The Biblical Recorder.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

EDWARDS, BROUGHTON & CO. RALEIGH, N. C.

Office on Fayetteville St., Opp. Market. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Remittances must be sent by Registered Letter, Post office Order, Express or Draft, payable to the order of the Publishers.

International Sunday School Lesson.

FIRST QUARTER, 1881. LESSON IV. -JANUARY 23RD. BY REV. A. C. DIXON,

Asheville, N. C. THE BIRTH OF JESUS.

GOLDEN TEXT .- "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace goodwill toward men."-Luke 2: 14.

Daily Home Readings .- Monday, The Birth of Jesus, Luke 2:8-20; Tuesday, Foretold by Isaiah, Isa. 9:1-7; Wednesday, Foretold by Daniel, Dan. 9: 20-27; Thursday, Promised by Gabriel, Luke 1: 26-35; Friday, Described by Matthew, Matt. 1: 18-25; Saturday, Praises to the Lord, Rev. 5: 6-14; Sanday, Universal Joy for the New-born Son, Luke 2: 8:20.

CONTEXT.

Casar Augustus ordered a census to be taken. (The word taxed means enrolled.) Instead of sending around census takers, as we do, he required every one to go to his own city. In obedience to this command, Joseph and Mary set out, perhaps on foot, from Nazareth to Bethlehem, a rough journev of about seventy miles. It had been prophedied that Christ should be born in Bethlehem, and all these things were "working together" to fulfil that prophecy. Thus the orders of heathen kings God can use to carry out His purposes. "The Lord reigneth," no matter who may appear to be king. Their long journey and slow travelling, so delayed them, that, when they arrived, the inn was full, and the best that they could do was to take shelter in a stable near by. Here our Saviour was born, wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger, or feeding trough, doubtless on the little bed of straw which the cattle had left.

(ANNOUNCED, 8-14. CONFIRMED, 15-16. (PROCLAIMED, 17-20.

COMMENTS. I. The Birth of Jesus Announced. (v.

1. To whom announced. Shepherds. The lowly occupation of keeping sheep seems to prepare men for God's highest service. Moses and David were called from the sheep pasture, the one to be a great leader and lawgiver the other to be a king. God often chooses His aristocracy from the lowest

Keeping watch over their flecks by night. So far as we know, they were not praying or praising. They were simply at their post of daty. "We are not out of the way of divine visits, when we are sensibly employed in an honest calling." To the diligent in business God gives special favors. The lazy lounger, who loiters around doing nothing for himself, need not expect God to honor him. Christ, when on earth those who were already at work.

2. The Announcer. The angel of the Lord Literally, An angel. One of the angels that were sent from Heaven to make this announcement. Came upon them. Perhaps in the air just over them. The other angels seem to have halted out of sight, to make their appearance at the proper time. and join in the chorus which follows.

The glory of the Lord shone round about them. Made brighter by the darkness of the night. It is thus, while we are watching or toiling on in the darknes of affliction and sorrow, that God's promise comes upon us like an angel from Heaven, and sheds a peculiar light and glory upon us. How much better to be, like the shepherds, in the field on the bare ground, with God's messenger talking to us, and God's glory around us, than to be, like Cæsar, in his palace with his liveried courtiers bearing him deceitful messages, and the glory of the world around him. Let us wish to be a shepherd with God's favor, rather than a king without it.

They were afraid. Mystery is sure to frighten us. And knowing their own sinfulness, the shepherds doubtless fear that the angel is a messenger of wrath. Our sinful natures must fear, when brought into contrast with God's purity and glory.

3. The announcement Fear not. God often frightens us by His curses or by giv ing us a glimpse of his purity and glory, the better to prepare us for His promises.

