



The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, March 5, 1846.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Nothing more excites the sensitiveness of that large class of religionists who maintain that the observance of Sunday should be enforced by law...

There is just about plausibility enough in this argument to enable it to impose upon the ignorant and unsuspecting. It is a sheer fallacy; for divided as these Christians are into several distinct denominations, yet so far as the promotion of Sunday observance is concerned, they are united in one.

Suppose some one sect should desire to have its peculiar creed enforced by law, and should urge that that creed embodied no principles except those in which the great majority of Christians were agreed...

The fact is, we are presented with the alarming spectacle of several different orders amalgamated in one entire denomination, having a creed which contains but one single article, and that article declaring the sacredness of Sunday. We see this one denomination memorializing our Legislatures...

Do we not know that in spite of all the differences of Christians, and amidst all their strifes, there is at this day a mighty laboring of soul after union? Indeed "for the divisions of Reuben there are great thoughts of heart."

That the different sects of our own country, who are combining their energies for the promotion of what is called the Christian Sabbath, getting up Conventions, manufacturing public opinion, and withal aiming at invoking legislative interposition...

Certainly not sufficiently so to justify our legislative bodies in giving the smallest countenance to their schemes. And if they should become amalgamated, and should then apply to have their tenets enforced by law...

We reiterate our conviction, that those laws which compel the observance of the Sabbath, Lord's day, or any other religious festival, do in reality look propitiously upon a State Religion.

SYRIAC EPISTLES OF IGNATIUS.

In a former notice of Curet's edition of this work, we have stated that there are great differences between it and the versions formerly published of these epistles. The dissimilarity is neither unimportant nor accidental.

Now, as respects the authority to be attached to such writings as those, it matters not which alternative we choose. Manifest corruption somewhere exists, and whether from additions or excisions, any value which might have been attached to a knowledge of the real opinions of Ignatius, is destroyed.

That I may not be suspected of unfair representations, I will hereafter, (God willing,) seek to substantiate by extracts, the necessity of this conclusion. And in doing so, I can afford to be generous to those who cling to the authority of the Fathers, giving them the utmost advantage in the comparison.

SOLEMN WARNING!—Under this attractive heading, which is somewhat familiar to us in these days, the editor of the Liberator discourses as follows:—"Four boys, belonging to West Springfield, recently went out on Sunday for the purpose of shooting partridges, when one of them was accidentally shot through the heart."

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION on the subject of Christian Union, is to be held in London about the middle of August next—official notice to that effect having been published by the committee to whom the subject was referred.

RETURN OF A MISSIONARY FROM CHINA.—Rev J. L. Shuck, well known as a Baptist Missionary to China, arrived in New York on the 17th ult., accompanied by his children, and a native Chinese convert named Yong Seen Sang.

BAPTIST MISSION IN CHINA.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—It would afford me unfeigned pleasure if I could transfer to your readers the interest I have felt in seeing and hearing Mr. Shuck and a Chinese Convert just arrived in this country.

The Chinese he represents as a literary people. The art of printing and stereotyping was known to them prior to their introduction among the nations of Europe. The mere catalogue of one of their royal libraries consists of 120 volumes of 140 pages each.

AGENCY INCIDENTS.

Amusing and instructive incidents often come in the way of agents for benevolent societies. Not unfrequently they find a poor and unpretending member of the church ready to give all he possesses for the cause of Christ.

"Another lady, having listened to an address which I delivered, sent me, the next morning, a sum of money which she had reserved for traveling expenses on a contemplated visit to some friends, preferring to aid so good a cause before the indulgence she had meditated."

"And yet another. This was a member of a church, whose property is estimated at the value of between eight and ten thousand dollars. He was present when I delivered an address, and subsequently informed me that, for four years, he had felt it his duty to withhold his contributions for any missionary purposes, on account of the co-operation of the Northern churches with those of the South, wishing to be sure that his money would not be mingled with that of slaveholders."

REVOLUTION IN BURMAH.—Recent letters from Burmah state that a revolution has taken place in that empire, which will undoubtedly prove favorable to the interests of Christianity.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

In the fourth chapter of the Apostle Paul's epistle to Timothy, we are told that "in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits, and doctrines of devils, . . . forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth."

