

The Sabbath Recorder.

WESTLY, N. Y., FIFTH-DAY, JULY 13, 1865. Geo. B. Utter, Editor.

OUR INTEREST IN OUR SCHOOLS.

The annual sessions of our four Associations have been held, and their published proceedings show the leading sentiments of our people at the present time.

The special designs of God are often revealed by the prevailing opinions of His people. There is a truth in the saying, "Vox populi, vox Dei."

In making our schools more useful, three things are essential. The first is, that we love and pray for them. We are not behind other religious people in this respect.

The third essential is to thoroughly educate our young people in our own schools. To send our children to school for two terms, or two years, does not, by any means, prepare them for the work which our denomination and our cause demand of them.

MILTON, Wis., July 24, 1865.

ANNIVERSARY AT MILTON.

The eleventh anniversary exercises of the Milton Academy came off, with the usual interest, on the 4th of July.

On First-day evening, the annual sermon was delivered, by Rev. James Bailey. The sermon was an exposition of "Cultivated Christian Manhood."

By giving a gospel sermon a prominent place among the anniversary exercises of the institution, full recognition is made of the importance of religious culture in a course of education.

The annual address before the literary societies was made by Rev. George Anderson, A. M., of St. Louis, Mo., a graduate of Alfred University, and of Rochester University.

The exercises of the students in the Grove, on the 4th, were of a high order, and uniformly good. Not a student was uttered unworthy of American youth in times like these.

The efforts, both as to sentiment and style, were fully equal to the expectations teachers and patrons of the institution.

It is most gratifying to the friends of education to witness the vigor and success of this pioneer institution in the West. Like most institutions of its kind, it has grown strong by conquering difficulties, and like them, it has most valid claims upon all patrons of learning for such sympathy and material aid as will place it beyond all pecuniary embarrassment, and make its facilities fully equal to the constantly increasing demands.

The exercises of the anniversary were pleasantly interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, and were in the following order:

- 1. Salutation—We must Educate, D. Bower Frankenburg, Monroe.
2. Novel Reading, Orabelle S. Bulles, West Milton.
3. Spirit of Self-Help, Hiram J. Ferris, Milton.
4. Progress of Thought, A. Belmont Truman, West Milton.
5. Life is before us, Emma E. Swinney, West Milton.
6. True Greatness, Benjamin F. Stuart, Footville.
7. Deal the Anvil Heavy Blows, Sophie S. Hauser, Delavan.
8. The Growth of the Republic, Truman W. Saunders, West Hallock, Ill.
9. Love of Home and Country, Ellen A. Saunders, West Hallock, Ill.
10. Mexico, Charles W. Northrop, Sparta.
11. The Human Expression, Robina M. Simpson, West Hallock, Ill.
12. Logic of History, Chauncey B. Isham, Stoutland.
13. The Future of American Women, Abba A. Maxson, Palmyra.
14. To-Day, Edward L. Barber, Edgerton.
15. The Amananth of Life, Mary S. Hakes, West Hallock, Ill.
16. Valiantly—The Two Men, Elton G. Clark, Union.
Conferring of Diplomas. Benediction. D. E. Maxson.

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

The University year is closed. The last lesson has been recited; the examination of classes is past; and the excitement of the Anniversary Sessions of the Literary Societies and the Commencement Exercises has somewhat subsided.

Since the beginning of the past term, Richmond has been taken; Lee, with the other leading rebels and their forces, has surrendered; the President has been assassinated, and Jeff. Davis captured. Such events could not fail to interrupt school matters. However, the examination of classes proved that much hard work had been done, and a good degree of advancement made.

On Wednesday came the Annual Commencement Exercises. Nine graduates, and two representatives from each of the Literary Societies, made the speeches. The good attention of the crowded house proved that they were of some worth.

On Tuesday, the Alleghanian in the morning, and the Ladies' Atheneum in the afternoon, acted well their part. Each Lyceum did itself honor.

The exercises gave good satisfaction. Not a single failure occurred. All this institution needs to set it on a firm basis, is money, and until an endowment is made, it will be continually in jeopardy.

In this place, an especial word to the scattered members of the Alleghanian Lyceum may not be improper. The Lyceum still lives; and how earnestly and gloriously it lives, the interesting private sessions, and the much-applauded public sessions, readily show.