This aunouncement contains four things: (1) A definition of the gospel. Good fidings of great joy. A very strong expression, showing that there is nothing mournful about religion, and those who wear long faces and measure one's religion by his gloominess have a sad counterfeit. (2) Its universal adaptation. Which shall be to all people. "All have sinned," all kave sorrow; hence, all need a Saviour and a joy-giver-For unto you is born, this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord, These three titles denote the three offices of Jesus as Redeemer, Priest (Christ means Jannointed) and King (the Lord.) Our Redeemer from sin, our Priest to intercede for us, our King to rule us. (4.) The sign by which Christ was to be known. in swaddling clothes lying in a manger. Show ing his humanity and humility. Treated as other children only poorer. By this sign you can still tell where Christ is. He dwells with the humble and contrite ones. Where

B B Company of the state of the

The Organ of the North Carolina Baptists, Devoted to Bible Religion, Education, Literature, Agriculture and General Intelligence

to call more than once a year. In

this way the governor of a rich Pro-

vince receives during his term of of-

fice, one or two millions of tails,

Chinese ounces of silver-\$1 to \$1.33.

large amounts of money he receives

from his subordinates are "squeezed'

out of the very people whom it is his

large sums of money in the shape of

in Peking, in order to secure the ap-

pointment. And he has yet "to con-

tribute still larger sums towards the

expenses" of the high functionaries in

Province passes through his hands.

committee, of expert accountants).

the lowest official in the provinces,

defraying the expenses of their supe-

kindness to be accepted, and, in time,

rewarded. The potency of this prac-

tice among officials, has been recogs

nized in all the ramifications of socie-

ty. No one who wishes to ask a favor

of another ever comes empty handed.

I often receive small presents of fruit,

jewels, &c. I know at the time, that

that man has a favor to ask, and my

suspicions, in the course of a few days

It is true the Peking government

as a means of securing the people

against extortion by the local officials

send out high commissioners into all

the Provinces to take a general sur-

veillance of all provincial matters.

This is their opportunity, and they

know how to profit by it. Their ex-

penses must be paid by the governors,

and the local officials all know that

the governor must be reimbursed;

guilty, and know not who may have

charges laid against them, for which

they may, to say the least, suffer po-

litical decapitation, they are not slow

in coming to his aid, and thus secure

his good offices with the high com-

missioner, in the event of charges

having been preferred against them

by the literati of their district.

Though many and grievous charges

are brought to the notice of the high

commissioner he is not unmindful of

the favors he has received at the

hands of the governor-who is per-

sonally responsible for all the acts of

his subordinates, (for it is his duty to

know all that transpires in his Prov-

leniently towards the governor, and

to overlook all except a few flagrant

cases, who must be dealt with as a

warning to others. It is agreed that

the blow shall fall on A. & B. who, it

may be, are not as guilty as many

others; but they are perhaps, obnoxi-

ous to the governor, and as the high

commissioner knows that they are all

guilty, he has reasons for favoring

cashiered, and some of the favorites

of the governor-among the many

who have secured the requisite litera-

ry degrees, and who have not only

been declared at Peking to be eligible

for appointment, but have more than

once, in a quiet and delicate way, re-

minded more than one governor

Thus it is that money makes the

wheels of government in China run

are always verified.

tortion in the Provinces can reach the | and, as they all know that they are

VOLUME 45.

RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881.

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indicates that the angels simply spoke the

Glory to God in the highest, that is, in heav. en. The birth of Jesus is cause for glory among the angels. Such an act of condescension and love they had never seen be-

On earth peace, good will toward men. Some translate it, peace toward men of good will. Peace between God and man; also between man and man. Christ sent a sword between Christians and the world. No peace to be made with Satan and His kingdom. But "between men of good will" the

II, The Birth of Jesus Confirmed.

The angels made a short visit. As soon as their message was delivered they left the shepherds alone. Our bright visions of glory are usually short, and then, with the memory of them cheering and strengthening us, we are left to go on in the way of duty. This the shepherds at once do. They said: Let us now go and see. They didn't stop with saying, but suited the action to the word-they went. Many are constantly saying, "I will go to Jesus." But they don't go. These shepherds acted in concert, No one tried to dissuade the others from going. (Here teacher may dwell upon the harm of doing anything that would prevent others from coming to Jesus.) Not one of them doubted. Not, Let us go and see if these things are so; but, Let us go and see this thing which is come to pass. They didn't even wait till day light. So let us not wait for more light or a better time, but right at once come to Jesus by faith. It is the duty of every one to seek Christ, like these shep-

herds, as soon as they hear of Him. They came with haste. What the angels told them did not satisfy them. Though they believed it, still they must satisfy themselves. What others may say about Christ should never satisfy us, we should strive to taste these sweet experiences for ourselves. The mere fact that the shepherds heard of the birth of Jesus, would do them no good siah; and the mere fact that you have heard of Christ will not save you; you must see Him by faith as your Redcemer.

