

The Sabbath Recorder

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For the Sabbath Recorder. TURN TO JESUS. When earthly joys seem empty, and pleasures false as air, O turn your thoughts to Jesus, and find your pleasures there.

SABBATH DISCUSSION. BY REV. N. V. HELL AND WM. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Armstrong's Second Article. REV. N. V. HELL: Dear Sir,—It was exceedingly painful to read your article No. 3.

First, because of the many personal insinuations it contained, which weaken your cause with every thoughtful mind. Second, from natural sympathy for the distressed, for I saw you floundering in the midst of the waves, with sails and rudder gone, whilst the storm was increasing, I could not help feeling the sympathy that one brave man feels for another.

3d. Again you say, "But when he makes his statement as to the fact that he never studied this question?" I beg your pardon, sir, I know that I am a very small David, and should be very modest; but I am glad that the knowing ones, which I suppose you mean are those who have made this small thing almost every thing to them, are reading my poor scribble with interest.

4. Let us now examine the 10th chapter of Exodus, which you think is so much in your favor. "And it came to pass on the sixth day, that they shall prepare that which they bring; and it shall be twice as much as they gather daily."—Verse 5. He that had been in the habit of resting on the seventh day of the week, there would have been no need of this command; their habit of obedience would have prompted them to this.

5. There is a part of your article that I now quote, not from its intrinsic value, but for its peculiar beauty and mildness of expression. Here it is: "I trust that the presence of the Jew did not keep the Sabbath, but the Jew did not keep the Sabbath."

of the Phenicians." He is the same as the Bel of the Babylonians. Baal by itself signifies the lord, and was a name of the solar or principal god. Thus it might quite as properly be applied to the sun as to the heathen world.

your side, should understand our position. A little study of it would save you volumes of misrepresentation. We believe the fourth commandment to be broad and full, covering every circumstance of the human race, and demanding of that race one day in seven as holy to the Lord.

above, that the seventh day was the Sabbath. Why tell them this, if it had always been so—if it was implanted in their being? Does not the language sound as if new to the hearers, especially as implied with the 25th verse, which implies their ignorance of the sanctity of the seventh day.

and preposterous, that the most daring, even reckless, will not further thrust the deformity into the public presence. But if they do it, let them do it in the name of the God of purity, simplicity and truth. This is certainly worthy of preservation, and so I will do what I can to preserve it from oblivion.

God's PROTECTION OF YOUNG DEER.—An old Canadian hunter declares that the reason why the wild deer are not killed when young (as they breed once a year, and are always surrounded by other animals which prey upon them, as dogs, wolves, bears, panthers, etc.) is, that "they do not other animals can smell the track of a doe or fawn while the latter is too young to take care of itself."

of the heathens trace of this institution, as we do traces of the fall, flood, Eden, &c., and that these traditions, united with other things, form a strong chain of circumstantial evidence, proving that the commandment to be taken as it reads, in its broad and unvarnished meaning, and not with your fanciful idea of introducing the word week—proving that nearly all the world, except the Jews, from the beginning, kept the first day, and not the seventh day of the week.

But what do your heathen authorities prove? Simply this—that the moral law, whether applied to days or things, is sacred. Why did you spend your time to prove that I would have admitted it, and not asked any of those questions—glad to get you along. Why, sir, we have the seven churches, seven stars, seven candlesticks, seven kings of Pharaoh, seven widows, seven wise men, and the seven heavens of Mahomet. No doubt that seven is sacred, and we believe that the seventh day, after six days' labor, is sacred.

3. Your long sentence, with all its beauty, just amounts to this: That if the Jews kept the seventh day, and the heathens the first, that the Jews must have made a mistake. If you had looked a little closer at my article, you might have noticed a strong reason for the Jews having another day. But here is your great blunder, that I trust I will not need to correct often.

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WEEKLY, PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.
GEORGE B. UTTER, EDITOR.

mation of the value of that man's religion. It is possible, that he himself, or other ministers before him, was responsible in part for a defect in the man's Christian education. I doubt not that many pastors, as well as parents, are thus in part responsible for the want of Christian beneficence in our churches.

Still another cause will be mentioned in our next.
CORRESPONDENCE.
VERONA, N. Y., Jan. 20th, 1868.
To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

The First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Verona has lately made extensive repairs and alterations in its house of worship; indeed, it has been almost entirely rebuilt. An addition of ten feet has been made to the front, and surmounted by a neat spire. The inside of the building is entirely changed. A double door opens into a roomy vestibule, which is well lighted and warmed, and forms a pleasant and convenient room for committees, business meetings, &c. The audience room is wholly unlike its former self. The arched ceiling has given way to one of draught-tinted and frescoed paper. A marbled painted and frescoed paper. These have cost a large sum, but it has been freely given, and we are beginning to enjoy the benefits. And what is most encouraging to a minister of the gospel, the church is most hearty and earnest in co-operation with the pastor. The social meetings of the church, and the Sabbath-school, are largely attended, by the older members as well as by the younger, and their interest is deep and earnest.

