



The Sabbath Recorder. New York, Fifth-day, August 25, 1859.

EDITED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD. The editors of this paper are not to be considered as endorsing the sentiments of the articles furnished by correspondents, whether written anonymously or over their proper signatures.

Origin of the Christian Sabbath. A synopsis of a discourse delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, the 14th inst., at the 1st Baptist Church, by Rev. S. Herbert Laney, on the Divine Origin of the Christian Sabbath.

This text was from Ps. xviii. 24: "This is the day which the Lord hath made." The question, said the speaker, arises, what day does the Psalmist refer to? Unquestionably the Sabbath.

zealous of the word." That is, they practiced circumcision and observed many, if not all the rites of the ceremonial law. "And they are informed of thee that though teachest all the Jews which are among the Gentiles to forsake Moses, saying that they ought not to circumcise their children, neither to walk after the customs." James then counseled him to go with four men who had a vow upon them, and to purify himself with them, and all this, that all might know that those reports were false, and that he himself walked orderly and kept the law.

What we reprinted the above synopsis of Mr. Laney's sermon with the intention of noticing some of his unauthorized inferences and assertions. His whole discourse is based upon hypothesis without even the shadow of evidence from the Scriptures to support his theory. We first notice his reply to the question, "What day does the Psalmist refer to?" Unquestionably to the one we now observe as the Christian Sabbath.

We notice in the next place the remark, "That from the time of our Saviour's crucifixion the change from the seventh (day) to the first (day) took place." This assertion is denied not only by the record of the Scriptures, but by the early history of the Church; and he knows but little of the Acts of the Apostles, who does not know that they record the frequent assembling of the disciples upon the Sabbath, as they used to do before the death of Christ.

of the Sabbaths. John xx. 1, is the same as Luke, verse 19, omnes ovu opias te hemera ekeine te mia ton Sabbaton—in the evening of that day, it being one of the Sabbaths. Acts xx. 7, the same form is used, en de te mia ton Sabbaton—and on one of the Sabbaths. 1 Cor. xvi. 2, Kata mian Sabbaton—on one of the Sabbaths, or as some render the text, "every Sabbath." The common translation of all these texts is the first day of the week; but it is a forced one and does violence to the inspired text as is admitted by every scholar who has made himself familiar with the subject, and seems to have been so rendered to accommodate a general practice.

Let a literal rendering of these texts be given, viz: on one of the religious festivals, according to the Hebrew sense of the word Sabbaton, and every difficulty is removed, and what Parkhurst calls a very difficult text, becomes one of the most simple. Tyndale and some others of our early English translators, have rendered the phrase "one of the Sabbaths." But this afforded the advocates for a change of the Sabbath no support. It did not say "the first day of the week."

We have received quite a lengthy article upon the Intermediate State, from "Poor Pilgrim," in reply to our remarks upon this subject in our issue of July 28th, and have the promise of more upon the same theme—evidently designed to lead us into a discussion, which if pursued on our part in the spirit and manner of "Poor Pilgrim" would, we apprehend, be productive of but little interest to our readers.

LECTURES FOR THE PEOPLE; by the Rev. HUGH STROVEL BROWN, of Liverpool. First series with a biographical introduction, by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie; Philadelphia. Published by G. G. Evans, No. 439 Chesnut-street. For sale by Sheldon & Co.

DECAY OF POPERY.—The London Herald says it is clear that the contending powers of Europe have not felt the necessity of consulting the future interest of the Pontifical government in any of their arrangements, that the Popedom is at length to be left to the enjoyment of that ghostly power it has so assiduously asserted, and to that alone—in fact, that we are to treat the Papacy as a matter passed away, and inquire not what can be done for the Pope, but what can be done with him.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN LOMBARDY.—The Press says: "The Governor of Milan, representing Victor Emmanuel, has proclaimed liberty of worship, reading and printing. This is no ordinary privilege. It will do more to prevent the reflex of Austrian domination and sacerdotal intolerance than treaty, or army, or battlements. It will give the people a taste of enjoyment which it will be almost impossible entirely to eradicate at any future time, because the longer it lasts, the more extensively and firmly it will interlace and incorporate itself with the very life of the people."

Communication. For the Sabbath Recorder. The North-Western Association. I am requested to prepare an account of the late anniversary of this Association, for publication in the Sabbath Recorder. It was not my privilege to be present, but from the minutes of its sessions, the report of its committees, and the representations of the delegates, I gather that the meeting was deeply interesting and profitable.

THE MISSIONARY INTEREST. This is one of the chief interests of our Western Churches. At every anniversary, encouraging accounts are sent from the missionary stations, stirring appeals are made to the people, and stronger resolutions are formed to uphold and enlarge our work on the home field.

The missionary spirit was the prevailing one during the meeting, as evinced by the resolutions adopted. The following are the ones referred to, relating to our home and foreign operations: Resolved, That our prosperity as a people, depends, with the blessing of God, on the fostering and development of a genuine missionary spirit.

It is hoped that the members of this Association will apply themselves with all promptness and efficiency, to secure the means of carrying on our missions, and by their prayers to obtain divine success to attend the labors of our missionaries.