REGULATIONS FOR THE ENSUING LENT IN THIS DIOCESE.—1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are, unless legitimately dispensed, bound to observe the Fast of Lent.

2. They are only to make one meal a day, excepting Sundays.

3. The meal allowed on fast-days is not to be taken till about noon.

4. At that meal, if on any day, permission should be granted for eating flesh; both flesh and fish are not to be used at the same time.

5. A small refreshment, commonly called collation, is allowed in the evening; no general rule as to the quantity of food permitted at this time is or can be made.

6. The quality of food allowed at a collation is, in this diocese, bread, butter, cheese, all kinds of fruit, salads, vegetables, and fish, though not warm, but fish previously prepared and grown cold.

7. General usage has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid; as tea, coffee, or thin chocolate, made with water, to which a few drops of milk may be added, serving rather to color the liquids, than make them substantial food.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of hog's lard, instead of butter, in preparing fish, vegetables, &c., &c., &c.

9. The following persons are exempted from the obligation of fasting: young persons under twenty-one years of age, the sick, pregnant women, or those giving suck to infants, those who are obliged to hard labor, all who through weakness can not fast without great prejudice to their health.

10. By dispensation, the use of flesh-meat will be allowed at any time on Sundays, and once a day only on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, with the exception of the first four days, and all Holy Week, including Palm Sunday.

IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

Several Associations have been formed in different cities within two years past, for improving the condition of the poor, and putting an end to street begging, by the appointment of visitors in each ward or district to extend relief and encouragement to every really poor person not receiving sufficient aid from other sources.

"Those who have visited the poor with a view to a discriminating charity, are unanimous that the real destitution of the city, that which is the fruit of misfortune and not of indolence and vice, requires almost always to be sought out.

The ingenious poor man, whose destitution proceeds from sickness, or other inevitable calamity, instinctively shrinks from exposing his suffering to the public gaze, and is only brought to do it by the constraint of imperious necessity, while it is, almost in all cases, the professional pauper alone who parades his sorrows in the streets, seeking the gratification of dishonest lusts through the touching mimicry of woe.

"DISSOLVING VIEWS."—The enterprising proprietor of the American Museum has recently procured from England, and is about to bring before the citizens of New York, a series of Dissolving Views, designed to illustrate interesting scripture scenes, such as Babylon, the Holy Land, Jerusalem, &c.

There are twelve in number, beginning with a view of 'Edom in its early days,' in its original and native loveliness, which is gradually melted away and gives place to a brilliant representation of it in the time of the Romans; which in turn is dissolved into another view of it "as it now appears."

Then follows "Babylon in prosperity," succeeded by Babylon in its present state. Next we have a view of the "Holy Land—receiving God's blessing," and a more magnificent scene was never sketched by the pencil of the artist, or a more instructive lesson inculcated by his faithful delineations, than that which is derived from the change of this view, to one showing its desolation at the present time, when that nation is driven from the "land flowing with milk and honey," and "scattered amongst the nations of the earth."

it at the time of its destruction by the Romans, with the contending armies in fierce battle array; which in turn gives place to one shewing its present desolation when "Jerusalem is trodden down by the Gentiles."

The splendor and beauty of these representations cannot be imagined without being witnessed.

DEATH'S DOINGS IN NEW YORK FOR ONE YEAR.—A report on this subject shows that the whole number of deaths in the city of New York during the year 1845 was 10,983. Of these, 5,865 were under five years of age, from five to ten 410, from ten to twenty 389, from twenty to thirty 1,161, from thirty to forty 1,131, from forty to fifty 760, from fifty to sixty 417, from sixty to seventy 343, from seventy to eighty 206, from eighty to ninety 111, from ninety to one hundred 21, one hundred and over 3.

FATAL DUEL.—A duel took place near Richmond, Va., on the 25th ult., between John H. Pleasants, long known as editor of the Richmond Whig, and Thomas Ritchie, Jr., one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, which resulted in the death of the former, after two days of suffering from his wounds.

"Thirty feet was the distance—each to arm himself as he thought proper, and to advance or not, after the first fire. After the first fire the parties advanced toward each other, firing as they advanced. When they met, Pleasants threw his pistol into the face of Ritchie, knocking out one of his teeth, and somewhat bruising his face—meanwhile four shots from Ritchie's pistols had struck Pleasants, viz: one in the groin, one just above, one near the breast, and one on the arm.