Moreover, you may be pleased to know, that the church and society have recently expressed, in a very demonstrative form, their regard for the home comforts of their pastor's family. Within a few weeks, they have assisted in furnishing his house to the amount of \$325. On the 5th of this month, they called on the pastor and his family, at his newly furnished house, and after a very pleasant "social," left with him substantial and cash to the amount of \$350. May the "Father of the faithful" bless this people!

T. R. WILLIAMS.
BERLIN, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1868.
To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:
Having read in the RECORDER the accounts which have been published of the Christmas exercises of several Sabbath-schools, and thinking it may be not uninteresting to your readers to learn something in regard to the Sabbath-school in Berlin, I send you a brief description of our school, which was held by our Sabbath-school, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 15.

The evening being pleasant, and the roads being in good condition, we were favored with a large and attentive audience, and the exercises passed off pleasantly and very satisfactorily. During the evening there was an intermission of one hour, when ice-cream and cake were dispensed to the audience and the members of the school. The proceeds of the exhibition amounted to about \$75, and are to be applied to the purchasing of library books for the school. The following programme will give an idea of the exercises of the evening:

A few good families would much strengthen this church and society, and would be most warmly welcomed by the brethren here. The weather is now mild, and the sleighing is excellent.

HOME NEWS.
PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 23, 1868.
To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:
You are always glad, I believe, to receive sketches of Home News, though they may serve but little purpose more than to keep up acquaintance, and lend encouragement by example.

By their characteristic unity of purpose and effort, the members of our church and society have been enabled to erect a very commodious house of worship, and also to secure a school-property for the establishment of a Young Ladies' College. These have cost a large sum, but it has been freely given, and we are beginning to enjoy the benefits. And what is most encouraging to a minister of the gospel, the church is most hearty and earnest in co-operation with the pastor. The social meetings of the church, and the Sabbath-school, are largely attended, by the older members as well as by the younger, and their interest is deep and earnest.

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them, nice, about three months. Apples were scarce, for the reason that the old settlers set only small orchards. There are many young orchards set, so that fruit will soon be plenty. Grapes do well. There are plenty of farms for sale, improved and unimproved; also, timber land is plenty, and coal is cheap. Good water is generally obtained by digging from twelve to thirty feet. Occasionally they have to dig deeper. The water here is much better than I expected to find it when we came here. Plenty of good stone three and four miles from Farina. Lumber is cheaper than it was last year, from \$3 to \$10 per thousand feet of boards. Finally, we have concluded that this is a good country, and are contented to make it our home.

THE "LETTERS OF JUNIUS."
Junius commenced to write in 1769, and during a period of four years wrote for a leading London journal a series of philippic, which for polish and pungency have never been equaled, and in which men and measures were, attacked with a freedom, a boldness, a bitterness, and a disregard of rank and station, age and sex, which not only stimulated the curiosity, but awakened the resentment, and aroused the vengeance of the first statesmen, and some of the best scholars, of England. During their publication, all the resources of the different branches of the English Government were exhausted in the attempt to discover the author of these remarkable compositions. Since then, books, pamphlets, and articles, to fix their authorship, have been issued in such numbers that, were they all collected, they would form at least a small-sized library; and the famous "Letters" have been ascribed to not less than thirty different persons. Despite all the circumstances under which they were written, the high character and standing of the parties assailed, the daring personalities indulged in, and the laborious researches which have been made to discover the writer, from the time the "Letters" appeared down to the present, Junius is still a great mystery as he was nearly a century ago. His name, date, and address, contained in the dedication of his collected letters to the English nation—"I am the sole depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me"—have only thus far been verified by the lapse of time. Of all the persons whom different writers have attempted to prove the author of these "Letters," there is only one whom it has not been abundantly shown could not have been identical with Junius. This was Sir Philip Francis. For the last quarter of a century, the sagacious and profound mind of England have inclined to the opinion that the Franciscan theory is the correct one. A curiously combined chain of affirmative testimony seems to lead directly to Francis, while the almost entire absence of negative testimony, arising out of the character, capacity, opinions, habits, and connections of Francis, to invalidate any one link in this long chain of affirmative evidence, goes to strengthen the latter. The recent posthumous work of Mr. Parkes, while confirming all the old testimony adduced by Macaulay and others, brings out some new circumstances, which must tend to deepen the conviction, that Sir Philip Francis wrote the "Letters of Junius." Still, the evidence is not conclusive, and we may never positively know who wrote those productions which will undoubtedly be read and admired while the English language endures.

