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LUTHER'S VIEWS OF PROPHECY.

From "The Devilry and Doom of the Nations," BY JAMES A. BEGG.

"Seeing the Pope as Antichrist,"* argued Luther, showing that a theory, and not a judgment, informed by the word of God, was his guide in this matter; "seeing the Pope is Antichrist, I believe him to be a devil incarnate. Like as Christ is true and natural God and man, so is Antichrist a living devil. It is true, too, what they say of the Pope, that he is a terrestrial god, for he is neither a real god nor a real man, but of the two natures mingled together. "He names himself an earthly god, as though the only true and Almighty God were not God on earth! Truly, the Pope's kingdom is a horrible outrage against the power of God, and against mankind; an abomination of desolation, which stands in the holy place. 'Tis a monstrous blasphemy for a human creature to presume, now Christ is come, to exalt himself in the church above God. If it had been done amongst the Gentiles, before the coming of Christ, it would not have been so great a wonder. But though Daniel, Christ himself, and his apostles Paul and Peter, have given us warning of that poisoned beast and pestilence, yet we Christians have been, and still are, so doltish and mad, as to adore and worship all his idols, and to believe that he is Lord over the universal world, as he is to Peter; whereas neither Christ nor St. Peter left any succession upon earth. "The Pope is the last blaze in the lamp, which will go out, and ere long, be extinguished, the last instrument of the devil, that thunders and lightens with sword and bull, making war through the power and strength of others, as Daniel says: 'He is powerful, but not by his own strength.' It has been affirmed that the Pope has more power in one finger than all the princes in Germany; but the spirit of God's mouth has seized upon that shameless strumpet, and startled many hearts, so that they regard him no more; a thing no emperor, with sword and power, had been able to accomplish; the devil scorns these weapons. But when he is struck with God's Word, then the Pope is turned to a poppy and a frothy flower."†

But Luther conjoined Mahomet with the Pope, as being also Antichrist, in a very singular manner. Michele remarks that, "in the first instance, Luther had been disposed to regard the Turks as absolutely an aid sent him by Heaven. 'They are,' says he, in 1528, 'the ministers of divine wrath against our wicked ones.' With the same feeling he had urged the Protestants not to take up arms against the Ottomans in favor of the papists; 'for,' said he, 'the papists are not a jot better than the Turks.'‡

Again, however, the same author writes, concerning Luther: "When the scourge of God, whom he had awaited with resignation, as the sign of the day of judgment, burst over the German States, when the Turks were seen pitching their tents before Vienna, Luther altered his mind, summoned his countrymen to arms, and wrote a book against the Turks, which he dedicated to the landgrave of Hesse. On the 9th of October, 1528, he addressed to this prince an exposition of the motives by which he had been actuated in composing the book.*

Once more, the same author says: "Luther tells us that, after a long search for the Alcoran, he at last came across a bad Latin version of it, dated 1300, which he translated into German, the more effectually to unmask before all men the Mahometan imposture. In his Opinions derived from the Alcoran, he 'proves that Mahomet was not Antichrist, (for his imposture was too palpable), but the hypocritical Pope.'¶

This last-quoted paragraph has no date; but Michele seems scarcely warranted to speak as he has done in both the preceding quotations. Later than 1528, (15th March, 1534), Luther still held the opinion that the Turk would "be found to be the reformer sent us by God in his anger," and about to thunder down upon them, and earlier than 1528, he spoke of Mahomet as being in some manner the Antichrist. In his work on Daniel, in reply to Catharinus, dated Jan. 25th, 1521, this view is presented. It indeed seemed a fixed point with him. "Antichrist is at once typified in the Pope and the Turk. The Pope is the soul, the Turk the flesh." (Tischendorf, 241.)** I shall not stop to inquire what he meant by the distinction thus made between "the soul" and the flesh; but, surely, if Pope and Turk each only "typified" Antichrist, neither nor both could

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"THE SEVENTH DAY IS THE SABBATH OF THE LORD THY GOD"

also be the real Antichrist. "Luther made the Turk the little horn, but allowed him the Pope as partner in the kingdom of Antichrist."**

"This scheme owed its origin to the Crusades. Joachim, when on a visit to the Holy Land, imagined the fourth beast to be the Saracens, and the little horn Mahomet. (Joachim in Apoc. on the fourth seal.) With in fifteen years, Innocent the Third made the beast and the false prophet each to be Mahomet. In 1320, De Lyra and Aurelius made the first beast the son of Chorosre, the false prophet being Mahomet. In 1480, these speculations were consolidated by Nannius. His strong point was the woman Babylon, which he took to mean the city of Babylon, as rebuilt by the Turks under the name of Bagdad. The seven hills seem to have given him no uneasiness. He made Mahomet the man of sin and Antichrist; but Genebrard, in 1580, was the first to make the 666 out of Maometis."†

"The Turk," said Luther, confidently, "The Turk will go to Rome, and I don't know that I shall be very sorry if he does. We find it all written in the prophet Daniel. The Turk once at Rome, the last Judgment is not far off." "Who would ever have said that I should see the two emperors, the kings of the south and of the north, facing each other? When the Turk begins to decline, then the Last Day will be at hand, for then the testimony of the Scripture must be verified. The loving Lord will come, as the Scripture says, 'For thus saith the Lord of Hosts, yet a little while, and I will shake the heavens and the earth, and the sea and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come.' At the last there will be great alteration and commotion; and already there are great commotions among men."§

"The Pope's kingdom shall stand 666 years, according to the number of the beast in Rev. xiii. The Pope is the right Antichrist." (Luther's Table-Talk, Bell's translation.) "Luther, in his Chronology, counted the Millennium from Christ to A.D. 1000."¶

Some of these quotations show distinctly Luther's expectation of the near coming of the Lord, while they also indicate that, in his prophetic scheme, no place was given to the numerous predictions of the Restoration and conversion of Israel as to be connected therewith. In January, 1525, he mentions his being informed of the birth of a monster, and of crosses seen in the air over the towns; and, in the following September, he notices the death that year of great numbers of the princes, which he supposes may have been what "the many signs" may have betokened. And, on the 17th March, 1529, he says: "Dr. Hess writes me word that, in December last, the whole heavens were seen on fire above the church of Breslau; and another day, there were witnessed, in the same place, two circles of fire, one within the other, and in the centre of them, a blazing pillar. These signs announce, it is in my firm opinion, the approach of the Last Day. The empire is falling, kings are falling, the whole world totters, and like a great house about to tumble down, manifests its coming destruction by wide gaps and crevices on its surface. This will infallibly happen, and ere long, unless the Turk, as Ezekiel prophesied of Gog and Magog, have fire sent against him by God, and be destroyed in his pride of conquest, together with his ally the Pope." (Werke, ix. 542.)

"On 15th March, 1529, Luther wrote: 'The World approaches its end, and it often comes into my thoughts that, perhaps, the Day of Judgment will arrive before I have finished my translation of the Bible. All the temporal events we find predicted therein have been accomplished. The Roman empire tends nearly to its ruin; the Turk has attained the summit of his power; the Papal splendor is fast becoming eclipsed; the world cracks in every direction, as though about to fall in pieces.' And on 6th May of the same year, he says, 'The hour of midnight approaches, when the cry will be heard, 'Behold the Bridegroom cometh, go ye out to meet Him.' And on 12th February, 1538, he said, 'I ardently hope that, amidst these internal dissensions on the earth, Jesus Christ will hasten the day of His coming, and that he will crumble the whole universe into dust.'**

Melanchthon, from his belief in astrology,†† had, on some occasion, said, "That the emperor Charles would live to be 84." Luther, who rejected all dependence on astrology, as of Satan, replied, "The world itself will not live so long. Ezekiel tells us to the contrary." And again: "If we drive forth the Turk, the prophecy of Daniel will be accomplished, and then, you may rely upon it, the Day of Judgment is at hand."‡‡

* Maidland's Apostolic School of Prophetic Interpretation, p. 430.
† Ibid., p. 430.
‡ Hazlitt's Michele's Life of Luther, p. 455.
§ Hazlitt's Table-Talk of Martin Luther, p. 325.
¶ Maidland's Apostolic School, pp. 431, 436.
** Hazlitt's Michele's Life of Luther, pp. 389, 209, 210.
†† Ibid., pp. 210, 211, 257.
‡‡ Ibid., pp. 289, 291.
"Astrology," said Luther, "is framed by the devil, to the end people may be scared from entering into the state of matrimony, and from every divine and human office; and calling; for the star-peepers press nothing that is good out of the planets; they afflict people's consciences, in regard of misfortunes to come, which all stand in God's hand, and, through such mischievous and unprofitable cogitations, vex and torment the whole life. Astrology is no art, it has no principle, no demonstration whereupon we may take sure footing; 'His all hazardous work. Philip Melanchthon, against his will, admits unto me, that though, as he says, the art is extant, there are none that understand it rightly. 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The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 29, 1860.

