

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, November 5, 1846.

LICENSING AND ORDAINING MINISTERS.

An impression prevails somewhat extensively, that to license a man to preach the Gospel is a matter of no very great importance any way; but that to set him apart to the work by ordination, is an act of vast importance and solemnity, which ought not to be done without a thorough examination, and entire satisfaction as to his qualifications for the sacred office.

We cannot agree with those who regard it as an unimportant thing to license a man to preach the Gospel; on the contrary, we regard it as involving both the usefulness of the candidate, and the best interests of the church. It is very easy to say, that a license does not finally decide the question; that the candidate must pass the ordeal of an examination before an ordaining council or presbytery; that if any thing is wrong they will set it right; and that they are the proper guardians of the sacred office.

The remedy for the evil which we have alluded to, is not so easily pointed out. Some have recommended dispensing with licenses entirely, and letting any church member preach whenever and wherever he has an inclination and can find hearers. If a church should wish one of these preaching brethren for a pastor, then let them call a council for advice, and lay the matter before them in such a manner that they may act freely respecting his ordination.

AN INCIDENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The Edinburgh Witness says, that an incident of a very unique character tended to shed a very interesting light on the last scenes of the Conference. The discussion and proceedings which had sprung out of the subject of American slavery were just drawing to a close, when a man of deep color (Rev. M. M. Clark, of Washington) entered the hall, and took his seat as a member of the Alliance.

be generally regarded as one of the most interesting of the documents given to the Alliance. The address spoke of the seventeen thousand members of the Methodist Church who are slaves whom he represented, and bespoke the prayers of the people of God for the speedy abolition of slavery in his country.

THE CRIMINALITY OF A SABBATH-BREAKING SPIRIT.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:—

Whatever our views of truth may be, we ought to be watchful against a criminating spirit. There is a natural proneness to condemn all who do not think and act as we do. Hence have arisen many of the persecutions which have disgraced the church. Upon the absolute certainty of our being right, we must not persecute or pour contempt on those who are in error.

We cheerfully give place to the foregoing communication, because it contains much truth, and suggests the necessity of caution in speaking upon the subject of which it treats. We think our correspondent is mistaken, however, in supposing that any of the writers for the Recorder have intended absolutely to deny, either that God sometimes interposes to punish Sabbath-breakers, or that men are sometimes criminal in the sight of God for laboring upon the first day of the week.

THE BIBLE AND THE CREED. We have sometimes been charged with using harsh and uncharitable words respecting the apostasy of Protestants from their fundamental doctrine, that the Bible is the only rule of faith and practice. Perhaps there has been some occasion for the charge, since it is almost impossible to use soft words in commenting upon practices which palpably belie boasted principles.

A SAD CASE.—Some three weeks ago we received the first number of a very attractive weekly paper, which it was proposed to continue in this city for the promulgation of Unitarian views of religion. It was to be under the editorial supervision of Mr. Kirkland, husband of the distinguished "Mary Clavers," himself a writer of decided ability, who has given his attention chiefly to the discussion of moral and religious questions and to criticism.

pursuing pleasure on the first day, let us endeavor to convince him that the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord his God, and then tell him, when convinced that God will hold him guilty if he profane it. Let no one plead ignorance to justify a criminal course, for God cannot be deceived; he knows whether we are honest or not, and he will judge us according to our works.

THE FOREIGN MISSION.—An important meeting of the Executive Board of the Missionary Association was held at Metouchin, N. J., on first-day last. The principal subject for consideration was the location of our Foreign Mission. Facts which have come to light within a few months past respecting the climate of Zanzibar, and the difficulty of proceeding from thence to Abyssinia, have led members of the Board to question the wisdom of designating the mission-aries to Eastern Africa.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH TONNA, the celebrated authoress, became deaf in childhood, and thus dwelt in a world of comparative silence; yet she was not lonely. Her active mind was always busy, and, as the object of her whole life, from the time the Lord brought her to the knowledge of himself, was to do good, she found abundant employment among the ignorant, the suffering, and the sinful.