THE STATE OF RELIGION. The revival spirit has not prevailed so extensively as during the previous year; yet two Churches, the Walworth and Southampton, have been favored by the signal outpourings of grace. To arrange, fit, and polish the material gained in past gatherings, has been the main work of our societies. In the Report on the State of Religion, the Committee say: "While we rejoice to find that each church manifests a fixedness of purpose to fight the good fight of faith, we cannot dispute the fact that some of them feel that they are walking in the midst of the fulfillment of the prediction, which warns us that in the world we shall have tribulation."

erlasting life and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; and the wrath of God abideth on him? and "He that hath the Son, hath life; he that hath not the Son of God hath not life."—John iii.36; 1 John v. 12. So far then, from understanding with Bro. G. that immortality "is the universal gift of God to all mankind, through our Lord Jesus Christ," with present light, I understand that of created beings, Christ only hath immortality; that "As the Father hath life in himself, so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself," and hath "given him power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as" believe in his name.

"The True and Proper Deity of Jesus Christ." In reading the Minutes of the "Western Association" my attention was particularly arrested by the following clause in the report of their delegate to the Eastern and Central Associations: "The complete depravity of the human heart, the true and proper Deity of Jesus Christ, the strictly sacrificial character of his death; with some other kindred points, are here and there made the subject of attack with such an undisguised boldness, as to create no little anxiety respecting the final results."

Now, if I understand correctly the popular orthodoxy teaches a tri-personal Deity, each of whom are equally supreme and distinct deific personalities, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, each being a distinct person, each equally self-existent, infinite and eternal. And such have been the explanations given of the tri-personality of Deity, that I think popular orthodoxy embraces three Gods. And I think it is this theological dogma that has led many to misapprehend the true and proper Deity of Jesus Christ.

Christ was either Deific, Angelic or Humanic. I believe Him to have been and still to be truly and properly the Jehorah God of the Old Testament, which to me, can only be the basis of his true and proper Deity. Therefore, to my mind, popular trinitarianism, and popular unitarianism, both virtually deny the true and proper Deity of Jesus Christ, and with the delegate lament the indications of dissent from scriptural orthodoxy occasionally given from both of those quarters. However heterodoxical on other points, I feel assured that I am scripturally orthodox on the true and proper Deity of Jesus Christ. S. S. Griswold.

tion within the bounds of the Association—three in Wisconsin and one in Illinois. The Report of the Trustees of Albion Academy shows that the number of students in attendance to be 518, which is greater than during any previous year. A class was graduated last summer, and one of sixteen is expected to graduate the coming year. A Normal Department is connected with the institution, and secured the present year an income of \$1200 from the State. A new and complete chemical apparatus has been purchased, and quite an extensive geological and zoological cabinet added. Ten experienced teachers compose the faculty. The past year has been the year of its greatest prosperity, and the prospects for the future are very encouraging.

I was very glad to see the subject of Immortality introduced in the Recorder of August 11th, by Bro. Griswold, and was especially pleased with the spirit of Christian courtesy and candor which the article breathes, throughout. In the same spirit, and, I trust, for the same object—the elucidation of truth—I wish to review one or two points in his article, in which either myself or Bro. G. entertain mistaken views in respect to the teachings of the Book. If I am in error, I wish to be set right; if Bro. G. is in error, of course he wishes to set himself right; for we alike believe that "no lie is of the truth," and that only "the truth shall make us free." With Bro. G., I can say, "That the Bible predicates human immortality as a consequence of the work of Christ, I think, most certainly true."

After quoting 1 Cor. xii. 22, "For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead (his future existence). For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive;" he explains: "By man and Adam in the first clauses of these verses is evidently to be understood, mankind considered as separate from Christ, mortal; soon to pass away, and commingle again with those mortal elements from which they sprang; while man and Christ in the second clauses of those verses is to be understood as the cause of that endless existence to which the race is now destined, from having become impregnated with the germ of immortality by Jesus Christ. I fully endorse this explanation so far as it agrees with Paul; but while Bro. G. predicates the "endless existence" of "the race" on the resurrection of Christ, (for it was of Christ's resurrection that Paul was then writing) Paul only predicates the resurrection of the race on the fact that "now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first-fruits of them that slept." With Bro. G. I understand Paul here to teach that death results to all, by or through Adam, and that the resurrection (rising again) from the dead will result to all, by or through Christ. I do not, however, understand him to teach that, therefore, all will necessarily thenceforth live eternally; and one reason why I think he does not so teach, is, because he immediately changes his course of remark from all to a part, whom he styles "they that are Christ's," who, he says, shall be "made alive" at his (Christ's) coming." Of this class only I understand him to treat in the remainder of the discourse, so that if I understand rightly, the immortality of these alone, is here taught by Paul, and that only "when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality," when shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, "Death is swallowed up in victory." The idea of man's "having become impregnated with the germ of immortality by Jesus Christ," is altogether too sublimated for my comprehension, and I have, thus far, failed to find it anywhere in the teaching of Christ or the Apostles. I do find Christ teaching "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

It appears to me that the natural inference from this would be, that those who do not believe in him should perish; should not have everlasting life. And would not such an inference be greatly strengthened by the declaration, "He that believeth on the Son hath ev-

erlasting life and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; and the wrath of God abideth on him? and "He that hath the Son, hath life; he that hath not the Son of God hath not life."—John iii.36; 1 John v. 12. So far then, from understanding with Bro. G. that immortality "is the universal gift of God to all mankind, through our Lord Jesus Christ," with present light, I understand that of created beings, Christ only hath immortality; that "As the Father hath life in himself, so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself," and hath "given him power over all flesh, that he should give eternal life to as many as" believe in his name.

