

The Sabbath Recorder.

New York, October 11, 1849.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SABBATH.

Whatever may be thought concerning the acceptableness of Sunday sabbatizing, it is a fact that those who have abandoned the Bible Sabbath for the first day of the week, have almost uniformly turned out badly.

In view of these painful facts, we should be led to doubt, whether "one day is as good as another," as we often hear it asserted. By the appointment of the seventh day, God has signified that day to be better than any other for sabbatizing; and he has given us the reason, viz. that it is the day on which He sabbatized.

We are by no means disposed to make the keeping of the Sabbath the sum of all religion; but we do believe that it often serves as a test of the state of the heart towards God, better than any other religious duty, and perhaps more effectually than all other duties together.

a man is a true Christian, better than the performance of most religious duties, without this, would. It is unpopular; everybody sneers at the keeping of it. It is inconvenient; the whole framework of society is adjusted to the keeping of another day.

In view of these considerations, it is evident that the abandonment of the Sabbath is not simply a change of views; it is a complete apostasy from Christian principle.

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN ENGLAND. A brief notice of the agitation among the Wesleyan Methodists of England, has already appeared in the Recorder.

We remember to have heard, several years ago, that Warder Cresson, of Pennsylvania, had become a Sabbath-keeper. Subsequently, under an impression that our Saviour was about to make his second appearance, he left this country to take up his residence in Jerusalem, where he supposed the Lord would establish his head quarters.

refused to sanction it by answering the questions addressed to them, were summarily expelled from the English Wesleyan Conference, at a recent meeting in Manchester.

A correspondent of the Independent, in narrating what has since taken place says:—"The high handed doings of Conference, in expelling and degrading ministers without a fault proved, except the not submitting to proceedings without precedent out of the history of the Holy Office, has moved even the passive and almost thoroughly-subjugated laity of the society.

EFFECT OF THE COMMOTION. One effect of the recent commotion in Europe has been to produce a great change both in the political and the mental condition of the Jews.

"Jews who never before thought of a Messiah begin now to say, 'These are the days of travail which precede his coming; and both in the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches the tone of piety is deepened, and the expectation of the nearness of the second advent of Christ is becoming more general.

WARDER CRESSON IN TROUBLE. We remember to have heard, several years ago, that Warder Cresson, of Pennsylvania, had become a Sabbath-keeper.

"We have just been informed that there is another case now in progress of investigation before a court of inquiry in this city, that will not only rival the notorious Hinchman case, but reflect great disgrace in the end on the prosecuting party, inasmuch as all their charges are to be prompted and sustained by religious prejudice, as well as the other motives common in such cases, viz: avarice and pride.

the public view, we forbear now to enter more fully into the particulars, but we may probably, before long. By the Constitution of the United States, an American citizen is guaranteed his civil and religious liberties;

"SABBATH CONVENTION" IN ST. LOUIS.—A Sabbath Convention (so called) was recently held in St. Louis, Mo. The newspaper accounts of the origin and character of the meeting differ so widely, that we know not what estimate to place upon it.

"Of late no Sabbath passes without a riot, often accompanied by the lawless destruction of property, serious injury to persons, and not unfrequently loss of life, presenting a fearful omen of the future, unless public sentiment can be purified, and the majesty of the laws revived.

THE CRIME OF WORSHIP.—At Stamford, one Francis Royce, of Gunby, complained before the magistrates against his servant, William Bradney, for going to chapel (Dis-senter's meeting) without his permission.

"The man asked the bench whether it was legal for him to be sent to tend horses in the lanes on the Sabbath? The Bench: 'We cannot interfere; you must obey your master's orders.' The defendant then asked his master if he had ever disobeyed his orders, or neglected his business. To which Royce replied, 'No.' The Bench, after some consultation, did not impose a fine, but said that as the man had broken his contract he must pay the expenses, 8s. Bradney: 'I shall pay nothing, as I have done nothing wrong; if you like you can send me to prison.' Mr. Manners said the master might pay, and stop the amount out of his wages. Bradney: 'If he does, I will summon him for the amount.' The affair was thus settled, when Mr. Royce (amid the laughter of the parties inside the bar, and the derision of the by-standers) jumped into the witness-box, and exclaimed, 'He says he will go to chapel in spite of me!'"

FATE OF DR. ACHILLI.—The imprisonment of Dr. Achilli in a dungeon of the Inquisition has already been announced. The Christian Times has received intelligence of a peremptory order for his release; but the correspondent of the London Daily News, at Rome, looks forward to no such result.

FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS PROHIBITED.—Elijah Hedding, B. Waugh, Thos. A. Morris, L. L. Hamlin and E. S. Jones, Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have addressed a circular to all the Conferences, strictly enjoining the literal observance of the discipline of the Church, prohibiting dancing and participation in fashionable amusements.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The winter term of the Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York opened a few days ago. The new class will probably number over 30 members.

Permit me to ask your correspondent, "One of the Initiated," the following question or questions:—Sir, does the resolution of the Conference, (to which you refer in your article that appeared in the Sabbath Recorder of the 4th inst.) declare that a "Society formed to shield us from the evils of intemperance, afford mutual aid in case of sickness, and elevate our characters as men," governed by, and operating through "the great principles of temperance, benevolence and brotherly love," must necessarily—in its organization fundamentally, and in its influence practically—be adverse to Christianity? And, if so, what Society of such sort is that of which the resolution declares those things?

SACRILEGE IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The officers of an Episcopal Church, somewhere in New Jersey, lately invited a Presbyterian Minister to occupy their pulpit on a Sunday on which their Rector was absent.

"Of the Presbyterian Minister we make no complaint. We doubt not he is a good man, who supposed he was doing his duty. But of the parish of B—, whatever it is, we simply say, that if there is discipline in the Church, we hope they will be made to feel it. They have violated the Canons of the Church, and that is the least of it. If ordination means anything; if consecrated churches mean anything; if our Church has any warrant for her existence—then they have been guilty of little less than sacrilege, in our conscientious judgment."

THE LEAVEN WORKING.—The course taken by Baptist W. Noel, and some other influential clergymen who have seceded from the Church of England, is producing important results. Referring to them, the Cambridge Chronicle says:—

"We lament to state that an effort is now being made to draw off from the Established Church of England a large number of the clergy, in order that they may adopt 'Independent' principles, under the leadership of a member of a noble house (Gainsborough) whose secession has during the last few months excited some attention. The names of several excellent men have been handed to us as having intimated their intention of joining the new movement, and many others, it is said, are 'halting between two opinions.'"

EDITORS OF CATHOLIC PAPERS.—The Presbyterian says that Mr. Henry Major, formerly the Rev. Henry Major of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has announced his withdrawal from the supervision of the Catholic Herald, published in Philadelphia, and introduced his successor, the Rev. E. Q. S. Waldron, who is a convert to Romanism from the Episcopal Church.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The report on the State of the National Education System, by Mr. Kavanagh, the head inspector of Munster, is very interesting, and has important facts. The gross ignorance of English literature shown by the teachers, is a startling fact as described by Mr. Kavanagh. He says that numbers of them have science and classics enough to pass the sizarship examination in Trinity College, Dublin, yet know nothing of English authors, nor scarcely anything even of Irish literary celebrities (except the mere names), such as Edgeworth, Griffin, Goldsmith, and many others.

DOINGS OF THE CLERGY IN FRANCE.—An English paper says that a good deal of attention is directed to the Metropolitan Council of the clergy, which has commenced its sittings at Paris. If we are to judge from the list of questions which are to form the subjects of deliberation, we can scarcely imagine that the Councils of ancient times could have had more important matters to discuss, the most recondite theological points of doctrine being strangely enough mingled with commonplace subjects.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.—The Jewish Chronicle (English) says:—"Sir Moses Montefiore and Lady Montefiore safely arrived from the Holy Land in this country, on Thursday, the 13th. They landed at Dover, and proceeded to their seat at Ramegate. Lady Montefiore has, we are happy to hear, completely recovered from her previous illness. The money distributed by the philanthropic Baronet in the Holy Land, which we noticed at the time, we know from good authority amounted to no less than £5,000."

REV. HOWARD MALCOM.—We recently chronicle the forced resignation, by Howard Malcom, D. D., of the Presidency of Georgetown College, Ky., (over which he had presided for nine years) on account of his voting the emancipation ticket. We now learn that he has accepted the pastoral charge of the Fifth Baptist Church in Philadelphia, Sanson street.

SOWING CALVINISM AMONG THE METHODISTS.—Rev. C. P. Bragdon, book agent of the Methodist Church at Auburn, writes in the Northern Christian Advocate, that the American Tract Society, and kindred institutions, which he says are Calvinistic in their tendency, are actually furnishing to the Methodist churches and congregations, from one-half to seven-eighths of all their religious reading.