GEORGE B. UTTER, RESIDENT EDITOR.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, EDWIN D. MORGAN, Governor of the State of New York.

THIRTY-NINE years of prosperity, such as has been vouchsafed to this nation, should make us grateful beyond all the people of the earth, and especially should we render our thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessings which, as a State, we have so peculiarly enjoyed during the year which now approaches its close.

The public health has been preserved in an unusual degree; the earth with unwonted energy has brought forth her fruits in rare profusion, and commerce and the mechanic arts have contributed liberally to the common prosperity. Secure in person and property, and in the enjoyment of the highest civil and religious liberty, all classes and professions have pursued their several vocations undisturbed.

While blight has fallen and dimmed the products of other lands, the labors of our husbandmen are rewarded with abundant return. While the passing year has witnessed the countries of the Old World convulsed with revolutions, or trembling on the verge of war, our own happy land has enjoyed a calm repose, and the popular voice seeks expression only through the peaceful means provided by the wisdom of our fathers. Still, in the maze of events which crowd the present hour, we are made to feel that He whom we should bless for our happiness and marvelous prosperity is also working out a brighter destiny for other nations.

In humble acknowledgment of these and other mercies, infinite in number as they are altogether unmerited, we should reverently bow our spirits before the throne of the Great Ruler of the universe.

I do therefore appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of Fasting, Thanksgiving, and Prayer to Almighty God, and I recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and, assembling in their places of worship, unite in humble expressions of gratitude to the Great Author of every temporal and spiritual blessing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, [L. s.] at the city of Albany, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

By the Governor, EDWIN D. MORGAN. GEORGE BLISS, Private Secretary.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP.

Will the editor of the Recorder, or somebody of ecclesiastics who will be regarded as authority indisputable, please to answer the following questions:

1st. In the Seventh-day Baptist denomination, before uniting in the organization of a new church, is it customary or necessary for those who are members of churches in other places (of the same or other denominations,) to request and receive letters of dismission from those churches?

2d. Suppose some have been absent five, ten, or fifteen years, from the churches to which they respectively belong, is it desirable that such should receive letters of dismission before uniting in a new church?

3d. Why not unite in a new church, especially if it be more convenient, upon "profession of faith," and afterward notify the respective churches to which they belong of the step thus taken?

4th. Is it considered in the Seventh-day Baptist, as in other denominations, that every member of a church, (though removed, perchance, to the other side of the globe,) must remain a member of that church until his membership is terminated by death, or by some church action of release?

5th. Can any one be a member of two churches at once? If not, to which does the man belong, who unites with another church before receiving dismission from the one of which he is already a member? NEXO.

REMARKS.

There is no ecclesiastical body among the Seventh-day Baptists, the authority of which is regarded as "indisputable." All of our ecclesiastical bodies are advisory; they express opinions, and give advice, when asked, but leave the exercise of authority and discipline exclusively with the churches. Whether this is, or is not, the best way, is a question about which there may be room for differences of opinion; but such is our theory and our practice. Of course we can not, therefore, refer our correspondent's letter for answer to a body of "authority indisputable." We will, however, cheerfully answer the questions presented, in accordance with our own views.

1st. We think it is "customary"—and generally considered "necessary" to good order—for persons wishing to change their church relations to request and receive letters from the churches to which they belong before joining other churches.

2d. The length of time which may have elapsed since members were intimately associated with the churches in which they hold membership, does not, in our judgment, modify the course of duty or propriety. A church member who is in the enjoyment of religion, and properly estimates his relation to the church, will not be likely to allow ten or fifteen years to pass away without communicating with those to whom he sustains covenant relations. It is a good custom of some of our churches, to require absent members to communicate, by letter or otherwise, as often as once in two years. In this way they are able to exert a restraining influence over such members, and to receive encouragement from them.

3d. Our objection to receiving church membership, upon a profession of faith, and afterward notifying the churches to which they belong, is, that such a course is not orderly—that it is likely to engender difficulties between churches, by the reception into one church of members who have duties to do in order to make their standing good in another church—and that, finally, it tends to lower the general estimate of the sacredness of the church relation.

4th. Our correspondent's fourth inquiry, we should answer in the affirmative. The relation between the church and each of its members has been entered into by mutual agreement; if dissolved, it should be done in the same way.

5th. If the course which we have indicated above as seeming to us proper, be pursued, no person will be a member of two churches at once. As to what can be, there is no occasion to express an opinion. Cases may possibly arise, in which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to get letters from churches, although the persons desiring them are suitable for church membership. Such cases are exceptions, and it is not probably advisable to dwell upon them here.

SECESSION AND PANIC.

The financial panic was exceedingly violent last week. The banks in several of the Southern States, also at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Trenton, suspended specie payment, and appearances indicated a general break-down. But the New York city banks took a stand which put a check upon the downward tendency of things, and imparted confidence to the business community. They first resolved to buy largely of foreign exchange, which at once relieved those engaged in purchasing and shipping produce, who had been completely tied up by the impossibility of raising money on their bills. They then voted to increase their discounts, and to stand by each other in case of a run upon any one of the associated banks for specie. The effect of this course was to make money comparatively easy, and encourage the timid banks of the country to hold on. Stocks have since risen, and there is a general feeling of relief. In view of the prosperity of the country, it is difficult to see how the panic can be kept uplong.

As to the prospects of secession, there is little to say that is encouraging. The thing has been threatened so long, that a large body of people at the North feel quite willing to see those who make the threats try the experiment of living alone. The latest reports from the South, however, indicate that there is hot much danger of their doing it. The conservative portion of the community at the South are beginning to make their influence felt; and this, with the admitted opposition of the United States government to all secession movements, is serving to quiet matters. Probably the whole difficulty will end in new propositions to Congress, soon to assemble, for compromises and concessions in favor of slavery.

DEACON SAMUEL P. BURDICK.

When good men die, their characters and virtues do not come under the control of those laws that govern the disposition of their material estates; but, under the sanction of a "higher law," they become the common inheritance of their survivors, and all who come after them. And though the world has had too few, far too few, good men in it, happy and rich will be he, who accurately estimates the value of what they thus leave when they are gone, and skillfully appropriates it to his own elevation above the shadows, the mists, and the fogs, that ever hang about the abiding-place of the selfish.

Dea. Samuel P. Burdick, after enjoying and exemplifying the religion of Jesus Christ for more than sixty years, died on the 6th of June, 1860, at the ripe age of 81. His life and character, than which few that cover a period so long exhibit less blemishes, have thus become as properly the subjects of public record as they are worthy of it.

From an early period in life, far on beyond its meridian, he was a resident of Brookfield, N. Y. There, it is believed, he first experienced the grace of God in the forgiveness of sins, and publicly professed faith in Christ as his Saviour. This was but a year when there was but a single S. D. B. church in all that portion of the State of New York. His membership with the third church of Brookfield (now West Edmeston) was, probably, from the time of its organization in 1823; and there, perhaps, at or near the same time, he was chosen to the office of Deacon. During the long period of his connection with that church, he was one of its principal pillars. In the purity of his life, the wisdom of his counsels, the stability of his character, and the constancy of his interest in the welfare of the church, he gave evidence of his fitness for the official trust committed to his charge. But his interest and influence were not confined to the church of which he was a member, nor the community in which he lived. He was among the first to respond to the wants of the denomination; approving and encouraging those enterprises which looked to its enlargement and elevation. Our missionary and publishing movements, while passing through the struggles of infancy, ever found in him a friend and supporter. So with our early efforts to elevate the standard of education, and furnish within our own borders the means necessary for its attainment. It was his interest in the success of the school at De Ruyter, N. Y., our first, and at that time, only Academic Institution, together with a desire to give his own children more ready access to its advantages, that first drew him from his quiet home in Brookfield, where he had so long lived, and enjoyed the fruits of his industry, both in religious and secular concerns.