PLAIN TALK.

Our readers will doubtless all recollect the case of Mason and Madame Costello, who were recently tried and convicted for procuring abortion. The Tribune refers to this subject as follows, which we call plain talk.

A correspondent writes us in palliation of the crime of Mason, appealing to public sympathy for his afflicted wife and children. His wife, we learn, promptly forgave her wrongs, and has throughout done her utmost to shield him from the legal penalty of his offence.

But our correspondent has not touched the best point in his case. The elected law-makers of our State ought to be serving out the term of stone-cutting to which they have consigned Mason. By their wilful and persistent refusal to brand Seduction and Adultery as crimes, they have strongly aided to pervert or destroy the moral sense of thousands, to their own fearful injury as well as that of the public.

"No," whereupon the sold them about sunset, and that if he did not blow his brains out, at from his pocket a pistol alarmed pulled from his the money, which he road. The robber, imm his sleigh, which was the purse, and ran back ure, when the boy w took hold of the reins, could with both horse, then fired his pistol, ed through the back of the boy's legs. The boy and after examining the of it, which was locke sand francs—£125 can be expected, has appli horse.

REV. CHARLES TORREY.—A petition has been presented to Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, for the pardon of Rev. Charles Torrey, (now confined in the Penitentiary for abducting slaves), predicated on his increasing ill health. It is proposed that he shall pay for the slaves, be pardoned, and leave the State. He admits that he has acted wrong, and desires to be forgiven. His wife has also petitioned in his behalf, with numerous other applicants.

Gene

On Monday of Congress was devoted to a celebration of the birth of Washington in a few words, mostly occupied. Resolutions of the session, proposing of the intention of treaty for the Territory. The did little else than and talk about the bill.

SHIPWRECK AND ish bark Ida, 550 to master, sailed from ed, Dec. 18, 1845, of 18 souls, bound Government stores about 4th or 5th Jan On the 26th, being the bark broached vere gale from S beam ends. Order foremast; but before bark righted, full ordered the long-boa other boats having b immediately rushed in ed by the Captain a The painter parted. The land bore N. N. by observation. Th length from the vess filled, and all in her men, and one young wreck in the tops, Friday, when they Three Sisters, of Ed much frozen, and in mate being the only

SNOWING WORKS contributed to the Co rdon, N. H., by Rev. late Mayor of Boston As I was returning the 1st of December had fallen during the oats, spread broad-cast the snow—for I was after the snow fell. I ascend from my carri my great surprise, I were living worms, a the top of the snow b scattered along the ro of not less than five that there were no worms might have been, and the worms would all have been cold, and the ground snow fell. The worms medially coiled up w They were of a brown legs.

ANECDOTE OF J. Q. ent of the Baltimore P An incident occur atives a few days ago Charles J. Ingersoll a as is generally known warm personal friends day, however, Mr. H Adams' desk, and the were conversing toget and friendly manner repaired to his own's Mr. Adams that he had ing the meeting betwe Adams thanked the ju then observed that, just Anthony, Cicero made Roman tribunes withw of bitter enmity for ye him with inconsistency pled, "I desire that my ry; my friendships etc

TIT FOR TAT.—The a robbery is richly wo We quote from the M About three weeks living at St. Augustin sold a pair of oxen in in the evening with his part of the road, he wa as he supposed, in a horse, who immediate the boy to fasten his ho to get in with him tope the road by conversat the gentleman asked for a pair of oxen that day boy, becoming somew "No," whereupon the sold them about sunset, and that if he did not blow his brains out, at from his pocket a pistol alarmed pulled from his the money, which he road. The robber, imm his sleigh, which was the purse, and ran back ure, when the boy w took hold of the reins, could with both horse, then fired his pistol, ed through the back of the boy's legs. The boy and after examining the of it, which was locke sand francs—£125 can be expected, has appli horse.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A to Dixboro, Mich., with residence there, has made irate of that place, but ed by a female appar had once lived in that dered for her moor, manner of the depon of the corpse of the formerly dwelt in the hojury, after a careful stict of death by poison