The Steamer Hendrik Hudson has recently taken the place of the Oregon, and runs on the North River in connection with the Isaac Newton—the two boats forming the best line between New York and Albany, if not the best line that runs from New York in any direction.

FOREIGN MISSION INTELLIGENCE. At the Monthly Concert of Prayer for Foreign Missions, held in one of the churches in Boston, on the first Second-day evening in October, a number of interesting communications were made relative to the American Board's operations, of which a Boston paper reports the following:—

AFRICA.—The reports from Southern and Western Africa were quite encouraging. The additions to the churches in Southern Africa were steady, and, of late, somewhat increasing; and there is believed to be a hopeful movement throughout the entire field of the missionaries' labors in that region.

CHOCTAW.—The results of the last year among this tribe of Indians have been very gratifying. The additions to the churches have been 173, making the present total of communicants nearly 1,000. It would be difficult to find an equal number of churches in any part of the world, which have been so uniformly and greatly blessed for the last nine years. Indeed, during all this period there has been a continuous revival.

GREECE.—A letter received by the last steamer from Dr. King at Athens, represents his prospects as more encouraging than they have been at any time since his return to Greece. Twenty-nine persons now attend on his instructions from week to week, and among them are students of the University at Athens. He mentions also the very unusual and encouraging circumstance for that country, that two Greeks habitually attended the private prayer meetings which were held in his own house, and took part with them, praying extemporaneously.

INDIA.—Rev. Mr. French, from the Ahmednuggur Mission, occupied some time in developing the encouraging signs of the times in India. He dwelt, first, on the success of missionary labors in that country. In the two Churches under the care of the Mission with which he was connected, there were 119 native members, and the additions of late years had been much greater than during the first years of their labors. There is an influence at work in every direction, which is leavening the whole mass of Indian mind. The effects of this are, from time to time, developed by the coming in from a distant part of the country of persons who, years ago perhaps, received a tract, or casually heard a Missionary preach, and thus were awakened to think seriously of religious truth. Truth has wrought in them secretly but powerfully till it has constrained them to abandon their superstitions and embrace the truth. Another encouraging sign of the times in India is the waning power of Hinduism. This is seen in the temples of idolatry, which are everywhere going to decay. Where one new temple is now being erected, five old ones are crumbling down. The formation of societies among the natives for publishing in the native language books of science, history, &c., is another encouraging sign. So also is the fact that the sacred books of the Hindoos were being translated from the Sanscrit and published in the vernacular tongue. The general desire of the natives for knowledge is shown by their readiness to subscribe for a newspaper published by the Missionaries. Not less than 170 new subscribers have been added to their list within one year.

MADURA.—This Mission has heretofore been much troubled with the caste question; indeed, they have been obliged to cut off many church members; and some of their most promising converts have gone out from them. During the past year, however, the Mission has made considerable advance in its various departments of labor. Thirty-five have been admitted to the churches; and the influence of the Mission is more and more felt in the villages which surround the different stations.

NESTORIANS.—A letter from the Rev. Mr. Stocking, of the Nestorian Mission, gives an interesting account of a recent journey from Oromiah across the mountains to Mosul. It was made for the purpose of seeing what could be done toward reviving the Mission at Mosul, which, it will be remembered, was opened at that place several years since, in behalf of the mountain Nestorians; but it was broken up by a concurrence of unfavorable circumstances—the death of the Missionaries designed for the station, and the warlike incursion into the territory of the mountain tribes by a neighboring chief. For some time past the Missionaries at Oromiah have been receiving encouraging accounts from Mosul, and on visiting the place Mr. Stocking and his companion found a hundred persons or more under the influence of evangelical truth. The British Consul of Mosul had become friendly to the American Missionaries, and evinced a strong desire to have them reestablish their Mission at Mosul. The Patriarch will, of course, oppose this step, so far as his influence can go; but his power for evil has been materially abridged, and his ability to persecute his people for embracing evangelical doctrines very essentially curtailed. For the present he remains quiet among the mountains. The effects of the revival at Oromiah, are reported to be very encouraging. A spirit of reform had been awakened among the Nestorians, which promised great good.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Prosperity has attended the efforts of this mission, and the additions to the churches, during the past year, have amounted to about 1,600. There has been, likewise, considerable progress in piety and social improvement. But the epidemics which prevailed in the Island near the close of 1848, carried thither from our shores, have proved very fatal. The statements heretofore published in this country on this subject, are fully borne out by the latest intelligence. More than one tenth of the population have been cut down; of these, 2,350 were church members. The effect of this calamity upon the natives has been disheartening; and the missionaries are fearful that other diseases will be introduced from California and Oregon; and they are also apprehensive that there will be an importation of morals that will be more disastrous still. On the whole, the prospects of the Islands must be regarded as somewhat uncertain. The Providence of God has interposed in their behalf in a very remarkable manner hitherto; but he may have designs which we cannot now fathom. Should the Hawaiian race, however, be ultimately lost in the great Anglo-Saxon family, the influence of this mission will appear vastly more important than it now does.