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Circular.

Missionary notice for the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association. The Executive Committee appointed by the Central Association at its last session in June, 1859, to conduct its Missionary operations, held a meeting subsequently and appointed Eld. J. M. Todd, Chairman, and C. M. Lewis, Secretary, when it was "Resolved to appoint Brethren Barnes, Summerbell and Quibell, Missionaries to Watson and other places within the bounds of the Association, who were instructed to report quarterly to the Secretary the result of their labors; and that we request the Brethren where such labors may be bestowed to do what they can towards sustaining such missionaries. That the Secretary be ordered to notify the churches of this arrangement, and ask them to inform the chairman (Bro. Todd), at the time of the Anniversary in Verona, in September, what amount they will severally give for the above object." The Secretary takes this mode of calling attention to the subject, and would earnestly ask immediate action on the subject, as the churches are aware that the Committee cannot constitutionally make missionary outlays beyond the funds furnished by the churches.

C. M. Lewis, Secretary. Leonardville, Aug. 15, 1859.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Does the World Turn Over?

Judging from an article published in the Recorder of July 21st, 1859, and signed J. M. T., explanatory of Malachi iv. 1: "For behold the day cometh that shall burn as an oven; and all the proud, yea, and all that do wickedly, shall be stubble; and the day that cometh shall burn them up, saith the Lord of hosts, that it shall leave them neither root nor branch;" and his strictures upon what many others have said, touching the applicability of the above text to the general judgment, etc., that he might possibly believe that the world does not turn over. At least, arguments to that effect would be as much in place at the present day (according to my view of the subject), as the argument used by J. M. T. touching the above subject. He raises the following objections to the applying of this text to the scenes subsequent to the general judgment—and says, 1st. "I cannot believe that a part of the happiness of the righteous in heaven will consist in treading down the wicked." 2d. That the wicked will be burned up in heaven, and there become ashes, and the righteous make paths of them or tread them down. 3d. It appears to me that if the wicked are thus burned up, that it will be in hell—and I doubt the righteous ever going there to wade through their ashes." He says "that some have concluded from the above text that the wicked will be annihilated." If that should prove to be a correct conclusion, of what necessity is it that part of the happiness of the righteous in heaven should consist in treading down the wicked? or, that the wicked should be burned up in heaven; or, the righteous going to hell to wade through the ashes of the wicked in order to accomplish annihilation. I see no necessity for such arguments, or objections.

If the wicked are really to be annihilated, or destroyed, why not come to the conclusion that when the world is burned up the wicked are to be burned up with it? For at the time the world was drowned the wicked were drowned with it, and perhaps the righteous this day are treading on their dust. As it was in the days of Noah, why not the same when the Son of Man shall come as to the position of the wicked? When we compare the parable of our Saviour, in relation to the tares and the wheat—Matt. xiii. 30: "Let both grow together until the harvest; and in the time of the harvest I will say to the reapers, gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles and barn them; but gather the wheat into my barn." In verse 36 his disciples makes an inquiry, saying, "declare unto us the parable of the tares of the field." Verses 37 to 43: "He answered and said unto them, he that soweth the good seed is the Son of Man; the field is the world; the good seed are the children of the kingdom; but the tares are the children of the wicked one; the enemy that sowed them is the devil; the harvest is the end of the world; and the reapers are the angels. As therefore the tares are gathered and burned in the fire, so shall it be in the end of this world. The Son of Man shall send forth his angels, and they shall gather out of his kingdom all things that offend, and them which do iniquity; and shall cast them into a furnace of fire—there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth. Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father." (Here, it seems to me is a chance for the righteous to tread on the ashes of the wicked.)

Again, Matt. xxiv. 31: "And he shall send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and they shall gather together his elect from the four winds, from one end of the heavens to the other." Verse 36: "But of that day and hour knoweth no man; no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only." Again, in reference to the old world, before the flood—2 Peter. iii. 6: "Whereby the world that then was, being overthrown with water, perished." Verse 7: "But the heavens and the earth which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment and perdition of ungodly men." Some men at the present day seem to work harder philosophizing and spiritualizing the Scriptures so as to make them corroborate with their pre-conceived opinions than they do to sustain them in their plain, common sense view. Tradition is one of the greatest barriers that the gospel has to contend with. I shall not deny but that I may have traditions, that are not gospel-wise. For when I was a boy

my religious training was such that I believed that there was a place called hell way down in the earth, or under the earth somewhere, and a great black devil held the prerogative, and kept up a tremendous great fire. All the boys that were naughty were sent there, and the old devil would poke them into the fire, and then pull them out again, and continue to do so forever and forever, eternally. (This kind of training, I am inclined to think, is the principal cause why children, and even older folks, dislike the colored people so bad at the present day.) Perhaps J. M. T. has been under some such training (judging from the way he discourses upon that subject), and has not entirely recovered from that tradition yet. Now, in conclusion, unless J. M. T. in his next article shall bring forth more light upon the former text, as to his position, I think it will be safe to conclude, that the text that I have repeated, and the former one, all lead to one and the same time, and that, the general judgment.

