







The Sabbath Recorder.

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OUR DENOMINATIONAL PROSPERITY.

Foremost among the agencies for denominational prosperity is the press. It is an ever-flowing fountain of life, daily increasing in breadth and depth. The printed book and sheet are a necessity in every well-regulated household.

But in no department of human activity is the press performing a more important part than in the world of religious thought.

In this view of the question, it will at once be seen that every department of thought will seek the aid of the press for its support and propagation, and no less for its propagation than for its support.

And this leads us to consider the position of Seventh-day Baptists, and to inquire whether they have a right to exist as a sect, and so do a sect work.

When Chapter 244, "Of Offenses against Chastity, Morality, and Decency," was reached, Mr. Carpenter, of Hopkinton, in accordance with previous notice, moved an amendment to Section 18.

The amendment was also favored by Messrs. Sheffield of Newport, Lapham of Providence, Tobey of Providence, and Chace of Warren, and was adopted.

Having become so organized, the production of a literature suited to the character of our organization is a necessity. As we do not, on becoming Seventh-day Baptists, cease to be Christians, we may, to a certain extent, be supplied with Christian literature by the religious world around us.

But of all the sects we most need a denominational literature, because the world bears down most directly upon us.

If these sentiments are correct, then every means should be employed to furnish ourselves with the best possible instruction on the points involved, and to this our literature should openly and heartily minister.

One of the most common ends sought for in the literature of the sects is the elucidation and defense of their sect doctrines, and much of their labor is wholly directed to this end.

We ask our readers to consider this subject candidly, and to act wisely. Remember, if we don't take care of our interests, they will be cared for by others, and the price of this care will be our children.

THE SABBATH IN THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Rhode Island is engaged in a revision of its Statutes.

When Chapter 244, "Of Offenses against Chastity, Morality, and Decency," was reached, Mr. Carpenter, of Hopkinton, in accordance with previous notice, moved an amendment to Section 18.

SECTION 18. Every professor of the Sabbatarian faith or of the Jewish religion, and such others as shall be owned or acknowledged by any church or society of said respective professors, as members of or as belonging to such church or society, shall be permitted to labor in their respective professions or vocations on the first day of the week...

Mr. Carpenter said this provision restricts some two or three thousand people of this State who are conscientiously keeping the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath.

On the same day, in the Senate, the same chapter was adopted without amendment. What the final action on the subject may be is uncertain, though we feel assured that anything which Bro. Carpenter can properly do to secure the triumph of his amendment, will be done.

ANOTHER BOOK!—Surely "of making many books there is no end," or if there be, we have not come to it. There is one before us of 1,002 pages, elegantly bound, with the following title, "Testimony of the Ages: or, Confirmations of the Scriptures, from Modern Science and Recent Discoveries; Ancient Records and Monuments; the Ruins of Cities and Relics of Tombs; the Greek and Latin Classics, Assyrian Inscriptions and Egyptian Hieroglyphics; Antique Sculptures, Coins, Gems and Medals; the Ordnance Survey of Sinai; the Late Exploration of Palestine; the Literal Fulfillment of Prophecies, as Attested by the Writings of Heathen Nations," etc., etc.

BOOKS RECEIVED.—"The Diary of a Minister's Wife. By Almedia M. Brown. Part I., in No. 53 Standard Series. Octavo form. Price, 15 cents. I. K. Funk & Co., New York, Publishers. This book is pronounced by a writer as 'one of the most humorous and witty books of the day, showing, in a pleasing manner, the trials, tribulations, expectations and actual experiences of a minister's wife in a country parish.'

DEATH OF ELDER WHEELER.—We have received the painful intelligence that our venerable brother, Eld. George R. Wheeler, of Salem, N. J., entered into rest on the morning of Sabbath, March 5th, in the 83d year of his age.

RECEIVED.—The Seed Catalogue of Joseph Harris, Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y., which contains not only a catalogue of Mr. Harris's seeds for the trade of 1881, but directions for their successful cultivation.

WE are under obligations to Hon. Ira Davenport, Senator from this district, for a copy of the "Evening Journal Almanac for 1881," a work of reference which has only to be known to be appreciated.

Communications.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

I am very glad to welcome the RECORDER in its new form. The first number has been delayed in reaching me by the oceanic and inland impediments to traveling, which have been created by the recent storms.

