

The Sabbath Recorder.

WHOLEY, P. A., FIFTH-DAY, NOV. 30, 1865. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCES.

Complying with an ancient and honored usage, I, James Y. Smith, Governor of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, by virtue of the power in me vested...

Let us thank Him that the people of this State have been preserved from pestilence; that our harvest is abundant; and our industrial pursuits amply rewarded; and that we have been permitted to worship in peace and order...

Let us earnestly and fervently pray that the Almighty will guide the councils of our Rulers; maintain the integrity of our country; and give us a more firmly than ever in the cause of Liberty and Justice.

NATURE'S GOD AND HIS MEMORIAL.

SERMON THIRD—FIRST PART.

The No-Sabbath Theory Examined.

All who adhere to the No-Sabbath Theory, frankly admit, that if there is authority in Scripture for treating any one day of the week as more holy than another, it is the seventh day; but claim, that because there is no positive law recorded in the New Testament enforcing its observance, therefore it is not obligatory under the gospel.

But all must admit, that God gave such a command on Mount Sinai, and embodied it in the moral law; and all admit, that the other nine precepts are still binding; while at the same time they claim, that the fourth commandment was a typical law, and therefore passed away with the typical code, finding its antitype in Christ.

Every regenerate soul has this law of God written in his heart; in consequence of which, God's commandments cease to be grievous or burdensome. (1 John 5: 3.) Then, a desire to keep the commandments of God and the faith of Jesus, becomes an element of the new nature, and an all-powerful motive, by which he is led on to perfection.

The main argument that is attempted to be drawn from this passage is, that the old covenant referred to included the ten commandments, together with all the types or ceremonial laws, and that their nonfulfillment of that covenant abolished those laws.

But Paul says, (Rom. 3: 31.) that we do not make void the law of God through faith. He evidently referred to the same law spoken of here in Jeremiah, which God promised to write in the hearts of his people—i. e. the Decalogue—which was to be accomplished through faith in Christ; so that, by their faith they might be known to be his children.

Let us examine some of the arguments they usually upon as evidence of the truth of their position.

They begin with prophesy. See Jer. 31: 31-34, "Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new covenant with the house of Israel and with the house of Judah; nor according to the covenant that I made with their fathers, in the day that I took them by the hand to bring them out of the land of Egypt; which covenant they break, although I was an husband unto them, saith the Lord. But this shall be the covenant that I will make with the house of Israel: After those days, saith the Lord, I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and I will be their God, and they shall be my people."

The former covenant referred to, was made with Israel, at the time of their deliverance from Egypt, 2500 years after the Sabbath was instituted and enforced. The word covenant signifies an agreement. God, at the time referred to, promised to bless them, as a nation, on condition that they should keep his commandments faithfully, and threatened to punish them if they disobeyed.

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take delight in obeying it, then they give evidence of regeneration, and not till then. Whoever imbibes the spirit of Christ, necessarily imbibes that law; for it is the element of his nature. Blot that law out of his nature, and how much divinity would there be left in him? The love and the hatred of that law is all that constitutes the difference between angels and devils.

OUR CHINA MISSION—NO. 7.

Beginning with personal, I never scold the printer; I pity him, when he has such scribbles as mine to set up. But I was disturbed, at seeing in my last article, that he had made me promise to "give you a pleasing insight into the details of missionary life," instead of a "passing insight," which was all I meant to say.

And now to more important matters. I am to attempt answering several questions, which have been asked at different times, in which others besides the questioner may feel an interest.

1st. What is the general tone of piety in the native church at Shanghai? Have you confidence in the converts as real Christians?

2d. Is it probable they will remain steadfast in the faith of the gospel?

5th. At what age ought missionaries to go out?

best. Oftentest the reverse. He who goes, glorying in his strength, and accustomed to make it serve him on all occasions, going and coming at all hours, regardless of exposure, soon meets the reward of his temerity, in prostrating illness, sudden death, or a warning to quit the field, on peril of his life; while the more delicate, being withheld "the prudent man, foreseeeth the evil, and hideth himself."

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE. "One of the Subscribers" to the endowment fund of DeRuyter Institute writes, in the Recorder of Nov. 2d, for information concerning the transfer of the property of the Institute "into the hands of the Central Association," as the ground and condition of the endowment alluded to.