CHRISTIANITY PLANTED IN EGYPT.—A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer communicates the fact that a Christian Church was about to be erected in the "Land of Egypt"—a land where the light of Divine truth, more than three thousand years ago, shone just enough to reveal its utter darkness; and where, both since and a long time previous, vegetables and reptiles, stars which gem night's canopy, as well as sun and moon, have been adored, instead of the great Creator.

BAPTIST MISSION IN OREGON.—Encouraging letters have recently been received from the missionaries of the Baptists in Oregon. They started from Iowa in April, 1845, in company with numerous emigrants, and arrived at the Twallentine Plains about the 5th of December, having been seven months and a half on the road. There was only one regularly organized Baptist church in Oregon, but two or three others were to be organized soon.

THE JEWS OF LEIGHORN.—The following account of the Jews of Leighorn, is given by a correspondent of the Boston Olive Branch. It is the language of a candid man speaking of the habits of a persecuted but deserving race. "There are four or five hundred Jews in Leighorn, a few of them rich, but the greater part are small pedlars, like the Jews every where—they buy and sell old clothes, old iron, old furniture, old any thing—and legions of them perambulate the streets with cases of sham jewelry, which they sell for the real whenever they can—combs, jack-knives, wallets, purses, silver pencil cases made of copper, and such small matters, consisting of the Jew's stock in trade in Leighorn, and you can hardly move a step without being bothered by their importunities—

SLAVE-HUNTING IN NEW YORK. A case of slave-hunting occurred last week in New York, which excited a very deep and general interest. It seems that Capt. Buckley, of the brig Mobile, of Savannah, Georgia, while on his passage from that port to this city, on the 15th of October, discovered a colored lad concealed in the hold of his vessel, who confessed that he was a slave, and belonged to a Mr. Chapman, of Byrne Co., Ga. Now the penalty in Georgia for carrying off a slave is imprisonment not over two years, and a civil action for damages to recover the value of the slave.

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MONKS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.—The Roman Catholic Advocate says that a colony of missionaries, of the order of St. Benedict, started from Munich on the 29th of July, for the United States of America, to form at St. Joseph, in Pennsylvania, the first monastery of Benedictines. It is composed of Rev. Father Boniface Wimmer, (prior,) P. Maximilian Goetner, two theologians, two scholastics, and several lay brothers.

"DAYS OF OLD."—Our readers have not forgotten the beautiful series of articles, under this title, which we published some months ago. We have recently learned that these articles were written by Mrs. Tonna, better known as "Charlotte Elizabeth," and were only broken off by her physical incapacity to continue them. The following account of her may be new to some of our readers, and will interest all:—

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH TONNA, the celebrated authoress, became deaf in childhood, and thus dwelt in a world of comparative silence; yet she was not lonely. Her active mind was always busy, and, as the object of her whole life, from the time the Lord brought her to the knowledge of himself, was to do good, she found abundant employment among the ignorant, the suffering, and the sinful.

SPEECH-MAKERS OF THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The Rev. Pharcellus Church, who was a member of the Evangelical Alliance, in a letter to the editor of the Christian Reflector, giving some account of the proceedings, writes thus respecting the speech-makers of the occasion:—"Unfortunately, those most fierce for speaking, were, as a general thing, least competent to throw light on the subject in hand. My friend, Dr. Jenkyn, was much amused with the unsolicited prayer of an American Methodist, wherein he told the Lord that he had not before opened his mouth in this Conference. But this silent brother had one thing to console him, that he was in very honorable company. Such men as Harris, Jenkyn, Tholuck, except when specially called on, and many others of a like character, were in the same category. Dr. Jenkyn told me, what I before suspected, that many of the best London members had not spoken at all, and that so far as selections of speakers were made for the occasion, the social positions or connections of the man are much more regarded, than his ability to entertain the audience.

