



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, Fifth-day, February 9, 1860.

EDITED BY WM. B. MAXSON.

"And ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."—JESUS.

There are certain truths revealed in God's word, and certain things done by his son Jesus Christ, the knowledge of which is essential to our deliverance from the bondage of sin and Satan; under which the world, ever since the fall of man, has been bound. And this cruel servitude has, under all circumstances, been as dishonorable as it has been oppressive.

This, to a great extent, is admitted and deplored by such as are held in human bondage; and it is admitted by such as enslave them, that were these human chattels educated so far as to see and feel their unjust degradation, that they could not be held in their present condition a single day.

This theory is equally true when applied to man's moral nature. The bondage implied in the words of our Saviour at the head of this article, had no allusion to human bondage, although it seems his hearers affected to so understand him. The freedom of which he spoke was emancipation from the slavery of sin; for "whosoever committeth sin is a servant of sin."

The words of our Lord therefore referred to such truths as had direct revelation to the sins which are the chains of our bondage. All the truths and facts revealed in the Scriptures do not equally relate to us, or concern us to the same extent; and however desirable it may be to become well instructed in all branches of Scripture knowledge, yet ignorance of much that is written therein, will not disqualify us for a peaceful death, or of an acceptance in the kingdom of heaven.

We have received a letter from Mr. Aaron Hall, Athol, Warren Co., N. Y. He is a Sabbath keeper with his family. He has never seen but two persons who were in the observance of the Sabbath. These lived in Bristol, Vt. His family is entirely alone as to religious society; of his belief. He states that his avocation is tending a grist-mill. On embracing the Sabbath he lost one-third of his custom, and he is apprehensive that on this account, his mill will be taken from him, and thus be thrown out of employment.

Mr. Hall expresses a desire to find employment among a people whose practice in the matter of the Sabbath is similar to his own, and to be where he can enjoy the privilege of working six days and resting on the seventh, as God has commanded, and to enjoy the privilege of Sabbath worship.

We commend Mr. H. to the consideration of our brethren and friends, and especially to such as could find it in their way to afford him employment in a community of Sabbath-keepers. Efforts in this direction, of affording encouragement to such as live in our own country, and are fairly within our reach, to assist them, is as much of a missionary and evangelical work, as it is to send our missionaries and ministers abroad to proclaim the truth to the ignorant, and to such as are out of the way.

Any communication of encouragement, advice or assistance directed to him at Athol, N. Y., would be gratefully received.

that after he has publicly avowed his opinion upon a certain point, whether he be right or wrong, to feel himself bound to defend his position, if opposed, and is unwilling to let the matter rest without making a closing plea.

There can be no reproach attached to a writer whose opinions are controverted by others, merely because he does not see fit to have the last word. After having stated his own views upon any given subject, sustained by what he considers substantial proof, he may well leave the subject to the reflections of his readers.

For ourselves, we are fully in favor of freedom, whether in speaking or writing, provided always, that regard is had for truth; and in discussion, that the rules of courtesy and kindness be adhered to. One important object a writer has in view in his literary productions is, that they may be read by others with the hope that they will receive some benefit from them.

When we reflect upon our spiritual wants in all the departments of Divine life; and in how many ways, as Christians, we might promote each others piety, and in building each other up in the fundamental doctrine and duties of our most holy faith; it would seem that we have no time to devote to useless speculations upon impracticable subjects; even though they may originate in some expressions of Holy writ. We need to be awakened from our Laodicean stupidity, and to be aroused from our death-like inactivity in the cause of our Redeemer.

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Jews in the British Parliament.—Since the passage of the bill enabling Jews to hold seats in the British House of Commons, a number of English constituencies have returned Jews as their representatives in Parliament.

guards political rights and privileges, and no evil has resulted from our policy. Numerous as are the Jews in this country, there has never been any attempt to create a Jewish party. Enjoying equal liberty with their fellow citizens of other races, they have taken part in all political movements, not as Jews, but as American citizens.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon indignantly denies the truth of the statement that he had carefully avoided any mention of slavery in his books published in America. In a letter to the Watchman and Reflector, he says that, having no slaveholders in England, he deemed that he would have been beating the air to preach on the subject of slavery, and adds: "I do from my inmost soul detest slavery anywhere and everywhere, and though I commune at the Lord's table with men of all creeds, yet with a slaveholder I have no fellowship of any sort or kind."