Found Mary and Joseph, and the babe ly ing in a manger. Just as the angel had said. When we believe and act upon God's promises, He never disappoints us. All that He has said in His word concerning Jesus, if we believe, we will find true.

III. The birth of Jesus proclaimed.

Th y made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning the child. Of all our knowledge, it is most important for us to tell what we know concerning Jesus, and we can impart to others only what we know ourselves. If you are full of faith and hope and joy, God will use you in imparting these graces to others; if full of doubts you will impart your doubts. "Such as I have we would be useful, of "growing in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus

1;) Upon the people. All they that heard twondered. We are not told that they be ieved. Many wondered at the miracles of Jesus, but they did not belive in Him. And many at this day won eer at the miracles of many at this day wonder at the marvellous the gospel, and go on wondering down to Simply wondering will not save us. (2.) Upon Mary. Mary kept all these things and pondered them in her heart. She knew that the child was superhuman, but she was not the proper one to proclaim it. Every virgin in Israel coveted the honor of becoming the mother of the expected Messiah, and they would have attributed her enthustastic proclamation of her son as the Son of God to vain-glory. Observe here the modesty of Mary in contrast with the forwardness of the Mary whom the Roman Catholics worship. Theirs is an imaginary, this is the real Mary, who, were she on earth, would be shocked by the undue prominence they give her.

Mary, as such meditation will be for us No better subject for meditation than the promises concerning Christ. (3.) Upon the shepherds themselves. The shepherds returned glorifying and praising God The story they told to others filled their own souls with joy and praise. Next to receiving Jesus into our own hearts is telling of lesus to others. Christian, are you gloomy and downcast? Go out and tell others what you "have heard and seen" of Jesus, and you will return like the shephe rds, "glorifying and praising God."

COMMUNICATIONS.

Reminiscences of a Long Missionary Life BY REV. M. T. YATES, D. D.

NUMBER 40.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. The Emperor-who is called the son of heaven-is monarch of more than he surveys. The mass of the people, who know but little or nothing about the extent and power of other nations, regard him, and he has, for ages regarded himself, as the monarch of the whole world. Within the last few decades they have been forced to modify their conceit in regard to the extent and dominion of the central kingdom.) He has one wife, who is Empress, and two, who are queens; and scores are ameanable, and to no other. To the wiser—in regard to the real conthe dragon throne. His courtiers it is before him that all complaints and chamberlains are cunuchs, of must be made, and all cases of litiga-whom there are said to be thousands tlon are instituted in the first instance. connected with the palace." He is Any case of appeal from his decision never approached by any one, it is is to the Foo-prefect, of a depart-said, except on the knees. He alone ment who exercises jurisdiction over

bers of his own family. The duties of these supreme councils, in which the Emperor takes a prominent part, are general, comprising matters relalating to all departments of the government. The principal executive bodies under them, are the six boards, or departments of State; 1st, The board of civil service; 2nd, The governor takes up his position at the board of revenue; 3d, The board of Provincial city, the Tagtais, Fors, rites, or Imperial household, court matters, and diplomacy; 4th, The board of war; 5th, The board of justice, performing also the functions of a supreme court of appeals; 6th, The board of public works. Each depart-ment has two presidents, four vicepresidents-one half Chinese and the other half Manchoas-and a great number of clerks, but no board is independent in its acts of the others. An institution peculiar to China is the censorate, or board of control-(an all-examining court) whose duty it is to examine all official acts of the ministry and cabinet, to institute inquiries, raise objections to such measures as they deem detrimental to the best interest of the country, and even to stop them entirely. They are bound to give a hearing"—if the matter can be brought before them—"to every subject who has cause to complain of any acts of government; and may be considered a substitute for popular representation." They have the power even to animadvert upon the personal acts of the Emperor. The govern ment is an absolute monarchy, though it is despotical only within certain limits, for while there is no written constitution circumscribing his powers within certain bounds, there are ancient customs and precedents-the example and practice of former Emperors-a sort of unwritten constituout incurring the remonstrance of the censorate. And while he is a man of so much power, being as he is the head of, and holding the power of life habitants of the globe, he is really a mere figure-head. He is immured within the walls of the inner or Imperial city of Peking, and knows only what his ministers and the departments of State allow him to see and know. In years gone by the Emperor sometimes went into the Provinces and saw and heard for himself the condition of his children, the people, but now, and for many years. his ministers and heads of departments of State, through whom all business is transacted have convinced him that his royal person should not be thus exposed, and that his honor is too sacred to come in contact with the multitude of officials, or even to receive communications from any, except from his high officials, and then they should come through the department of State to which the matter pertained, to his high ministers. Thus these high and designing functionaries stand between the Emperors

