

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, February 24, 1845.

SCRIPTURAL VIEW OF THE WINE-QUESTION.

Most of our readers are probably aware, that a discussion has been going on for some time past, among distinguished friends of temperance, in relation to the nature of wines, and the kind most proper to be used at the Lord's Supper.

With a view of furnishing inquirers upon this subject with the best helps to form a correct conclusion, Dr. Nott, of Union College, requested Prof. Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary, to give him the result of a critical investigation of the Scriptures in relation to the nature of the wines there referred to.

In view of these facts, he thinks it easy to explain, what has often been represented as a contradiction in the Scriptures, viz. that wine and strong drink are sometimes spoken of as a good, a token of divine favor, and ranked with corn and oil; while the same substances are also spoken of as an evil, their use prohibited, and woe denounced upon all who seek for them.

In regard to the question whether the use of the fruit of the vine at the Passover and the Lord's Supper, sanctions the use of ordinary fermented wine for sacramental purposes, Prof. Stuart is very explicit. He thinks it is established beyond all reasonable doubt, that orthodox Judaism has always rejected alcoholic or fermented wine at sacred feasts; and even now the Passover is celebrated with wine newly made from raisins, where unfermented wine can not be had.

CHINA MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

The last overland mail from China to England, brought some interesting missionary intelligence. It appears that Mr. Roberts has again been exposed to the indignation of a mob, and his furniture and effects carried off.

Whereas, an American, named Roberts, having erected and established a Christian or Sabbath-day meeting-house, for the purpose of explaining the Scriptures and reforming the wicked—it appears that some time ago a number of the rabble endeavored by force to obtain money from him; but their demand not being complied with, they made a great disturbance, smashing all the doors, windows, chairs and tables, and carrying off all his clothes and effects.

amined "this Roberts," and that he explains the Scriptures and exhorts to good actions; that all who desire to hear him can do so quietly, but if any dare to oppose, "such persons will be apprehended, and severe punishment will follow."

The Che-Keang authorities have traced the murderers of the late Rev. Mr. Lowrie, American Missionary, who, about three months ago, was killed by pirates in the bay of Hang Chau.

At Canton, the British residents are still frequently annoyed and ill-treated by the Chinese, and they have petitioned their Government for protection. A war steamer stationed in the river is suggested as the best method of protecting British interests.

Under this head the New Brunswick (N. J.) Frendonian says that the habitual desecration of Sunday, "by drovers in driving their horses, cattle, sheep, and swine to market on the Sabbath, and of other persons passing on the road with loaded wagons in order to gain an early market on the following day, has induced the citizens of Ten-Mile-Run, Somerset County, to meet and pass resolutions calling upon the civil magistrates and other good citizens to execute the law in such cases; pledging themselves to cooperate with them in rescuing this blessed day from the contempt and desecration of the Sabbath-breaker."

MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION—EXECUTIVE BOARD. In the Sabbath Recorder of Nov. 18th, 1847, an article was published, prepared by the undersigned, the design of which was to disclose certain facts connected with the missionary service performed for the Board by Elder James L. Scott, concerning which some misunderstanding had arisen with certain esteemed brethren of the denomination.

"Bro. Estee appears to have commenced his agency in West New Jersey, where he raised about thirty dollars towards sustaining brother Scott in the western field," &c.

From information since received, the undersigned believes that he was mistaken in regard to the place where Bro. Estee commenced his agency, and raised the foregoing sum of thirty dollars. Instead of West New Jersey, it was Rensselaer Co., N. Y. The undersigned did not feel certain on this point when he prepared the article, and the official documents in possession of the Board did not enable him to resolve his doubt.

Having recently received a communication from Bro. E. on this subject, and the matter having been submitted again to the decision of the Board, the undersigned hastens to make this correction.

On behalf of the Board, THOMAS B. BROWN, Cor. Sec.

MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The New York Tribune says, that on Sunday, Feb. 13, a very interesting discourse was preached in the Broome-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Badger, in behalf of the Home Missionary Society. Dr. B. stated that the Society now employs 972 Ministers, scattered through all parts of the Union, and preaching to 1,470 churches.

It was also stated by the Rev. Dr., that a foreign missionary society had been formed in the Sandwich Islands, with the Valley of the Mississippi as its chosen field of operations! The treasury of the American Home Missionary Society has received \$60 from this source. It

was further stated by Dr. Adams, that the Sandwich Island Society had sent to their station in this country a printing-press, which some time ago was sent from here to aid the missionary operations in that distant region.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP—No. 1.

I noticed, in the Recorder of February 3d, the following question, with some editorial remarks, viz: "If a Seventh-day Baptist joins the Society of Odd-Fellows, ought he to be excommunicated unless he will renounce Odd-Fellowship?"

We are aware that the secrecy thrown around it renders it more difficult to examine it, and test its claims to indulgence and patronage; yet, notwithstanding this difficulty, we think there are infallible criteria by which we may judge of its merits or demerits, and come to a correct conclusion whether a church ought to retain an adhering Odd-Fellow as a member of the church or otherwise.

It will be objected, that the promise of secrecy is restricted to the signs, grip, and password of the Order, and that all its essential principles and objects are open to the inspection of the whole community. So said Masonry, and so say all secret societies, the society of blacklegs only excepted, who refine upon the secrecy of these "moral, benevolent, and heaven-approved" societies, by laboring to conceal not only their signs, grips, and pass-words, but even their membership, and the existence of the society itself.

Secondly, I will examine its influence on the social relations. Here we shall find its tendency is to excite jealousy and distrust on the part of the uninitiated, while it circumscribes the kindly feelings of those of the Order to those of its own fraternity, thus dividing society into distinct castes, with feelings as repulsive as those existing among the Hindoo castes.

But what are its effects on the domestic relations? Does the confiding wife (who has not only pledged her love, but herself, her all, to the man of her choice) feel herself repaid for this devotion and consecration, when her husband, instead of reciprocating these pledges, forms other relations and connections too sacred for his bosom companion to participate in or even to know?

In my next number I shall examine its claims to the character of a benevolent institution. E. This has been the case—as far as the observation of the writer extends.

\$50,000 FOR COLONIZATION.—A circular appears in several of the papers setting forth that the Colonization Society will require at least fifty thousand dollars to meet all their liabilities the present year, while there is only \$268 46 in the Treasury. The Empire State, says the circular, can easily furnish ten thousand dollars.

REVIVALS AMONG THE METHODISTS.—The Methodist paper in New York, the Christian Advocate and Journal, says: "Nearly all our churches in this city are enjoying special tokens of the Divine regard, in the awakening and conversion of sinners, and edification of believers; and we are happy to inform our readers that we have a considerable number of revival notices on hand, for which we could not make room in our columns this week."

DENOMINATIONAL STATISTICS OF KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Presbyterian, giving the statistics of religious denominations in Kentucky, says that the number of communicants in the Episcopal church in the State is about 950, in the Presbyterian about 10,000, in the Baptist about 70,000, in the Methodist about 38,000, in the Campbellite not certainly known, but supposed to be about 30,000, making, with the addition of several minor sects, near 150,000 professed Protestants in the State.

PROTESTANT FAVORS RECIPROCATED BY THE CATHOLICS.—The letters of Kirwan to Bishop Hughes, upon the Catholic controversy, have not only been published in a great many religious newspapers, but reprinted in a tract form for general distribution. The Catholic Telegraph, printed at Cincinnati, says that the letters of Bishop Hughes in reply have been stereotyped, and large editions printed, with which it is proposed to supply the whole Protestant population of Ohio.

