# Thife fixilite 





## OINCINNATE

 , 1862 - Pasithano Shlre, lately of Canandipuphe, Send 'aduress Immedititèts.
 An monay
dreverev it
The gate" Ber. Dr. Woif Bothenliem.
Amrong all the unpleasant dqties of an editor. the task of writing the obitiary to a deceased friend, ne faith fut and intimato as most unpleasant and melanchoty duty. Still we owe the deceased this token of respect and this last evidence of 'mmiortial friendship. It is with a tear of mourning that: we perform this duty.
Notinjiece of paper giving us the slightost information, on Rothenheim's life was fopud in his possegsion and we are or
pelled to trite from momory altopetber. pelled to frritg frop remory altgetber.
Our readers are familiar with the name and literary produetions of the man whose ilfe and demiso wearoealled ypon to chron-
 tha daulte of prominent men and is very aptoto magnify them,' as thongh they were spotless. So everybody who knew Rothen-
fieim, now thinks he was a sensual man, an lieim, ing thinks he was a sensual man, an
fegotist, and indulgod too freely in spiritual eigotist, and indulgod too freely in spiritual
bererages, in coisequence of which he bererages, in consequence of which he
broke domn rapidy and died after suffering better than a year of clironic diarrhea. The world is not so very hard as it is super fiaial in judging the characters of promi-
nétit men.. Few, if any, ever asked them-
 pen that a man of Mothenkeim's profound research, estensive erudition and learning, deep and philosophical mind should fall into such vices, Vices that costed him many,
Tear of life? Our sketch of the man's life Jear of life? Our sketch of the man's and worts will answer this query.
Woif Rothenheim told us frequentls that Tie was börn in Waylerstention the year 1807, "Yaíw beloging to the kingdom of Buvaria,
:of wentliy parents, whose oldest son he was. of wentltry parents, whose oldest son he was. Tonth , was ocoupied entirely with the stiuds df: 'the Bible and Talmudi ' 'Proving enrly' to the etudr of theothgy, in which he succeeded well, and soon bad the reputation of a profound taimudist.
The law of 183 requiring that all larar"Tinn rabbis must be graduatas" of the ani-
verstif, occasioned Ruthenheim, after havrarsilfy, occasioned Rothenheip, after hav"ing fone through a course of preliminary
studies, to frequent the university nt Warrstudies, to frequent the university nt Warz-
Burg: As thoroughly as he formerly mastered the rabbinicul studies, he now ac - qaired a deep insight into the philosophy of This, of couree, eserciscel a revolutionary influence on his religious riews; it turned
him completels to the side of reform. Ftill the old rablis, especially of Wurzburg and Adier of Oberndorf, efteemed hium
lighly as a Jearned and profound talmudist, and the enngregation
elected hin temporary rabbi.
Rotienheim started into practical life under three partieullar dieadvantages. In the the law probihits marriage to a man who , bas no definite offec; so Rothenheim rebas no definite office; ;o Rothenheim re-
mained a single naan, and that is one of the mained a single ghan, and that is one of the principal causes of his subsequent misfor-
tunes. He also told uq of an unhappy lore, tunes. .he also thisen of heart died au earily death, the chosen of his heart died an early death;
but we bane no dietinct recollection of the but we buve no dietinct recoliection of the
particulare. His second disndrantage whis, ho was no oratar. He cond an god as one the best orrators, but mon as good as one of the best orthors, but tion, without any external' beduty. Thus
lis effirts in the puloit were not appreciahise efirts in che puiph were not appreciafished, are very good. He anw his zeal and labor pass of unnoticed and unappreciated. conscions of bis abilities and good atten.
 at a time, when the cumpunities, arsurd biin were still deeply. neleep in the ofd
 Heing a man ot in iron will and uncompromising character with a bupgiog love or any ment or moderate his deaigns. Thuu he somy stood in an extrepe justaposition to the opponents of reforic. Unable to win the masese by. pulpit eloquence, he suw. himsell
 and uselessness of learaing and honesty. Standing gilone in the world as he did, with no prither in life, to help him brave the
sorom: he fitelded to recrentions and numsestorm be siflded to recrantions and amuse
thionts, whith being greatly mazitifed by his opponents, completed tuis ruin.
After yenrs of coinbit and struggle be was deposed and a man of the neediocracy
was elected his sucessor. Disappointed. was elected his sucessor. "Disapponined,
enibittérea, sind disengaged Giel left Wallerstein and went to Munioh to live "on Wis pen btelusively. At Aunich he found sumficient
employment for his pep to sapport him hon, employme
oraity.
He wroté for different publications; but neder posseised a page of hisis iterarary gro-
ductions. fiteo niany other Jiteraty old ductions. Itite niany other literiary old
bachelors and freed of all clerical limith. tions, Rothenleeim contrapted didiaqdaris habits in Munich; but never went to excess
nita ilysays sustained a reputable difinracter He nose likely would have dotofed fisig days at the Bavarinn capital, if tit' had not ' béen for the follown'sfact. In 1850 he wrote a pampltet in defence of the 'Jewish doctrine
of the Unity of God, 'and opposed to thie Christinn doctrine of the Trinity" "The minister of police took it upon liimself on-
this ground f e expatriate the nuthor. Ho wais notified to lenve Murich' and Baynrin within'ri fè wdeffs. An exile he went forth from the lind of his bitth and bitter distip. pointenen, a way fron the graves of his an-
cestors and of his lopes, nspoirations and Cestors ant of his hopes, nepirations ind
designs. He weint to Lorind in dind after an short stay'there He crossed the Atlantic and arrived in New Yót
What Rothenheim felt' is an exile, a han ted emigrant, is benutifully expresed in his puem Det Auswonderer, "The emigrant,"
publighed in the frat number of the Deborah. He felt mertified, cast out, crushed, like Tran whom the world had deeei ved.
The Rev. Dr. Lilien thal Enolk Rothentein hat his houne and the ere he remanned until the doctor minted to Cincinnati in 1850 ind
therocame with trita to this city We wan herncame with hitim to this city. We wan ted him in New rotretr give instruction in
langunces but he conisidered it below his lnagunges, but he, eonisidered it below his
dienity, and preferred to stay with Rer. Dr dienity, an
Lilicnthol.
Soon we had occasion to envince our selros of Rothenhein's eruditinn and prd fundity. Therefore when in the fall hi the
year 1853 we necepted a call to this city and repaired hither on a visitit to the con gregation, we requested Rothenheim to gation our auties to the Albany congre gation, intending to have him eleceted to that
post. Again it was the want of eloquenee by whioh he fried in that attempt. At that "ime tho Occident vinlen tly attacked ous onheim without our knowledge wrote atletter on the'suhject, pubbigh hed in the Janarity uumber of the Occident, 1854, which proved his thorough understanding of Jevish his toriagraphy. In the spring of that year
we regemmended him to the He sina greguion of 13 litimore. He preached there several sermons and delivered a lecture an the Talmud, which were considered master pieces of cemposition; still he did not suo ceed in getinzz the nppointinent. The ena ses are unknown to us.
In New York be enjored the reputation of a thorough talmudist; butsit could do him no good, the orthodor would not have him, preashed then nor was he orator enough for the temple. tio he came in the summer of 1855 with liev. Dr. Lilienthal to Cincinof 18
nati.
It
It