ADMINISTRATION IN THE PROVINCES. China proper is divided into eighteen Provinces. Each Province is divided into Foo's-or departments; each department is divided into Hsiens districts or counties. The administration in the Provinces is through the governor, and his cabinet, consisting of a lieutenant governor, the military governor, the Provincial treasurer, and the chief justice of | ince), he is therefore disposed to act the province, -all of whom are Imperial officers.

and the people, for as the governors

of Provinces are recommended and

secured by some of these high dignita-

ries at court, who are richly rewarded

for their influence and good offices in

securing these appointments to office

-no complaints of oppression or ex-

Emperor without their permission.

Hence bribery, corruption and extor-

tion of the most flagrant character,

abound, even among the ministers

and heads of departments of State at

the fountain-head of power.

The governor, or, in the case of some larger Provinces, a viceroy-

who is appointed for three years,exercises well nigh full powers within the territory over which he presidessomewhat as a feudal prince. He is thus made the ruler of from fifteen to thirty-five millions of people. He is responsible to the Peking government | the governor. They are accordingly for the good order, good government, charged before the commissioner and the Imperial revenue, and defence of his Province. With him the direct administration of the Peking government ends. At this point he, by delegated authority, virtually administers the Imperial government over the

population of his Province. This is done through the Foo's of departments, and Hsiens-magistrates-of that they are ready, waiting and anxidistricts or counties. These are the ous for appointment-are appointed officers who govern the people direct- to fill the vacancies, which appoint ly. They are appointed by the Peking ments are in due time confirmed government upon the recommendation of the governor. The magistrate of a Hsien, is the real ruler of the smoothly. These high Imperial compeople. It is with him, with whom | missioners amass enormous fortunes, they have to do. It is to him they and the Peking government are none with the humble and contrite ones. Where there is no humility and no humanity, there is no humility and no humanity, there is no Christ. The kingdom of heaven be longs to the poor in spirit.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host. If we receive one of God's messengers kindly, He will soon send us a multitude. Thus we have "grace for grace. Be carefulto receive all God's blessings with thankfulness.

Printing God. It may have been by singing. Such is the common notion, but I am unable to find proof of it. The word saying

REV. JOSIAH CRUDUP. put themselves in the power of another hungry pack, (More anon.) The governor delegates much of his ad-