E. L. Nix, July 2, 1859.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Ministerial Conference.

The Ministerial Conference of the Seventh-day Baptist Central Association, will hold its next session with the Church at Clarkville, Madison Co., N. Y., on the third day of the first week in October next, (fourth day of the month.) Exercises commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. At the last session of the Conference, themes were appropriated to the members of the Conference, for essays and sermons to be presented at its next session, as follows:

- 1. The ideal of Christianity how far attainable; by Wm. Quibell.
2. Bearing each others burdens; by T. Fisher.
3. The wages of sin; by J. B. Clark.
4. The Millennium; by Elias Burdick.
5. The duty of the church to perpetuate the practice of fasting and prayer; by E. Barnes.
6. Religion and Christianity; by Dea. J. Masson.
7. Christ the pattern of piety; by L. M. Cottrell.
8. The authenticity and authority of the Holy Scriptures, as a rule of faith and practice; by E. S. Bailey.
9. Exegesis of James i. 27; by D. P. Curtis.
10. On evil speaking; by Jas. Summerbell.
11. "I pray thee have me excused;" by J. M. Todd.
12. Christian sobriety; by C. M. Lewis.
13. An exegesis of Matt. v. 17; by J. R. Irish.
14. Family worship; by H. Stillman.

L. M. Cottrell, Sec'y.

WESTLEY, August 10, 1859.

To the Editors of the Sabbath Recorder—

It has been suggested to me that a statement of the visit of Bro. Horjesky to the churches of Rhode Island and Connecticut, would be interesting to you and your readers. I will endeavor, therefore, to lay before you a short account of his visit to the Westley Church, which, however, was short, but very interesting, leaving it to others to do the same in relation to his visits to the other churches. Notice had been given two Sabbaths previous, that he would be there on the first Sabbath in August, Providence permitting. The day was extremely pleasant and delightful; the dust having been laid, and the air purified by a smart shower of rain on the afternoon and evening of the previous day. We had three meetings on that day, including the evening, viz., at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and at 8 o'clock in the evening. His first discourse was on the subject of regeneration—John iii. 7; his second on Romanism; and a short discourse in the evening, followed by prayer, exhortation, and singing. The congregation was larger than usual, and very attentive. All appeared to be pleased and edified, and I believe a good impression was made. In all of his discourses, or at least the two delivered in the daytime, incidents connected with his own experience, and a brief outline of his former history, were related, much to the satisfaction of the audience, and I trust to their profit. As to myself, I was peculiarly struck with his adaptiveness to the work assigned him in and about the City of New York, among men of so many nations and languages. I sincerely hope his labors may greatly advance the cause of truth and righteousness. Yours truly, C. C. STILLMAN.

For the Sabbath Recorder. TO H. C. C., "Author of Errors in the World," in the Sabbath Recorder, Vol. XVI, No. 7.

"And besides all this, to-day is the third day since these things were done." Query.—If our Saviour was buried on fourth day eve, how could first day be the "third day since these things were done?"

AN INDEPENDENT BISHOP.—Cortona, in Tuscany, is one of the preposterous little Italian towns perched up on the top of a steep hill, which it almost requires Jacob's Ladder or Wise's Balloon to reach. It is near the frontier of the Papal States, but a few miles distant from Perugia, and a number of the fugitives from the latter city, at the time of the late massacre, sought refuge within its walls. Cortona has a bishop who is a "trump," if one may judge from the trumpet blast of religious toleration in a pastoral letter he recently issued on the Perugia slaughter. These are his words, as reported by the Independence Belge: "At the moment that deplorable events have taken place at Perugia, I deemed it my pastoral duty to charge all ecclesiastics to refrain from applauding criminal deeds of a nature to sully with eternal infamy, not simply a civilized community, but even the most inhuman and barbarous countries, and I call on them to indicate submission to the constituted authorities, whose wisdom and forbearance direct our Tuscany in the path of true amelioration as a privileged portion of our Lord's inheritance. Understand me; I am resolved to support the government, and to deal canonical chastisement against any churchman who disturbs the conscience of the people."

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

The Asia arrived at this port Wednesday, from Liverpool, with European news, and the 6th instant, two days later. It is not of an important character. Cotton was inactive in Liverpool, but prices were generally unchanged, although there were some few sales forced at a slight decline. Breadstuffs were very dull. Sugar was heavy in London. Consols closed in London on the 5th at 95 1/8. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased by \$600,000. The Bank of France reduced its rates of discount on the 4th to three and a half per cent. There was an advance on the Bourse of three-eighths per cent on the 5th.

The Zurich Conference was to be opened on the 8th instant, and all the diplomatic representatives accredited thereto were on the move. Italy, particularly the Central States, were still deeply agitated. Mr. Farini had accepted the dictatorship of Modena, to which he was elected by the people; having resigned his office as Sardinian Commissioner. Garibaldi, it was said, would be named Commander-in-Chief of the Tuscan army.

The Pope was still undecided on the subject of accepting the Italian Presidency. It was alleged that Napoleon was endeavoring to introduce French garrisons into some of the towns of Italy.

All the late trade "strikes" in England had culminated in that of the builders' operatives, forty thousand of whom demanded a nine hours labor day, with ten hours pay. There was danger that the progress of all the great buildings going on in London would be suspended for want of hands. England appeared to be perfectly quitted by Napoleon's disarmament, but she did not relax her efforts for national defence.