The annual address before the literary societies was made by Rev. George Anderson, A. M., of St. Louis, Mo., a graduate of Alfred University, and of Rochester University. This was an able presentation of that theory of education which places the highest utility in the best development of mind.

SABBATH LECTURES.

BROOKFIELD, N. Y., July 24, 1865.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

The Board of Managers of the American Sabbath Tract Society have, for some time past, had under consideration the subject of tract distribution and lectures upon the Sabbath question, among those who do not observe Jehovah's Sabbath; and having engaged, among others, Eld. A. H. Lewis, to spend a short time in their employ, and unexpected obstacles seeming, if not actually, in the way of going at once among First-day people, it was thought advisable by the Board to begin the work among ourselves.

In carrying out this measure, Eld. Lewis came to the Second Brookfield Church, and began a course of lectures on Sunday evening, June 25th, to an audience of about three hundred persons. Probably one-half were First-day keepers. The theme was the History of the Sabbath and Sunday. Four more lectures were given on successive evenings; and though there was a falling off in the attendance, as was to be expected, still the audience was respectable in numbers, and earnest in attention to the truth spoken.

He then goes on to claim that the change was made in the times of the Apostles, and quotes, in proof, Acts 20: 7 and 2 Cor. 16: 1, 2.

Such was the theory of the Puritan Reformers; such the logic by which they sought to unite legalism and license, and to dignify a human institution by attaching to it a divine command.

On Sabbath, July 1st, Bro. L. preached to the church on Sabbath observance, and our relation to the Sabbath work. I am certain, that so far as our own people are concerned, good has already resulted from these faithful, earnest, and able lectures.

A collection was taken for the Tract Society, amounting to \$10 50. We need this same kind of work done in all of our churches, and over the whole land. Brethren, send up your gifts to the Treasurer, that the Board may not be crippled in their hallowed work.

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forget myself, but that I remember, that some, whom with all humility I do reverence in the Lord, and give thanks unto him for their labors, that I say) are otherwise minded, and do not think the Church is necessarily tied to the number of seven in observing the day. Yet I do not see (be it far from me that I should obstinately contend with any) where the Lord hath given any authority to his Church, ordinarily and perpetually, to sanctify any day except that which he hath sanctified himself. For I hold this with other learned men, as a principle of divinity, that it belongeth only to God to sanctify the day, as it belongeth to him to sanctify any other thing to his own worship."

After further discussing the proposition, that God alone has power to sanctify, and that he sanctified the seventh day, and ordered its observance in commemoration of his own rest, Dr. Bound draws again his conclusion, and makes his application:

"Thus we learn that God did not only bless it, but bless it for this cause (his resting), and so we see, that the Sabbath must needs still be upon the seventh day, as it always hath been."

He then goes on to claim that the change was made in the times of the Apostles, and quotes, in proof, Acts 20: 7 and 2 Cor. 16: 1, 2.

Such was the theory of the Puritan Reformers; such the logic by which they sought to unite legalism and license, and to dignify a human institution by attaching to it a divine command.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

Did you ever go from DeRuyter to Chittenango by stage? Your correspondent did, at a period not remote, the memory of which is still vivid. It was a hot morning in June, 1865. The "inside," with a fair prospect of three on a seat, children not reckoned, did not look very inviting; so I mounted the box with him who held the reins, seeking coolness and the shade. The former I found now and then, when the Sun, for a moment, let a cloud-lid fall over his eye, or Eolus sent up a breath of early air; but when we struck into the narrow valley on the right, where the breath of Eolus might not come, and old Sol, as if he loved to see us wince, opened wide both his eyes, and gazed down upon us with a sort of triumphant, self-satisfied air, far more becoming to his kingly self, than agreeable to us, I remembered "Watch Hill," with its far-off luxury of sea breeze and bath. Half way up the hill-sides, cool ravines, shaded with thick-branching maples, and drooping-limbed beeches, beckoned us to come and lie upon the emerald carpet which overpread the floors on either bank, but was cut in twain with irregular solvage by the steel-edged, silver-like rivulets, which came leaping and singing down from the home of springs hidden back in the heart of the hill. But duty had another voice, and we could only listen to the siren as we passed, and forget as best we might the warmth of Phoebus' love, while seeing what we could not enjoy. And so, over hill-top and through valley, studying geology in "shale ledge" and "drift hill," learning lessons of agility and impudence from chattering, striped-backed ground squirrels; past orchards, loaded with fast-developing fruit, and beech trees, with a wealth of rough-coated nuts; through little villages, each cursed with a whiskee, selling tavern; 'mid meadows, where it was hard to tell whether grass or daisies predominated; and hop-yards, that ought to have been "louiser" than they were; we wended our way toward the outer world and the railroad.