Fifty years ago Josiah Crudup was ministrative power, to Taotais, who have the surveillance of three or more Foos, and the magistrates under them, and they generally reside in one of the Foo cities. When a new became a popular preacher; attracting large crowds of all classes, from the wealthy proprietor to the lowly magistrates, and other civil and millslave. His attractive power did not tary officers of the Province-the lay in his deep learning, or his subwhole, with their thousands of suborlime eloquence; nor did it arise from his pious abstraction from the world in which God had placed him. He dinates, forming the most stupendous bureaucracy that ever held a first grasp upon a suffering people, are ex-pected, and in fact, are in duty bound showed himself to be at all times the courteous christian gentleman. Ento call at the Provincial city, ostensidowed with a nice sense of propriety, bly to pay their respects, but really he knew how to accommodate him-"grease the wheels," a il thus self to the demands of society so as to smooth their own way, for none of them come empty handed. They often give offence neither to the high nor to the lowly. He was not only admirtake with them estensibly "to contri- ed for his preaching abilities by men bute towards defraying the heavy exof intelligence, but he soon came to be esteemed for his unaffected piety, penses of his excellency" more than double the amount of their legitimate the simplicity of his manner in the annual salary, and they are expected pulpit and out of it. He nowhere at- ened his former convictions that God tempted any ostentations display. No one doubted his piety. Wherever he preached he was loved by christian the proper place for the talents with people of all denominations: the colored people-the slaves looked on He knows perfectly well that the him as their living oracle; none regretted his death more than they. It was in this manuer Mr. Crudup lived one thing is certain, he never did, until he had entered on the eightyduty to protect, for he has been a subordinate, and is amiliar with what second year of his useful and eventful life, when, on the 20th day of May. is due to one in a higher position and 1872, he died at his residence in Granfrom whence it comes. But this is valle county, saying, as his last com-forting words to his weeping family, "I am not afraid to die; I am at his harvest time; and this is a time honored custom. He has paid out peace with God and all mankind." The church owes it to herself and to fees, or presents to the high officials

his memory to preserve in a durable form the annals of a life so beautiful, ending in a death so peaceful. Accordingly, as the present writer.

Peking who were kind enough to assume the responsibility of becoming only, who knew him well for fifty | riage. his security. (The responsibility was great, for the revenue of the whole years as a christian minister and a nas been requested to furnish a short sketch of larity as a preacher never diminished sources and out of his own memory. Moreover, it is a universal custom the following incidents and events of from the highest cabinet officer, to interest and instruction. Josiah Crudup was born in Wake for subordinates-if they wish to recounty, N. C., on the 5th January, main quietly in office-"to assist in 1791. His early education was not

neglected. It was under the best ad-

member of the Presbyterian Church, a fine English and classical scholar, and a good teacher. The foundation of a good education was there laid, on which, in after years, Mr. Crudup, by his own application, reared the character of a cultured gentleman. He had learned to read intelligently, became fond of reading, and continued a reader to the end of his long life. Very little is known of his early religious training. While in the pious family of Mr. Bobbitt, he probably received his best religious impressions. At a very early period his mind had been directed to the consideration of the claims of religion. According to hisown statement, his conversion took place as early as 1806, when he had entered his sixteenth year. In that year an annual session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was convened in the city of Raleigh, over which Bishop Asbury presided. During the sittings of the brought under a more gracious relig- | fluence of his example be felt. ious influence, which soon ripened tion by the remission of his past sins ministry there were no Bible Societies, and was received into the church lo- | of a permanent record. The Church, cated at the falls of Tar River, and since his time of inactivity, has been known as the Falls Church. In 1809, aroused to efforts hitherto unparalthe Hephzibah Church was organized by Rev John Purefoy and Rev. John | the highest powers of her ministry. Gulley. By letter of dismissal from | Had Mr. Crudup been to-day as he the Fails Church, Mr. Crudup was received into the Hephzibah Church in May, 1812. In August, 1813, he was ordained Elder by the Presbytery composed of the following Elders : William Lancaster, Robert T. Daniel and John Purefoy, the latter being pastor of the church at Hephzibah. After his ordination he preached at large in different localities, for the

was elected and installed pastor of Hephzibah church. This relation he sustained until 1839, ten consecutive vears, omitting 1836. Thought have Although theoretically he had no church, his influence was more operadition of things in the Provinces, for having sent them forth. They squeeze the governors; the governors squeeze their subordinates, and their subordinates and their subordinates and there is no redress for them; for the Emperor is immured, and all communications to the government.

most part assisting other ministers,

and especially Mr. Purefoy. In 1828 the office being vacant, Mr. Crudup

twenty years of age, and only one year before his ordination. When he had been preaching eight years, his popu larity as a fluent speaker had brought the Gospel in North Carolina. He was him into public notice, and led him licensed to preach in 1813, when he into politics, the leading politicians was twenty-two years of age. He soon of the Whig party directed their attention to him as a suitable person to eanvass the district as a representative of the party in Congress. He was accordingly nominated and elected ; and took his seat in the lower House of Congress on 1st March, 1821, and was a member till March, 1823. He declined a re election, and was suc-ceeded by Wiley P. Mangum. While in Congress his wife, whom he tenderly loved, died, leaving four young children without a mother's care. Mr.