"The demand has thus far amongst all classes been very great, and we hope that it will continue to increase until the whole commonwealth has been supplied. It is our duty to reciprocate the favors received from our Protestant friends in the shape of tracts. We have never tried what we can do in this line, but as Catholics never fail in any effort to which they bring their whole strength, success on this occasion is certain. Every professor of the old faith 'once delivered to the saints,' ought to take a warm and untiring interest in this work of charity.

MEN NEEDED, AS WELL AS MONEY.—Many persons talk as though nothing but money was needed to carry forward the benevolent enterprises of the day. But they are mistaken. Men are needed as much as money; and we believe that when the men can be had, the money will generally be forthcoming.

"The number of ordained ministers which the Presbyterian Church sends out to teach the heathen nations is exceedingly small in comparison with the extent of the field. This Church should send forth hundreds of Christian missionaries to answer the impotency of an awakening world. But where are the men? Within the bounds of our own denomination, in this favored land, there are nearly five hundred vacant churches. Besides this, there are hundreds of destitute places east, south, and west, where the gospel ought to be proclaimed from sanctuaries built through the labors of Presbyterian missionaries.

VALUE OF A RELIGIOUS PAPER.—A pastor in Illinois expresses his opinion on this subject, in the Presbyterian of the West, as follows: "It is a great comfort to a minister to preach to a well informed congregation. The ministry was instituted to give information of a certain kind. There are a thousand items of intelligence, which it is important that a congregation should have, and which cannot be conveyed to them by the pulpit labors of their pastor. The state of the church in different and distant parts of the field—its progress, its difficulties, &c., ought to be known to its members.

A SHREWD CONJECTURE.—The Postmaster in Alabama, writes thus:—"The Alabama Baptist, sent to this office to the address of _____, is not taken out. I know of no cause, unless money is more interesting than religion to the man."

ROMAN CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS.—The Catholic Herald says, that of the one hundred religious newspapers published in this country, "eighty-eight are enlisted in behalf of heresy and schism!" The remaining twelve, we suppose, are Roman Catholic, concerning which the Herald says:—

"But although ample provision has been made in this respect, it is a lamentable fact, that the Catholic community at large have not manifested a corresponding interest. While we have a sufficient number of newspapers established in various sections of our country, north and south, east and west, yet their circulation, both separately, and in the aggregate, is exceedingly limited. In the number of our papers we compare to advantage with even the largest or wealthiest denomination in the country, but in the amount of circulation we are sadly behind them.

"HIGH PLACES OF PAGANISM.—The Watchman of the Prairies contains a letter from Rev. J. G. Beecher, dated at Maulmain, Aug. 20, 1847, addressed to, a Baptist church in Illinois. Referring to his outward voyage, he says:—"The first thing that attracts the attention of those coming from Christian lands, as they approach this land of idolaters, is the spires of the white and gilded pagodas, which crown the hills-tops in almost every direction. If the sight of them could be associated with any thing that is noble, any thing good, or worthy of intellectual and moral beings, they would appear very beautiful to the distant beholder. But, as they are marked out with all that is vile, degrading, and abominable in heathenism, they can be looked on only with feelings of sadness and pity."

VALUE OF RELIGION IN A SLAVE.—In a lecture delivered at Salem, Mass., by Wm. M. Brown, the following significant statement was made:—"I have with me an account of a slave recently sold upon the auction stand. The auctioneer could only get a bid of \$400, but as he was about to knock her off, the owner of the slave made his way through those that surrounded him and whispered to the auctioneer. As soon as the owner left, the auctioneer said, 'I have failed to tell you all the good qualities of this slave. I have told you that she was strong, healthy, and hearty, and now I have the pleasure to announce to you that she is very pious. She has got religion; and, although before that he could only get \$400, as soon as they found that she had got religion, they commenced upon her, and the bidding went up to \$700. The writer says that her body and mind were sold for \$400, and her religion was sold for \$300."