The meeting of all the Irish Catholic bishops in Dublin attracted much attention in England.

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE BORDER.—5000 Kaw, Osage, and Comanche Indians Threatening the Frontier.—The Kansas City Western Metropolitan (extra), of Aug. 16, has the following: This (Friday) morning, Mr. Charles A. Hassler, a merchant at Emporia, arrived in this city, bringing news of an alarming nature, concerning recent attacks by the Indians upon the settlers of Whitewater and Walnut Rivers, in Butler and Greenwood counties, Kansas Territory.

The number of Kaw, Osage and Comanche Indians in that vicinity is about 5000, all warriors. They have lately removed from the Little Arkansas, where they have been collecting for some time back, for the purpose, it seems, of driving back the settlers from the frontier. Some interpret their motives to be revenge for the hanging of the two Kaws at Council Grove some time since; but this would hardly seem so, as the point of attack is some seventy miles distant. It may, however, be a plan to decoy men away so that the point mentioned will fall an easier prey. Certain it is that the people at the Grove have anticipated an attack for some time.

On Thursday morning, 11th inst., a messenger reached Emporia from the Lower White-water, bringing information that an engagement had taken place between the Indians and the whites near the town of Eldorado, in which one hundred of the former and five of the latter were killed.

The same day another messenger arrived from Chelsea, fifteen miles above, bringing a note from Mr. S. N. Stoops of that place, stating that the town was surrounded by Indians, and they were momentarily expecting an attack. He appealed for assistance, in order to get his family away. That evening a company of fifty left Emporia, expecting to reach there next morning, a distance of fifty miles.

A man came from Emporia as our informant left Friday evening, who stated that he met the company nearly at their destination, and that no attack had yet been made upon that place.

SIROCCO AT SANTA BARBARA.—A terrible sirocco occurred at Santa Barbara, California, on the 17th June last, of which the Gazette at that place gives the following interesting particulars: "The sun rose like a ball of fire on that day; but though quite warm, no inconvenience was caused thereby, until 2 o'clock, P. M., when suddenly a blast of heated air swept through our streets, followed quickly by others, and shortly afterwards the atmosphere became so intensely heated that no human being could withstand its force; all sought their dwellings, and had to shut doors and windows, and remain for hours confined to their houses. The effect of such intense and unparalleled heat was demonstrated by the death of calves, rabbits, and birds; the trees were all blasted, and the fruit, such as pears and apples, literally roasted on the trees ere they fell to the ground, and the same as if they had been cast on live coals; but strange to say, they were only burnt on one side—that is, the direction whence came the wind. All kinds of metal became so heated that for hours nothing of the kind could be touched with the naked hands. The thermometer rose nearly to fever heat in the shade, but near an open door; and during the prevalence of this properly called sirocco, the streets were filled with impenetrable clouds of fine dust, of pulverized clay."

THE CONVENT RESCUE CASE.—Mr. Starr of Montreal, who recently rescued his daughter from a convent at Toledo, Ohio, has published a letter stating that she was assisted in getting away by four Catholic ecclesiastics at Montreal, who are to be prosecuted for the part they took in the matter. The ecclesiastics of the seminary at Montreal publish a statement, in which they own that they assisted the escape, and justify it, on the ground that the girl wished to become a nun, and could only do so by getting beyond the control of her parents. They also confess that they lied to the father, in order to mislead him in his search, which they justify on the ground of "pious fraud," which seems to be still in vogue. They back up their conduct by such texts of Scripture as, "He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me." The Bishop of Toronto denies all connection with the affair, but the ecclesiastics at Detroit and Toledo were as tricky as those at Montreal. The girl still adheres to her Catholic notions, but professes to have abandoned the idea of immuring herself in a nunnery. She will be very likely

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

to be seduced away again by the priests, at the first opportunity, for she is weak, pretty, and rich. [Worcester Transcript.]

AN AMERICAN EAGLE FOR THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—A Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express says: "The Virginia Central brought down on its train yesterday afternoon a rare bird of the eagle species. At the invitation of a friend I visited this natural curiosity to-day. It is of enormous size, resembles the common grey eagle so frequently caught in Virginia, but is bicipitous, or double-headed—and in this its peculiarity consists. The two heads are clearly defined, and seem to be perfect in all respects. It receives its food with the same facility in either beak, and apparently hears and sees alike through all its eyes and ears. It was captured when a mere fledgling, near Luray, Page county, by Mr. Joannes Schwartzberger, and has been carefully nurtured and fed by himself and family ever since. Mr. S. has disposed of the curious bird to the Austrian Consul at New York, who intends presenting it to the Emperor Francis Joseph. A more appropriate present could not be made his Royal Highness, and he will, doubtless, prize it highly. The national emblem of his vast empire,—you will recollect—is a double-headed eagle, but we will venture the assertion that this is the first specimen ever seen. It goes to New York this afternoon by the Adams Express,—and will be sent out thence by one of the early out-going steamers."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BRIDGEPORT.—A destructive fire occurred at East Bridgeport on the morning of Aug. 19. A large building, owned by William H. Noble, at the east end of the upper bridge, was burnt. Loss about \$5000; no insurance. It was occupied by Messrs. D. M. Phillips & Co., as a sash and blind manufactory, and a grist mill. Loss about \$3000; no insurance. By a Mr. Ray, veneering manufactory; loss about \$10,000; no insurance. And by Messrs. Pitt & Lyons, manufacturers of carpet sweepers; loss \$500; uninsured. A blacksmith shop near by, belonging to Barnum's estate, was also burnt; loss about \$1200; insured for \$800. The occupant of the shop, Mr. Newton, lost \$200; uninsured.