A Jew in the House of Representatives. We copy the following remarks from a Washington correspondence in the New York Herald, under date of February 1. It would seem from the remarks made during the prayer of the Chaplain, that the audience gathered in the House of Representatives at Washington were as destitute of respect as one would be from the Five Points, in New York.

A Jew rabbi opening the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the United States of America with prayer! It has been done. It was done to-day. The rabbi Raphael, of New York, thus figured this morning as the chaplain of the House. It was a concession to the great principle of religious liberty, without a parallel in any other country since the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus. We are not aware of any precedent of the kind, even in the history of the American Congress.

In reference to this extraordinary spectacle of a Jew, ignoring the platform and the founder of the Christian religion, called upon, in obedience to the great doctrine of religious liberty, to petition the Throne of Grace in behalf of the House of Representatives, we heard such remarks as these from the persons immediately around us: "The old chap is in his regalia."

A Free Church.—Churches, like individuals, are free and happy only when they are out of debt. The Stanton-street Baptist Church of this city has just attained that beatific position, having made provision for all its liabilities, and it intends to commemorate the interesting event by suitable services on the first Sunday in March.

The Minutes of the Anniversaries held at Verona, have been put up in parcels for the several churches, and await opportunities for forwarding them.

The trustees of the Hudson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, at Albany, have refused to allow the Young Men's Association the use of their edifice for Wendell Phillips.

Communications.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Reply to "M."

Bro. "M." allow me to answer you in a plain and familiar manner. Be assured that your kind reply was thankfully received. My chief regret was, that you should have fallen into your present views, on the nature of the penalty of God's law. This I regard as quite unhappy.

1. You inquire "why I am so afraid of a candid and fair investigation?" "Is it because his views will not stand the light of investigation?" No, no, no. You say "truth suffers nothing from the light of fair investigation."

2. As to what you say of the space I have occupied in the Recorder.—Ist. Think you are not correct. 2d. I am not an innovator; my views are the views of the denomination. The paper was established for the purpose of vindicating and promoting those views.

3. You seem to think that if "Christian brethren should hold their peace" on this question, "the stones might cry out." Brother, don't think me unkind, for I think you have said all that you should say in favor of your cause.

On my remarks as to the propriety of "going back to the fountain-head" of this question, you seem to misunderstand me. You speak of the place in the Scriptures where I began to quote authority. It is of no consequence where the authority is found, only find it.

1. "What is punishment?" "Any pain or suffering inflicted on a person for a crime or offence, by the authority to which the offender is subject, either by the constitution of God or civil society."—Webster. I know you seem to question Webster's ability or integrity, and yet you give him the credit of giving "one plain rational common sense meaning of words."

2. You say that my "position is contrary to all the laws of legislation; both human and divine, ancient or modern." This is taking the question in dispute, for granted, in order to express your surprise. Let me say, Bro. M., that it is a great deal easier to affirm some things than to prove them, and what you have affirmed is one of those propositions. As to the "divine law," you are in error.

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punishment; sometimes to hurry the sinner to the regions of the damned. But has nowhere taught us that natural death is the final punishment of the wicked. We have shown you that death cannot constitute the penalty.

3. You say you "think the word of God in past ages," has taught that natural death is the penalty. I suppose you do; but why don't you prove it. That is the thing for you to do. Perhaps you have undertaken to do so. If so, you have made a strange effort.

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3d. How shall we account for the fact that the terms in general use upon this subject, such as "immortal soul," "deathless spirit," "death that never dies," "existing forever in misery," etc., etc., are the offspring of our hymn books, and our theology, and not our Bibles, and our religion?

4th. Are not many of the anti-Bible practices of Catholicism, the result of this belief? Is not this the foundation of Universalism, and the grand bulwark of modern Spiritualism?

5th. Does not the Bible ascribe the glory of our immortality to Christ while we assume it to be an inherent principle of our own?

6th. What is the necessity of a "general judgment" if we pass to our reward at death?

7th. Did Christ suffer the same penalty that man would have suffered, had there been no atonement?

8th. By what authority do we "spiritualize" the meaning of all those passages which refer to the death of the finally impenitent, so as to make their death an eternal life, and their destruction a never-ending continuation of being?

