to destroy themselves, made the attempt on Sunday night of last week, first by each taking laudanum, next rendering their chamber air tight and then placing a vessel of lighted charcoal in the room. When discovered, the woman was dead, her hand fast locked in that of her husband, but at the last account there was some probability of the recovery of the latter. Poverty and sickness—the wife having been an invalid for a long time—led to the act.

Complete returns of Leavenworth county give a majority of 1,748 against the bill. Partial returns from Shawnee, Johnson and Franklin counties increase the majority against the bill to 4,704. The total vote of these counties as received is 6,846. It is thought the whole vote of the Territory will reach 18,000, and the opponents of the bill claim a majority of 9,000. Topeka cast 246 votes against the bill and 10 for it. Leocompton gave 123 votes against the bill and 27 for it. Nothing has yet been received from the southern and western counties.

The Watertown (Wis.) Democrat says: "We are now in the midst of that greatest of Providential mercies and early benefits—an abundant harvest. Thus far the season has been favorable for gathering and securing crops. The weather has been cool, clear and steady—no storms have come to damage the newly cut grain or put back the work in the broad and golden fields. Laborers are numerous and easily hired at reasonable wages. All looks well for a glorious 'harvest home!'"

On the 6th of September next there will be an eclipse of the sun, in which astronomers take great interest. It will not be visible in the United States except at the extreme southern points, and it is necessary for astronomers who desire to witness it to visit South America with their instruments, where it will be central.

A boy and a girl, aged respectively three and five years, whose parents reside in Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., strayed into the woods last Friday, and though diligent search was made for them were not found till Saturday, after a lapse of some thirty-six hours. Neither of them appeared to have been at all frightened.

The Texas Christian Advocate referring to the suicides and other untimely deaths of several of the most prominent men in that State, says: "The bowl—the festive bowl—the flower-wreathed bowl—the beauty-sanctioned bowl—the customary bowl is the cause of all this!"

Reports have reached Kansas city, Missouri, to the effect that Col. Titus, who lately left that point, with a company for Arizona, had had a fight with the Cherokees ending with his being taken prisoner and losing seven of his men.

Late rumors from Utah report that Gov. Cumming has rendered himself unpopular among the new officers of the territory, by affiliating with the leading Mormons, and interfering the mails, while passing through Salt Lake City, to be openly tempered with.

A very destructive fire occurred at Watertown, Conn., on Friday, destroying the main building of the extensive brass and copper rolling mills of Brown and Brothers. Loss, between \$70,000 and \$100,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

Two thousand troops, armed in the most effective manner known to the army, are to make, under Gen. Harney, the fall and winter campaign against the Indians in Washington and Oregon territories.

James Kelley was hung in Brooklyn on the 30th ult., for the murder of his wife in a fit of jealousy.

Special Notices.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE. The Forty-sixth Session of the Seventh-day Baptist General Conference will be held with the First Church in Alfred, Allegany County, N. Y., commencing on Fourth-day, September 8, 1858, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A. B. Burdick is appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; Henry Clarke, alternate. N. V. Hull is appointed to read an essay, on the Lord's Supper, exhibiting the design and import of that ordinance, and also the Scriptural doctrine as to what it required of those with whom we partake of the same. Bill S. Bailey is appointed to read an essay "Defining the application of discipline to churches in their relations to each other, and the Associations and Conference with which they stand connected." GEO. B. UTTER, Cor. Sec'y.

THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held with the First Church in Alfred, Allegany Co., N. Y., on Fifth-day, September 9, 1858, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Wm. B. Maxson is appointed to preach the Introductory Discourse; A. B. Burdick, alternate. GEO. B. UTTER, Rec. Sec'y.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Seventh-day Baptist Church of Rock, Dane and Walworth Counties, Wisconsin, will be held with the Church of Albion, commencing on the evening of the Sixth-day, before the third Sabbath in August, (20th day), 1858. T. E. BABCOCK, Sec'y.

The next Meeting of the Executive Board of the Seventh-day Baptist North-Western Association will be held at Albion, Wis., Aug. 22, 1858, at 8 o'clock, A. M. T. E. BABCOCK, Sec'y.

Dr. A. P. Beigler confined in the Auburn State Prison for causing the death, by abortion, of Amelia Murr, died in that institution on Monday last week. His death was caused by a large tumor at the base of the brain.

The returns of the Missouri election held on Monday, indicate a general Democratic triumph. F. P. Blair, Jr., the emancipation candidate for Congress in the St. Louis District has been defeated by Barrett, Democrat, by a large majority.