Conscientiousness marked his actions with a distinctness too rarely exhibited in the lives of men. He was no less conscientious in business than in religion. The rare sense of security, with which he impressed honest men in his business intercourse with them, was really refreshing. He seemed to know nothing of that restless and craving desire for advantage, which marks the character of those who would "make haste to be rich." His freedom from it turned his feet away from the snares and pitfalls in which the covetous are taken.

He was as prudent and economical as he was honest. He had no reckless and prodigal schemes upon which to expend his substance, to whet his appetite for acquisition, and put out the lights that shine along the path of honest business intercourse. These combinations secured for him competence, without riches. This gave him security against embarrassment, which, to many, is like an arterial puncture, through which Satan infuses the poison of dishonesty into the soul.

His freedom from unholy ambition helped to make him the good man that he was. He cherished no towering purposes of self-

agrandizement; hence his better and kinder feelings towards his fellow-men were never charred by the fires of suspicion and envy towards those who are supposed to stand in the way of their consummation. Having no bitter hates, thus engendered, to be preserved by the salt of retaliation, he was left free to the cultivation of good-will.

But all the excellencies of his character were the outgrowth of his unwavering faith in God, and his confidence in the Bible as His Word. Upon these, his feet were firmly planted, and they did not fail him in the hour of death. May his example live among us, while he enjoys the reward of faithfulness among the redeemed. T. E. B.

MISSIONARY JUBILEE.

A Constantinople correspondent of The World gives an account of a meeting of the missionaries of the American Board, at that place, on the 4th of October, while the jubilee meeting was in session in Boston. The meeting was exceedingly interesting. Among the speakers were venerable fathers who have been in the missionary field more than thirty years, and the assembly was made up of individuals from no less than fourteen different countries, representing almost every branch of the Protestant Church. The meeting was held in the chapel of the Dutch Embassy. Rev. Dr. Goodell presided. It was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Barclay, an Episcopal clergyman, missionary of the London Jews' Society. We quote from the letter in regard to the proceedings of their meeting, which will be read with interest by thousands of persons whose hearts are engaged in the missionary work:

"Rev. Dr. Goodell then proceeded to give an account of the origin of the society and its present position. He dwelt especially upon a scene which had evidently impressed itself with wonderful power upon his memory—the ordination and consecration of the first four missionaries of the Board, in the great Tabernacle Church in Salem. He was then in Phillips' Academy, and he walked that day over icy roads seventeen miles, from Andover to Salem, and returned on foot in the evening. He described with graphic simplicity the solemn scenes of that day—the great congregation, the venerable fathers who conducted the service, the four young men who knelt before them, and the thrill of emotion which went through the assembly as Dr. Worcester uttered the solemn words of consecration. In conclusion, he spoke of the great work of God at the Sandwich Islands.

The audience then united in singing the hymn—

"Blow ye the trumpet, blow;
The year of jubilee has come;
Return, ye ransomed sinners, home."

Rev. Mr. Thompson, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, then made some very interesting remarks upon the great missionary revival of the present century. He spoke, also, of the energy with which American missionaries were carried on, of the great debt of gratitude which England owed to the missions of this society, and of the deep sympathy which was felt in England and in Scotland for the missionaries in this country especially—a sympathy so strong and hearty that it had become a new bond of union between Great Britain and America.

He was followed by Rev. Dr. Schaffler, who spoke of the change which fifty years had wrought in Europe. Fifty years ago there was nothing in Germany but rationalism; there was no Protestant missionary society upon the continent; there was little pure religion. He was then a boy of twelve years, living in Wittsburg; but the Spirit of God moved the nations. He was converted and sent to America to prepare himself to be a missionary in Austria, Russia, and Turkey. And how has the work gone on! Great missionary societies have been founded; a spirit of true piety prevails. Revivals have been seen everywhere, even in Russia. And the work is to go on until the world is the Lord's and the fullness thereof. He spoke of the honor of being a missionary, and remarked that he would rather be a door-keeper in connection with the American Board, than to rule in the royal palace of Constantinople.

The hymn was then sung commencing—

"When all thy mercies, O my God,
My rising soul surveys,
Transported with the view,
In wonder, love, and praise."

Rev. Dr. Riggs followed, noticing at length the jubilee meeting held four years ago at Williamstown, on the anniversary of Mills' little missionary society, out of which grew the American Board—speaking of the deep interest which held the audience together that day, from morning until evening. He mentioned also the remarkable fact that the king of the Sandwich Islands, (whose father was a savage heathen,) never saw an idol until he saw one in the museum of the mission house in Boston, so sudden and so great had been the change in those islands from idolatry to Christianity.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. E. E. Bliss.

Rev. Dr. Dwight then spoke of his early recollections of the missionary work—how he himself saw some of the first Sandwich Island missionaries start on their long and doubtful journey—and how his own heart then turned for the first time to the missionary work. He recalled the days, too, when he and Dr. Schaffler were together in Andover Seminary, and were members of the Mills Society there; how they used often to meet to pray over the missionary work, and to seek direction for themselves. He spoke of the work as emphatically one of faith. It had been so. It would be so in the coming fifty years. He also spoke of the deep gratitude which was felt among the missionaries for the warm sympathy which was extended to them by brethren in England.

fund which Thaddeus Hyatt is collecting. P. T. Barnum, of the American Museum, has contributed four thousand tickets of admission to the Museum, which are placed for sale in the offices of the Tribune, Times, World, and Sun. Each ticket, bearing the signature of Mr. Hyatt, admits one person, and the price paid for it may be twenty-five cents or twenty-five dollars, as the purchaser feels moved to give.

WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Elder S. S. Griswold says he "preached a sermon" at the funeral of "Mrs. Lydia Lewis," in which he "endeavored to substantiate that, at death, he (Jesus) returns to earth, to accompany his people through the shadowy vale, as they pass from earth to heaven." I should like to know what evidence he has for such an assumption. Does he ignore the personal, visible coming of Christ, a second time, the same tangible person as when he came the first time? Does he disbelieve that "the Lord (Jesus) himself shall descend from heaven, with a shout, with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God," and that then the living saints, (being changed to immortality,) together with those raised from the dead, shall ascend "to meet the" (coming) "Lord in the air?" Does he believe that the "two in white apparel" (Acts 1: 10, 11) spoke the truth? "This same Jesus," (not an invisible, intangible something,) "which is taken up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye have seen him out of their sight." "A cloud took him out of their sight." "Behold, he cometh with clouds," (Rev. 1: 7), "and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him." How is it that he comes at death? Death is a penalty, an enemy. "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." If Jesus comes at death, does he come at every death, or only at the death of the righteous? If only at the death of the righteous, who comes at the death of the wicked? Who came to Adam and his posterity before the flood? Who came to those who were destroyed by the flood? Who came to Sodom and Gomorrah? Who came to the deaths of the prophets and holy men before Christ was born into the world? If Jesus came before he was born, then that could not have been his first coming. If he has come again from heaven since he went up into heaven, in the presence of the apostles, then there can now be no second coming. How is it? Why did not David go to heaven at his death? or was Peter mistaken? Acts 2: 34. Does Scripture language convey the idea it expresses, the same as language would convey the idea when applied to temporal affairs? I might refer to numerous scriptures that would require remodeling to agree with the proposition referred to, but I forbear. I think it is too absurd a proposition, and too unhalloved an assumption, to obtain a place in the heart of an humble and true disciple of Jesus Christ. As a church professing to take the Bible as it is, as our rule of faith and practice, are we willing to endorse such sentiments by publishing them to the world without comment? Is not this a mystification of plain language; a subversion, also, as though the Holy Spirit had failed to communicate intelligibly? I love the plain literal word better than inference or spiritualization, and I believe there is a large majority among us who agree with me in this; and I have no idea that I can present the Bible truth in any better or more intelligible form than God has done by his prophets, and Jesus Christ, and his apostles. Read Deut. 4: 2; Prov. 30: 6; Jer. 23: 28; John 17: 17; 2 Cor. 2: 17, 4: 2; and other similar texts. I am for the plain, ungarishd truth, for that alone will stand. J. C.

