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#### THE ADVENT HERALD

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J. M. ORROCK, Committee on Publication R. R. KNOWLES,

[For Terms, &c., see 7th page.]

### Public Meetings at Toronto, C. W.

FOR ADDRESSES UPON LOUIS NAPOLEON BEING THE FUTURE ANTI-CHRIST.

recently held in the spacious St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, Canada West, for the purpose of delivering addresses upon the ominous aspect of affairs viewed prophetically, and particularly in reference to the weighty Scriptural evidence and growing indications that Louis Napoleon is the healedseventh or eighth Head of the Beast or Roman Empire, and is therefore predicted to gain power over all nations, and then to make war with the saints and overcome them for forty-two months, or three and a half literal years, and ultimately to perish at Christ's personal descent at the Battle of Armageddon [Rev. xiii., xvii., xix., xx.] Two ministers of the Church of England, the Rev. Mr. Baxter and Rev. Mr. Brookman, Rector of Thamesford, as well as Dr. Williamson and Dr. Robinson, and Mr. Geo. Reynolds made speeches, expressing this to be their decided conviction. The following outline contains the substance of the report given of one of the meetings in the Toronto Leader and Globe, the latter of which, in its various editions, circulates 30,000 copies through Canada;

The chair was taken by Dr. Williamson, and after the meeting had been opened with singing and prayer the chairman made some preliminary remarks. He regarded the subject they were met to consider, to be of the profoundest importance. He was a firm believer in the immediate nearness of the Second Advent. The grand prophecy of Daniel relating to Nebuchadnezzar's image, showed that there were to be four great universal empires-the Babylonians, the Medo-Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman-before the setting up of the universal millennial kingdom of the Lord, and as we were now living at the end of the Roman or fourth universal Empire, therefore the establishment of Christ's millennial monarchy must be close at hand. Jesus says, between those two vials, "Behold, I The four empires in question were respectfully come as a thief." The sixth vial then being symbolized by the head of gold, the breast of nearly exhausted, because it has almost done its silver, the thighs of brass, and the legs of work, and, as the seventh is to be poured out iron, terminating in ten toes of miry clay, upon to fulfill the wrath of God on an apostate world, which finally the stone cut without hands descended, and shivered the image into fragments. That stone represents not the progress of Chris- as to the precise hour, or day, or year, of that tianity, but the personal descent of Christ at event. He would not insist upon a precise date, the battle of Armageddon, which would take but he would say that the event must be near. place when the Roman earth should be divided A gentleman remarked to him, "It may be into exactly ten kingdoms. With respect to the views and arguments brought forward by Mr. Baxter in his work called "Louis Napoleon the Destined Monarch of the World," he would say that his intellectual apprehension was fully the Lord says, just before the seventh vial, "Beconvinced as to the correctness of the main posi- hold, I come as a thief"-not, however, to jut tions upheld by them. A spirit of humility and an end to all things and burn up the world, but teachableness was essential to the successful to take up his wise virgins, to be present at he prosecution of prophetic inquiry, and he would marriage of the Lamb, and then the seventh counsel every one to lay aside undue prejudice and high-mindedness, and to approach the subject with tervent prayer for the gift of the Spirit stored and delivered. That could not be he of God to guide them into all truth. He re- destruction of Jerusalem, as some supposed, for umed his seat, after stating that he was writ, the Jews did not at that time receive deliver-

ing on the subject, so that the public would soon be in possession of his views in a connected

Dr. Robinson next addressed the meeting. He said he felt it to be a matter of unspeakable gratitude to God, that He had given us the book of Revelation as a supplement to the Old Testament prophecies. He had studied that blessed book, in the spirit, he trusted, of one who desired to sit at the feet of Jesus and learn of Him. The very preface to it contained what should be sufficient to incite all Christians to study it, for it said, "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of this prophecy, and keep those things which are written therein." Dr. R. proceeded to read remarks by Several meetings, which were largely attended, were John Wesley and by an eminent continental divine, Bengelius, urging the importance of studying the Book of Revelation. He had felt, however, that the study was to be approached with the greatest humility of spirit, for God would not reveal His mind to the proud and self-conconceited. Nor should it be forgotten that the great end which God had in view, in giving this as well as other portions of Scripture, was our salvation. The spirit of prophecy is the testimony of Jesus, and the great end of all our study of Scripture should be, that we should be, brought to Christ to be saved. On this point he read some remarks by Rev. Mr. Bicersteth, and proceeded to say that the signs of the times showed that the coming of the Lord draweth nigh. By studying the Revelation and the other prophecies, and taking notice of what was fullfilled, we could ascertain at what point we were. He considered, as did very many others, that we were now under the sixth vial, which is poured upon the river Euphrates, drying up its waters, evidently symbolizing the decay of the Turkish nation. That this was now taking place was so apparent, that it had long been the phraseology of the journalists, that the Sultan was the "sick man."