On the last trip of the steamship Asia from New York to Liverpool, during a fog on the 28th of June, she ran into and sunk the French ship Pauline. The boats of the Asia were immediately launched, and thirteen out of a crew of twenty persons rescued, seven being lost.

LETTERS. H. W. Randolph, G. W. Kennedy, T. E. Babcock, J. A. Beeg, Ephraim Masson, W. B. Davis, D. W. Millard, H. W. Stillman, Oliver C. Babcock, S. S. Griswold, S. Burdick, Thos. Fisher, W. C. Whitford, H. S. Crandall, J. M. Wood, N. Gardner, L. L. Rogers, John Edwards, N. V. Hull.

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.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Dr. Wm. Crandall, Andover, \$2 00 to vol. 10 No. 52; Green Cook, Walworth, Wis., 2 00 " 52; Niles Davis, " 3 00 " 52; Eliz. M. Osgood, Lairdsville, " 2 00 " 52; F. R. Wescott, Edgerton, Wis., 2 00 " 52; Barton Brand, Delaney, " 2 00 " 52; John Farnes, State Bridge, " 2 00 " 52; David Stillman, Alfred, Center, " 2 00 " 52; Silas Stillman, " 2 00 " 52; Thomas Ellis, " 2 00 " 52; Josiah Sherman, " 2 00 " 52; Thos. Fisher, DeRuyter, " 2 00 " 52; D. C. Burdick, Milton, Wis., 2 00 " 52; John Jones, " 2 00 " 52; Robt. Williams, " 2 00 " 52; J. A. Potter, Albion, Wis., 4 00 " 52; John Edwards, Little Genesee, " 2 00 " 52; John Langworthy, B. I. Works, 2 00 " 52; Tacy Langworthy, " 3 30 " 52; 33 15 9

ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES. In Truxton, N. Y., July 31st, by Eld. T. Fisher, Mr. D. B. Carleton and Miss Ann H. York, both of Truxton. " Not dead but gone before."

DEATHS. In Stephentown, Aug. 2d, Mrs. C. ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Franklin Sartwell, and daughter of Philander and Mary Ann Carpenter, aged 24 years and in part a widow. " Not dead but gone before."

In Albion, Wis., July 26th, of whooping cough, following inflammation of the stomach, CHARLES, only son of Dr. C. R. and Serphina Head, aged 1 year, and 8 months. What are our hopes? Like garlands on affliction's forehead worn, Kissed in the morning, and at evening torn.

Milton Academy. THE Fall Term of this Institution will open on the 1st of September next, under the superintendence of seven experienced teachers. Special attention will be given to preparing students for teaching, and for an advanced standing in college. A course of scientific lectures, illustrated by numerous experiments, will be delivered.

Excellent facilities for rooming and boarding are furnished at the cheapest rates. Rooms can be had for the term in the Hall, or in private houses, at prices varying from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per scholar. Good board in the Boarding Hall will be provided for \$1.25 per week, which may be paid the 24th year, or in part by provisions at current prices. Both can be obtained of private families for \$2.00 per week. Tuition per term from \$4.00 to \$7.00. Extras at the usual rates. GEO. F. COLLINS, Sec'y. J. GOODRICH, Pres. Milton, Wis., Aug. 2, 1858. Aug 12-4t

Manual of the Seventh-day Baptists: CONTAINING AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE DENOMINATION, AND REASONS FOR EMPHASIZING THE DAY OF THE SABBATH. New York: Published by GEORGE B. UTTER. Price, bound in muslin, 25 cts. RECOMMENDATIONS. Letter from Eld. N. V. Hull. Alfred Center, June 15, 1858.

ELD. GEO. B. UTTER: Dear Brother—I am really pleased with the Manual you have published, and cannot doubt but it will have a ready sale, and will subserve the interests of our beloved Zion. I therefore bid it a hearty welcome, and shall look with interest for the forthcoming History from your pen, hoping and believing that in it we shall find the book long needed by us. Truly yours, Geo. B. UTTER.

From a Letter of Eld. David Benedict, author of "A General History of the Baptist Denomination in America and other parts of the World": Your compilation, under the title of a "Manual of the Seventh-day Baptists," I have examined with good deal of attention and interest, and am pleased to say, that so far as my knowledge extends, you have given correctly the outlines of the history of the people for whose benefit it was prepared.

Resolution adopted by the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association: Resolved, That the members of this Association welcome the appearance of a Manual of the Seventh-day Baptists, designed to furnish in a compact form an account of the past history and present condition and operations of the denomination; that from the examination we have been able to give the work, we think it adapted to answer this design, and to supply a felt want; and that we recommend its general circulation.