CONGRESS.
The House of Representatives last week passed a new Reconstruction Bill, by a vote of 123 to 46, which has since been before the Senate, where it has furnished a topic for extensive discussion, and has not yet been acted upon. The bill, as passed in the House, will be found in our columns.

LIQUOR SEIZURES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Major Jones, State Constable of Massachusetts, has made his second annual report to the Legislature. During the past year, he has seized ninety-two thousand gallons of liquor—of which sixty-one thousand gallons were ale. The following statistics are interesting:

Destroyed, 8,717 of alcoholic and 38,088 of ale—total, 46,805. Returned to owners, alcoholic 5,027; ale, 6,310. The liquor prosecutions for the year 1867 were as follows: Liquor nuisances, 2,063; common sellers, 1,187; single sales, 308; keeping liquor with intent to sell, 1,591; obtaining liquor of town agents under false pretences, 11; illegally purchasing as town agents, 2; illegally transporting, 130; letting buildings for liquor selling, 24; illegally distilling, 15. Total, 5,331.

STRIKING FIGURES.—Under the head of "A Question for Everybody," in our advertising columns, will be found some large figures, which we learn from responsible outside parties who have examined the books are entirely truthful. Indeed, we would have no reason to doubt their correctness, as the *Agriculturist* has long been recognized as one of the most reliable journals published in our country. It is carefully edited—to the exclusion of unreliable persons and things, even from its advertising pages. With this merit, and with its large amount of useful, practical information for the family, for the whole Household, Young and Old—in City, Village, and Country—as well as for the Farm and Garden, and with its great number of beautiful and instructive Engravings, which "it is no wonder that teach the mind," it is no wonder that the *Agriculturist* enjoys such unexampled prosperity. It is well said, in a recent advertisement referred to, that "if everybody took the paper who would be benefited ten-fold its small cost; it would have a million, perhaps three millions or more subscribers." Our readers who are not already taking the *Agriculturist*, will do well to respond to the invitation of the Publishers to "run it a year."

The New Mullbach Novel.—A gentleman of the Presbyterian Church, in speaking lately of the funds he had contributed to a theological seminary, remarked as follows: "What I put into the seminary was not a donation. It was an investment. I have other investments that the world considers first-rate, but I consider that in the seminary the best of all. It pays. And I intend to take more such stock as fast as I get the means." This gentleman has the reputation of a good financier, and who will call it an investment?

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
The Wisconsin State Historical Society has received from a Mr. Tanker four thousand eight hundred and twelve volumes, among which are one hundred and eleven folio and two hundred and sixty-four quarto volumes bound in vellum. The books given were formerly the library of a Holland clergyman; and the bulk measures two cords. A majority of the books are in Dutch, but there are many French and Latin.

The meeting-house of the Second Baptist Church in Pawtucket was destroyed by fire on the morning of January 25th.

The endowment subscription of \$50,000 for the Illinois Wesleyan College has been completed by the generous gift of \$10,000 from the Messrs. Maxwell Brothers, Geneva, N. Y.

BEARDS.

With a Word or Two on Mountebanks. The revived custom, now pretty general of wearing a beard, was probably...

dered by the Tartar Church, and the old Hebrews trimmed their beards square cornered by ceremonial law. Beards have served, too, as professional distinctions, especially in the case of the priest, the physician, and the philosopher.

solid work. Rooms have been lined with wood hangings, and exposed to the strongest heat from common stoves, without the slightest sign of peeling off or warping. The article, when ready for use, is very thin, and a log measuring twenty-four inches in diameter, would make 125 rolls, containing thirty-six square feet each.

It was dark the young ladies attacked the supposed offender, threw a sheet over her head, knocked her down, and maltreated her so seriously that she died in a few hours. It turned out afterwards, that these paragons of feminine propriety had made a mistake in the dark, and vented their fury on the wrong person. The unhappy victim was what we should call in England a parlor boarder, who on the evening in question had undertaken to discharge the duties of the usual class teacher.

ADVENTURE OF A LADY OF RANK. The last Court Journal contains the following remarkable story. We wonder of what sort of people the "English mob" which attend fires is composed. In America, no lady, whatever her rank, or however costly her dress, is afraid to trust herself to the "English mob" upon all occasions. It amuses an American to read the following story.