Meanwhile the inside was full to overflowing, and a greasy-haired youth, who said he was going to the oil regions, but looked as though he had come from where scented lard abounded, was pressed out, and compressed between your correspondent and him who held the reins on the outside. Now for comfort, the following being the elements: 1. Weather as before noted. 2. Continued pressure of the youth aforesaid on one side, and the iron railing of the driver's seat on the other, and the never-ceasing odor of the scented lard, "filling all the air around."

So that, the substance of this law is natural, as Master Junius saith, and to be observed of all men alike, namely, that every seventh day should be holy unto God, and this must be upon the seventh. In setting down which, I do not so far

its existence by sundry punches, a ferry, made by the unstuffed back of the seat into which we were wedged. With such surroundings, pinched, punched, sweated, shaken, and pounded, stopping to take on an Irishman with three pairs of boots and two shovels, stowing the same away with boxes and satchels on the roof, we arrive at last at Ozenovis, change coaches, get a good seat inside, and fancy that our toils are over, as with cushions around and under us, we start again for the land of steam whistles and news boys.

For a time, all was well; fresh team, fine scenery, deep gorges, bold ledges, hawling brooks, "Chittenango Falls," a fine shower, during which those outside insisted that it did not "rain in our teeth," served to make us half forget the past, and hope for the future. But alas for earthly expectations! The number of those going to the railroad seemed to increase, and before we arrived, all places inside, and all places outside, to the number of about a score, were occupied, and thus, amid dust and heat, with a sense of crampedness and hunger, we drove up to the railroad at 1 P. M., having been out since 8 A. M., just in time to get a ticket and a check for Utica.

On board were many people, and much standing room in the aisles, but seat your correspondent found none; only a resting place for his feet, "merely that, and nothing more." Then came Onedis, with "ten minutes for refreshments." Taking counsel of my appetite, I sallied out, and sought the place. An oyster stew attracted my attention, i. e., a plate with a good deal of water, a little butter, considerable pepper, some traces of milk, and a few shrunken, lonely-looking bivalves. But of all I saw it looked the best; and so I essayed a mouthful, but found that, hidden under the scum of pepper and scalded milk was an amount of heat which the mucus lining of my mouth would not accept. Here was a dilemma. Several of the ten minutes were gone; the cars would not wait for it to cool; so, calling for a glass of ice-water, I hastened the process; and adding sundry crackers, made haste to swallow the compound, without stopping for particulars. It was soon accomplished, and though it only served to sharpen, rather than satisfy my gastric desires, still I must away; so, in answer to a demand from the counter for change, I deposited forty cents, and hurried away, wondering whether there was an income tax on every plate containing more than six small oysters, or whether the "bullet" had obtained full possession of the gold market, that such a stew should cost "thus much money."

But why tell more? Utica was soon reached; but the regular stage had gone. So, with hope of overtaking it, I took a horse car to New Hartford, another stage to Clayville, and did overtake the regular line, having time to get a very good supper at Clayville for thirty cents.

But now commenced a renewal of the scenes of the morning, among which the following actors were prominent. A two-horse coach, with two seats inside, and one out. On the roof and outside seat were piled and packed, four men, much baggage, and the driver. Inside, two ladies on each seat, a child in the arms of one, another child on the seat between this one and her companion, and sundry packages, made up the scene. Such was the status when I came out, happy in the memory of the second dish of straw berries just disposed of, and contentedly picking my teeth. The driver looked at me, and I looked at the driver. The men on top grinned, and the ladies inside looked sadly out, as if they foresaw the result. I said to the driver, "Where? Inside; and he opened the door. With a good-natured air, half comical, and half of martyrdom, the ladies on the back seat gave place, and shrinking into as small a compass as possible, your correspondent sat down, and the driver shut the door. We climbed hills, and crept through narrow valleys. We rallied each other a little, now and then, upon the pleasures of stargazing, but mainly kept good-natured silence. Toward evening, the men outside got off, and finally I found a place outside, to the mutual relief of myself and my fellow travelers. And so, with new pondings and aches, old memories revived, and hopes cherished of better days, we came at last, at 9 P. M., to Leonardsville, and I sought my couch.