It was chiefly on his accound that the $D_{e}$ borah was started and the Zion college was opened. Having passed an esamination rabbinizal colione of foerth and Buated while yet in Munich, nad knowing hioí to be a thorough sebiolar, we thought he oould do much good in a college. He did his dut ty well as professor of Hebrew and German in that college; still it hroke down. It ap. pears $t$
ments.
and
The reader of $D$. prose andtpoetry, and we shall not on this occasion point to any particular effirbs, 1 ol

. Hera. he praçidedin in the aynagogae of, tha

Ahatath Achim,oongregatipn on Kace street
 bos with proverininsufiptions, as a to token of Hecir respect. Dithl he gipled in sacnring thanofife. So the fiilcd ini Chicugor, stan
 his minpres rige ta minipor qnd distinction
 remained to the end of pis days a papilan
 nined an unndulterated lave and respect to Judaisn, sceience apd philosoply.
a $\boldsymbol{r}$ budy acuquited inis erydition and honesty o purpose.
As the an edithr of the frst wolume or tho Minhag Americg he distinguiy hed limself by poetical translations lrum the Hebrew.Here we myst mpntion esperinlly the trans
Intion of tlie Tabl, Shalich Scriudil, Shourron kol titen, the nineteanth and several other ${ }^{\text {panlm}}$ Ths, which are masterpieces.
 uct is distinginghed tor the reminiscenses of olden times, \&on, dear to the pan whoge, higart. walses, to the very end at bis, ifite. No mo in o more than one respgect is pascholpgical suriosity,
If wo ray that frog six, seqra an, hence
 all the poetical charms and hery pasions
of jouth; it must be adnited that he whs as pagholuyical curiosity,
He had written part of
He had, written nart of another great po em: "Rachel, or a motheris love," when rtion. We did not succeed yet in andidug any of his paderes
As a theotpribin
As a then piun and phitospher be look oncelved the uninswerafie question an th a linits of knowlode nd intellegt. Thare,
however, bis fith compencect, in which respect he was irim as a rook and as thot roty Jevish as any of tho ancient rablis," with out any nttemptat shaw er external demon-
strafion: Etere since be lived in Cincinnati stration: Ever singe be lived in Cinginnat
he was evory tabjubth and Holiday among our congregation.
As a friend he was as true ne nd fintififul ns David or Jonathan, He Yoved his friends with a poetieat scinsibility; but ns an enemy
he was a hard one, he could hate ns well quy he was a hard.one, he cuald hate ns well qu Doctors and seholers found no graee in fie ight, if he was not convinced of their thip ough knowledge. Me bore an thnite en mity to all and erery, superficility and emptry pretension, His erotisn, thenatura
consequence ot the tisappointments he "ex
 perienced and on his bacheorship, splined
linint totault findiag, in which he succeeded
 matic performance, an , hera, or nany object of his obervation had any fault, he was
eure to find it. This qualifited bim. to an excellent eritio
As a mian lie harmed nono béside hiluself
 more men of high genius he ruindd liniself
pitysically, hurried himself to the arave.ne grent fault was that he thuld too many friends in Cincinnati. When severalifyents Hirsel always pnid for his hourding A hirsech nilways paid for his boording and Hellon gentlemen, like Peochheimned ned men took pleasnre in jproviding him others, fond of his coungany or desirnous to please him, treated him so much and sonfi ten that his health wns undermined: He felt very proud of his numerous friends among Jews and crentiles; hat nothing gave nd on plezin, he tho gold watch him, after he had published bis "Rahbi iselah."
If we correctly conceive the grace of God, Rothenaein's sinss must be forgiven: Ifis prunc from the but of failures ; hins faults
 he mad. Ho ruhed his boag, bie soull re the last tay of his life, frm and mannul to braces the budy, the soul is free and comes nok to tho Creator add eomplains of dizppointment His sine must bag forgiven a queries to Providenee must bo answered dind himartal spirit sought nd hig poeticul reul boped.
ithout tanr a grase rea grave, a grape whana lant, a grave ramano of the disto the brightest whoge genius ontitled him Cifthigheest hopes. Had ha been born Engtrud, or or a, Lutberan in Prosijid, han would hare xisen to the highest positsol of onor; but ho was bonn a martyn.