IMPERIAL INTOLERANCE.—The Emperor of Russia having been informed that a young officer had joined a religious sect which is considered heterodox, issued the following decree:—"Seeing the results from the inquiry made by the Count Marshal of Volgeda, that Frederick Schucheaky, gentleman, sub-lieutenant of the battalion of infantry garrisoned in that town, has been guilty of the crime of abjuring the Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, wherein he was born, and has joined the sect of the Duclaborgas, or Molokas, a sect which has separated itself from our orthodox church, I ordain that he shall be deprived of all his rights of nobility, and that he shall serve as a private soldier in the armies of the Caucasus for the rest of his life. Given at St. Petersburg, Oct. 12. NICHOLAS."

POWER OF LIBERAL SENTIMENT IN ITALY.—The European correspondent of the New York Evangelist gives the following relation to the progress of civil and religious liberty in Italy:—"The Pope, in order to avoid the responsibility of a somewhat pithy article in a journal, deposed the Censor, who had suffered it to pass. Immediately the editors of the seven principal papers at Rome declared that their editions would cease to appear until the liberal Censor was restored to his place. The Pope yielded and restored the Censor. It is one step toward the abolition of a preventative censorship. The Pope is ready to take back some prerogatives, but at his first retrograde step, the popular disapprobation was so strongly manifested, that he was obliged to yield in order to lead."

The St. John's Church (Episcopal) located at Portsmouth, N. H., was to be consecrated on Wednesday of last week. This Church has been built one hundred years, but has never as yet been consecrated. When first organized, the Episcopal Church in this country was without a Bishop, and for some cause the ceremony has not since been performed. The Church has lately been rejuvenated and repaired.

The New York Tribune states that Rev. H. W. Beecher, of Brooklyn, preached a very impressive sermon on Sunday last, at the Church in Cranberry-st., in which he took occasion to censure in manly language, our war on Mexico, terming the assertion on our part that the war was for the purpose of civilizing and Christianizing the unhappy and down-trodden Mexicans, as sheer hypocrisy, and a blistering infamy upon us in the eyes of all true and honest Christians.

Rev. Zephaniah Swift died in Derby, Ct., on the 7th inst., at the advanced age of 77 years. He was the first person born in Wilmington, Vt., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1752, and was installed Pastor of the Congregational Church in Roxbury, Ct., in 1796. He took charge of the first church in Derby in 1813, where he has since lived.

In New Jersey the Court of Errors and Appeals has decided that slavery in that State is not inconsistent with its Constitution, which does not declare that "all men are by nature free." The case was that of a slave born prior to 1804, who sued for his freedom. Slaves born since that year cease to be chattels on coming of age.

General... In the Senate Bill continued upon by Messrs. Green... from the citizenry... In the House... authorizing a... was debated, and... 192 to 14. Mr. ... withdrew of... Thompson also... words in the res... last, that the wa... menced by the... calculated to pre... should therefore... of the House... table, by a vote... New rumors... the past week... erally credited... war, murder, &c... ligence lately re... A courier who... the American S... into the bushes... guerrillas... Col. McClellan... mounted men... Orizaba road... presented as in... the Puente Na... It was positiv... informed on the... Lane, was movin... A later arrival... and its being in... American troops... Fifteen cases... Vera Cruz... Col. Hays, wit... untended, reach... in pursuit of Fa... at a hacienda... bridled, Padre... them with a bo... contest ensued... and left on the... cessfully repulse... injury. Padre... horse, severely... afterwards found... his sides... A member of... Mounted Volunt... the latter part... take the life of... Alex. Neason, al... company, was h... der, in shooting... Guard... EIGHT DA... The steamship... last week, bring... later. We give... All Sicily is i... montese Gazette... details: Messing... 4th, eight days... had organized... ion of the fort... country people... headed by the... hands, harangu... that as Christ... their country... ple, but were r... the people, oth... were seen pour... from the winds... furniture that a... there was a pi... the insurrection... Reggio, Messing... interior... Accounts from... as increasing to... and west. Tipp... pear to be the... At Cloughmore... scenes almost... have been disc... At an inquest... of the daughter... clared, on his... her death, she... while expiring... pallid face and... him to give her... her food, which... ing. And the... case... Preparations... many years... this season, in... rounding count... number will be... whom will have... with... The state of... given rise of... France. The... considerably... arch so advan... have so many... try to break... that they... read... al day

Miscellaneous.