Miscellaneous.

THE LOVE LORN.

My een are dim wi' tears, John,
My heart is sair wi' wae,
I lie an' watch the stars, John,

I had lood ye weel an' lang, John,
An' shall while I live,
But ye've caused me mony a pang, John,

Ye cam' o' your ain will, John,
Ye saw that I was poor,
Ye leant t' me wae an' loove,

Last week, near the close of one of those
sweltering days which came along just as

A CHOLERA INCIDENT.

Last week, near the close of one of those
sweltering days which came along just as

Her story was soon told. She had lived
in Taunton for several years, where her

After having satisfied her hunger and fed
her boy, the woman arose to depart. Her

On the following morning the woman ap-
peared once more in the presence of the

The New-Bedford Mercury publishes a
letter from Mr. J. D. Parker, dated Valparaiso,

were thus separated, when they were attacked
by the natives, and deprived of their guns

A New-York correspondent of the Detroit
Free Press, writes as follows:

A move is making in New-York to ameli-
orate the condition of the laboring class.

A great drawback to the prosperity of
mechanics is high rents. \$100 to \$150 has

On the 16th August, the great fight be-
tween the Lion and the Bull came off;

A PRINCELY DWELLING.—Dr. Moffit, the
great pill-man, is about completing a first-

The lion then came creeping out, and as
the bull was staring at the yelling multitude,

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would have to pay. The king consort re-
tired without, in his capacity of President,

This distinguished man died at Alexandria
in Egypt, Aug. 2, and was buried in Cairo,

A Mr. Tingle, of New-York. The paddles
are of sheet iron, and instead of being at

The advantage of this wheel is, that the
power is effectively exerted at the right point,

I have been informed by a gentleman of my
acquaintance, that he had stopped his potatoes

It has long been the practice with our
most intelligent gardeners, to sow the seeds

If milk be introduced into bottles, then
well corked and put into a pan of cold water

This is a good season to eradicate,
thoroughly and effectually, the bushes which

The commencement of the Jewish New-
Year has been celebrated for several days

Some very successful experiments have been
made this year and last, in the central and

From which crop he is realizing the present
season \$1,800. The breaking of the ground cost

A few days since, says the Worcester Spy,
we were shown the model of an improved Rail-

The Jersey City Telegraph describes a
new kind of Paddle-wheel, at the Machine

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Nine-
vah was 15 miles by 9, and 40 round, with

The Delaware Republican states, that
Joseph Johnson, of Wilmington, has invented

The London Lancet of the 11th, contains
a notice of an instrument which has been in-

We are assured, says the American Arti-
san, by Mr. H. Serrol, of this city, that he can

The St. Louis Reveille states that Mr.
Hughes of that city has invented a plan "for

From some experiments made at the Agri-
cultural Institute, at St. Germain, in France,

Nothing is equal to young pine trees by
the roadside to break the cold winds, and to

The Cincinnati Commercial says, "An
awful sight was witnessed in our city lately

All the English writers on cholera concur
in urging attention to the skin, as of the ut-

The amount of specie now in the Bank
vaults in New York, is over \$8,000,000, and

Nearly 1,300,000 bushels of Indian corn
were shipped from this country to England

Deluwer Institute.
The Academic Year of this Institution, for 1849-50,

The Literary Department is as heretofore
under the supervision of Rev. JAMES B. IRISH, A. M.,

The Department of Natural Science is con-
ducted by Professor GURDON EVANS. In this, Natural Philo-

The Mathematical Department is under the
instruction of OLIVER B. IRISH, Tutor. It embraces

The Teacher's Department will, as formerly,
be in operation during the Fall Term, and last

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