THE FOURTH IN BROOKFIELD.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder:

We have had a celebration in Brookfield—a real live one too—none of your half-people, dreamy, if not half-dead affairs, but one energized with living power, and we hope the power of God. And so, if it shall please you, I will tell your readers something about it.

The two Sabbath-Schools of the Second Brookfield Church met the West-Edmeston Sabbath-School in a beautiful grove near what is called the Five Corners, and spent a portion of the day in a very pleasant way. Leonardsville was invited, but to our sorrow, failed to be present. Eld. J. M. Todd acted as President; Dea. R. T. Stillman as Vice President, and Ira J. Ordway as Marshal. Miss Nettie A. Langworthy kindly played the melodeon for us, and Mr. Edwin Whitford led the singing, which was of no second-rate order. Indeed, I almost hear the delightful strains as I sit quietly in my study writing. God bless those sweet singers.

The President opened the exercises with a brief salutory. Then came the song, "Happy greeting to all."

Then prayer by Eld. J. P. Hunting, followed by a second song.

Then roll-call with responses. Then a patriotic song, "Victory at last."

This was followed with a patriotic address by Eld. A. Campbell. The address was brief, but strong and pointed, giving no uncertain sound. This was followed by Eld. J. M. Todd, with a prayer of thanksgiving for the blessings of peace, and the overthrow of the rebellion and its cause. The whole assembly then rose and joined in singing the doxology. Another song followed, when the assembly were taken in charge, if not arrested, by the Marshal, and marched off, not to jail, but to a very long table, richly laden with eatables of all kinds, such as Brookfield ladies know so well how to prepare.

Dinner over, and the play-spell, another session was held, prayer offered, and the Schools held brief exercises. These were of a high order. Miss Burdick, of West-Edmeston, read an essay on the labors and travels of St. Paul. The little girls contributed to the exercises some spirit-stirring sentiments. "On the field of Chattanooga," was spoken by little Miss Ida S. Rogers, which drew tears from many eyes. A beautiful song followed, sung as a quartette.

"Shall we know each other there?" Eld. J. P. Hunting, on behalf of the West-Edmeston School, read letters from colored children of the free schools of Baltimore, thanking them for a donation. The interest was maintained to the last, and the exercises closed with that beautiful and stirring song, "The Gospel Ship is sailing."

The President pronounced the benediction, and we all dispersed to our homes, feeling that the day spent in God's leafy temple was not in vain.

HOME NEWS.

MINNESOTA.

Eld. J. C. West, writing from Trenton, Minn., says that on Sixth-day, June 16th, that region was visited by a terrible blow—almost a tornado. "Great damage was done to timber, &c. The house I had built, but had not occupied, blew down, and I am busy building again."

He also says: "Our Quarterly Meeting came off according to notice, and was a profitable season, reminding us of the religious gatherings we have formerly enjoyed in the East. Bro. Spicer was expected to give an account of it. Elders Hull, Curtis, and Grandall, were present, and a good number from sister churches. We are making preparations for celebrating the most glorious Fourth of July our country ever saw, made so by our first compliance with the grand sentiments of our Declaration of Independence. It is no longer a farce to say that we regard all men as possessing the right to liberty, &c."

ACCIDENTS.

On Sixth-day, June 30th, Herman A. Hull, of South Brookfield, N. Y., met with an accident at Bridgewater. He was on a stage which capsized, and he received some injury to the spine, which threatened to result in paralysis, but from which he was recovering when last heard from, three days after the accident. He occupied quarters at the hotel in Bridgewater, and would probably have to remain there for some time.

Dr. H. S. Grandall, of Leonardsville, N. Y., recently met with an accident from running over a calf, while driving in the night between Leonardsville and West Edmeston. His sulkey was capsized, and he fell in such a way as to break both bones of one leg below the knee.

Mr. Frank Champlin, of Greenmantle, Conn., met with an accident, one day last week. In his work as a shipbuilder, he was driving a nail, which broke under a heavy blow, and flew in such a way as to strike him in the eye, causing profuse bleeding. It was hoped that he would not lose the sight of it, if inflammation could be kept out.