We are under the sixth vial and cannot be far from the seventh. Now, what great event is declared to transpire between the pouring out of the sixth and seventh vials? The Lord we know that the coming of the Lord must be near. Heacknowledged there was an uncertainty thousand years yet before that takes place. He replied — Impossible; unless it taker a thousand years for the sixth vial to be poured out and the Turkish power to be dried up, for

of the beast. Louis Napoleon answered to the description, "The beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, and is of the seven." Napoleon the nephew stood in the place of Napolean the uncle, cherished the same designs, and was carrying out the same policy. The journals of the day were constantly bringing us fresh intelligence of the development of Napoleon's plans. He had just got possession of Mexico, and he saw by the remarks of the Globe of this very day, that he had long had his heart set on obtaining Mexico as a permanent possession for himself. In the first instance, he invited Spain and England to join him in obtaining redress for the capitalists to whom Mexico was indebted, but these powers saw that he had ulterior views, and left him to pursue his course alone. His conduct in that matter was an illustration of how his policy and his ambition were leading him to a universal monarchy. Lord Palmerston said the other day, "With regard to peace and war, east and west, the policy of this Government is one with that of the Emperor of the French." This showed what an influence he had gained over the English Government, and was it to be wondered at that such a man should fulfill prophecy? It would be very remarkable, if such men as Napoleon the First and Napoleon the Second were not noticed in

prophecy. Dr. Robinson went on to specify a number of points in which Louis Napoleon answered to the position of this class of theorists: Antichrist and eighth head of the beast. One was his taking possession of Rome and keeping his army there. He [Dr. R.] had often said that Rome would never be the capital of Italy. Garibaldi had previously been successful in all his enterprises, but the moment he stood up to lead on the forces of Italy to take Rome, that moment Providence was against him, and it was shown that he was going contrary to the designs of Providence. Napoleon being the eighth head of the heast. Rome would remain in secretary and the providence was against him, and it was shown that he was going contrary to the designs of Providence. Napoleon being the eighth head of the heast. Rome would remain in secretary and the providence was against him, and it was shown that he was going contrary to the designs of Providence. Napoleon being the eighth head of the heast. Rome would remain in secretary and the providence was against him, and it was shown that he was going contrary to the designs of Providence. Napoleon being the eighth head of the heast. Rome would remain in secretary and the providence was against him, and it was shown that he was going contrary to the designs of Providence. Napoleon being the eighth head his army there. He [Dr. R.] had often said of the beast, Rome would remain in possession of his troops.

Rev. 13: 7, and subsequently to lead up the ar-sistently with Rev. 11: 14—18, be converted mies of the nations to the castle of Armageddon, before the second advent of Christ has already