1st. The property has not yet been legally transferred to the New Board. As a preliminary measure, however, and for reasons deemed good by the Committee, in furtherance of the object of their appointment, they and the Old Board are, for the time being, acting as one body.

5th. What is the effect of the climate upon nervous people and dyspeptics?

The most urgent reasons will prompt the meeting of this Committee, as until the object of their appointment is accomplished, no subscriber is bound to pay his subscription to the endowment fund; but as soon as this is accomplished, they will cheerfully do this, and others will as cheerfully subscribe.

Reconstruction of DeRuyter Institute. The reconstruction of DeRuyter Institute, as contemplated by the Association, has been entertained with pleasure by the friends of education everywhere in the denomination, and in no region more sincerely than in the West.

than in DeRuyter. The delay in the transfer of the property in trust, however, has created uneasiness among the subscribers to the "endowment fund," and also among some who have contributed toward the repairs, on the sole condition that the property in trust was to be transferred to the Central Association, lest there should be a failure in the full filment of this condition, and a consequent failure in the consummation of an end so desirable, and in the change of status so necessary for infusing the "soul and spirit of the Association" into the School and into the Board of Trustees.

It is worthy of notice, that only eight of the thirteen committeemen have as yet reported themselves as members of the Board, and four of these, I am assured, decline further co-operation with the Board in its present form, thus leaving the control of the Institute still in the hands of the twelve resident Trustees, who apparently intend to retain their position, and conduct affairs as formerly.

HOME NEWS. MILTON ACADEMY. A letter from Milton, Wis., dated Nov. 15th, says: "The Fall Term of the Milton Academy has just closed, with the usual examination of its classes, and the public sessions of the literary societies. All passed off, I believe, to the satisfaction of the teachers and the students, the examining committee, and the public.

THE GREAT AMENDMENT.—Congress, by a two-thirds vote in either House, has initiated, and already twenty-five States have ratified, by a majority vote in either branch of their respective Legislatures, the following important Amendment to the Federal Constitution:

ARTICLE XIII. "Sec. 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

to hold their meetings in the basement. But it is now completed, and a more convenient, pleasant house, is not to be found: It is of Gothic architecture, 30 by 50 feet, arched ceiling, handsomely seated, blinds, ceiling, stoves for coal, with a basement for Sabbath schools and prayer meetings, all free from debt.

RIGHTS OF CONSCIENCE. The Providence Journal mentions a circumstance which occurred in Washington County, E. I., a few days ago: "A curious circumstance occurred at the Court of Common Pleas in Kingston, last week, illustrative of the Rhode Island idea of righteous toleration. A very important case was commenced on Tuesday, in which the Messrs. Potter, Hazard and Dixon on the one side, and Messrs. Ward and Dixon on the other. It progressed until Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Dixon had just risen to make his argument to the jury, when one of the panel rose, and, addressing the court, inquired if the cause would be likely to last until Saturday. On being told that it would, he remarked, that he was a member of the Seventh-day Baptist Society, and could not sit without violating his conscience. He then inquired if the court had the right to make him sit. On being informed that the court possessed that power, he said he would obey, but it would be a great violation of what he deemed a religious duty. On consultation between court, counsel and parties, there was no hesitation on the part of any one to accommodate the tender conscience of the juror. And although it was very desirable for all concerned that the case should proceed, the court adjourned until Monday morning, when the case was resumed and terminated.

Metromani.—The approach of the Centenary of American Methodism attracts more than ordinary attention to the wonderful growth of that body of Christians. The first Society in America was formed in 1766, consisting of only four persons beside the minister. Embury's little congregation of five persons multiplied till now it numbers 8,821 itinerant and 8,305 local preachers, and 987,330 members in the Methodist Episcopal church alone, excluding the Southern, Canadian, and minor branches. Its property in churches and parsonages amounts to twenty-seven millions of dollars, 35 colleges, 5,345 students; its Sunday schools comprise 18,400 schools, 150,000 teachers, 918,000 pupils. The Methodist church South has published no statistics since the war, but the year before it reported 700,000 church members, 8,600 itinerant and 5,000 local preachers. According to these figures, the two divisions, North and South, have 1,828,330 members, 9,541 traveling and 13,305 local preachers; with 191 colleges and academies, and 31,100 students. Taking in all the Methodist bodies in the Union and in Canada, there are now, as the aggregate result of the Methodism of 1766, 1,972,770 church members, 13,650 traveling preachers, 16,000 local preachers, nearly 300 colleges and academies, and more than 30 periodical publications; 1,986,420 communicants, including preachers, and nearly 8,000,000 people.