9th. Why are we inclined, at least to refuse truth when it is offered us, and to oppose things because they differ from us, rather than to investigate the truths presented as such, and separate from those who may present them? This I say more particularly of a certain class of our brethren, and not of yourself, as editor, for none can charge you with illiberality in this capacity.

Trusting that God may lead us, and bless all our efforts, I am respectfully yours in love, A. HERBERT LEWIS. Milton, Dec. 10, 1859.

For the Sabbath Recorder. Letters from Palestine—No. 56. JERUSALEM, Dec. 7th, 1859.

Dear Brother.—Voice, as the French say, a few more extracts from my journal. We have some good fruit in this country—a good supply of apricots and very great abundance of grapes in their season.

Sabbath evening, the 10th.—Worship in Arabic. Morning worship in English at the usual hour. Three persons present besides my family.

First-day, the 11th.—Heard Mr. Klein preach in Arabic from Isa. lx. 1. Sabbath, the 17th.—Arabic service, evening and morning. Hebrew reading in the family at ten, and English service at eleven o'clock.

19th.—Accompanied three American travelers in a ride on the north-west—north and east of the city, most of the route being upon the Olivet range of mountain. Returned by the garden of Gethsemane. Have not been able to go out so far for a long while.

21st.—The Russians are very active in their improvements, and building without the city on the north-west. Near Damascus gate they have enclosed several acres for a garden, with a very substantial stone wall.

2d. If it be true that man possesses, or rather is an "immortal entity," may we not well suppose that so important a truth concerning ourselves, and our redemption would have been plainly and pointedly told in God's word? Further, are we at liberty to interpret any passage

been made smooth, and forts, or stations are being erected.

22d December.—The post has arrived but I am minus the Recorder. Why does it not come? Yours truly, w. m. j.

For the Sabbath Recorder. The Stars in their Courses fought against Sisera.

From the Recorder of Jan. 26th, I learn that its "star" correspondent has returned from his celestial tour, and has alighted on the mount of science; one of the highest peaks of the Alleghanian ridge.

I am glad to perceive that during his celestial visit, he has made such progress in that most truthful of all sciences, that of correspondences.

From that part of his epistle referring to Verdant, it is certain that our stellar friend has really become, for the time being, a denizen of earth; for his reply to him is of the materialistic character.

Now if his positions be true, how does he account for those spiritual beings mentioned in the Bible, having form, size, color, taste?

Again, if matter cannot by any refinement be converted into spirit, how can he explain the opinion that our material bodies are changed into spiritual bodies?

In short, does not the Bible as positively declare that angels, devils, demons, the spirits of the departed, have bodies, form, size, color, etc., as certainly as they affirm the existence of such beings?

And now, dear brother, will you please reply to the above in the spirit in which they are written? I am not "after you," nor any one else; and I am pained to feel that my anxiety for truth should be so interpreted.

"During the whole of my residence here, I have felt the urgent necessity of a general revival of religion. The comparatively feeble condition of all religious denominations in this vicinity, has suggested to my mind, that a union effort would be most likely to result favorably to the cause of Christ."

In the House, owing to the absence of several Democrats, members of that party sought to delay the vote for Speaker, which it had been agreed upon, was to be taken promptly on meeting this morning.

From Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1860, Bro. Carpenter writes:

"When in New York yesterday I received a letter from Rev. Mr. Lowrie, who has preached for our folks there (China). His letter is dated 16th of August. He says: 'I have long been unable to preach in your Chapel. A foh comes pretty regularly to hear me in our Chapel, at the South Gate, on Sunday morning.'"

"There has been considerable excitement there in consequence of reports of kidnapping on the part of foreigners, and in consequence of the decrease of Chinese, respect for foreign arms, on account of the defeat of the English and French at the Pei ho. Mr. Lowrie says, however, that the kidnapping was done by the Chinese crimps, who undertook to supply coolies for the French vessel. My teacher, however, thinks it was done by foreigners. However this may be, foreigners are responsible in some sense, for the consequences. And it will require some time for the effects of such doings to be obliterated. I trust we shall hear something further about the new expedition to Peking."

DONATION VISIT.—On Thursday, Jan. 19th, according to arrangement, the people of Southampton and vicinity, met en masse at the house of Rev. A. Hakes. All enjoyed themselves finely, and did ample justice to the sumptuous repast provided by the ladies.