ANGRY WORDS.

BY JAMES MIDDLETON.

Angry words are lightly spoken
In a rash and thoughtless hour;
Brightest links of life are broken;

CAPTURING WILD HORSES.

To illustrate the manner of capturing the wild horses, called by the Spaniards mustangs,

The pursuer provides himself with a strong noosed cord, made of twisted strips of green hide, which, thus prepared, is called a lazo,

Being thus secured, the lazoed horse is blindfolded; terrible lever, jaw-breaking bits are put into his mouth, and he is mounted by a rider armed with most barbarous spurs.

PROCESS OF COINING GOLD.

The process of coining gold is very accurately, yet succinctly described in a recent letter to the Boston Post. We condense the description as follows:—The miners have to grind the gold rock fine, keeping it wet constantly; and as it becomes fine, it washes off.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON'S EMPRESS.

We have already briefly announced the fact of the death of Napoleon's widow. No great interest is excited by the event; and yet it is important in connection with its associations with the most brilliant and momentous epoch in European history.

CULTURE OF THE CRANBERRY.

The first Cranberries were cultivated in England, by the late Sir Joseph Banks, who, in 1813 produced 31-2 bushels from a bed eighteen feet square.

ORIGIN OF THE BARBER'S POLE.

The origin of the barber's pole is to be traced to the period when the barbers were also surgeons and practical phlebotomy. To assist this operation, it being necessary for the patient to grasp a staff, or a pole was always kept by the barber surgeon, together with the fillet or bandaging he used for tying the patient's arm;

bor is in the least request. In this way a saving of fully one half is effected in the cost of a dwelling over the usual expense to the poor, who pay exorbitant rates for lots or ground-rent, and for credit on material.

WILD MAN OF AFRICA.

There is yet another inhabitant of the woods by the Gaboon river, more to be feared than the African boar; it is the wild man of the woods,—not the orang utoang, though an immense ape,—always acting on the offensive, and ready to attack man.

PRECAUTIONS FOR LOUIS PHILLIP'S PROTECTION.

One of the saddest circumstances which exist in France is the extraordinary precaution which it is considered necessary to take for the safety of the king.

MADAM—Most worthy of estimation,

after long consideration and much meditation, on the great reputation you possess in the nation, I have a strong inclination to become your relation, and on your approbation of this declaration, I shall make preparation to remove my situation to a more convenient station.

Sir—I perused your oration, with much deliberation, and a little consternation, at the great infatuation, of your weak imagination, to show such veneration on so slight a foundation;

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Sir Robert Hall, in an address delivered in 1823, to the inhabitants of Leicester, England, on the subject of Slavery in the West India Islands, used the following memorable words; which are equally applicable to this country:—

Let us not be discouraged, if in this great enterprise our efforts are not immediately crowned with success. The slave trade, he remembered, was long upheld by a combination of private interests, in opposition to the remonstrances of reason, humanity, and religion; but it fell at last.

VARIETY.

A ragged urchin, with a basket of flat-iron holders upon his arm, made his way into the Council Chamber, at Boston, while the Governor's Council were in session, and with perfect nonchalance, marched up to the Governor and offered his wares for sale.

Mr. Rowland Hill, on being told that it was expected he should take notice of some unhand-some things which had been publicly said of him, said that he did not consider it necessary to enter into any vindication of himself; and, he added, "I have now lived a great many years in the world, and have passed through much of evil report and good report, and I have arrived at this conclusion, that no man can possibly do me any harm except myself.