WE now glance at the dividing line drawn, in the usage of Scripture, between these two words, psuche and zoe. This line is the resurrection of the Lord Jesus. It is observed in the case of the Lord himself. Before his resurrection his life was psuche, a human divine, mortal life, the outcome of the union of the divine Spirit to a human body.

Thess. 5: 23, is also applied to God, as in John 4: 24, and to angels, as in Hebrews 1. Without pausing to look at the instructive suggestions of the metaphorical coloring of this word, we dip at once into its central idea, which we consider to be equivalent to the word rendered person in Hab. 1: 3.

The word soma describes the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual organism; that is to say, the material structure which is acted upon for various purposes and in various ways, both consciously and unconsciously, by the indwelling power of the spirit of man, his pneuma or hypostasis.

Let us now look at the Doctor's questions in relation to the use of psuche in the Gospel of Matthew, and elsewhere. The most difficult case is the following: "Fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul, the life (psuche), but rather fear him who is able to destroy both life and body in hell."

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We now turn to the other texts by which our position is supposed to be overthrown. First, the words of our Lord: "My life (psuche) is exceeding sorrowful even unto death."

While writing the above, I have received your number for Jan. 13th, containing Dr. Kellogg's final rejoinder, in which he gives us a summary of his line of defense. In reading those ten "facts," which the Doctor says have more than ever strongly established him in his position, I must confess that a feeling of deep humiliation has crept over me while wading through that mass of vague and unscriptural assertions.

THE LOOKOUT. A second element of weakness is the low estimate we place upon the qualifications, character, and labors of our ministers. This is shown by what we do and what we do not demand of them, and the rewards they receive, and especially in the low requisitions for ordination.

must enter into the make-up of would successfully proclaim Christ the way that his doctrines require live. Paul enumerates some of these in chapter of 1st Timothy, and of be determined by other scripture the lives of those who have succeeded their work. Judging by these, it is that of character as a Christian. This word comprehends motives that prompt to action and going results. The words of Dr. are very appropriate in this: "Above all other things in the world has supreme value. A man of more than what his character, moral and spiritual, makes him valuable can come out of a man in him, embodied in his character was said about poets, but it is in about preachers and others. Character by inheritance, but vastly more by efforts to this, by every day's discipline, by the slow processes of growth. How many men are their influence by little foibles, a cracies, by a temper uncontrolled, of compliance with the order and society. How many preachers do by their words, however well spoken they are not the embodied thought, propelled by the life within, and press others because they are no sensation of the character of speaks.

A second requisite is the indwelling of God, which acts as an inner growth in character, and gives of the value of salvation. This, the nest desire for the salvation of one is qualified it will give the fact is called, and that he must prepare for the work of preaching Christ not obeying the divine command. A third requisite is upness to is both a natural and an acquired requires more than a simple gift the learning of a few goody phrases; it means the power to illustrate, and to so present the want gospel and all that pertains to others may see them clearly, feel and be persuaded to obey them. One can not well teach what he know or clearly understand, and comes by effort, by study, by laboring; and the more there is of the one will love to teach and the will one have to impress other teachings.

This leads to another, the none the less important requisite ration. The call is from God, and ration is both from God and a God calls, he first calls because, moral and spiritual gifts, and to prepare, and if one imagines that call from God, and does not have prepare; and the earliest desire cause the needed effort and self his is not from above, but from heart of man. From God comes the preparation of heart, ness to obey the impressions and the exertion in the line of effort produce the spirit and intellect.

The preparation by man, that he must make by his own aid of others, are none the less this calling than those by God, these is the scholarly habit. I receive how one can succeed with in any way conscientiously meet of his calling. This may be met out the discipline of the school, their influence is directly in the ing this habit, for it must large long-continued study. We have examples now of ministers whose talents in the schools were limited, have, by earnest effort, placed high in the line of thinkers; we regret their loss and feel how efficient they might have been of the schools. The lack of this in the imperfect study of subject consequent incorrect conclusions of the false teaching and loose the present day comes from those who promulgate them directly, or because they form false because they have not thoroughly, nor are they able to thoroughly answer any question. A person formed this habit usually falls into of little study, a routine method of preaching, and the feeling he knows is all that is necessary. To such there is no growth, and be no inspiration from them progress to the church over the presidents.

Second, the education of the