INDIANA DIVORCES WORTH NOTHING IN THIS STATE.—The case of Julia E. Clark against Alvin B. Clark, which was tried before Judge Bacon, at the last term of the Supreme Court, in June last, in Lewis county, has been decided in favor of the plaintiff upon all the issues of the case. The action was brought against the defendant on the ground of adultery. The Court held that a divorce obtained in the State of Indiana, when the party goes there for the purpose of procuring such divorce, and then returns to this State, is wholly inoperative and void.

WHITE FROST IN DOG DAYS.—The Boston Transcript says this very unusual atmospheric visitation occurred on Tuesday night upon the lower grounds of many localities and in different directions—at Ashland, Mass., Somersworth, N. H., &c. It is thought that little damage was done.

SUMMARY.

The Washington States, has the following: "It is stated that Chiriqui is to be the 'head-quarters' of the next filibustering movement. In the course of three or four months it is expected that there will be at least ten thousand 'grave-diggers' in that vicinity. After they have secured all the booty which can be found in that locality, a movement will be made for some other parts of the Isthmus—which are known to abound with these ancient graves. It is understood that they will organize in bodies of from five hundred to one thousand, and will go fully prepared to defend themselves against Indians or whoever may interfere with them. Whether the United States Government will interfere with such a movement, is a question we cannot pretend to answer. We do not see that they can do so, however; and even if they attempt it, they will have a force to cope with which they will find it very difficult to overcome. Even 5000 men will make a good stand against any force that we could send against them; and so far as Central America is concerned, five thousand of the Chiriqui filibusters will sweep everything before them."

President Nott, of Union College, says the Syracuse Standard, is reported as having submitted his resignation to the Board of Trustees. It is supposed that it will not be accepted, but that the President will remain nominally at the head of the renowned seat of learning over which he has presided for more than half a century. During this time he has seen "his children" rising to eminence in all the walks of life. On the bench, at the bar, and in the pulpit, in the editor's chair, and in the manufactory, there are many distinguished men who look with filial regard on their venerable teacher. Much of the active practical talent in this State has been trained by Dr. Nott, and he has seen Bishops, Cabinet Officers, Senators, Judges, and Legislators, and Presidents and Professors of Colleges, coming up to the annual festival at Schenectady, acknowledging with respect and reverence his influence over their lives. Dr. Hiecock, the present Vice President of the College, is spoken of as the successor of Dr. Nott.

At the Academy of Medicine, Wednesday night, the Croton Water Distemper came up for discussion. The Doctors concluded that the disorder had arisen from marshy deposits, caused by the late rains; that it is temporary, and likely soon to pass away; that no decomposition of dead bodies could be so rapid as to seriously taint the water of the Lake, and that our citizens can freely use it without cause of alarm. They add that a little charcoal is the best way to "rectify" the water, and do not recommend the strychnine brandy which so many persons have lately adopted to cure its bad flavor. Boiling the water thoroughly is pronounced a sure disinfectant.

Geo. W. Matsell, late chief of the New York Police, is about to publish a dictionary of the rogues' dialect, the words employed by thieves, burglars, stock-jobbers, and other depredators upon property. A large proportion of the words are from the Gipsy dialect, with a mixture of Hebrew and Sanscrit. So perfect is the rogues' language, that Mr. Matsell declares that two thieves of different countries, perfectly ignorant of each other's vernacular, are able to converse intelligibly by using this dialect alone.

A Mrs. Nichols was burnt to death at Bridgeport, on Wednesday afternoon, by the explosion of a fluid can, with which she was trying to kindle a fire.

General Intelligence.

Foreign News.

Rev. J. C. Gangooly, the somewhat famous Brahmin preacher, who was recently quite a "lion" among the visitors at Saratoga, was refused a place at the table of the Glen House on account of his color, while on a visit to the White Mountains the other day. The Boston Transcript, which publishes a communication from the insulted and incensed Brahmin, says that he is about the color of Tom Corwin of Ohio and Senator Hamlin of Maine, and does not look so much like one of the African race as Senator Pearce of Maryland.

A curious case was decided a few days since in the Court of Common Pleas, in New York, in respect to the right of mar to change his name. Mr. John Snook applied to the court under an act passed 1847, for an order changing his name to John Pike. The motion was denied, but after a learned examination both of the law respecting names and the history of their origin, the Judge came to the conclusion that a man may change his name without order of the Court.

The people of the United States show a strong predilection for a light and fictitious literature—of two thousand old and new volumes issued in this country in a recent year, about one half were works of fiction or imagination. In France, only about one-ninth are works of the same class, and in England works of fancy constitute one-seventh of the whole number published.

A Washington dispatch says: "The statement of the London Herald, that the United States government has officially notified that of her Majesty that the United States have resolved to abandon privatering, as a portion of the maritime law agreed upon at the Congress of Paris in 1856, is entirely without foundation. The administration strictly insists on its retention."

