

### "Catholic Apostolic Church."

Many of our readers will no doubt be surprised to learn that among the sectarian churches of New York City is one with the above title which professes to believe in the organization of the Christian Church as instituted by Christ, and claims to have had this organization restored by revelation. The pastor of this Church is the Rev. C. A. G. Brigham, and the following are extracts from the notice of the services and of a sermon preached there, on Sunday, the 25th ult., which appeared in the New York Herald of the day following:

"A peculiarity of the worshippers in this church, is their belief that Christ has restored to His Church the polity of the apostolic age and given apostles and prophets as at the beginning. They recognize all the baptized of the Greek, Roman and Protestant communions as members of the body of Christ, which should be called by no national or sectional names, but by that rather which belongs to the whole body and declares its unity—viz., 'One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic.' About forty years ago, by persons claiming to speak by the Holy Ghost, men were called to the apostleship and churches have been gathered under them in all the lands of Christendom. They make the high and unprecedented claim for this movement that it is a divine, supernatural work in the midst of the divisions and confusion of the sects for the recovery of true unity and preparing the Church for the coming of the Lord. The subject of the discourse last evening was 'The Apostleship a Permanent Gift to the Church,' founded on Eph. iv., 8-13. The preacher said:—This Scripture declares what ministries the Lord Jesus Christ gave His Church. No part of this ministry can suffice for the whole. If pastors only were necessary the Lord would not have given three others besides them. He gave them all for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ, till we all come in the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God unto a perfect man—unto the measure of the fulness of Christ. They were intended as a permanent ministry."

"That the Church may be blessed to the full measure every ministry and every ordinance appointed for edification must be present and operative. The Lord did not give ministries for the purpose merely of bringing men to Christ and a membership of the Church. They are also his means of preserving the unity of the Church and preparing it for His glory. As Apostles were not in the Church for seventeen centuries it is claimed that they were not given to be a permanent ministry. This reasoning is not justified by the divine dealings. God has repeatedly withdrawn blessings because of man's disobedience. Adam was placed in Eden but he forfeited his place by sin. Israel sinned and was sent into captivity. They temporarily lost what was given them, and what would be restored only on condition of repentance. God constituted His Church a unit, one body, and there can be no good reason to doubt that He intended she should have preserved and manifested this unity. Violating her constitution, she came into a condition of division and confusion. It is unsound reasoning to say that organic unity is not a constitutional and permanent quality of the Church, according to the mind of God, because it is lost."

\* \* \* The interpretation which affirms that the fourfold ministry—apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers was only given for a temporary object, and, consequently, was neither intended to continue or capable of being restored, and that, on the ground that it has not continued, is an argument that is not based on but subversive of faith in God, and is, when applied to the things of God, not only a false mode of reasoning, but, if carried out in all its bearings and legitimate consequences, must land men in infidelity."

"The New Testament is authority for no constitution of the Church in which the ministry of apostles is not found. The Scripture before us declares plainly that apostles, with other ministries, were given the

Church until it is perfected. That apostles ceased to be in the Church is the fault of the unfaithful Church, which refused to retain and use the gifts of its Head. The fulness of ministries could not appear in the midst of such unfaithfulness."

"In the loss of apostles the original constitution of the Church is lost and its power of witnessing for Christ is impaired. They are the ordinance for giving the Holy Ghost and for keeping the Church in the faith and order of the Gospel. Without them schism becomes the law and supernatural gifts almost disappear."