> life was not the proper sphere of a christian minister's activities. The death of his wife while in Congress, no doubt revived and strengththe proper place for the talents with which God had entrusted him. From whatever considerations Mr. Crudup was led into a position so perilous to after he left Congress, take an active

part in politics. He never was a poli-

tician in that low sense which distin-

Crudup's experience in Congress sat-

isfied his political aspirations, and

led him to conclude that a political

guishes a political partizan. On the 15th of May, 1825, Mr. Crudup was married the second time. This marriage to a "lovely woman, a wise mother, a good wife," brought with it all the elements of social enjoyment which lasted forty-seven years, to March 5th, 1872, when Mrs. Crudup died, preceding her husband little more than two months. Nine his junior in the ministry by one year | children were the fruits of this mar

Through all the changes of outward his life, he has collected from reliable | Few men have, for so long a period, maintained so great uniformity in hi manner of life. Neither increasing wealth, nor multiplied honors made any change in him. After his election to the pastoral

charge at Hephzibah, his reading was more particularly directed to such riors," and for such voluntary acts of vantages the neighborhood afforded. works as appertain to the ministry. From the primary school he was sent When he resigned the pastorate he to the town of Louisburg, N. C. to a continued to preach in Granville brivate intudemy, conducted at that county until the infirmatives of age time by Mr. John Bobbitt, a worthy forbade his ministerial labors. gave to the world nearly fifty years of his ministerial life, during which he expended more for the liberty of preaching than he had received for his labor. Had he concentrated his mind on the acquisition of wealth or worldly honor, he had the requisite endowments and acquirements to have

achieved success in any employment or profession. Such a life could not have ended otherwise than in a safe, peaceful, if not a triumphant death. He had but recently passed through the calamiies of a cruel war, in which, from a condition of affluence, he had been brought, in his old age, to the mere necessities of life. To this calamity was added the death of his most estimable and beloved wife. He stood by and saw her laid in her peaceful grave. With the infirmities of age on him, he could bear no more. He went from her grave and laid himself down to die. He never left that bed until he Conference Mr. Crudup visited Ral- | too was taken out to be laid by the eigh and attended the daily service at | side of her he loved so well. Long may the church. At these services he was his memory be preserved and the in-

When it is considered that during into a consciousness of present salva- the greatest part of Mr. Crudup's through faith in Christ. His conver- no Tract Societies, no Sabbath Schools, sion, though apparently sudden, was ino Missionary Scieties, it will be yet so clear and full he was never at readily seen how small a sphere there terwards perplexed with doubts as to was left to him to develop the talents its genuineness, which was confirmed which he so largely possessed as a pubby his whole subsequent life. There lie speaker, by multiplying occasions being no church at that time more for their employment, and thereby convenient, he applied for admission furnishing interesting matter worthy leled, and brought into constant use was fifty years ago, he would have been in the front rank of pulpit and platform orators.

THE FORUM ROMANUM

A TRIP ABROAD.

is the most interesting place in Rome

except the Colosseum. Here all other forums centre. It was the market, court and tribunal of the Romans for centuries. Used very much like the place described by Paul, where there was always a crowd eager to hear or tell something new, as well as to vend their articles of merchanauthority in the government of the disc. Surrounded by beautiful white tive than the authority of any prelate | marble arghes, and richly carved colonnades, it was a lovely place. But the special interest connected with it consists in something else. Why

the geese gave the alarm the night If I were in America, I should "skethe Gauls were approaching the city. daddle," thinking I was about to be Here is the Sacra Via over whose kuklaxed. But as I am in the land pavements the chariot wheels of many of wonders and prepared to see almost bloody Mars and the spoils of van- is simply one of the sights! Don't quished foes since the days of Romu-know what it means; forget to lus. There are eight columns from ask the guide about it Monday. Supthe Temple of Saturn, built 391 years pose it must be a school of nuns; but B. C. Near by are the Temples of then they never let them see anybody.

for writing purposes, and the walls of the old Capitol, built 370 B. C.