THE FOURTH OF JULY was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Albany, N. Y. Rev. E. H. Chapin delivered the address, arguing in favor of universal liberty and universal educated suffrage—that inasmuch as mind, and not corn, or cotton, or land, voted, there should be no distinction on account of color. The interest in the exercises was much increased by the presentation to the State of the tattered flag of about one hundred New York regiments. Among the distinguished guests were Gen. Grant, Kilpatrick, Schofield, Sickles, Butterfield, Peck, Ricketts, Kautz, Davis, Davis, Mulligan, Wool, Wallace Robinson, Jones, Randall and Roberts.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY.—We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, a little book with the above title. This remarkable narrative, upon its original publication in the pages of the Atlantic Monthly, attracted more general attention and comment than any article printed for a long time. It is

now republished in separate form, by general sale, and at a price (in some copies) which will give it universal circulation at this period.

WRITE PAPERS AND NEWS TYPE.—If any of our readers have regretted more than usual, the necessity of using inferior paper on the Recorder for some time past, we sincerely pity them. If any of our readers (older than we) see again printed on white paper, we heartily congratulate them. The truth is, that within the two and a half years that the present publisher has issued the paper at his own risk, the price of paper has ranged from twice to three its cost before the war, and it has sometimes been difficult to get at that. Now that the price is falling, we hope to be able to get a quality of paper approximating to that we formerly used. We also hope, by the close of the present volume, to be able to print the paper on new type—a hope, the realization of which will depend somewhat upon the course of the thousand and odd subscribers who ought before that time to remit what they owe the office.

MINUTES OF THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Two things connected with the Minutes of the Central Association, we ask that those interested will take particular notice: 1st. Herman A. Hull, of South Brookfield, N. Y., was appointed Financial Agent of the Association, to raise funds for DeRuyter Institute—a fact which appears to have been overlooked in copying the Minutes for the press.

2d. The Report of the Executive Board was referred to the Finance Committee, and was not subsequently returned to the clerks. It is supposed to be among the papers of the Treasurer or the Executive Board. Will the person having it please forward at once to the office of the SABBATH RECORDER?

ALFRED UNIVERSITY.

An advertisement of Alfred University will be found in our columns this week, to which those interested are referred. We are glad to learn that Pres. Kenyon, who some time ago resigned his position in the University, has concluded, in view of the generally expressed wish of the friends of the institution, to continue his connection with it, at least for the present. The Annual Catalogue, recently issued, shows that the attendance last year was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Gender, Number. Gentlemen, 119; Ladies, 121; Whole number, 240.

CHURCH BUILDING.—A report read before the National Congregational Convention, at Boston, brought out the fact, that the Congregational Union, an association especially for the purpose of aiding in the building of churches, had assisted in securing the erection of some thirty-five meeting-houses per year since the organization of this society. Some 481 churches in all had been aided. The report goes on to state that in Michigan there are at the present time fifty Congregational societies desolate of church edifices; forty-four in Illinois; thirty-nine in Wisconsin; forty in Minnesota; fifty-eight in Iowa; sixteen in Kansas; and many more in other states swell the aggregate of such societies to 400.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The General Baptist Association of Virginia met in Richmond recently. Before the war it included 700 churches, with 130,000 members. Rev. Dr. Burrows introduced a series of resolutions protesting most strongly against the course the Northern Baptists have pursued in taking possession of Baptist churches in the South, and forcing their own men upon the congregations by calling in the military power. A very exciting debate arose on this resolution, after which it was referred to a select committee. Rev. Mr. Gregory was permitted to speak in defense of Northern Baptists.

A board of delegates, composed of American Israelites from nearly every section of the country, assembled in New York on a recent Sunday morning. The meeting was called to order by the Rev. Isaac Loefer, of Philadelphia, the first vice-president of the Association. There were representative delegates from forty-two congregations. Among those who were present were Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of New York, Judge Cardoso, of the Court of Common Pleas, Rev. J. J. Lyons, and other leading men of the Israelitish persuasion.

The Free-will Baptists held their anniversary at Providence, R. I., recently. The denomination is small, but energetic. It is Methodist in theology, baptism only extirpated, Congregational in church government, and Baptist only in using immersion exclusively. Its constitution is open.

The National Council of the Congregational Churches adopted a declaration of faith, and a series of resolutions on the state of the country, expressing confidence in the administration of President Johnson, and a hope for equal rights being given to the white and the colored race.

The Lutheran Synod, like the meetings of all other Protestant churches, show a great interest in the education of the negro, and several of them have passed resolutions to send out missionaries for the purpose.