The Roman Catholic Canadians are very fond of playing cards. During Lent, the priests will not allow them to play for money; but as they must have something for a stake, what do you think they do? Why, instead of money, they play for prayers!

Franklin, when he was Ambassador to France, being at a meeting of a literary society, and not well understanding the French when declaimed, determined to applaud when he saw a lady of his acquaintance express satisfaction.

A person was by order of a judge, discharged from Reading jail, England, after having been imprisoned nearly seven years for a debt of £10, increased by costs to about £39.

Abraham Lincoln, Member of Congress from Illinois, is described as a tall, raw-boned, thin, and dark-complexioned man, six feet four inches high.

Persons unacquainted with the art of type-making, says the Anglo Saxon, would be surprised to hear that there are not more than three men in the United States acknowledged by type-founders and printers to be good typesetters, and there are not ten men in the Union who ever pretend to cut type.

A large number of vessels are now employed in conveying saw-dust to Charlestown, Mass. It is designed for packing ice at Charlestown and Cambridge, the great sources of the ice trade for almost the whole world.

A correspondent of Mann's Family Physician states that a son of Capt. Charles Morse, of Norridgewock, 12 years of age, weighs 194 3-4 pounds!

Mrs. Lanman of Norwich, Ct., widow of the late Judge Lanman, was burned to death on the 11th inst. by her clothes taking fire at the grate.

At the new blacksmith's shop, Washington Navy Yard, they are putting up a new steam hammer composed of a solid block of iron weighing 16,000 lbs.

A company of missionaries recently embarked at London for various stations in the Pacific. Among the items of the cargo, were 5,000 copies of the Scriptures in Tahitian, and 4,000 Pilgrim's Progress.

On Sunday, a lady called to her little boy, who was playing marbles on the side-walk, to come into the house. "Don't you know you shouldn't be out there, my son? Go into the back yard, if you want to play marbles—it is Sunday," "Well, yes. But ain't it Sunday in the back yard too, mother?"

Two young blockheads, named James P. Goode and Francis Deshagon, with "respectable connections," shot at each other four times near Farmville, Va. on the 4th inst.

DEBUTER INSTITUTE.

JAS. R. IRISH, Principal. GURDON EVANS, Principal of Teachers' Department. CAROLINE E. WILCOX, Frequenter.

The Academic Year for 1847-8 will be divided into three terms, of fourteen weeks each: First commencing Wednesday, Aug. 25, and ending Dec. 1. Second " " Dec. 15, " " March 22. Third " " April 5, " " July 12.

ALFRED ACADEMY AND TEACHER'S SEMINARY.

Board of Instruction. W. C. KENYON, } Principals, IRA SAYLES, }

The Trustees of this Institution, in putting forth another Annual Circular, would take this opportunity to express thanks to its numerous patrons, for the very liberal support extended to it during the past eight years that it has its facilities, to continue to merit a share of public patronage.

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.

Apparatus.

The Apparatus of this Institution is sufficiently ample to illustrate successfully the fundamental principles of the different departments of Natural Science.

Notice.

The primary object of this Institution, is the qualification of School Teachers. Teachers' classes are exercised in teaching, under the immediate supervision of their respective instructors, combining all the facilities of a Normal School.

Academic Terms.

The Academic year for 1846-7 consists of three terms, as follows:— The First, commencing Tuesday, August 13th, 1846, and ending Thursday, November 19th, 1846.

Expenses.

Board, per week, \$1 00 Room-rent, per term, 1 50 Tuition, per term, \$3 50 to 5 00 Incidental expenses, per term, 25

EXTRAS PER TERM.

Piano Forte, \$10 00 Oil Painting, 7 00 Drawing, 2 00

The entire expense for an academic year, including board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition, (except for the extra room-rent above) need not exceed seventy-five dollars.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY.

CLINTON HALL, NO. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW YORK.

Established for the accommodation of Schools, Academies, Colleges, &c. First class Teachers in every department furnished on reasonable terms.

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