

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTERLY, N. J., FIFTH-DAY, DEC. 15, 1864. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

THE RECORDER.

It is nearly two years since the present publisher assumed the responsibility of issuing the Recorder. In view of the frequent friendly inquiries on the subject, it is perhaps due that he should give some information as to the progress in the past and the prospects for the future.

The circumstances under which the paper passed into our hands were peculiar, and not particularly encouraging. One year previous, it had been sold to an association of twelve brethren, in order to raise some two thousand dollars due the late Treasurer of the Publishing Society.

Still, it was evident to the association, and also to the present publisher (who was one of them), that an indefinite suspension of the paper would not only prove a great embarrassment to the benevolent operations of the denomination, but would render the resuscitation of the paper very difficult; and there were some who thought it would be better to keep the paper running, even at a moderate loss, during these times that try newspapers, than to suspend, and start again after such times are past.

After an experience of nearly two years in publishing the paper on individual responsibility, we are glad to be able to speak encouragingly of the past and the future. The old accounts, which were bought with the paper, were set apart to meet the purchase money; and although the collections on them have not yet canceled that sum, they have greatly reduced it, and we have hopes that they will in time entirely cancel it.

NEW JERSEY YEARLY MEETING.

Some notice of the Yearly Meeting of the Sabbath-keeping churches in New Jersey, recently held with the church at New Market, will be of interest to at least a portion of the readers of the Recorder. The meeting began on the Sixth-day before the third Sabbath in November, (18th ult.), and continued, as usual, for three successive days. The devotional exercises consisted in a preaching service morning and evening, preceded by a season of prayer, and followed by general religious conference. The Lord's Supper was celebrated at the close of the Sabbath morning service. Bro. Walter B. Gillette, of Shiloh, was the only minister present from that part of the State, the preaching of the Word of Life devolved upon him.

Sabbath-keepers to sustain their own Institutions of Learning. The next meeting was appointed to be held with the church at Marlboro.

ORIGIN AND NATURE OF THE SABBATH.

CHAPTER V. Apostolic Example.

In the investigations of this chapter, we need to keep several things in mind: 1. That whatever the apostles did in the change of the time of observing the Sabbath—if, indeed, they did anything—they did without any command from Christ, direct or indirect, and without any intimation, in any of his teachings, that any change was to take place.

These texts are usually referred to, or quoted by, writers who favor a change, in such a way as to impress the general reader with the idea that the proof of a change and of a corresponding practice, is abundant and clear. Indeed, ignorance or dishonesty must be attributed to many men who have quoted these passages thus, and we ask the closer attention to their real character, because of the bold assumption of such writers.

The first passage is John 20: 19, "When, therefore, it was evening on that day, the first day of the week, and the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled for fear of the Jews, Jesus came and stood in the midst; and he says to them, Peace be to you. And having said this, he showed them his hands and his side. The disciples therefore rejoiced when they saw the Lord."

It can scarcely be necessary to add a word by way of admonishing others of their duty to the denominational paper. Many of our subscribers, we know, feel the same interest that we do in its prosperity. They will of course show that interest by promptly paying their own subscriptions, and by adding to our list of subscribers if they can.

There is another significant fact, which of itself overthrows the claim. The writer says nothing of the day of the week. Had it been the first, and had this day, as the new Christian Sabbath, been adopted and observed by the apostles, it is not conceivable that the writer of the Acts would have passed over in utter silence so marked an occurrence as this is claimed to have been in favor of the day.

These are the only passages from which proof is claimed that Christ showed any respect to the day. And you have seen how, in the first instance, the meeting was not on the first day, but on the second, how the object of the assembling of the disciples, and the appearing of Christ, is distinctly stated, in which is no intimation of a meeting for religious worship even. So in the second, you have seen, that the time is either very indefinite, or positively on the ninth, or a later day, after the first meeting; also, that the object, as stated, in Christ's appearing, was to convince Thomas. And, in the third, you see how the Pentecost was not on the first day, how the object in choosing the time was not anything in the time, but because of the great assemblage of devout men from abroad, who would thereby be taught the power and truth of the gospel; and how the writer, many years after the event, makes no reference to what he must have known, if the claim be true, was a very important fact.

mentioned by the speakers at this meeting, is the conclusion of a treaty, in 1798, between the United States and Tripoli, which expressly states that "the government of the United States of America is in no way founded on the Christian religion."

OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

"THE DUTY OF EDUCATING OUR CHILDREN AT OUR OWN INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING."

An Essay presented to the New Jersey Yearly Meeting, by O. U. Whitford.

An educated Christian is the highest type of humanity. Intellectual culture, un sanctified by grace, is deprived of its true life, beauty, and highest usefulness, and not unfrequently becomes a power for the accomplishment of the most gigantic wrongs. Religious culture, Christian it may be, without the corresponding development of intellect, opens the way for superstition, bigotry, dogmatism, and intolerance; but harmoniously blend the two, and we have a development, broad, comprehensive, liberal, spiritual, reflecting the image of the great prototype of Christian manhood—Christ. The church, seeing and feeling the need of such a harmonizer, gave birth to her first-born—the school. As a religious institution, the college first appears, then the academy, and lastly schools of lower grades.

It is our duty to educate our children in our own institutions of learning, that these institutions may be supported and made efficient. If it was our duty to institute these schools, it is our duty to maintain them, and render them efficient by our support. We should do this by our prayers, our means, and our patronage. If we send our children to these institutions, they not only add to the income, but through their mental discipline, talents, and scholarship, give a reputation to them. This is the privilege and result of every true and worthy scholar. These students become the friends, the sons and daughters of an Alma Mater, which they love with ardent devotion, and in future years with filial affection they will provide for her welfare and prosperity. Again, parents are interested in the institution where their children are educated, and if they have wealth and benevolent hearts, they will assist or endow that institution in preference to all others.

We now inquire, what is the condition of our schools in facilities and support? We answer, that there is not an institution in our denomination but what is in debt, and is crippled in its accommodations, energies, and efficiency, by lack of immediate aid and support; and more than this, that the majority of the patronage comes from our first-day brethren. This we know from personal observation. In the full glare of this fact, there are many parents who knowingly and persistently send their children to other schools. What excuse or plea have they for so doing?

There is another class, who object to sending their children to our schools, because forsooth our teachers are not aesthetical enough in their dress and address to suit their fastidious tastes. They are too farmer-like, and manifest too much simplicity in their manners and appearance. They are talented and scholarlike enough, but would that they were Chesterfields in grace and

Let us consider before we thus conclude. Are we so numerous that we can spare them as well as not? Are we so overstocked with talent and culture that we can lose them without injury? Various are the causes for this sad state of affairs—Sabbath-breaking parents, selfish considerations, love of gain and position, apathy of the churches and ministry in Sabbath agitation, and not least among them is foreign educational influence. More of our young men and women complete their course of education in other schools than in our own. Most potent is the influence of teachers in forming the characters of their pupils.

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etiquette, and Ben-Brummeels in dress. He who is a true admirer of the graceful and beautiful in all their forms, can not undervalue the aesthetic in society; but if he has good sense and culture, he will most heartily despise pomposity, shoddy aristocracy, peacock-spread airs and notions. We believe every teacher, to be eminently successful, should have an education harmoniously blending the aesthetic, intellectual, and religious; but there are too many schools, in our cities and throughout our land, whose status consists more in silks and satins, white kids and gaudy ribbons, broad-cloths and fancy neckties, fashionable airs and glossy externalities, than in good common sense, an enduring stock of knowledge, high aspirations, and noble activities. Send your children to such, if you will; but if you live long enough, you will see them only butterflies and parasites in society, and not noble actors in the great theater of life. The best rules of etiquette in the world are the graces, the kindnesses and promptings which flow from a Christian heart. The men and women who have done the most for science, literature, education, and the general good of mankind, have always been noted for their plainness and simplicity.

Grant, for argument's sake, that your plea is true, what is your duty in the matter? Certainly, not to withhold your support, but to increase it, and so give wealth and efficiency to our institutions, that our teachers may receive such salaries as may enable them to travel and receive the polishing influence of your society, and that of polite circles; then your objections will disappear, and the deficiency be corrected.

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spirit, but that we might awaken a greater denominational zeal and earnestness. Would that there were more of us, who feel that the prosperity of the denomination is our prosperity, her adversity our adversity, her sunshine our sunshine, her days of darkness ours. Then would we reap the full fruition of denominational success.