ARTICLE XIII. "Sec. 1. Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

ARTICLE XIII. "Sec. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

Discussions.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY ROUTINE.

This being Cabinet day, none but the heads of Departments were granted an interview with the President...

General came up and used some very profane words. The child knew the language was wicked, and said to the General, "Sir, it is wrong to use such words as you do."

ALMOST INCREIBLE YIELD.

In the garden belonging to the Hon. S. K. Casey, of Joliet, Ill., a space 30 by 70 feet, containing 250 square yards, is devoted to cabbages...

NEGLECTING COLDS.

Every intelligent physician knows, that the best possible method of speedily curing a cold is, that the very day in which it is observed to have been taken, the patient should be made absolutely to rest...

GATHERING AND KEEPING APPLES.

In order to secure soundness and preservation, it is indispensably necessary that the fruit should be gathered by hand. For winter fruit, the gathering is delayed as long as possible...

FORTUNES SUNK IN FARMING.

J. J. Thomas says he knows a farmer over sixty years old, who has worked hard for more than forty years. He began with a good one hundred and fifty acre farm given him, but subject to an incumbrance of about one third its value.

and market value one third—annual increase, six head, and average value lost, \$8 each—\$48. Ten per cent. of his sheep and lambs were lost by want of shelter, and the clip was diminished 25 per cent. from the same cause—total loss on sheep per annum, \$50.

CANINE SAGAACITY.

A gentleman, one of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer Anglo-Saxon, gives the following narrative of the escape of one of the boats through the pilotage of two Newfoundland dogs:

THE PRIVATEER SHERMADOAH.

The rebel cruiser Shermadoah, which, notwithstanding the close of the American war, had been committing great ravages upon shipping, chiefly in the Northern seas and amongst whalers, arrived in the Mersey on the 4th, and surrendered to H. M. S. Donegal, Capt. Waddell, the commander of the Shermadoah, states that the last vessel he spoke was the Barraconda, from Liverpool for San Francisco, from which he learned that the South was really and truly defeated.

REGULARITY IN FEEDING.

Every good farmer knows, that any domestic animal is a good clock—that it knows, almost to a minute, when the feeding time has arrived. If it has been accustomed to be fed with accuracy at the appointed period, it will not fret till that period arrives; after which it becomes restless and uneasy till its food comes.

A GREAT FARMER'S MAXIMS.

We have already made a notice of a discourse, by Rev. L. M. Glover, D. D., of Jackson, Ill., on the death of Mr. Jacob Strawn, who was spoken of as "The Great American Farmer," and who died at Jackson, Ill., in August last.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A railroad accident occurred at Newark, N. J., Nov. 15th. It seems that the through express train from New York for Washington, while running at a good rate of speed, was thrown off the track, caused by a switch being out of place.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

\$30 in U. S. Currency will buy 7 per cent. Gold Bond of \$100. \$60 in U. S. Currency will buy 7 per cent. Gold Bond of \$100. \$90 in U. S. Currency will buy 7 per cent. Gold Bond of \$100.

ARONA WATCH.

The cases in this watch are a new invention, composed of several different metals combined, rolled together and planished, producing an exact imitation of 18 carat gold, and are as beautiful as solid gold.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND DRESSING. TO INVIGORATE, STRENGTHEN AND LENGTHEN THE HAIR.

PACIFIC HOTEL.

170, 172, 174 & 176 GREENWICH-ST. (ONE SQUARE WEST OF BROADWAY.) Between Courtland and DeWitt, New York.

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NEW LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER DAILY (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock P. M. From New York, via New London, Norwich, and Worcester, to Boston, via New York, New London, and Worcester.

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