burned. His ashes were buried a busy street to the broad square in little lower down, near the centre of front of the Forum. On one side are the ruins of the Basilica Julia, dedicated to Casar and built as a protection for the merchants against the rain and heat of the sun; for the Forum proper was not covered. A little to one side stands the temple in which Cicero grand display of architectural subrevealed to the senators the conspiracv of Cataline. Here lies a broken shaft which has on it the image of a rises to the height of 609 feet, they pig, a lamb and a bull. They are say, look rather tame. Two gushing symbolic of the sacrifices offered, the fountains play in front, almost surpig to Bacchus, the lamb to Mars and | rounded by the colonnades which exthe bull to Jupiter. To the east is tend from either side of the building, the Arch of Titus, while the Palatine hill, once covered with the palace of

But these thastly memories are getting monotonous. We will ride along by the Piazza del Popolo, the finest modern square in Rome, so "they say," and take a view from the The sun is now fast sinking in the

west casting a mantle of golden light

over the Alban Mountains, while the

broad parapet; more interesting in

oft Italian sky spreads out above and forms a lovely canopy soon to be bedecked with the stars of heaven. We Hill by zigzag paths shaded by the cypress and pine. Here gather the wealthy and the titled, soldiers and ecclesiasties, foreign visitors, and groups of merry children, who in dress and feature present as great a centrast to those we saw an hour ago, as do the denizens of the Seven Dials and those of Hyde Park, in London But the gay turnouts, and the crowds on foot do not constitute the greatest an architect, an artist and a sculptor attraction of the Princian—the level of the highest type. attraction of the Pincian-the level lawns and gushing fountains, the busts and pedestals which adorn the smooth avenues. Rather it is the historic panorama which is spread out before you as you sit on the

many respects than any other on which the sun shines. How many in the days of Cæsar used to sup here, guests of Lucullus in his beautiful Pincian villa. Plutarch says that these sumptuous gardens, baths, statues and other works of art furnished by this wealthy general surpassed in luxury and magnificence even those of kings. Here the fifth wife of Claudius, the infamous Messalina, revelled with her paramours, till the order came from the emperor that she must die. The hot blood of the wanton smoked on the pavement, and stained with a deeper bue the variegated marbles of Lucullus. At one end of the Pincian are the Borchese gardens, and at the other those of the Villa Medici. The latter are beautified by borders of box, arches of ilex, and seats of mossy stone, sculptured fountains, and flower beds The former are three miles in circuit and enriched with the remains of early art, vases, sepulchral monuments, shattered pillars and broken arches. The blue hills enclose the wide Campagna, through which the winding Tiber flows to the sea, seen in a clear St. Peter's forms the central object, the world's cathedral, the grandest edifice ever built by man, painted against God's lovliest sky. To the right is the Vatican, and in front is the Castle

leum, but now a dingy prison, Beatrice Cenci is said to have been incar- Peter's "big toe!" It has been kissed cerated there. To the left of St. so many times that it is actually worn Tarpelan Rock, and the site of the Campus Martins, now built lover. ambassadors were received before their entrance into Rome, and victorious generals paused to hear the dea triumphal welcome. Here 3000 bronze eanopy which covers the altar, followers of Marius were murdered by Scylla after he had promised them

of St. Angelo, once a lofty, graceful

pile of Parian marble, with gilded

dome, a magnificent imperial mauso

af ernoon, we meet the strangest pro-cession I have ever seen. It is headed by something less than a dozen priests they get the Episcopal part of it? Wonder where they got his likeness? just here Julius Cæsar stood and by by something less than a dozen priests But there is one thing of interest here his words swayed the minds of those who seem to have charge of it. It is by feet piece of sculpture must pass through the governor or commissioner to one of the six boards of State, who are interested in the success of a governor, &c. And it a Taotai should send a dispatch direct—as some of them may, the boards of State know how to dispose of its ministerial life, it must not State know how to dispose of its as a rule, the sepret de corps, is all that could be desired.