ITEMS FROM SHILOH, N. J. THE ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of Union Academy closed on Fourth-day, Nov. 30th, with its usual encouragement, everything considered. The two previous days were devoted to the examination of classes in their studies, and the afternoon of the last day to speaking, and the reading of essays. In the evening, Mr. O. U. Whitford delivered a lecture to a full assembly, on the subject of Schools and Scholars. The Winter Term commenced Dec. 7th, to continue fourteen weeks.

The Sabbath-School at Shiloh held its anniversary on the evening of Nov. 29th, in the Church. The School has been under the superintendence of O. U. Whitford during the summer, or from April last. Arrangements were made to hold an anniversary, and to have ten cents admission fee, for the increase of the library. The exercises consisted of singing and speaking, and Bible recitations by the different classes. They acquitted themselves well, showing that their teachers had been nurturing in their efforts. But the infant class, that had been under the instruction of Miss Sophronia Tomlinson and Miss Ann Maria Davis, attracted the most attention. Their innocent appearance, their simplicity, their sweet songs, their correct recitations in concert, all seemed to awaken interest, and cause some to wish they were children again. At the close of these exercises, Elder Gillette, in behalf of the School, presented Mr. Whitford with a book, as a mark of their affection for and interest in him as the Superintendent of the Sabbath-School. It was Sprague's American Pulpit, the Baptist volume. The school has numbered 150 scholars, 30 teachers, and 19 classes—the infant class numbering about 30, with two teachers. The school is now re-organized for the winter, as some families, living remote, will not attend during the winter months. We took for admission twenty-two dollars.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

From a letter of a thoughtful and grateful sister, we copy as follows: "Shall we ever see the time when the true Sabbath will be observed in this land? The war is making great changes, and I hope uprooting some old errors. I pray constantly, that the minds of men may be enlightened to see the error of keeping the first day of the week for the Sabbath. It is a mystery to me, that the truth on this subject should be hid from the minds of so many whom I must regard as good Christians and Christian ministers. Surely, if it is of God, it must come out at some time. Is it one of the truths which the Millennium is to bring to light?"

"I rejoice that I am in this goodly land, with my family, where I can see so many of the important events predicted in the Word of God come to pass. As a nation, we surely have abundant reason to rejoice in the great deliverances which God has wrought, and his care over us. Surely, it is 'a land that the Lord our God careth for.' What a Thanksgiving Day was ours this year! I felt myself one of the happiest of mothers. My youngest son, whom I had not seen for nearly eight years, who had traveled much, and been exposed to many dangers, and who had been in the army more than three years, had just returned home, at the expiration of his term of service, free from wound or scratch, although he had been in many battles. Death had not come among us in his absence. He is a true Christian, and I have the same hope concerning all of my eight children. Well may my mother's heart rejoice, and tell its raptures all abroad."

EDUCATIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One of our exchanges gives a list of contributions for educational purposes, made within a short time, which shows that in spite of war expenses and heavy taxation, the people of this country are doing nobly for the cause of education. The following are among the institutions for which contributions have been made:

Various small notices and advertisements on the right margin, including mentions of 'The Recorder', 'Shiloh', and other local events.

The U. S. Supreme Court.—Hon. Salmon P. Chase, late Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Chief Justice, in place of Roger B. Taney deceased.

The Executive Board of the American and Foreign Bible Society, at a recent meeting, voted, upon recommendation of a committee previously appointed, to take immediate measures for the establishment of a Bible press in Burmah, India.

"THE HORSE OF ISRAEL" is the title of a little paper which comes to us from Waverly, Van Buren Co., Michigan.

A SERRATION FAIR was lately held in Liverpool, England, at which £17,000 sterling was raised, to be distributed among the rebel prisoners in northern custody.

DRESS ON CHURCHES.—The Methodist of New York and vicinity have recently been engaged in a very praiseworthy effort to pay off their church debts.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK. Grant. Letters and dispatches from the Army of the Potomac speak of great activity in the camps, and rebel papers speak of the general expectation of an attack.

We have reports of an important acquisition of ground made by a small detachment of our troops on Wednesday of last week.

The Richmond papers say that the Sixth and Eighth corps, from the Shenandoah valley, have recently reinforced the armies before the rebel capital.

Gen. Sherman's movements still engross a large portion of the attention of the rebel newspapers.

he would reach the coast. The Augustan Constitutionalist believes that, since learning Atlanta, "General Sherman has not for a moment hesitated as to the point to be attacked or the road to it."