We publish the above, not because we wish to enter upon an interminable discussion about an unsettled question, but because we wish to give our correspondent an opportunity to express, in his own way, his dissent from the views which he criticises. He asks one question, however, which it perhaps devolves upon us to answer; and that is, whether we are "willing to endorse such sentiments by publishing them to the world without comment?" Our answer is, that we do not understand ourselves as either endorsing or repudiating the sentiments in question by what we have done. Bro. Griswold, in an obituary notice, tells us that he preached the funeral sermon of the deceased, and states in brief the doctrine which he endeavored to maintain. Our publishing the facts does not endorse or reject the doctrine of the sermon, any more than publishing a notice of a meeting of the Southern Aid Society endorses slaveholding. Brethren Griswold and Croft differ in their views on many religious subjects. When we publish a brief and candid statement of the views which they respectively hold on those subjects, we do not consider ourselves as endorsing either of them, but only as showing a willingness to allow our readers to hear them both, and then decide for themselves.

AID FOR KANSAS.

It is gratifying to notice the promptness with which the call for aid to the suffering in Kansas is responded to. In various parts of the country, collections have been taken in the churches, and generous contributions have been made by individuals. Thanksgiving day has in several instances been appropriated to collections for that object. It is hoped that the \$150,000 in money, estimated to be necessary to pay transportation expenses of grain, clothing, &c., will not be withheld.

From several quarters we have heard inquiries as to the condition of the families in Kansas connected with Sabbath-keeping societies. We have been expecting reports on the subject directly from such persons, but have not received them as yet. Meanwhile we have seen several private letters calling for aid, and are glad to learn that they have met with a prompt response. We learn that a sum of money has been collected and forwarded through the agency of Bro. Thos. S. Greenman, of Greenmanville, Conn., who visited Kansas last fall, and is well qualified to judge of the necessities and desires of the people. No doubt other sums would be cheerfully contributed, if some medium of communication were agreed upon. Probably brother T. S. Greenman, of Mystic Bridge, Conn., or brethren J. H.

Potter and E. G. Champlin, of Westerly, R.I., the Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary of our Missionary Society, would cheerfully take the trouble of forwarding any sums placed in their hands.

A letter from a ministering brother in Central New York says:

Can you give us some fuller account of the condition of our newly settled brethren in Kansas? By a line just received, I learn that the most fortunate of those near Emporia have not nearly food enough to live till next harvest, to say nothing of seed, and that many were relying on this year's crops to purchase absolutely necessary clothing for winter on the open plains. The very small crops of some things which they raised in the drought were destroyed by the unprecedented freeze of the 11th of October, when ice formed three-fourths of an inch in thickness.

Many of our country congregations will not be called upon in connection with Thaddeus Hyatt's movement. Can you not give us facts, and direct us, so that our Christian gifts "may supply the wants of the saints," cause "thanksgiving to God," and be abundant "fruit, which shall abound to our account?" It will do much towards binding us together as a people.

Let me extract a few words from the letter of the faithful and beloved preacher of our Emporia colony. "Though 'the corn is wasted, . . . the harvest of the field is perished, and joy is withered away from the sons of men,' we still hope and expect to be provided for." As an individual, he writes: "We have in our sickness prayed, 'Give us this day our daily bread, and eaten the last crumb to break our fast—and have had supper without fail—have lain all alone in burning fever, with only a pint of water in the morning, and without strength to go to the spring, and God has sent the traveling stranger off his road to bring us a pair of water.' Instead of three or four hundred bushels of corn, he gets a dozen bushels of 'wornly rubbins,' instead of over a hundred acres in cultivation, not enough is gathered to fatten one cow (on partly grown pumpkins), to keep another, and to partly supply a family with bread. He speaks of having a few bushels of sugar millet ('Sorghum and Imphee') seed 'for bread.' Nothing, of course, to sell. 'We are left dependent on the Christian charity of eastern friends. . . . We are no more destitute of crops than others,—better off than some of our near neighbors.'

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Much space in the newspapers has of late been given to speculations about the policy to be pursued by the President elect. Of course he will not himself take the trouble to enlighten the curious public on the subject. But a correspondent of the New York Post, writing from the home of Mr. Lincoln, gives some intimations of his views, which may be summed up as follows:

1. That he will conduct his administration according to the principles laid down in his speeches and public declarations made before his nomination, and that he will not be driven from that position by the threats even of the secessionists or of impracticable republicans. He means to give the country the trial of a republican administration, if he lives.

2. He will make no public declarations of his future policy, until it becomes his constitutional duty to do so—his reason, and it is a conclusive one, being, that while he and his administration are threatened, self-respect, respect for the people who voted for him, and respect for the form of government under which he lives and cherishes, forbid it.

3. That he approves of the course which General Jackson pursued twenty-eight years ago in reference to nullification, and will act as much like him as difference in circumstances will permit.

4. That he will look for his cabinet among political friends, and not elsewhere.

5. He does not expect to devote the time which belongs to the nation, during his presidential term, in peddling places in custom-houses and post-offices. As soon as he gets an opportunity of advising with competent friends, he will select his heads of department, and to them he will commit the labor of selecting subordinate officers, and the responsibility for their behavior.

MISSIONS IN SYRIA.

A missionary in Syria writes: I see expressions in several of the papers relating to Syria, indicating that the work of our missions in this land is, for the time at least, almost wholly suspended. But such an impression on the minds of our friends would be as unfortunate as it is false. So far from having nothing to do now in Syria, we never were so busy in our lives before. It is true, that the scenes of our labor are changed in some cases, and the nature of the labor required different; but there is no lack of opportunity for the direct preaching of the Gospel at all our stations, and at some of them the congregations are very large, and the people are quite at leisure to listen to the truth.

THE CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

The Christian Chronicle says that the Baptist Educational Institution, under the corporate name of Chicago University, is located at Cottage Grove, about three miles south of the city, on Lake Michigan. One wing of a splendid edifice has been erected and is now occupied. There are about 170 students already connected with the institution, most of them, of course, in the preparatory department. Dr. John C. Burroughs, who has for several years labored with untiring zeal in behalf of the college, is now the President, and is managing its affairs admirably. Many are the hopes which cluster around this school of the prophets rising in the West.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

The death of Rev. Richard Armstrong, D.D., transpired at Honolulu the latter part of September, the apparent result of a fall from his horse, on the 1st day of that month. He was a native of M'Evansville, Pa., a graduate of Dickinson college and Princeton seminary. He left this country for the Sandwich Islands in 1831, and arrived there the May following. For many years he was a prominent missionary of the American Board, but since November, 1847, he has discharged the duties of minister of public instruction in a very satisfactory manner.

LOST AND FOUND.—Sanford P. Stillman, of Westerly, R. I., lost a pocket-book, several weeks ago, which contained over one hundred dollars in bank bills, and two or three times that amount in notes of hand. Suspicion rested upon a man named Downing, who had assisted him in his work on the day that he met with the loss. It was supposed that he had picked up the book from the ground where they had been engaged in husking corn. Last week, Downing packed his household goods, and started for Boston, rather suddenly. Mr. Stillman telegraphed to have him arrested in Providence; and the result was, that he got most of his money, and all of his papers of value. After taking out the money, Downing threw the pocket-book into Mr. Stillman's door-yard, where it lay exposed to the storms until after his arrest and confession.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY appears to be managed successfully for its stockholders, as well as satisfactorily for the travelling public. A financial statement recently made by the President, John T. Johnston, Esq., shows that the receipts in nine months of 1860, were \$891,667 45, which is an increase over the same period in 1859, of \$182,683 14, or 26 per cent. The expenses in nine months of 1860, were \$350,021 19, leaving the net earnings \$541,646 26, which is \$113,608 53 more than the net earnings of 1859. Of the net earnings, \$158,003 69 was paid for interest, \$270,710 was paid in dividends (being seven and a half per cent. for nine months), and \$112,932 57 was applied to purchase engines, improve property, pay bonds, &c.

GOING SOUTH.

THE STEAMSHIPS between New York and the ports of South Carolina and Georgia have of late been under the necessity of bringing back the steerage passengers which they took out. Last week the steamer Nashville brought back forty-seven, and the steamer James Adger thirty-two, from Charleston. The steamer Florida brought back fourteen cabin and twenty-eight steerage passengers, from Savannah. The Charleston and Savannah steamers have given notice that they will not take any more steerage passengers at present. The public works in those cities are suspended, business is utterly prostrated, and it is impossible for laborers to find employment there.

