

The Sabbath Recorder,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
The Seventh-day Baptist Publishing Society,
No. 5 Chatham Square, New York.

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THE SABBATH RECORDER is devoted to the exposition and vindication of the views and movements of the Seventh-day Baptist Denomination. It aims to promote vital piety and vigorous benevolent action, at the same time that it urges obedience to the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus. Its columns are open to the advocacy of all reformatory measures which seem likely to improve the condition of society, diffuse knowledge, reclaim the inebriate, and enfranchise the enslaved. In its Literary and Intelligence Departments, care is taken to furnish matter adapted to the wants and tastes of every class of readers.

The Sabbath Recorder.

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

VOL. XVII.—NO. 45.

NEW YORK, FIFTH-DAY, MAY 9, 1861.

WHOLE NO. 877.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

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3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible for the same. Legal advertisements, ordered through the office, will not be discontinued until arrangements are paid. Payments received will be acknowledged in the paper so as to indicate the time to which they reach.

the goodness and the glory of his Lord. Let him read repeatedly the whole of the visions with attention, in the order in which the several parts are divinely arranged, comparing each of the symbols and its explanation with all the others, and with the predictions of the prophets of earlier times, under an abiding sense of the obligation and the privilege of asking light from above; in this, as in all else, asking the Father, in the name of His beloved Son, Christ Jesus. If this was the duty and must have been the exercise of those to whom at first this Revelation was given, it remains equally the duty, and ought, therefore, to be the exercise, of those who are now still nearer to the "things which must shortly come to pass."

In following such a course as that suggested, I cannot doubt that the inquiring child of God will soon discover that the book of the Apocalypse is the prophetic history of the divine procedure, when the times of the Gentiles shall have been fulfilled, for the ushering in of "the Lord's day," or Lord's day; that "one of the days of the Son of Man," which He Himself told His apostles they should desire to see, and should not see it, (Luke 17: 32), "the time of the dead, that they should be judged," when God shall give reward unto those who fear His name, small and great. Rev. 11: 18.

A CHILD'S SONG OF SPRING.
Come, gentle Spring!
On Zephyr's wing
And with thee bring
All Fairy-land:
Gay birds and flowers,
And leafy bowers,
And happy hours,
On every hand.

Our home it is where the wild flowers grow,
Where streamlets softly murmuring flow,
Or leap along, in wild cascade,
Through forest dark and thorny glade.

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shown the character and action of the four mighty nations which have borne rule in the earth from that time till now.

In the use of symbolic beasts, the Spirit of the Lord has not limited Himself to the significance of the parts which such beasts, in nature, possess. By additional heads and horns, and by the addition and adaptation of parts not to be found in nature, the means are found, when required, to signify divided and subdivided dominion, or to indicate peculiarity of action. And in the Apocalypse, we shall find those very beasts of Daniel, and the corresponding action of the same actors and of the same victims, while the symbols are under new combinations, and having other modifications, so as to express more fully the meaning as the time draws on, and to exhibit more perfectly the manner of the accomplishment of those earlier prophecies.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE.

Rev. W. A. P. Martin recently delivered at the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania a series of lectures on China and the Chinese. From a report of one of them, in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, we copy the following:

The population of China, for a long time estimated at 300,000,000, is steadily increasing, a recent census showing it to number over 416,000,000 inhabitants, which it must be borne in mind is not formed like the populations of other countries of a congeries of races, but is all homogeneous, though its origin and rise is hidden in obscurity. The foundation of the Chinese Empire is coeval with that of Assyria and of Egypt, and while of these nations we have now only epitaphs to remind us of them, we study in the Chinese of the present day the manners and customs of their ancestors of 4,000 years ago.

China has no Universities or Colleges, and yet it may be truthfully asserted that she extends a more effectual patronage to letters than any other nation on the face of the earth, from the fact that she more effectually rewards attainments in literature.

She says to her sons: "Prosecute your studies with such aids as you can obtain, and the government will undertake to decide on your attainments, and reward your merit, and dispose of the civil offices in the empire as the prizes to be won by exertion." For this purpose the Chinese have an extended tribunal, with officers in every district, with large buildings in which to hold examinations, which are looked forward to in every part of the empire with the same deep, burning, intense interest, with which the Greeks of old were accustomed to wait for the recurrence of Nemean and Olympic games. Twice in three years the literary aspirants in each district assemble for examination, and to compete for the first literary degrees.

The approach to Peking would not lead any one to suspect himself to be in the vicinity of one of the great capitals of the earth. The traveler sees none of the beautiful vilas which adorn the environs of the capitals of Europe, and the only indication of a grand place is the immense metropolis of mausoleums, containing the remains of by-gone kings. In the immediate suburbs of the

great city he discovers a kind of shabby magnificence, and then the wall rises before him; the gate is truly imperial, and the rampart stretching for many a mile is an admirable specimen of masonry, exhibiting towers here and there, erected for the accommodation of soldiery in times of war, but in peace these towers are tenanted by beggars, who, according to the rule of contraries, are the highest race in China. They are, too, the only ones who indulge in the luxury of feather beds.