Mr. Crudup was nearly fifty years of age when he ceased to hold a pastorn as many was a nearly fifty years of age when he ceased to hold a pastorn at some of the six boards of State know how to dispose of its ministerial life, it must not be omitted that he had entered into the married relation, with Mrs. There is the Tsrpeian Rock and him too. But as a rule, the sepret de corps, is all that could be desired.

Mr. Crudup was nearly fifty years of age when he ceased to hold a pastorn at commissioner to one of the six boards from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and upright attitude, who are shrouded in a white garment which covers the whole body from the size and that is a shrould and th

The Biblical Recorder.

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Vespasian, Castor and Pollux, Julius, Can't think of any other people who the floor of Concord, the Portico of would allow themselves to be thus Deii Consentes, where the lawyers sat bundled and tied up.
for writing purposes, and the walls Passing over the bridge which spans

the Tiber opposite St. Angelo's Cas-The Rostrum is within one foot of the, or more recently called Hadrian's where the body of Julius Cosar was Tomb, we drive up a little narrow,

the wonder of the world. There is a

little disappointment at first sight, for there is such an area of ground covered (six acres or more) by this limity, that its towering domes, nine in number, although one of them nearly forming a circle, while the obelisk brought from Egypt by Caligthe Cæsars, rises in grandeur to the ula occupies the centre. On enter-south. tion of the vastness of the structure. "which employed in its erection the time and treasures of forty-three popes, or three hundred years, and sixty millions of dollars; which is kept in repair at an annual expense of thirty thousand; and which, in its magnificent appointments and gathered treasures, mocks comparison with any building reared by man." The mingled throng is passing in and out at all hours ffrom early morn until "climb the terraces of the Pincian dewy eve." It is the striking proportions and beautiful symmetry which thing else. And yet the whole might well be called an enormous art gallery. The thought that such a building existed in the mind of Michael Angelo before the first stone was laid. gives one -a clearer insight into the brilliancy of the genius and intellect. of that wonderful man, who was alike

As might be expected, there is a

score of beggars walking around. crossing themselves with the holy water and keeping up an interminable muttering with their earnest pleadings. Besides these, there are numbers who come in to their morning devotions, bow and scrape about before images of the Virgin and crucifixes and finally kneel down in some conspicuous place, with their eyes fixed on a cross, to count their beads and "say their prayers." Then there are not less than fifty confessionals placed around on all sides against the walls, where all from every nation under heaven, may make their confessions to waiting priests. Just above these are the words, "English," "Francais," etc., designating the places where the representatives from different nations may find priests who speak their respective languages. All around the arches and domes are inscriptions in Latin, most of them referring to some incident in the life of Peter. The ceilings are richly frescoed or elaborately carved, and these with the marble columns which support the symmetrical arches form a magnificent picture. And besides, there are statues of all the disciples and many of the saints and popes placed on pedestals against the walls. Here sits St. Peter on a chair, a bronze statue, elevated so as to bring sky far away beyond Ostia, and once the floor. Here comes a haggard his feet about three or four feet from looking old woman who goes affectionately up to the statute, puts her right hand lovingly on the right foot, stoops and kisses some part of it. Pretty soon a priest, from the mass which has just adjourned, comes along, brushes his hand over it and takes a kiss. We go near to see what there is to be kissed so affectionately and so frequently and find that it is lum, where once the Tomple of Janus nearly away !! Just think of these opened its gates at the sound of war, poor superstitious, deluded idelaters but closed them with returning peace, by continued osculations! But the wearing out the brass toe of an image strangest part of it all is that this same statue used to be called Jupiter Hard by was the Temple of Apollo, during the days of heathen Rome. erected B. C. 430, near which foreign Just at the central door upon enter-ambassadors were received before ing, is a slab of porphyry which marks the spot where the emperors used to be crowned. Immediately cree of the Senate, which gave them under the centre dome is a gorgeous kept burning. A door and staircase their lives, their dying cries being directly under this lend to the crypt noticed by the Senate, in session at where the tomb of St. Peter is to be the Temple of Bellona. But the seen (?) Here is his "Episcopal Chair," too. Please tell me what that mass of buildings and the thronging means. I find no body here who can memories of this broadest page of explain it. Didn't know Peter ever explain it. As we go down the street Sunday had a chair! If he did, where did and that is the first piece of sculpture