Proceedings in Congress Last Week.

In the SENATE, Mr. Grimes (Rep., Iowa) corrected the statement made the other day by Mr. Toombs, to the effect that Iowa had passed unconstitutional laws.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the galleries were overflowed with spectators, and large numbers sought places on the floor of the Chamber.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Sherman (Rep., of Ohio) moved a vote for Speaker, when Mr. Smith (S. A., of N. C.) withdrew his name from the canvass.

In the SENATE, the President sent in a statement of the fees paid at the Consular offices. Mr. Hale (Rep., N. H.) moved an inquiry into the expediency of paying the officers of the Army a gross sum per annum instead of allowances.

provides for the arrest and imprisonment of females in cases similar to the above. The jury after being out nearly two hours rendered verdict against the defendants, and awarded \$400 damages.

In the SENATE, Mr. Gwin (Dem., Cal.), gave notice that he would move to take up the Pacific Railroad bill on Monday next.

The SENATE was not in session.

The free negroes who have recently left Arkansas to avoid being sold into slavery, have published an appeal to the Christian world to protect them.

Reaf, Brown's Secretary of State, barely escaped lynching twice on his way from Austin to Galveston, in charge of the officer dispatched for him by the United States Investigating Committee.

The steamship Asia, Captain Lott, arrived at this port Sunday afternoon, and bring dates from Liverpool to the 21st of January.

The effect of Napoleon's newly declared commercial policy had produced an immense effect throughout Europe. It had withdrawn public attention from the Italian question and concentrated it on the great measure.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post telegraphs that the rumor of the Pope having demanded the evacuation of Rome by the French troops is absolutely false.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT OF FEMALES.—A suit was tried in the Hudson County Court on Monday last week, before Justice Ogden, in which two sisters, Carolina and Louisa Bates, residing at Bulls' Ferry, brought an action to recover damages against David E. Dyer and John J. Earle, (the latter named as Justice of the Peace) for an alleged false imprisonment.

DARING ROBBERY.—While a gold peddler was alone and sick in his bed in his room in Memphis, Tenn., a robber entered, placing a pistol to his head, and commanded him to be silent, threatening him with instant death should he make the least outcry.

A day or two ago, a man, respectfully dressed, called at a grocery store in the upper part of the city and inquired after a late attendant in the store.

A few days since, while the youth and beauty of Centerville, Ill., were gathered at a social party, at the Centerville Exchange, an old gentleman who was subject to spells of walking in his sleep, after going to bed fell into a slumber.

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Near Babylon, L. I., on the 18th inst., Mr. Silas Muncy, aged 85 years, died. Also, at the same time and place, Sarah, wife of Silas Muncy, aged 82 years, died.

On Thursday evening, a fire broke out in a tenement house in Elm street, resulting in the destruction of the building. It is stated there were upwards of ninety persons in the house. Upwards of twenty persons were killed, and a large number of others seriously if not fatally injured.

It is stated that when the twelve hundred clerks employed in the Bank of England leave the building in the evening, a detachment of troops march in to guard it during the night, although burglars could not penetrate the solid vaults in six weeks.

The New York and New Haven steamboat company have decided to build another steamer to run between that city and New York. The exact dimensions are not yet fully decided upon.

A free negro was fined ten dollars at St. Louis on Tuesday last week, and ordered to leave the State within three days, for being in Missouri without a license.

The South African Journal says that the free colored people of the United States have sent one of their number—Mr. Mercer—to South Africa on an exploring trip. They long for more political freedom than the Yankees are willing to concede to them, and wish to emigrate in a body and form a colony in Africa like that of Liberia, on the West Coast, but dread the climate of that part of the continent.

The Cincinnati papers mention the fact that a young man named J. A. Smith, residing in Eaton, Ohio, had been accused of absconding from Middletown with three thousand dollars in his possession, which had been intrusted to him to convey to Winchester. It appears that on the way to the latter place he stopped to see a sweetheart, whose charms were so powerful that he could not leave till the next morning, and when he reached his destination, several hours after he was expected, he found, to his dismay, that he had been telegraphed all over the surrounding country as a defaulter.