HOW TO TAKE A WHIPPING. The Western Morning Sun, an English journal, has the following fresh version of an old story: "Mr. Dickens, in one of his books on American journalism, represents them as turning every incident into a point with a sensation header, so that even when the editor got thrashed for personalities, he at once brought out a special edition, with the flaming announcement, 'THE EDITOR COWHIDED AGAIN!' It is not I think, generally known, that Mr. Dickens was referring to an actual case, which is tolerably notorious in America, and is told with great glee by the person most deeply interested.

ODDS AND ENDS. By a law of New Hampshire, the depositing of lottery circulars in any Post Office in that State is made a punishable offence. Some time ago a deposit of thousands of such circulars was made in the Milford Post Office, and replies began to come, and the manager came to the office once a week from Boston, to buy his game, and returned. He was arrested on one of these weekly trips, pleaded guilty, and was permitted to "depart in peace" on the payment of a fine of \$1,000 and costs. There were fifty cases against him.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE SABBATH RECORDER. NEW YORK. Adams - C. D. Potter. Alfred - Charles D. Langworthy. Alfred - M. J. Green, N. V. Hall. Brookfield - Richard Stillman. Berlin - Byron Whitman. Cereus - Wm. R. Mason. DeWitt - Charles H. Stillman. Genesee - E. R. Randall. Household - Benjamin Maxson. Independence - John P. Livermore. Leonardsville - A. M. West. Nile - Ezekiel R. Clarke. Northampton - R. E. Maxson. Poland - Abel Stillman. Peterburgh - Hamilton Clarke. Richmond - John B. Conner. State Bridge - Joseph West. Scott - Byron L. Barber. West - Charles Howley. Verona - Thomas Perry. Walden - D. P. Williams. Wells - Charles Howley. West Edmeston - Ephraim Maxson. WEST VIRGINIA. Mystic Bridge - George Greenman. Walden - Oliver Maxson. WEST VIRGINIA. 1st Hopkinton - Alfred B. Burdick. 2d Hopkinton - S. S. Griswold. Rockville - Chapman Matteson. NEW JERSEY. Marlboro - C. O. Bowen. New Market - Jacob B. Tidworth. Plainfield - Isaac S. Dunn. Shiloh - Walter B. Gillette. PENNSYLVANIA. Danford - D. R. Keown. Hebron - Geo. W. Stillman. Venango - James R. Irish. VIRGINIA. Lost Cove - Wm. Kennedy. New Milton - J. K. Randolph. OHIO. Jackson Center - Jacob H. Babcock. WISCONSIN. Albion - Joshua Clarke. Newburg - Wm. Lewis. Dakota - Oscar Babcock. Edgerton - Henry W. Stillman. Hudson - W. G. Hamilton. Milwaukee - James Pierce. West Milton - Howell W. Randolph. ILLINOIS. Farmington - C. M. Lewis. West Hall - Truman Saunders. MINNESOTA. Freeborn - David P. Curtis. Newburg - Alfred B. Burdick. Trenton - Joel C. West. Wausaja - Henry R. Lewis. KANSAS. Pardee - A. B. Randolph. NEBRASKA. Long Branch - Joshua G. Babcock. TURNE R S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL. It is an UNFAILING REMEDY in all cases of Neuralgia Facialis, often effecting a perfect cure in less than twenty-four hours, from the use of no more than two or three Pills.

LOUISA MULHACH'S HISTORICAL NOVELS. D. APPLETON & CO., 443 and 445 Broadway, New York. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THE HISTORY OF JOSEPHINE. An Historical Sketch of the Days of Napoleon. 1 vol., 8vo., Paper covers, \$1.50; Cloth, \$2.00. NARCISSUS OF FRUSIA. 1 vol., 8vo., Paper covers, \$1.50; Cloth, \$2.00. THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS. 1 vol., 8vo., Paper covers, \$1.50; Cloth, \$2.00. MARY BONNETT AND HER SON. 1 vol., 8vo., Paper covers, \$1.50; Cloth, \$2.00. JOSEPH II AND HIS COURT. Translated from the German by Adelaide de V. Chandernagore. 1 vol., 8vo., Paper covers, \$1.50; Cloth, \$2.00. FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman. 12mo., 484 pages. Cloth, \$2.00. BERLIN AND SANS-SOUCI. or, FRANKFURT. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman. 12mo., 484 pages. Cloth, \$2.00. LOUISA OF PRUSSIA AND HER TIMES. 1 vol., 8vo., Illustrated. Paper covers, \$1.50; Cloth, \$2.00. HENRY VIII AND CATHERINE PARR. An Historical Novel. By L. 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