ance, but on the contrary, were destroyed or led and there perish at the personal descent of away into captivity. He thought there were Christ, as described in Rev. 19. Although we many blessed results of there being an uncer- perhaps did not at present know the day or the tainty as to the precise date. It kept Christ's hour or the actual year of our Lord's return, people waiting and watching for His appear- yet it could not be far distant, seeing that it was indicated to occur in the lifetime of Louis Dr. Robinson then referred to Mr. Baxter's Nopoleon—the seventh revival or eighth head view that Louis Napoleon is the personal Anti- of the Roman empire, as stated in Rev. 13: 17. christ, the eighth head of the beast in Revela- And it should be remembered that Christ was tion, who is to make war with the saints, and foreshown to come into the air to take to heaven overcome them, and finally be destroyed by the wise virgins, several years before he de-Christ at his coming. For some years he (Dr. R.) seended on the earth to destroy Antichrist at had been of opinion that this view was very Armageddon. He undisguisedly aimed at, and probable. The beast was the Roman Empire, was clearly intimated in prophecy to succeed in and the heads its various forms of government. acquiring a universal monarchy. His seizure Of these the Germanic Emperorship was the of Mexico was for thepurpose of gaining a persixth, and when that was taken from the Em- manent foothold in that country. It was reperor of Austria after the battle of Austerlitz, markable how accurately he corresponded with Napoleon I. became the seventh head of the the portrait of Antichrist in Dan. 8, as a king beast. That head received a deadly wound at of fierce, or in the original, sphix-like countenance; Waterloo, but, as predicted in the Revelation, understanding dark sentences, or as an exposithe deadly wound was healed when Louis Napo- tor interpreter it, practising witchcraft or sorleon ascended the French throne, revived the cery, of which spiritualism was the modern mani-Napoleon dynasty, and became the eighth head festation-and also destroying many by peace, that is, crying out 'the empire is peace' and yet preparing for warfare and aggression by building iron-plated men-of-war and equipping his armies with the most deadly weapons. He was well known to be a confirmed spiritualist, and was proverbial for his unfathomable duplicity. It was also obvious that he was identical with "the vile person" or "king who should do according to his own will," in Dan. 9: 21-45. The proximity of the unparelleled Great Tribulation spoken of in Dan. 12: 1, and in which he was to figure so prominently, was a solemn consideration which should lead men more urgently than ever to prepare at once to meet their God, to repent of their sins, and to seek by faith and earnest prayer to God in the name of Jesus for pardon and for a new heart, that thus by becoming truly converted and born again they might be saved from dwelling with everlasting fire, and might receive at Christ's appearing a crown of glory that fadeth not away.

[Concluded next week.]

Written for the Advent Herald. The Third Woe-The World's Conversion.

"The age to come" is a phrase by which is designated a belief in the conversion of the nations after the second advent of Christ. Those who thus designate their faith do not materially differ from Millenarians of the English school. The following, from Zion's Herald, presents the

"For what a false idea is that prevalent one, that the second advent of Christ terminates his mediatorial career. Such would seem to be the

The third woe will, perhaps, be as fair a touchstone for this theory as for the doctrine of He was expected to gain "power over all kin- the world's conversion before the advent. It is dreds and tongues and nations," in fulfillment of a two-edged sword. That the world cannot con-

pet, introduces the coming and kingdom of Christ earth or land. is an established fact, proved by the plain state- This expression, "inherit the earth," occurs ment of holy writ. "The kingdoms of this world but once in the New Testament, but is often met are become the kingdoms of our Lord and his with in the old; and is in the Hebrew yarash Christ, and he shall reign torever and ever." arets, more commonly translated inherit or pos-That this is to take place at the coming of Christ, sess the land. The verb is not restricted to what we learn from 2 Tim., 4: 1-"I charge thee is obtained by bequest; and the noun is often therefore before God and the Lord Jesus Christ, used to designate a particular country as well who shall judge the quick and the dead at his as the whole earth. We find the expression appearing and his kingdom." According to first in the promise made to Abraham, Gen. 15: Paul, then, the judgment of both living and dead 7, "I am the Lord that brought thee out of Ur is to take place at the appearing and kingdom of the Chaldees to give thee this land, (arets) to of Christ. So, also, the "Johanean" testimony, inherit (yarash) it." It occurs frequently in Rev. 11; 16-18. After stating that the kingdoms of this world are made over to Christ where he shall reign forever and ever, he proceeds to say, not, that under this dispensation the nations are penitent and submissive, -but "were angry;" not, God's grace came so abundantly as to bring them into subjection-but, "Thy wrath is come." Not that the judgment shall come after a thousand years of the dispensation of mercy to man in the flesh,-but "the time of the dead that they should be judged" is come. Not that Christ and his royal priesthood shall dispense blessings to the nations in the flesh, but that "thou shouldst give reward unto thy servants the prophets, to the saints and to them that fear thy name, both small and great; and shouldst destroy them that destroy the earth." This presents the day of judgment on both quick and dead at the second advent of Christ. How can we reconcile the following passage from Zion's Herald with this Scripture testimony? "Not till the millennial age shall have closed up its golden cycle, and tempting power, like a sirocco blast from the desert, shall have swept again through human society, . . . , will the judgment set." "Till then, grace; till then, the mediatorial reign. For what is the plain significance of 1 Cor. 15: 24-28? "Then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God even the

What is there of mediatorial work during this reign, even hinted at in the passage quoted? There is judgment, conquest, subduing of all things through the whole passage, but no hint, tion of types and shadows expressions were even, of the conversion of those whom he subjects to his authority. It is a reign of judgment over his enemies rather than a reign of grace in their conversion.

