THE SABBATH RECORDER

VOLUME XXX—NO. 40.
ALFRED CENTER, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, DECEMBER 31, 1871.
WHOLE NO. 355.

WEALTH OF THE ANCIENT HEbrew.

In the times of David and Solomon gold existed in enormous quantities among the Hebrews. The figure given in the Old Testament appears almost fabulous. From 1 Chronicles 26:14 we learn that David had collected together for the purpose of building the Temple, a hundred thousand talents of gold and a thousand thousand talents of silver, and from 1 Chronicles 29:3 we learn that over and above this enormous amount he contributed from his own possessions, three thousand talents of gold and seven thousand talents of silver which mightily multiply, more than any other organisation, in the hands of the people of God. The record of the Temple, with its magnificent ornaments, its golden vessels, and its vast store of gold, and silver and precious stones, stands as a testimonial to the wealth of the ancient Hebrews.

The Ark of the Covenant was the most valued possession of the nation. It was made of the wood of the olive tree, overlaid with pure gold, and contained the Ten Commandments written by the hand of God. It was carried by the high priest in processions and parades, and was regarded as the symbol of the presence of God among the people. The Ark was set up in the Tabernacle, and later in the Temple, and was guarded by the Levites, who were appointed to attend to it. The Ark was considered to be the most holy place in the Temple, and the priests were not allowed to enter it except on certain occasions.

The Temple was a magnificent building, constructed of precious stones and gold, and adorned with beautiful decorations. It was a place of great beauty and splendor, and was regarded as the center of the religious life of the Hebrews. The Temple was the dwelling place of God, and was the place where the sacrifices were offered, the laws were read, and the prayers were offered. It was a place of great sanctity, and was regarded as the sanctuary of the nation.

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DEAR SIR:

The following is an extract from a recent lecture delivered by Prof. F. W. K. at an assembly of the Western Female College of Cincinnati, Ohio, on the subject of "Religion and Literature."

"The study of religion and literature is not a question of selecting one or the other, but of combining both. They are in fact complementary, and should be pursued in conjunction with each other. Religion is the foundation of all true literature, while literature is the means of spreading religious truth. We need both, and we cannot be content with one without the other."

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1871.

F. W. K.

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DEAR SIR:

I am glad to see that the study of religion and literature is becoming more and more popular. It is the only way to make progress in both. Religion is the foundation of all true literature, while literature is the means of spreading religious truth. We need both, and we cannot be content with one without the other."

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 1, 1871.

F. W. K.
Mr. Thornton left the store, followed closely by his friend. They were silent; it was not for talking that they came, but from that day there was plenty. Where there had been poverty and bitterness, there had been fear and wretchedness. Clay Thornton did best when we were the ransom of two souls from the thraldom of a dark and abysmal"