FROM VENEZIA. N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 9, 1846, says: "I commenced here, amidst the disturbances, which sulted in blood, was immediately of the Army, and the effects of a month's what is termed 29th ult. a battle, and the Constitution came off victorious wounded double ment party were had some 400,000 500 Rebels, sup Rangel.

TERRIBLE THE NEWS OF THE details of the West at once East on the rose rapidly raged to a hur abated. The But the hurric ing-house save totally destroyed Marine Hospital supposed that ed the amount is very great, is drowned and light-house and destroyed, and ings. The Sand the buildings a brig Perry ran a be saved. Com hands were save water. The On three miles from anchors, chains, a total loss. T was probably di was got off much Kearney is ash schooner Gov. B ed, is now disca The H. W. Safro came in dismast demised. Brig St. Marks was d with part of her brig Waskallow the gale; the sced but not lost; Rhode Island; York, went asho brig Napoleon, nenned and sold bark Frances, York, was dama pilot boats Lafa harbor. The whent ashore on high and dry, an or 5 vessels in 20 vessels are is the bark Iris York. Their curren ran six West. As far as lost their lives. gale, so violent y was awful in the

Miscellaneous.

LABOR'S THANKSGIVING HYMN.

BY MARY HOWITT.

That I must work, I thank thee, God!
I know that hardship, toil, and pain,
Like rigorous winter in the sod...

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.

Socrates, at an extreme old age, learned to play on musical instruments. This would look ridiculous for some of the rich old men in our city...

Boccaccio, was thirty-five years of age when he commenced his study in polite literature. Yet he became one of the three great masters of the Tuscan dialect...

Sir Henry Spelman, neglected the sciences in his youth, but commenced the study of them when he was between fifty and sixty years of age.

Dr. Johnson, applied himself to the Dutch language but a few years before his death.

Ludovico Monaldesco, at the great age of one hundred and fifteen, wrote the memoirs of his own times.

Ogilby, the translator of Homer and Virgil, was unacquainted with Latin and Greek till he was past fifty.

Accors, a great lawyer, being asked why he began the study of law so late, answered that indeed he began it late, but he should therefore master it the sooner.

Dryden, in his sixty-eighth year, commenced the translation of the Iliad; and his most pleasing productions were written in his old age.

Dr. Goldsmith, A poor woman, who had seen better days, understanding from some of her acquaintances that Dr. Goldsmith had studied physics and hearing of his great humanity, solicited him in a letter, to send her something for her husband, who had lost his appetite, and was reduced to a most melancholy state of continual anguish.

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION.—A thousand instances might be brought forward to demonstrate the influence of imagination. One of the most remarkable was the dancing mania, which prevailed all over Europe in the fourteenth century...

THE SEA OF ICE.

The guide soon summoned us to the sea of ice, and we began, "with cautious steps and slow," to descend the steep and rugged face of the mountain. As we approached the surface of the glacier, those inequalities that appeared from the summit of Montanvert to be no more than gentle undulations, rose into considerable elevations...

THE INVINCIBLE WAR-CLOAK.

A friend in Charlestown, Mass., has kindly sent us the following extract:—Extract from a letter from J. F. Marshall, merchant of Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, to his friends in Charlestown, Massachusetts, written in May, 1839.

THE DEW.

The theory of the dew is interesting to all the admirers of nature, and illustrates in a striking manner the beautiful economy of the operations of her system. Professor Johnson, in his agricultural chemistry, remarks: "The dew is celebrated at all times, and in every tongue...

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—Sou Tchou is a large city in the interior of China, the largest silk market in that vast empire. To appear in it has been unknown since 1781, when the Romish missionaries were driven out.

AN INGENIOUS PUFF.—A story is told of Signor Blitz, which took place in Hartford. It runs thus:—"A clergyman came into a public house where he was stopping, and without knowing the Signor was present, commenced talking pretty severely against the trickery. The Signor bore it very good naturedly, and stepping up to the clergyman, expressed his opinion that such language came with an ill grace from one who had a pack of cards in his pocket...