DOUGLASS ON SECESSION.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS has written a letter to prominent citizens of New Orleans, on the subject of secession. The gist of it is, that all of the existing acts of Congress have been passed by conservative majorities, with the concurrence of the South; that if the Southern States do not secede, the majority will continue to be conservative; that the President, being only an executive officer, can do nothing except in accordance with the laws; and that, therefore, the South can gain nothing at present by secession, but might lose a great deal. This is a common-sense view of matters, which will probably have weight with sober-minded and practical men.

BUCHANAN AND LINCOLN.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE compares the votes for Buchanan and Lincoln, and comes to the conclusion, that the two elections are very like—the only material difference being, that one side carried that of '56, and the other that of '60. "Mr. Buchanan's total Popular Vote for President, four years ago, was 1,838,232. From a hasty summing up the returns received, we judge that Mr. Lincoln's vote will slightly exceed this number. Each received an Electoral majority, but a Popular plurality only. Mr. Buchanan had 174 Electoral votes; Mr. Lincoln has 173 certainly, 176 (including Oregon) pretty surely, and 180 if he carries California."

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

IN TEN of the Northern States, laws have been passed which are considered inimical to the Fugitive Slave Law, and for the repeal of which efforts will be made during the coming winter. These States are Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa. In all of these States, except Rhode Island, the Republicans have a majority in the Legislature.

THE SUNDAY LAW CASE.

ORIGINATING in the Sunday exhibitions of the German theatres, was last week decided adversely to the proprietors of the theatres. The judge charged the jury, that they had nothing to do with the constitutionality of the law passed by the Legislature—that the only question for them to consider was, whether the defendant had exhibited theatricals on Sunday or not.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

ASSUMED considerable importance last week, on account of reports that Captain Montgomery, at the head of 500 men, was in arms in Kansas, and had taken Fort Scott, and other towns near the Missouri line. Later news greatly modified the first report, and relieved the anxiety which existed. Still, the President dispatched a special messenger to General Harney, telling him to spare no pains to capture Montgomery.

FIRE ARMS AND PALMETTO FLAGS.

IN GREAT demand about these days. Nearly every establishment in New York engaged in the manufacture or sale of these articles is overrun with business—illustrating the old saying, that it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good.

MESSRS. LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

THE PRESIDENT elect, met at Chicago, last week, and spent two or three days together in consulting about their future policy. Of course, the result was not made public.

ENCUMBRANCE MONEY.—In New York, last week, there was quite a flurry, which will probably be temporary, about uncurrent money. The discount was about as follows: Illinois and Wisconsin, 12 and 15 per cent.; Iowa, 5; North Carolina, 5; Virginia, 3; South Carolina and Interior Alabama, 10; Mobile, 5; New Orleans, 2; Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, 1 and 1; Maryland and Kentucky, 1 and 1; Baltimore, 1; State and Eastern unchanged. The bills of the Illinois banks thrown out at Chicago were selling at 50 per cent. discount. They were: American Exchange Bank, State Bank (Shawneetown), Bank of the Commonwealth, Bank of Raleigh, Corn Exchange Bank, National Bank and Bank of Aurora. These held in the aggregate about \$2,300,000 of Virginia, Tennessee, and Missouri bonds. The State Bank of Shawneetown is owned by Gov. Matteson.

A MONUMENT WORTH HAVING.—It is said that the Presbytery of Burlington, of which the late Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer was a member, has resolved to take measures for the endowment of an institution to be located at Burlington, N. J., (his late residence) to be called the Cortlandt Van Rensselaer Institute. The object of the institution is to educate, gratuitously as far as practicable, the children of Foreign Missionaries, and those preparing for the ministry. It is proposed to raise \$100,000 for the purpose.

Quick Time.—The extra pony express which left Fort Kearney on the 7th of November, with the election news, arrived at Salt Lake City in three days and four hours—distance nine hundred and fifty miles. The last forty-five miles were made in three hours and ten minutes.

THE FRENCH AT SHANGHAI.—The allies would seem to be playing at cross purposes. After taking the Taku forts on the Peiho, the French, at least, were fighting, or pretending to fight, for the imperial government at Shanghai, and at the same time committing the most atrocious outrages upon the subjects of that government. Whether the war is but a farce and show of war, or whether the French, for mere love of fight, blaze away, indifferently, at the Chinese, or enemies of the Chinese, is left extremely doubtful by the present advances.

The facts seem to be, according to the advices of one of our English cotemporaries, that the Tautae, or imperial governor of Shanghai, becoming alarmed at the contiguity of the rebels to that city, and having good reason to distrust his own courage and that of his soldiers, applied to the English, French, and American ministers for military aid, which was granted by the two former, and a force of about 3,000 French soldiers brought into the city. The apprehended attack was made on the 18th of August, and the Chinese soldiers, after a few shots, justified the Tautae's estimate by running away. The French, however, opened a hot fire, and assumed to fight, who, among what they had to deal with, respectfully retired. As far as this, the conduct of the French might be accounted for on the ground of the protection of foreign interests. But, having performed this service, not only to their countrymen, but to the people whom their companions in arms had just been blowing to pieces on the Peiho, it is said that they turned their arms against the defenseless inhabitants of Shanghai, and absolutely buried and plundered the "eastern suburb," where the wholesale merchants live, where large quantities of goods are stored, and which is the richest and handsomest part of the city. According to these accounts, the most wanton cruelties were committed. Considerable numbers of the residents were slain in cold blood, and robbery and rapine were universal. Several American missionaries there living fared no better than the rest, and barely escaped with their lives. Rev. Mr. Mills makes the following statement:

"After the rebels had been driven back, the French soldiers rushed frantically among the peaceful inhabitants of the place, murdering men, women, and children, without the least discrimination. One man was stabbed right through as he was enjoying his opium pipe. A woman, who had just given birth to a child, was bayoneted without the faintest provocation. Women were ravished, and houses plundered. Everything was taken away from the poor people who were trying to escape, and thrown in a heap, so as to do away with the possibility of their ever being reclaimed. Unless the article or articles were immediately yielded, the bayonet was brought in to decide the question. A coolie, passing by with 400 cash in his hand, was cut sharply on the arm. The coolie dropped the cash and ran; and the soldier picked them up, apparently not better satisfied with the acquisition itself than with the diabolical means by which it was acquired. The insolent bearing of these ragamuffins, to the majority of Englishmen who may happen to visit the French settlement, is almost intolerable."

Not less than 75,000 persons were thus turned out of their homes, in one day, and the French soldiers plundered them indiscriminately. Mr. Mills also gives an interesting account of a visit which he received at his house, near the south gate, from a rebel chief and a company of his men, just before the attack, and while, being alarmed at the signs of immediate war, he was preparing to take refuge in the town:

"Their leader, an exceedingly bright, intelligent looking man, dressed in satin, and wearing on his arm three bracelets, one of jade stone, another of gold, and the third of silver, entered into conversation with Mr. Mills, asked him whether he worshipped the Heavenly Ruler, and, on being satisfied on this point, promised that his men should not molest him nor injure any of the missionary houses or property, and then posted up a notice to that effect, telling his followers, 'This man also worships Jesus, you are to esteem him as a brother.' The rebel chief dismissed from his horse and entered Mr. Mills' house, and treated his forced host with marked courtesy and friendliness. On being shown a New Testament and some Christian tracts, he made the remark that he did not understand these things very well."

On his way, Mr. Mills passed several straggling bodies of the rebels, but was unmolested. "We also worship the Heavenly Ruler," being found quite a sufficient password. The paper posted on the missionary premises was also strictly honored; it is found that no injury has been done to house or property.

the former are not expected to strike very hard, while the Chinese are to run—which, being their usual tactics, would of course excite little surprise. In consideration of this, the allies are to help to drive out the invaders, and the last act of the strange drama is to be the concession by the emperor of all that is claimed by the foreign powers. It is even added, that China having thus become virtually dependent upon the French and English, the plan is farther to pension the emperor, and divide up his dominions between the two powers which have won them so easily. This wholesale piracy is, of course, incredible. The immediate cause of the interposition of the French at Shanghai was probably the protection of the important foreign interests accumulated there. Their subsequent proceedings, however, are extraordinary, and the evidence which reaches us from independent sources indicates a wantonness, cruelty, and rapacity, utterly disgraceful to the French, if the facts are as stated.—New York World.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The foreign news received during the past week includes some items of general interest, which we copy below.