There are at present about 800 workmen engaged upon the Bergen tunnel both night and day, and the work is rapidly approaching completion. It is expected that the rock, the entire length of the tunnel, (about 4,300 feet) will be removed about the first of April, and two months thereafter the work will be completed.

A few afternoons since, a young lady, while skating on the Jamaica Pond, near Boston, strapped her skates so tight about her feet as to prevent any circulation of the blood in the feet below the ankles. The consequence was, that upon taking them off to return home, her feet were both found to be frozen.

The Trenton American says that on the 21st of January, an Abolitionist named Coates, attempted to deliver an Abolition lecture in Hadfield, Camden county. A large number of citizens collected at the place of meeting and interrupted him by hisses; and upon persisting to be heard, they threatened him with a coat of tar and feathers. He consented to leave, promising never to return.

The Agricultural Bureau at Washington is about to distribute a number of tea plants in those States South of Virginia, but none will be sent North until April. There are no seeds this year to be given to members of Congress, as has generally been done hitherto. Owing to the limited amount of appropriation on hand the office was unable to purchase any.

The Salisbry Mill Corporation, who employ nearly one thousand persons, have recently built upon the sides of their mills, at Newburyport, Mass., iron ballustrades from each story, with ladders running from them to the ground, for the better protection of the lives of their employees.

A genius left Philadelphia three years ago in company with a live halibut. He returned a short time ago, with \$30,000, all made by exhibiting his halibut as the "American Flounder." In England, we are told, our common mullen is cultivated in pots, and called "The American Velvet Plant."

Peter Davis stole a turkey in Burlington, Wis., and was angry with the justice because he would not send him to jail for a longer time than thirty days for it—said he stole so as to get board for the winter.

The marine losses on American vessels during January 1860, amount to \$1,400,000; thirty American and seven foreign vessels trading to this country were lost; of these eight were ships, six barkes, ten brigs, and thirteen schooners; one vessel sunk by collision, sixteen were wrecked, four sunk at sea, six abandoned, and four missing.

So great is the pressure to obtain divorces in England, that the present organization of the courts is inadequate for the discharge of the duties required, and it is stated that over an hundred additional judges will have to be appointed. There are now six hundred divorces cases wanting adjudication.

A committee of the Maryland Legislature is taking testimony in the case of impeachment of one of the judges of Baltimore. One of the witnesses, who had been twenty-one days a juror in the court over which this judge presided, swore that the judge was on the bench drunk every day.

A woman in Louisa County, Iowa, committed suicide because her husband was involved in a law suit.

Special Notices.

E. LYON, Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society: Dear Sir—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers of the Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society, held at this place Jan. 29th, your communication to the President of the Society, regarding your resignation as Treasurer of the Society, to take effect Feb. 1st, was presented to the Board, and the following action taken—Resolved, That we accept the resignation of E. Lyon, but regret that he feels called to sever his official connection with the Board, regarding him as having been a faithful and efficient laborer for the interests of the Society.

By order of the Board, D. R. STILLMAN, Recording Secretary. Alfred Center, Jan. 30, 1860.

RECEIPTS.

Table with columns for Name, Amount, and Date. Includes entries for Sally Champlin, Dorrville R. L., \$2 00, and others.

FOR THE SABBATH-SCHOOL VISITOR: E. H. P. Rogers, \$1 00; Geo. B. Potts, \$1 00; Dr. E. R. Maxson, \$1 00.

MARRIAGES.

In Cuyler, N. Y., Jan. 21st, by Eld. T. Fisher, Mr. WILLIS SMITH and Miss EMILY A. BONDAGE, all of Cuyler.

DEATHS.

In Christiana, Wis., Dec. 31st, of typhoid fever, ROSANA ELSTINA, daughter of Eld. R. C. and Adeline Burdick, in the 17th year of her age.

SAND'S SASSAPARILLA, THE UNRIVALLED REMEDY. It has long been the most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a purely vegetable purgative, which would act on the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, with the most beneficial effects.

W. W. DAVIS & CO'S VEGETABLE PAIN-REMOVER LINIMENT.

With the herb of the meadow, the flower of the plain, I come to relieve thee of anguish and pain; And banished ailment, as heepest me appear, Is stayed in the midst of his cruel career.

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PHILIP WHITE, Vice-President. 34 Avenue and 34th Street.