"Could the church at Corinth, have inferred from Paul's letter that the possession and exercise of spiritual gifts are confined to the Church's infancy? They did cease. Is there any justification of this but the fact? You can as wisely justify sin by the absence of holiness, as error by the absence of truth. Why should the baptized of the first century in Samaria need apostles any more than Christians of the nineteenth century in New York? Has the ordinance of the laying on the hands of the apostles for conveying the gifts of the Holy Ghost been abrogated by any divine command? It is no wonder that the Church is without the gifts of the Holy Ghost when she has lost the ministry of apostles. When her constitution is broken down how can she maintain a healthy growth? When the Church justifies her unfaithfulness, speaks of her constitution broken down, and the absence of some ministries, as the condition in which her Lord would have her to be, she refuses to repent and return to his way. This is not the sin of the present generation only, but also of every past generation of Christians. Paul writes of the mystery of iniquity working in his day, and predicts to what it would grow. He spoke in sorrow of the sin of forsaking himself as the Lord's apostle. He forewarns of 'evil days,' 'scoffers,' 'ravening wolves,' 'the man of sin,' 'perilous times.' Were not his warnings timely and needed? Is not the Church filled with the devices of men rather than the mind of Christ? As the Lord set apostles in his church at the beginning, and made them his ordinance for blessing, so again in the end, if she is ever to rise up to occupy the place which he has appointed her, must she have restored to her this ministry."

"It should not therefore, surprise any Christian to hear that the Lord has restored to the Church the same ministries as were given in the beginning, by which he will prepare his church for the translation. This He has done. The reconstruction of the church according to the original constitution is a witness to that order, both in respect of worship and ordinances, from which the church has departed. The restoration of apostles is the act of the ascended Lord, preparatory to his descent. They were given and now are restored that the church may be gathered unto Christ. By the grace administered through them the recipients are enabled to expect, to wait for him—to believe that he is coming, and joyfully receive him when he comes."

### The Mad-Stone.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE STONE AND ITS ACTION.

BATAVIA, ILL., Jan. 24.

SIR—From the numerous questions that have been asked me, I judge that some description of the "mad-stone" owned by Mr. Joseph P. Evans, of Lincoln, in this State, may be gratifying to many of your numerous readers, and I therefore write to you.

The stone is irregular in shape, about one and a fourth inches long, one inch wide and three-eighths of an inch thick, straight on the face, as if worked off; the other side nearly flat, having the appearance of being its natural shape. It has the appearance of a framework of cells, about 3-32s of an inch in diameter, round, smooth and having the color and appearance of a brown flint. The cavity in the interstices between them are filled with a greyish stone, porous, resembling lava or pumice stone, with the grains running through from one side to the other, and in places looking as if the grains did not quite reach the even surface of the cells. Mr. Evans, the owner of the stone,

claims that his family and ancestors have been in possession of it for 200 years, but does not claim to know its origin. He appears like a candid, intelligent farmer, and expresses the most perfect confidence in its efficacy as a remedy for the bite of a mad dog or rattlesnake, if applied before the patient is taken with convulsions; and believes it will cure the disease, even after it has reached that stage. I also add a description of its application in my case, partly to correct a false impression which an article in Thursday's *Inter-Ocean* might be calculated to make.

I was bitten in the hand by a dog on Thursday night about 7 o'clock, and the wounds were very thoroughly cauterized within from ten to twenty minutes. Before applying the stone, which was on Saturday morning, about thirty-eight hours after I was bitten, Mr. Evans scarified the edges of the wound, removing as much of the burnt part as he could conveniently, repeating that process several times on removing the stone from the deepest wound. He then placed the stone upon that wound which was partly between my little and third finger, binding it on very tightly. After about thirty minutes he removed it, and where it touched the wound it was wet with a thin matter which emitted a very strong sickening odor, which I noticed at several different times on its removal from the wound, and which continued to some extent to the last. A trace of that odor could be discovered when I tried it after cleaning before the third or fourth application; and as he continued its application, the odor which it retained after being cleansed seemed to increase. The applications to that wound were continued about fifty-four hours, and to the other (on the back of my hand) about twenty-four hours. I did not see him cleanse the stone, as he took it from the room for that purpose, but I understood that he cleansed it with warm water, leaving it fifteen or twenty minutes before returning it to the wound. After the first application he left it on an hour or more each time. The strong odor that it emitted was evidence to me that it possessed some property which I did not understand, and the numerous cases which he cited, where he had tested its efficacy, never having failed but once, and that when it had not a fair trial, gave me so much confidence that in a similar case I should recommend its trial. As to its "adhering to the wound as long as the virus remained in the system," I am unable to say anything, as the wounds on my hands were so located that it could not be a fair test, if it possessed that quality which I think the owner claimed for it. I hope that whenever another case shall occur where it is deemed advisable to make a trial of the stone, the patient will be accompanied by a physician competent to detect and expose the humbug, if it be one, and note any phenomena that may appear which might lead to a better knowledge of the disease and its antidotes.