The New Haven Journal states that the tobacco crop all over the State is unusually promising. The cultivation, until within a few years, was almost wholly confined to the valley of the Connecticut; but the prices have risen so high of late, that there are now few towns in the State in which tobacco patches are not to be found.

It is said that towns and cities at the West have diminished in business and population, while the country has increased in both. The inhabitants find that it is better to raise wheat at fifty cents a bushel, than it is to trade on credit with no securities and no pay.

A sanguinary battle took place between the Sioux and Awarakaras on the 23d of July, resulted in the loss of twenty-eight of the former, and sixteen of the latter. Another battle was anticipated, with the result of the extinction of the weaker party.

The wheat crop of this country for this year has been estimated at two hundred and one millions of bushels, which, divided evenly among 25,000,000 inhabitants, would give each inhabitant one and three-fifths of a barrel of flour.

The Chicago Democrat says that a Kentucky gambler lately won \$23,000 in that city in one night, mostly from bank and merchants' clerks. Can this be without their employers having suffered?

A terrible tornado passed over a portion of Sheffield township, Lafayette county, Ind., on the 3d, prostrating houses, barns, trees, and sweeping off fences, hay and wheat stacks, like feathers before the wind.

Some wretch in Hoosic, N. Y., has been destroying the domestic animals of that town the past year, by cutting out their tongues, poisoning them and the like, entailing losses of hundreds of dollars.

The Central Railroad directors report a surplus of some fourteen thousand dollars for the last six months over expenses of running, interest on bonds, sinking fund, and semi-annual dividend.

Senator Benjamin writes from London, that if the relations between France and England continue friendly, he entertains little doubt of negotiating the Tehuantepec loan of \$1,500,000.

The Agricultural Society which holds its fair at Dundee, Mich., in October, offers a premium of five dollars to the young lady "who will pare a peck of potatoes in the shortest time and do it best."

A physician has discovered that by living principally on butter milk, a human being may prolong his existence to the period of two hundred years.

A man named Fisher was tied to a post and publicly horsewhipped in the streets of Choumont, N. Y., the other day, for maltreating and abusing his wife.

Miss Goddard, a charming young lady, is in prison at Roxbury, Mass., for swindling. She victimized many shrewd business men by false checks in payment for loans.

The decrease in the canal tolls for the first week of August, as compared with the same week last year, is \$18,404.

Leavenworth City has voted to loan its credit to the amount of \$100,000 for the construction of a railroad to Fort Riley.

The telegraph informs us that in the neighborhood of Boston, on Tuesday night, the thermometer marked as low as 40 degrees.

NEW YORK MARKETS.—The changes in the markets for this week are not sufficient to require the publication of our lengthened table of Prices Current. The principal alterations are in Breadstuffs, which have experienced a further decline. Flour is quoted at \$4 90 @ 76 ¢ barrel, for Genesee; 4 25 @ 4 75 for Ohio; 4 25 @ 4 40 for Michigan; 4 10 @ 4 30 for State; 5 @ 5 ¢ Bran; 5 @ 6 ¢ Georgetown; 4 @ 6 75 for Richmond City Mills. Rye Flour is quoted at 3 75 @ 4 50, and Corn Meal at 3 66 @ 4 20. What brings 1 15 @ 1 40 ¢ bushel for Western, and 1 18 @ 2 30 for Southern. Jersey and Northern Corn sell at 70 @ 80 cents; Southern do. 75 @ 77. In the provision market, Beef is quoted at 7 00 @ 8 00 ¢ barrel for extra mess, and 5 75 @ 6 75 ¢ prime do.; Pork mess 14 00, prime do. 10 25 @ 11. Butter is without marked change. Cheese has fallen to 3 @ 3 ½ ¢ B. Eggs, State 14 ¢; dozen; Ohio do. 12 ¢.

Special Notices.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Seventeenth Anniversary of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society will be held with the 1st Church in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., on Fifth-day, September 8, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M. At the last Anniversary, it was voted to dispense with the usual sermon, and open with the Annual Report of the Board.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.

The New England Seventh-day Baptist Ministerial Conference will hold its next meeting with the 1st Church in Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y., in connection with the yearly meeting of the Connecticut and Rhode Island Seventh-day Baptist Churches, at which time Essays and Sermons upon various topics of religious interest will be presented by the members of the Conference. S. BURDICK, Sec'y.

EDUCATION SOCIETY—ENDOWMENT NOTES.

On most of the Endowment Notes held by the Seventh-day Baptist Education Society, a year's interest will become due on the first day of September. The Anniversary of the Society occurs about two weeks later, and it is desirable that the interest should be paid in previous to that time so far as possible. Bills will be forwarded to the Local Agents where such have been appointed; and where there are no Local Agents, bills will be sent directly to the persons from whom interest is due. It is hoped that by this arrangement the interest will be collected without the expense of an agency, which the officers are anxious to avoid. Persons living in the vicinity of the Local Agents named below will find their bills lodged with them:

- Potter Hill, R. L.—Joseph Potter.
Westley, R. L.—Alfred B. Burdick.
New London, Conn.—P. L. Berry.
Fairfield, N. Y.—James Bailey.
Slooh, N. Y.—Walter B. Gleason.
Adrian, N. Y.—James Sumnerbell.
Brookfield, N. Y.—Richard Stillman.
Leonardville, N. Y.—Charles M. Lewis.
Alfred, N. Y.—Elihu Potter.
Independence, N. Y.—Jared Kenyon.
Nix, N. Y.—Ethan Lupton.
Little Canada, N. Y.—Samuel H. Wells.
Milton, Wis.—Wm. C. Whitford.
Albion, Wis.—Thomas E. Babcock.
Southampton, Ill.—John E. Batts.
Letters in relation to the finances of the Society may be addressed to the Treasurer, CLARENCE ROGERS, No. 4 Fulton-st., New York, or to the General Agent, GEO. B. UTTER, Westley, R. L.