In a large building the floor is covered to the depth of a foot with feathers, the poor beggars at the close of day repair to this place, and each paying his pittance takes his place in regular order. An immense covering is drawn up to the roof by pulleys, and when all are in their places, at a given signal, it descends like night, each one thrusting his head through a slit for a breathing hole, and all commence snoring in concert. Passing within the gate, a street of immense breadth spreads out before you, but still does not strike you as befitting the capital of a magnificent sovereign; you behold on either side the blank walls which hide the abodes of the wealthy, princely, and aristocratic, from the view of the passer-by, and in the interstices the miserable hovels of the poor, and in the very middle of the street a long line of hucksters' stalls, covered over with patched garments and dirty matting. There is no one building which strikes the attention of the visitor, and the appearance of the entire place is meagre in the extreme. There is nothing like architectural display in the public buildings, and that occupied by the American Legation may be taken as a fair sample. It had been the palace of the prime minister, who had been degraded for ill success in arresting the progress of the rebellion, and is a specimen of a first-class mansion in Peking. It covered one acre of ground, with four successive ranges of buildings only rising to a single story, and the single element of comfort which it afforded was its space.

Female talent, however, has not been wanting, but it has not been cultivated, and notwithstanding the manner in which they are treated, and that woman is debarred access to the schools, one of their women became a great historian; another led the armies of the Emperor to victory before ever did Joan D'Arc; and another was deemed worthy to be compelled to govern, and exhibited, as Empress, talent equal to that of a Catharine or an Elizabeth. But as a rule they do not permit woman to avail herself of the advantages so lavishly conferred upon the other sex, and this has compelled her to innate resources, and she has eagerly received and inculcated the superstitions of Buddhism, which have covered the whole land with idolatry.

In seeking to instruct the Chinese people into the doctrines of Christianity, missionaries need to commence with the women, with the daughters of the Empire, as corner-stones polished for the raising of a temple which shall be filled with living stones instinct with the Holy Spirit.

MARRYING BY LOT.

The author of the "Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell" has recently published a work on the habits, manners, and religious character of the Moravians, under the guise of the "Narrative of a Young Moravian Girl." In this she brings to light some rather interesting facts relative to their customs of burial and marriage, especially the marriage of their clergymen and missionaries.

"This afternoon, Sister Z. explained to me about marrying by lot. She says all the Moravian missionaries are married by lot, if not already married when they receive their call. This is managed by the Elders' Conference; they always have a number of sisters in their mind, whose characters have been described to them by their superintendents as suitable for the wives of missionaries; or others, and they select from among these such as seem to suit the character of the brother going out, and the office he is to fill. Then they earnestly pray the Lord that he will guide them in the choice of the fittest one of the number. Whoever the lot falls upon, then receives from the elders the call, the proposal, to become the said missionary's wife. Two questions are also put to the Lord: first, whether it be his will that the proposal shall be made to the sister in question; and secondly, whether it be his will that she accept it. And though it would seem that an affirmative answer to the first question might supersede the second, it is not precisely so; for by the reason there may be women discontented with their lot in this life, and fancying themselves overlooked, who, on receiving a call to be the wife of a missionary, or some one else fulfilling some office, they have no wish to join in, or whom they neither know nor desire to know, see at once the sinfulness of their discontent with a state of life so much pleasanter, and more compatible with their views of comfort, than that proposed to them; and such women are incited to pray to the Lord to know if it may not be his gracious will that they decline the proposal; and when the second question is asked, the answer in such a case would probably be 'No.'"

By the diligent study of the book, and a comparison of Scripture with Scripture, under the guidance and illumination of the Holy Spirit, the faithful servants of the Lord may be enabled to comprehend it all. Let them not hastily shut the book in despair, or assume that what the Lord in His love and grace has given for the guidance of His servants is a "revelation" of inextricable entanglement, a confused collection of unearthly monsters, the meaning of which it is impossible to discover. Nor let such be satisfied to receive, without personal examination and careful comparison of the Word itself, the exposition of any other person, however laborious, learned, or pious, he may be. Whatever help we may receive, and it becomes us with gratitude to accept anything that commends itself as such, it is the privilege of His servants, that they shall be all taught of God.

Let them, the honest Christian inquirer read, hear, and keep the whole sayings of this book; not content even with the amount of consolation and spiritual strength he may find in detached statements, which tell of

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ed, there was but one course left to the patriot, and that was to rally under the flag and around the institutions of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, and their co-peers.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated April 29th, says: There is no cessation of the military furor, only things are getting into comfortable working order.

The Mobile Advertiser of April 27, in noticing the movements of the New York troops, says: "Most of the 7th Regiment are tolerably decent sort of men for Lincolnites, but hardly worthy the honor of being slaughtered by the gentlemen whom we have sent to do it."

EUROPEAN NEWS. We copy below the principal items of European news received since our last: The English Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual statement April 15.

LETTERS. J. B. Clarke, L. M. Cottrell, W. M. Palmer, A. R. Cornwall, Abel Shillman, B. G. Stillman, J. H. York, J. C. Green, E. P. Crandall.

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

with which the... responded to... on Washington... of defenders... and we... rolled all the... in his second... history of the... military... whose ex...

Every railroad train from the Southern States is now crowded with families flying from the oppression and ruffianism of the Confederate traitors, who by force of arms hold those States in subjection.

At Pittsburg, April 29, a quarrel ensued between Capt. Thomas Rogers, of the steamer Diadem, and Thompson Vandegrip, a steamboat runner, about a trifling pecuniary matter.

MISSIONARY RECEIPTS. Report of the Treasurer of the Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society, for receipts for the quarter ending April 2, 1861.

DR. DARIUS HAMS' AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT. This medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor.

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