N. WOLCOTT.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—A dispatch to the Prescott (Arizona) Miner, from Wickenburg, dated January 22, tells the following remarkable story: John McCord, a prospector, came in yesterday evening and reported a most wonderful discovery in the Aquarius mountains. We give his story, believing it to be true: He has been out about forty days, starting in at a point twenty-five miles from this place, and in passing up a canyon he noticed the formation as being peculiar and showing signs of recent travel. On his return through the same canyon he found a fresh living spring running down the middle of the gorge which had evidently been opened by the shock of an earthquake or by the heavy rains bursting out from some underground passage. On following the spring to its source he found a fissure in the rocks, out of which the stream seemed to come. Providing himself with torches he forced himself through the fissure, wading the stream for one hundred yards, when he came to an immense cave or cavern. Here he found old mining relics, such as picks, shovels, etc., made out of stone and copper. On one side he found what he considered to be tombstones, with numerous tablets and hieroglyphic pictures and writings. One of these tablets, made of copper, he tore off

and brought with him. It bears the inscription, "sit tibi terra levis." In one place he found a stone box which he broke open and found some very ancient coins. On some of them the word "Pezzo" can be plainly made out. Another tablet, found on the hard granite wall bears this inscription: "Juxta imra Moras." He also found a scabbard richly embroidered and having a coat of arms of solid gold, set with precious stones. The place bore evident traces of many people having lived there at some previous time. And that they excelled in mining and some art is beyond a doubt. He also carried away other and valuable articles which he declines to exhibit. He goes to San Francisco immediately, where he will exhibit curiosities and make arrangements to come back soon and thoroughly explore the entire cave and mountains in the vicinity. It is the opinion here that there is immense wealth buried some place in the cave. Many men are fitting out to make a search for the cave themselves. McCord feels safe in holding his secret. His story has created the greatest excitement among those to whom he told it and exhibited specimens.

### PIOCHE NOTES.

From the Record of Feb. 17—

Last Saturday night a dastardly attempt was made to set fire to the house occupied by Bertha Martin, on Lacour street. The would-be incendiary came to a window in the rear of the house, threw some kerosene into a room and set fire to it. Fortunately the fire was discovered by persons in the house, and was extinguished before doing any material damage. It was, however, a close call for a destructive conflagration. The event caused an alarm, to which the firemen responded promptly. The tracks of the would-be incendiary were plainly seen in the snow in the rear of the house, and a sharp detective might be able to ferret out the scoundrel and bring him to justice.

From the Record of Feb. 18—

Some time ago a scandalous and defamatory letter was sent to Mrs. Cory, wife of Charles Cory, of Dry Valley, and the fact coming to the knowledge of her husband, he set parties to work to ferret out the author of the scandalous letter, and according to Cory's testimony, he found evidence sufficient to satisfy him that C. M. Delahante was the guilty party. With the evidence satisfactory to himself, Cory presented the defamatory letter to Delahante and demanded that he give a written acknowledgment of his guilt, which, according to Delahante's testimony, he gave through fear of his life. Delahante procured a warrant, upon which Cory was arrested, and the case was heard by Justice Van Hagen yesterday. Delahante testified that Cory showed him the letter, and, pistol in hand, demanded that he acknowledge the authorship, and that he (Delahante) denied ever having written or instigated the scandalous letter. Cory denied having a pistol, but admitted that he compelled Delahante to sign it, believing that he (Delahante) was too great a coward to refuse his demand. Cory also told Delahante that according to the custom of the country he had forfeited his life by his conduct. We have only given an outline of the testimony, but we believe enough has been said to give the reader a fair idea of what occurred. Owing to the conflict in the testimony, the Court was in doubt what course to pursue, but finally discharged the accused.