EXPOSURE TO THE SUN.—There are few points which seem less generally understood or more clearly proved than the fact, that exposure to the sun, without exercise sufficient to create free perspiration, will produce illness.

TELEGRAPHIC WIRES.—Much inconvenience and interruption have been occasioned by the breaking of the copper wires generally used in this country on lines of electric telegraph. This metal is expensive, but has been adopted on account of freedom from rust.

MORE ROMANCING.—We have already announced the apprehension of Harper, charged with the murder of Mr. Meredith, of Baltimore. He is confined at Van Buren, Arkansas, waiting for an official requisition from the Governor of Missouri.

MISERIES OF INDOLIGENCE.—None so little enjoy life and are such burdens to themselves as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy.

THE CHINESE EFFECT TO DESPISE EUROPEAN INDOLIGENCE.—The Chinese effect to despise European indolence, but they cannot mend a common watch; and when it is out of order, they say it is dead, and barter it away for a living one.

VARIETY

Benedict Arnold, the traitor, originally resided at New Haven, "did business," it would seem, as a merchant in all sorts of commodities, by the advertisement below, inserted by him in the Connecticut Journal...

A most singular disclosure or confession of robbery has been made by a young man in this country. In the year 1843, during the carnival, two crowns of gold, studded with diamonds, valued at over \$50,000, were stolen from the church of Sainte Marie in Aux-la-Chapelle, France.

When a marriage takes place in Norway, open house is kept for all comers for a whole week. Every neighbor and relation of the bride and bridegroom, brings provision as a contribution to the feast...

Cuts for advertisements are not always so significant as they might be, but we have met with one in a Worcester paper which contains a rare combination of utility and wit.

Scientific men, from extensive and careful observation, have attempted to ascertain the mean length of human life. One calculation makes it eight years—that is one half our race die before they are eight years old.

The young ladies in one of the manufacturing towns in England have devised a novel way for imparting instruction to the poor and ignorant peasantry around them.

The Rev. Mr. Norton recently visited and preached to a Protestant church, gathered from the French Romanists in Canada, consisting of 81 members.

A gentleman was at a stable buying a horse, and wanted to see his motions. The horse trader called the boy, who happened to be away, to come and ride the horse...

In Hampshire, near Stockbridge, England, there is a religious community, calling themselves the "Little Beneyites, who live in common in all things, without respect to marriage ordinances, or the usual laws of property.

The New York Herald says the women of New York dress more gorgeously than those of any other city in the world.

A certain eminent medical man lately offered to a publisher in Paternoster-row, a "Treatise on the Hand," which the worthy bookseller declined, with a useful shake of the head, saying: "My dear sir, we have too many treatises on our hands already."

The steeple of the Central Congregational Church, at the Falls in Norwich, was blown down during the late storm.

By a Meteorological Journal kept by Professor Snell, of Amherst College, it appears that less than one half an inch of rain fell during the month of September—a less quantity than has fallen in any month for eleven years.

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There have been fifty kings, two protectors, and six queens of England; and the regular succession to the throne has been changed ten times since the kingdom was founded by Egbert, 1018 years ago.

It is estimated that the annual amount expended in New York city for cigars is not less than \$730,000.

Sixty-five students graduated at Cambridge Law School at the recent commencement.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHERS' SEMINARY.

W. C. KENYON, Principals, IRA SAYLES, Principals. Assisted in the different departments by eight able and experienced Teachers—four in the Male Department, and four in the Female Department.

Regulations. 1st. No student will be excused to leave town, except to visit home, unless by the expressed wish of such student's parent or guardian.

Table with columns: Expenses, Board, per week, Tuition, per term, etc.

ALFRED, June 23, 1846.

DE RUYTER INSTITUTE.

TEACHERS' Classes will be formed at the opening of the fall term, September 16, to continue seven weeks, which will be exercised in practical teaching under the immediate supervision of the Principals...

LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE RECORDER.

- NEW YORK: Adams—Charles Potter, Alfred—Maxon Green, Berlin—Wm. B. Maxson, etc.

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