to agist, us in rearing Revisthallevmo numpent
an Rothertheim's prave to his smaidityd We what nilly fifty cents of 'brery' 'bie 'ritho feels inclihed to perpetunts the fiembity ciue mint for whitlithe subbseriber shatit it. is likenedsy or thathenheimers poemen hatb, wo ispent fur a moriumerte, provided and 800 butsoribers; "if not Tifind the ams shall not be published unt the 50 netit approprinted to the wisnumbrit. Rdeder ahnil be published in Ifrialitt and Debiditi Ladies or kentleman umy sabisoribe form she eral 'cupies at the 'kftrie price ${ }^{\prime}$ 'if they tie contribute allitile mory to this parabie All acoounts-tu'be publistied in these in perf. Let his menary to boncred amion usis ns his: soul is bebefrre Gind.

טמוחה בנותה '

- Before bonduding ihis, we must remem. eve kind nt toxtion' and dimost friterinal br. Bettmed on the:decured by oar trien
 han of bia humane, and charitiblediens
 cupper, the for
 nd gentleman paid the lisindest tettention'tio Se, unfortu nate, many during the kat stige his fatal disense, too nurnerons, indeeia ob be uegtioneds frod bles, them.

gi R
In history, zenerally mursottention, ig a
 lence ty is general pum nida fonnection with thosp jejefitencesion
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Tet, in i more genemp point of niew, When me consider thate:strigit. ofinee ofithe
 es are fair suljegects af annulsais;-- conducted fith the view of asgertaionga, their real re ation to nature and fact,
Fifore the tenetal maximy that all history
 ithout firfeising it
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 spernatural kind whichitmpipeontain,not superpode tho careful estimiotition bf tho valve iof the testimony on whiobs they trestitha directneys of its transmission from'eye witnesses, as, well ass the possibility of 'mist coneption of its tondt, or of out nbt being in possession lof all Hxo ciroanattances 'ou It a corriout judgment ona be fortied. It must, howevor; be con fessed, that th
 tor ittlo appreciuted or the fuifness' of deighing weill the improthabilities on on ide against possible openinge to hisappre ension on the other:
The nature of the laws of all bumani be tef, and the lroadgr grounds of probstrtiliTy and crodibility of evente, bave been too hich elligated; : and tho great extert to te M. tostimony must be modified by neceleant credibility ns determined by erstood to bo ve, too littio commonly ur Forinerly, as befira apphod or nllowed no question ans to general credibilitye wat in later tiwes, the mogt" arthodons but assume that interposition would be generachy incredible, yet endeareor to lyy down rules anu criteria by whijphit may be rendered probable in coses of grent emerryency. Miacles, were foringerly: the rubo, latterly tho

The argumento of Mifalietpn and others All assume the aotecendent iporadibility of riracles in general, in orper to draw moro precisely the distinction, that, in certain cases of a very special nature, thatipuproba why may be remored, as as, in, the cesp ; of contends that it is the very extrandina interposition requisite, and therefor redible.
The belier in divine ing ifpopition mpst be ossentially dependent on IThat, yge previc
ousty admit or belieye with respoot, to the tivine thifibute.
I was tormerty gebud, ,hat gyery Theist must admit tpe credibibity of mirnoiep; bat chis, it is now seen, "Pepends on the notur
It Entin Caristididity, tod: 1: p. 388