LETTERS.

C. M. Lewis, A. R. Jones, C. C. Stillman, W. C. Whitford, W. Dickson, Francis M. Clarke, L. M. Cottrell, J. R. Irish, N. J. Reade, H. P. Burdick, O. P. Hill, J. Kenyon, T. Fisher, F. Dresser, D. P. Curtis, B. G. Stillman, (right hand of Adams Street, of Fairfield, Conn., corrected), H. C. Crumb, Rowse Babcock, S. Burdick, S. Davison.

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:

- F. M. Clarke, Leonardville, \$2 00 to vol. 17 No. 12.
N. J. Reade, Westley, Wis., 2 00 16 52
F. Dresser, Littlefield, Mich., 4 00 16 52
K. Grandall, South Brookfield, 2 00 16 52
B. Burdick, 2 00 16 52
R. P. Downes, 2 00 16 52
John S. Coon, West Edmeston, 2 00 16 52
Ezra Coon, 2 00 16 52
Nathan Vars, New Market, N. J., 2 00 16 52

ELIPHALET LYON, Treasurer.

MARRIAGES.

In Milton, Wis., Aug. 7th, by Eld. O. P. Hull, Mr. J. C. Bliss, of Genesee, N. Y., and Miss CLEMENZA M. COON, of Milton.

In Providence, R. I., Aug. 9th, by Rev. A. Granger, Mr. THOMAS KINNEY, Jr., of Cumberland, and Miss JANE A. CURTWOOD, of North Providence.

DEATHS.

In New Milton, Va., on the morning of July 27th after about seventeen days of acute suffering, Mrs. FRANCES BEE, wife of Josiah Bee, in the 60th year of her age. In early life she became a subject of grace, and united herself with a Seventh-day Baptist Church, where she continued her membership until released by death, to join the heavenly church above. Her health for some time previous to the attack of disease, of which she died, had been feeble. She was attacked on the 10th of July with acute inflammations of the bowels, and after great suffering until the morning of the 27th, she passed away. During her illness, which she endured with a murmur or complaint, she gave all desirable evidence of a happy preparation for her change. She departed this life with a full assurance of her acceptance with God. She was extensively loved by all, for her amiable disposition, and affectionate nature. She had been ever a devoted wife to her mother and sister, and leaves a husband and seven children, and a large circle of friends, to mourn their loss.

In Weedsport, Cayuga Co., N. Y., Aug. 7th, ANNE M. L. WIFE, of Mrs. Charles Koppert, of Shongolo, Cayuga Co., Miss, in the 41st year of her age. Mrs. K. was the daughter of Mr. Thomas Munson, and grand-daughter of Eld. Amos Stillman, of Fairfield, Conn., who was a brother to our lamented brothers, Eld. Matthew Stillman, and Deacon William and Elisha Stillman, of Rhode Island. Eld. Amos Stillman was pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist Church in Farmington, now called Mrs. K. was born in Connecticut, and became a professed Christian when about 15 years of age. In life she adorned her profession as a Christian, and enjoyed the Christian's hope in her sickness and death.

In Salem Township, Ohio, on the 2d inst. of consumption, Mr. OLIVER BUZZEL, (son-in-law of Samuel F. Knapp, deceased,) aged 25 years. He thought to experience exchange of heart in his last sickness.

In Independence, N. Y., Aug. 1st, of typhus fever, after a short but severe illness, GOODRICH LEWIS, in the 63d year of her age. She had been for many years a member of the Free Will Baptist connection. She died in hopes of a blessed immortality beyond the grave.

In Stonington, Conn., August 13th, at her mother's residence, Miss ELIZABETH P. TART, second daughter of the late Governor Tarr, of Providence.

In North Stonington, Aug. 8th, FANNY ESTHER, wife of Edwin Burdick, aged 23 years.

In New London, Ct., 12th inst., FREDDIE, son of Bariah B. and Juliette Champlin, aged 10 weeks.

JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.

A perfectly wholesome article, which is unequalled for its certainty in producing Good Bread.

This Saleratus not only has the approval of the most eminent Physicians and Chemists of the day, but upwards of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND

intelligent Families in the New England and Middle States, have given it preference over all other kinds.

Its unparalleled success has brought a multitude of counterfeiters in the market, some of which are of a poisonous nature, but the best class of Grocers everywhere sell the genuine. However, purchasers should always see that the name of James Pyle is on each package. Some of the Grocersmen are unscrupulous enough to recommend the imitation, but their object is to make a large profit, as they can buy them for much less than the genuine.

Grand Depot, 845 Washington street, cor. of Franklin, New York.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system. This pleasant and efficacious remedy will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York. Sold also