The official dispatches of Sir Hope Grant, General Montauban, and Admiral Hope, relative to the capture of the Taku Forts, etc., are published, but add little of moment to the newspaper accounts. Individual acts of great gallantry are recorded and acknowledged. Lord Elgin, writing on the 26th of August, says that communications from the Chinese functionaries show that the Emperor desired peace, though he had not then made up his mind to concede all that Lord Elgin would demand. Later advices, being from Shanghai Sept. 10th, say that negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tientsin. Chowfoo had been captured by the rebels, and Maypo and Ningpo were threatened. Private telegrams speak of the recommencement of hostilities.

Garibaldi, after rescuing the island of Sicily and the kingdom of Naples from a tyrannic dynasty, has transferred the sovereign authority to King Victor Emanuel, in accordance with the vote of the people—an act which excites universal admiration, not unmixt with surprise. On the 7th of November, his majesty, accompanied by Garibaldi, entered Naples. They proceeded together to the cathedral, and afterwards to the palace. An immense crowd of people assembled, notwithstanding the torments of rain which were falling. There were great festivities, and universal joy was manifested.

About 15,000 Neapolitan troops, 4,000 horses, and 32 guns, had been pursued by the Sardinians into the Papal States, where they were disarmed by the Papal and French authorities. Francis II. had lost about 30,000 men in less than one week.

The Paris Patrie, in a leading article, insists strongly upon the necessity of augmenting the French army in Syria, and prolonging its occupation beyond the term to which it is limited by the treaty.

At the launch at Genoa of a new Piedmontese rigate, the vessel struck against a wall which had not been sufficiently opened, and several spectators were killed and wounded.

The boiler of the steamer Tonnage exploded during her voyage from Tonnage to London. Three of the crew were killed, seven others are missing, and seven were seriously injured.

IMPORTANT LAND SUIT IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press states that an important suit, involving the title to a large amount of property, is to come before the United States District Court, in Detroit, at the next term. The case arises from one of the old French grants, upon which Congress has made an appropriation, and includes the cession of between fifty and a hundred thousand acres of land lying on the Michigan side of the Saint St. Marie, a tract which contains the Saint Canal, the village of St. Marie, the Saint Railroad, and numerous improvements in the way of farming, building, &c. The tract extends sixteen miles on the Saint River, and the same distance westward. The grant was made during the reign of Louis XIV, when the country was in the possession of the French, in favor of the Chevalier de Repentigny. The descendants of this nobleman have laid claim to the property, and, after long continued efforts, have succeeded in inducing Congress to recognize their right by a special act, which authorizes the appointment of a commission to arbitrate on the value of the entire tract, including improvements; the aggregate value decreed by these commissioners to be awarded to the grantees in government lands elsewhere located. The value of the tract is something fabulous, as the public works and private improvements have enhanced it immensely. It is the design of the government to interfere with none of the rights of citizens residing or owning property in the district, but to quietly assess the present value, and remunerate the grantees by the appropriation of unincumbered lands. This arrangement was effected by compromise. The case is to be brought before the United States Court for a confirmation of the title deeds, and other necessary legal formula.

A SAD CASE.—The Northampton (Mass.) Free Press gives the particulars of a melancholy instance of crime, which has just come to light in that town. Mrs. Amelia Phillips, wife of Smith Phillips, of Williamsburg, a very respectable citizen, and a farmer in moderate circumstances, has been detected in stealing from the shopkeepers of Northampton. A large lot of dry goods belonging to various dealers was found in her possession, and it is supposed that she has, within a few years, robbed them of \$500 or \$400 worth of articles. Mr. Phillips was not aware of his wife's conduct, although two of his daughters, for whom much of the thieving was perpetrated, were, and frequently accompanied their mother in her expeditions. While they were buying, she would conceal goods about her person.

Mrs. Phillips has hitherto borne a good character, and was a member of the Congregational Church in Williamsburg. The cause which led her to steal, as she has acknowledged, was her great love of dress. She thought a great deal of her daughters, and wished to dress them in a style that would make them attractive in society. Their means would not admit of it, and consequently she felt obliged to resort to theft, in order to carry out her extravagant wishes. She was examined before a magistrate and placed under bonds to appear hereafter for trial.

NEW FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.—The New York Tribune recommends Delaware as one of the most inviting regions to which farmers and

mechanics can direct their steps. The lower county (Sussex) has 1,805 slaves, and its soil is officially valued at \$8 per acre, while Kent, in the middle, with very few slaves, is valued at \$14, and Newcastle, next to Pennsylvania, with scarcely any slaves, is called worth \$58 per acre. But for slavery, Sussex would be nearly or quite as valuable as the more northerly counties. She has a good soil, largely underlaid with marl; she produces the peach and the grape in perfection, and is considerably nearer by water to this city than Philadelphia is. She ought to be the early market-garden of New York, her season being about a fortnight earlier than ours. Her farms are large—almost plantations—and are in good part for sale at low rates.

SUMMARY.

On the 11th November, Mr. William C. Gray, a well-known real estate operator in St. Paul, Minnesota, committed suicide by leaping from the St. Paul bridge into the river beneath, a distance of ninety feet. For some time past Mr. Gray had been concerned in the forgery of the name of Ross Wilkinson, President of the old Board of Ramsey County Supervisors, Mr. Smith the County Treasurer, and Alexander Wilkinson the County Auditor, to Ramsey County bonds, and issuing the same as collateral security for borrowed money. The amount of the forgeries is some \$10,000. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and a native of Cape Cod.

An incident occurred recently in Lancaster, Pa., which illustrates one of the advantages of such a registry of the sale of State stocks, as is required by the law of this State and of Pennsylvania. The Reading Leader states that a man named Suter was arrested at Lancaster, on the charge of poisoning Mr. Shobers' horses. On application to Harvey Birch, a druggist of Reading, who keeps a careful register of every sale of poisons, it was found that Suter had purchased a quantity of arsenic at his shop, a short time previously—the whole transaction being in black and white on Mr. Birch's books, with Suter's name and residence.

An autograph collection of this city contains a note given by General Harrison before the year 1800, and a letter written by him in reference to the payment of the note nearly half a century later. About the time of General Harrison's election to the Presidency, in 1840, the person who then held the note wrote to him, requesting payment. He replied that he supposed the note had been paid long before, but stated that, if the holder would satisfy his New York banker that this was not the case, it should be paid at once.

Henry Davidson, a laborer, residing in Philadelphia, may be safely said to be the toughest kind of a man. The other day, he was assisting in the removal of a large iron safe from the second story of a building, when the tackle broke, and the safe fell suddenly to the ground. As it struck the ground it canted over, and fell upon Davidson, completely covering him under the ponderous mass. Strange to tell, no bones were broken, and the subject is in a fair way to recover.

A swindler at Elizabeth, N. J., issued handbills announcing Hon. Edward Everett to lecture on "The Character of Benjamin Franklin," and engaged a hall for the purpose. A good audience collected, but of course Mr. Everett was not there. The audience discovered the imposition in season, to have the swindler arrested before he could leave town by the cars, for which he was waiting. He had about sixty dollars with him, which was distributed among the victims.

There is connected with the First M. E. Church of Boston a pastor's room, the walls of which are hung with the portraits of some 20 or more of the former pastors. Among them are those of Bishop Hedding, Wilbur Fisk, and of later years those of Doctor Cummings, President Cooke, Messrs. Cox, Twombly, and others. The room is quite an addition to the house of worship, and is visited by many strangers.

A year ago, T. Hines Slaughter shot and killed a Mr. Talbot, a hotel keeper at Bardonia, Ky., and having won by a change of venue and appliances known in Kentucky courts of justice, got clear, he was himself shot the other day by a son of Mr. Talbot. Young Talbot has been arrested. He did the shooting deliberately in midday, and put up his pistol only after he saw his enemy was dead.

A dispatch from Washington says it is understood that information has been received from the Governor of Washington Territory, that a slave on board an American vessel, which entered the harbor of Victoria, Vancouver's Island, has been taken from the vessel and set free by the Chief Justice of the Island.