The Charleston Mercury learns that General Foster has fortified the position which he took up after the battle of Honey Hill, where it is supposed he will remain until Sherman reaches within striking distance of the coast.

On Monday, the opening day, there was a large attendance, 51 members being present at roll call.

On Wednesday, Mr. Lane introduced a bill for a special session of the U. S. District Court of Indiana.

On Thursday, the Standing Committee were appointed, and various items of business referred to them.

On Tuesday, after hearing the President's Message, several bills were discussed, and an inquiry into the failure of the Red River campaign was moved.

On Wednesday, a good many bills were noticed and motions made, which it will be time to notice in detail when a little more progress has been made.

On Thursday, a message was received from the President, recommending a vote of thanks to Capt. Winslow and Lieut. Cushing, of the Navy.

According to the report of the Postmaster-General, the financial condition of the Post Office Department is, at present, much more favorable than it ever was before the war.

1866, the Postmaster-General thinks that no appropriation for deficiencies will be required.

On the 26th of November, Lieut. Thatcher, of the gunboat Gazelle, was murdered by rebels, while ashore at the mouth of Red River, his body being horribly mangled.

Congress. Congress was in session four days of last week, having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday.

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On board of a blockade-runner, run ashore near Wilmington, N. C. some weeks since, was found a number of boxes of Lynn shives, with the original marks upon them.

The famous English iron-clad Warrior, that was to do such terrible things, appears to be in disgrace.

The New Yorkers have raised the sum of twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars toward a testimonial to Captain Winslow, and will doubtless increase it to \$25,000.

The Philadelphia Press says the net profits of the Sanitary Commission Fair, held in that city last summer, amount to one million and ten thousand dollars.

Barnum has on exhibition three fat women who collectively weigh two thousand pounds.

A young damsel in Canada, twelve years of age, was recently married to a youth of fourteen summers, with a salary of four dollars per month.

A law suit was recently terminated in Hungary, which had engaged the courts in that country for one hundred and eighty years.

A collision occurred last week on the New Jersey Central Railroad at New Market, N. J., between freight and coal trains.

London is now connected with Sidon and Jerusalem by telegraph.

Dec. 4th, 1864, at the Seventh Baptist Parsonage, New Market, N. J., Mr. Calvin D. Tinsworth, of New Market, and Miss Henrietta L. Hansel, of New Brunswick, N. J.

In Jamestown, Oct. 12th, 1864, Mr. Benjamin Gannon, aged 75 years.

In Jamestown, Nov. 26th, 1864, Mr. William Warden, in the 71st year of his age.

In Almond, N. Y., Nov. 22d, 1864, Mrs. Mary Johnson, widow of Gideon Johnson, in the 92nd year of her age.

In Hopkinton, Dec. 8th, 1864, of pulmonary disease, Mr. J. B. Wain, in the 57th year of his age.

In North Stonington, Conn., of diphtheria, Nov. 20th, 1864, Isaac Nelson, aged 12 years and 3 months.

At Alfred Center, N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1864, of typhus fever, Mr. Horatio W. York, in the 43rd year of his age.

In Nashville, Tenn., May 19th, 1864, of bloody flux, Rowland C. Brown, aged 33 years.

In Alfred, N. Y., Nov. 25th, 1864, of congestion of the brain, Celestina M. Brown, aged 37 years.

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Hagan's Magnolia Balm. This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK. The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has extended the time for presenting to the Receiver the bills of said bank.

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials. Wholesale and Retail. 501 Broadway, N. Y.

Photographic Albums. We were the first to introduce these into the United States, and we manufacture them in quantities, in great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to \$60 each.

General Western Ticket Office. First, Second, and Third Class Tickets, at Lowest Rates, to All Points.

Hudson River Railroad.—For With Train North and West. Trains leave Chambers Street, New York, at 6 a. m. and 10 a. m.

New and Valuable Music Books. The Opera and Ballet Scores from Oratorios, Operas, and Popular Glee and Chorus Books, designed as a Standard Book for Schools, Academies, Societies, and Churches.

Central Railroad of New Jersey. Connecting at Passaic, New York, with the Erie Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and its Connections.

The Most Popular Piano Songs. "Twas Evening at the Window." Hoffman 30. "Were we my Love and I?" P. 20.

Printers in All Its Varieties. Neatly and Promptly Executed. The NARRAGANSETT WORKS, Westbury, N. Y.

Advertisements on the right side of the page, including notices for various services and businesses.

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