Mr. Corey, in view of the great wrong he has suffered, would be held blameless by all good citizens if he took the life of the vile wretch who afraid to strike openly, seeks to injure a lady in the most cowardly manner. But before making an accusation of so damaging a nature as that which he made against Delahante he should have been not only certain in his own mind, but able to make good his charge before any tribunal or at the bar of public opinion. We claim that Cory was wholly wrong, in extorting a confession from Delahante without giving him an opportunity to explain away anything and everything that pointed to his guilt. A confession which is not given voluntarily and without fear or favor is no confession in law.

Indian Agent Ingalls arrived yesterday by the Salt Lake stage from the East.

"THIEF CANYON."—This is the classic name given to a locality near the outskirts of the town, the inhabitants of which are said to be not above suspicion. Late one evening not long since a Mormon vendor of hen fruit came along with a wagon loaded with produce for the Pioche market, and all at once he was accosted by one of the denizens of the canyon, who first priced the eggs, and then asked how many there were in a certain box. Being told the price, and that the box contained twenty dozen, he quietly remarked, "I'll take these," and suiting the action to his words, walked off with the box of eggs. It being dark the Mormon was unable to follow in pursuit, and next day, when an officer undertook to find the plunderer, he was baffled at every turn, and gave up the chase in despair.

On the 10th of January last, an old gentleman named Francis B. Evans, living in Pioche, mailed at our postoffice a letter to his wife, who lives at Placerville, Cal. In this letter Mr. Evans placed a check for \$50 drawn in his own favor and endorsed; also a \$5-piece and five \$2.50-pieces. On the back of the letter was plainly written "If not called for within ten days return to Francis B. Evans, Pioche, Nevada." Mr. Evans wrote to his wife on the 28th of January, and mentioned the forwarding of the money in a letter mailed here on the 10th of January. Then the fact became known that the letter containing the money had either been mislaid or feloniously abstracted from the mails.

Some months ago, as our readers have already been advised, orders were issued at Washington for the removal of the Land Office from Belmont to Pioche, and afterwards the Register and Receiver advertised for proposals for removing the books, papers, etc., to this place, but that is as far as those officers have gone in the matter of complying with the orders sent to them. The non-compliance with this order, taken in connection with other matters of grievance forwarded to Washington from this place, has resulted in the removal of both the Register and Receiver. A Washington dispatch of the 9th announces that the President had sent to the Senate the nominations of J. C. Foster for Register and J. W. Wright for Receiver of the Land Office at Pioche. There can be no question that these nominations will be confirmed by the Senate at once. As soon as either the Register or Receiver gets his commission he will proceed to Belmont, take possession of the Land Office and remove the archives to Pioche. Both the new appointees are well known citizens of Pioche, and their appointment will give general satisfaction here.

### WESTERN NOTES.

An exponent of the manly art of self-defense threw out a hint that he could get away with the best man in San Jose. One of the "boys" about town, who thought he was a pretty good man, entered the ring with the Professor at Coyote Creek on Tuesday, and upon being asked how he proposed to fight, told his antagonist that he intended to "knock and kick" out of him. The "Professor" called for his carriage at once, and San Jose holds the belt.

There is a great deal of laudable rivalry among many of our interior towns in regard to salubrity of climate, etc. The latest and most ingenious dodge is for the country editor to scare up some grizzled old Indian, "wrinkled and brown as a bag of leather," and aver that he is about a hundred and forty years old—the oldest man extant; that he is a native of Muggville, and has never been outside of the town limits; and that his amazingly long life is an incontrovertible proof that Muggville is the healthiest town in the world.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

Provo Times, Feb. 21—

A man named Baker, from Diamond, Tintic district, came to this city this forenoon suffering from a severe wound in the right hand, received in trying to separate two persons engaged in a row in that place yesterday. The pistol was fired accidentally by one of the parties and the ball passed through Baker's hand almost severing the fingers, leaving an ugly wound. When he arrived here the whole arm was badly swollen.