A poor widow, named Mrs. Catherine Bottsford, is in jail in Charleston, S. C., awaiting trial as an abolitionist. She acknowledges that she is so, and is an admirer of John Brown, but has never tampered with slaves. The mayor of the city told her that if she was a man she would be hung at once, and no doubt she would.

Bishop Potter recently consecrated a new church at Poughkeepsie, which is one of the most elegant in the State. The motive for the erection is most affecting. It was wholly built by one man, at a cost of \$16,000. William L. Davies erected it as a monument to his departed wife, who was devotedly attached to the church.

The amount arising from the sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, collection of postage on unpaid foreign letters, postage on printed matter, and box rents, at the New York Post Office, for the year ending September 30, was \$704,121.49. The amount received from the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes alone was \$673,234.09.

At Philadelphia, on the 20th of November, Dr. Kendig, his brother, and P. A. Fitzgerald, were arrested for gift jewelry swindling. They traded under the name of "James G. Jackson & Co.," and had circulars referring to the Governor, Mayor, and other distinguished gentlemen, for character. Their business was quite extensive.

A new asteroid, the sixtieth of the group, has been discovered by M. Goldschmidt, who had previously added twelve asteroids to the number of those bodies known to exist. The discovery was made on the 9th of September. The whole three score have been brought to light during the present century.

Four steamers are supposed to have been lost, with all on board, in the North Sea, between England and Norway and Denmark, in the great storm of the 3d and 4th of October. About a hundred men and \$750,000 is the aggregate loss.

The population of Wisconsin is ascertained to be 777,777, being an increase in ten years of 471,770. Wisconsin has now only three members of Congress. She will be entitled to six in the next Congress.

It is proposed to erect a column to the memory of William Tyndale, the translator of the Bible, on Nibly Knoll, a site for which has been given by Sir Maurice Berkeley. Tyndale was born about 1484, in the village of North Nibly, and after a life devoted to the one noble object of opening up the treasures of God's word to all classes in his native land, he suffered martyrdom near Brussels, in 1536.

For many years Braunnmuller, a naturalist of Brunn, Germany, has been engaged in forming a collection of meteoric stones. The difficulty of obtaining authenticated fragments of aerolites may be imagined when it is known that his cabinet, the largest collection hitherto made, contains specimens from only twenty nine different localities. The entire collection has just been sold to the Society of Natural History of Calcutta.

Mr. B. M. Sherman, a Wall-street operator, while on a recent visit to his son, an assayer of Nevada Gulch, Pike's Peak, saw a sign swinging over a small log cabin with rather an attractive name upon it, viz: "Saint's Rest;" he hurried toward the entrance and opened the door, but imagine his surprise to find a party of miners busily engaged with cards, gambling, swearing, smoking and drinking.

A curious scene occurred at St. Germain-Laye, France, recently, at the sale of the effects of an old gentleman. Among a quantity of clothes was an old belt, which one of the bystanders threw aside, saying that such rubbish ought not to be sold. The auctioneer, however, thought proper to examine this apparently worthless article, and found in it bank bills and railway shares to the value of 15,000.

A slave girl named Eliza was rescued at Chicago week before last. Last week, nine of the persons engaged in the rescue, including the Justice who issued the warrant for the arrest of the girl for a breach of the peace by the United States Marshal and the Deputy Sheriff who served the warrant, were indicted in the United States District Court, for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Owen Norment, the bar-tender who some time since shot young Titterton at a tavern in North Carolina, has given himself up to the authorities of that State. When he committed the act, Norment was a man of large physique and in full flesh. From the effects of sleepless remorse he is now reduced to a skeleton.

Accounts from Malta report that the heat in the Red Sea was more than ordinarily oppressive in October. Several deaths occurred on steamers on account of the frightful temperature, and a perfect panic prevailed on board one of them; as sixteen of the passengers were prostrated by the heat, and not expected to survive.

The St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat states that a total of 80,000 buffalo robes have been received at that city the present year. These robes are all tanned by the Indian squaws. It is understood that, owing to the last winter being so warm, no less than 59,000 robes were left on the hands of the dealers.

A shark caught near Port Jackson carried the following curious miscellany in his capacious stomach: half a ham, several legs of mutton, hind quarter of pig, head and fore legs of a bull dog with a rope around his neck, a quantity of horse flesh, a piece of facking, and a ship's scrapper.

Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, has set an admirable example to the Christian churches of the North, by issuing an address, calling upon the churches in his diocese to take up collections on Thanksgiving Day, for the benefit of the suffering people of Kansas.

Dr. David Dale Owen, the eminent geologist, died at New Harmony, Ind., on the 13th of November. He was a son of the celebrated Robert Owen, of New Lanark, Scotland, and a brother of the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, late American Minister to Naples.

Porter Kellogg, formerly of Springfield, where he was a police officer at the depot, and an employee of the Western Railroad, was arrested at Amherst, on Thursday, and taken to Bridgeport, Conn., on suspicion of having been concerned in a robbery.

The Mercantile Library Association of New York has just acquired a collection of about 3000 manuscripts, chiefly relating to the American Revolution. But a small part of the manuscripts have ever been published. They cost the Association \$2,500.

James King, of Rockville, Conn., recently moved a chimney, 70 feet high, all standing, a distance of six or eight rods, turned it partly round, and raised it upon a stone foundation fourteen feet from the ground! A most remarkable feat.

It is reported that a raid will shortly be made upon the gambling establishments at Washington, with a view of breaking them up. It is asserted that there are upwards of fifty ready to open at the assembling of Congress.

Kenmore, once the residence of Mary, mother of Washington, was recently sold to Mrs. Harrison, of Goodland county, Va., for \$10,000. The sale includes only the dwelling and four acres of ground.

The friends of Middlebury (Vt.) College have raised \$15,000 to be appropriated to the erection of a new building for college purposes. The corner stone was laid on the 1st inst.

On the 20th of November, the Faculty of Harvard College suspended nine students of the Sophomore class for terms of one to two years, for an attack on two Freshmen, followed by some riotous demonstrations.

George C. Thorburn, son of Grant Thorburn, died at Newark, N. J., last week, from injuries received by a fall. He was under appointment to superintend Mount Vernon under direction of the ladies.

The sum of \$800 was contributed in Henry Ward Beecher's church, on Sunday evening, to free a slave woman who was introduced to the audience. Mr. J. B. Gough gave her \$50.

Baron Alphonse von Rothschild has recently been named Prussian Consul-General at Paris. This is the first time that the Prussian government has ever appointed a Jew to a similar office.

Counterfeit \$5 bills of the Mechanic's Bank of Newark, N. J., \$2 bills of the International Bank of Portland, Maine, and \$1 bills of the Marine Bank of Boston, Mass., have made their appearance about the city.

We are indebted to B. P. Johnson, Esq., the accomplished Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, for a copy of the 19th volume of its transactions, for the year 1859.

On the 4th ult., Gen. Riley, a member of the Georgia Senate, from Lumpkin county, was shot dead in his own residence, at Dahlonega, by T. Davis, with whom he had quarreled some time before.

The Wanderer, a Mission yacht belonging to the Baptist Missionary Society, has just left Dublin for the West-African coast. She will remain on service between the new stations on that coast and Fernando Po.

Rev. A. H. Danforth and Mrs. Danforth are to return to their field of labor as missionaries in Burma, at an early day. They will be accompanied by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bixby, of Providence.

The Charleston News asks patronage for a clothing merchant who offers "Carolina sable furs and buckskin riding-gloves, made by Southern ladies of Southern material."

The New York and Boston night train, via Springfield and New Haven, was started on Monday, November 26. It carries the United States mails.

The great municipal question in Paris, of the best pavement for roadways, has been decided in favor of the dry asphaltum, a new patented invention.

NEW YORK MARKETS—NOV. 26, 1860.

NEW YORK MARKETS—NOV. 26, 1860. Ashes—Fats, \$5 12; Pearls, 5 18. Flour and Meal—Flour, \$4 75/50 for superfine State and West, 5 30/35 for choice State, 5 35/40 for shipping round hoop Ohio, 5 50/57 for trade brands and St. Louis extras. Rye Flour, 3 30/42. Corn Meal, 3 25 for Jersey, 3 50 for Brandywine.

Provisions—Pork, \$11 75/12 00 for prime, 17 00 for mess. Beef, 5 00/55 25 for country mess, 6 00/65 75 for old res packed Western, 9 75/10 00 for new. Butter, 11 00 for Ohio, 15 25/30 for fair to choice State. Cheese, \$4 1/2.

Special Notices.—The Committee of Correspondence of the National Convention of Union Prayer Meetings, and the members of the Union Prayer Meeting of Washington City, to their brethren of like precious faith, greeting.

The object of the Convention is the promotion of the Kingdom of God by waiting before God in prayer, and fraternal interchange, as the Spirit may direct, for quickening, for increased meekness in the Master's service, and for the fulfillment of His prayer that we "may be made perfect in one, that the world may believe that He has sent me."

The delegates present will be convened during the session of the Convention for the purpose of more completely organizing the Central Committee of Correspondence, and for the resolutions of the last Convention. The delegates of each Union Prayer Meeting, so soon as appointed, are requested to confer together for the purpose of making their report as accurate, and as valuable as possible to the Convention, on whatever points may seem to them most important and interesting, especially on the progress of the Kingdom of God.

Provision will be made for the entertainment of all delegates reporting themselves to the undersigned, Secretary of the Washington Union Prayer Meeting, prior to the 5th of December.

Upon their arrival delegates will report themselves at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, opposite Brown's Hotel.

Grace, mercy, and peace, unto all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

J. GEO. BUTLER, Secretary Washington U. P. M. ARCHA P. MORRISON, Sec. Com. of Correspondence.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. J. S. Holmes, pastor of the Pierepoint-Street Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., to the "Journal and Messenger," Cincinnati, O., and speaks volumes in favor of that world-renowned medicine, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children's Teething.

"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that it is no humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE the best medicine we have ever used, and that it is one of the most successful medicines of the age, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply."

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA is alike efficacious to check incipient malarial, and to counteract actual disease. In cases of scrofula, catarrhs, eruptions, erysipelas, and general debility; it will speedily purify the blood, remove all unhealthy accumulations, and simultaneously produce a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, thereby relieving many complaints arising from a derangement of the digestive functions. The ingredients composing this celebrated medicine are entirely vegetable, no unpleasant symptoms are left behind after cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

THE GREATEST PUZZLE OUT.—Some people are puzzled at one thing, and some at another. But the greatest puzzle of all, to our good housewives, is to comprehend how it is that JAMES PYLE'S DRETTICO SALERATE is sure to make good bread, biscuit, and cakes, every time it is used, and that it is a perfectly pure cake, free from all the noxious compounds with which all other kinds of salerates are adulterated. Look out for imitations. See that the name of JAMES PYLE is on the package. Depot, 345 Washington St., New York.

LETTERS.—S. P. Stillman, Ethan Lanphear, N. V. Hull, Forbes Beebe, A. M. Morrison, J. D. Spicer, Thomas Fisher, Charles M. West, C. D. Langworthy, A. H. Maine, M. P. Stillman, David Benedict, M. T. Hunting, Rowse Babcock, W. M. Jones, Joseph Goodrich, all right—acknowledgments next week.

RECEIPTS.—All payments for publications of the Society are acknowledged week by week in the RECORDER. Persons sending money, the receipt of which is not only acknowledged, should give us early notice of the omission.

FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER: Jonathan Maxson, Westerly, \$2 00 to vol. 17 No. 52 J. C. Nash, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Amos Stillman, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Charles Maxson, " " 2 00 " 17 52 John R. Thurston, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Wm. Maxson, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Isaac C. Burdick, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Welcome Stillman, " " 2 00 " 17 52 John G. Vaughn, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Nathan Babcock, " " 2 00 " 17 52 G. B. Cottrell, " " 2 00 " 17 52 J. W. Randolph, " " 2 00 " 17 52 J. D. Spicer, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Wm. M. Allen, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Phebe C. Wilcox, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Oliver Babcock, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Geo. B. Lanphear, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Geo. C. Lanphear, " " 2 00 " 17 52 J. H. Potter, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Elias Greenman, " " 2 00 " 17 52 S. C. Greenman, " " 2 00 " 17 52 E. L. Corey, Ashaway, R. I., " 4 00 " 17 52 S. C. Carr, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Wm. R. Wells, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Albion Burdick, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Lester Randall, " " 2 00 " 17 52 S. C. Fisher, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Elias Wells, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Parson Davis, Hopkinton, R. I., " 2 00 " 17 52 Benj. Green, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Alfred Clarke, " " 2 00 " 17 52 Rowse Babcock, " " 2 00 " 17 52 John M. Barber, " " 2 00 " 17 52 A. H. Maine, Sun Prairie, Wis., " 2 00 " 17 52 A. N. Parkhurst, Peoria, Ill., " 2 00 " 17 52 Geo. H. Babcock, New York, " 2 00 " 17 52 J. C. West, Miss., " 2 00 " 17 52 Rowse Babcock, Darion Center, " 50 " 17 52 Riley F. Burdick, Alfred, " 2 00 " 17 52 E. S. Green, " " 2 00 " 17 52 C. E. Woodworth, Alfred Center, " 2 00 " 17 52 Barton Whitford, Adams Center, " 2 00 " 17 52 Rowell Clarke, " " 1 00 " 17 52 John S. Smith, Chanaan, " 2 00 " 17 52 O. LARKE ROGERS, Treasurer.

MARRIED.—CONTROLL—GREEN—At the residence of the bride's father, Dr. S. W. Green, of Shippan, Pa., Nov. 10th, 1860, by the Rev. Mr. Kendrick, Mr. J. B. Coryell, of Dundee, N. Y., and Miss Rosalia V. Green.

SHOEMAKER—GREEN—By the Rev. Mr. Nash, Mr. Wm. Shoemaker, of Bradford Co., Pa., and Miss E. Gerolinde Green, of Shippan, Pa.

SHAW—COON—On the 15th of November, 1860, at the house of the bride's father, Unadilla Fork, (Brookfield), N. Y., by Rev. J. F. Huntington, Mr. Milo Shaw, of Alfred, and Miss Adeline C. Coon, of Brookfield.

SMITH—TAYLOR—At the Fulton House, in Peoria, Ill., Nov. 10th, 1860, by John A. McCaffrey, Esq., Mr. Joseph L. Stillman and Miss Elizabeth Talbot, both of Southampton.

DYK—MUNCY—In DeWitt, Nov. 22d, 1860, by Eld. T. Fisher, Mr. Rouse S. Dye and Miss Malinda L. Muncy, both of Luncheon, N. Y.

DIED.—SISTER SARAH CRANDALL, (whose death was recently noticed in the Recorder), was the daughter of Perry Maxson and wife of Abram C. Crandall. She was born in Hopkinton, R. I., in the year 1787, and with her parents removed to Brookfield, N. Y., in 1791. In 1805, she professed faith in Christ, and united with the 1st Seventh-day Baptist Church in Brookfield, where she remained a member thirteen years. In 1816, she was married to A. C. Crandall, who with her removed to Alfred, N. Y., in 1816, and in 1821 became a constituent member of the 1st Alfred Church. In 1822, they settled in the town of Friendship, and labored as pioneers in settling the town and forming the society. In 1824, they united with eleven others in constituting the 1st Friendship Church, of which she was a member until her death. Sister Crandall cherished a strong hope in her Redeemer, and manifested a readiness at any time to depart and be with Christ.

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY!!

DR. DARIUS HAWES' AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This Medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended by Dr. J. C. Watson, New York, Nervousness, Heart-Burn, Colic, in the Stomach, or Pains in the Headache, Drowsiness, &c. It is a most valuable Remedy, in Tremors, Intemperance, &c.

IT STIMULATES, EXHILARATES, INVIGORATES, AND WILL NOT INTOXICATE OR SUFFER. As a medicine, it is quick and effectual. It is the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in a speedy manner.

It will instantly remove the most melancholy and depressing spirits, and restore the weak, nervous, and sickly to health, strength, and vigor.

Persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become debilitated, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible cure to humanity, the Dropsical Affection, will, almost immediately, feel the happy and healthy invigorating spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO. Dose.—One wine glass full as often as necessary. One dose will remove all Bad Spirit. One dose will cure Heart-Burn. Three doses will cure indigestion. One dose will give you a good Appetite. One dose will stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia.

One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the Invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