The blessings of his grace shall be upon all his saints culminating in their eternal glory. But for all who are out of Christ at the moment the seventh angel begins to sound, "the mystery of God is finished." on a bue sais rieds to saed

#### Inheritance of the Meek.

During the twenty-five years we have had our attention turned especially to the subject of prophecy, among all the opponents of our views who have written on the subject, not one, so far as has come under our observation, has seriously attempted to meet the argument from the fifth chapter of Matthew, 5th verse—"Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth." But the hero who dares grapple with it has at last appeared, in the columns of the Christian Secretary, of Hartford, Ct. We herewith present the result of his labors, and in the editorial columns we give our review of the article. We are always glad to see signs of life, even though it may not be so much in accordance with what we conceive to be truth. The effort now before us shows that men still

The Blessing to the Meek, of toll

In one of the beatitudes the Saviour has said, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. In Psa. 37: 11, it had been written centuries before, "The meek shall inherit the earth."

Meekness is a pleasing virtue; and yet it is one not likely to be commended by those who have been educated solely by worldly maxims. It seems to such persons a tame and cowardly trait of character. It endures injuries without showing resentment. It threatens no revenge under provocations. It discards the worldly code of honor, and declines to assert its rights by violence and contention. The name employed by the old Hebrews to designate the meek implies that they were sufferers, chastened into hu- Jewish birth. mility and gentleness by trials and sorrows. Divine grace has taught them to bear wrongs without attempting to avenge themselves, and to shadow into the substance; which insists that submit to the afflictive dispensations of Provi- the promises cast in the mould of the old dis- His breaks the bosom of the sea into mole was dead.

Deuteronomy, and is rendered inherit or possess the land, manifestly referring to this promise made to Abraham. In the Hebrew, it is found five times in the 37th Psalm; three times it is translated "inherit the earth," and twice "inherit the land." But its origin in the promise made to Abraham shows that it should uniformly be translated "inherit" or "possess the land;" as in every instance there is an allusion to this promise to the ancient patriarch. Those who wait on the Lord and keep his way, such as are blessed of the Lord, the meek, the righteous, have this promise given them.

The possession of the promised land was the erowning blessing to be given to the natural seed of Abraham. It was the termination of their long pilgrimage in the wilderness, and the issue of their sufferings, trials and conflicts. An expression around which clustered such interesting and thrilling associations in the experiences and hopes of the ancient people of God, imbedded in the covenant made with their great ancestors, and constantly repeated through the centuries of their sojourn in Egypt, would not fail to be caught up by the Psalmist and the prophets, and made to image forth the higher blessings which God hath prepared for those that love him. As the workman makes this mould from the valueless sand, in which the metals are cast into forms for use, so the seemingly unimportant events of Jewish history are employed to give tangible form and shape to the great truths of redemption. Thus under the dispensacoined with which to set forth the truths of the Gospel: and not only does the temple-service, but even the events in the history of the people of Israel give shape to the forms of phraseology to be employed in coming time. by you sids

"To inherit the land," then, becomes the symbolic expression of the attainment of the highest favors that God has to bestow on his people. It is the assurance to the meek, that though they are here humble and lowly, they shall at last inherit heaven's richest blessings. Unpracticed in the arts of rapidly gaining wealth and the titles to large estates, modest and unaspiring, and hence not exalted to the seats of the highest earthly honor and authority, they have the assurance that they "shall inherit the land," not here, but in the heavenly country; for the disciples of Jesus rejoice, because "great is their reward in heaven." 19vo bening bad ed

It is held as a general opinion among all Biblical scholars, that the Gospel of Matthew was written for the special benefit of Jewish Christians. Expressions of a peculiarly Jewish cast sometimes occur here, for which the other evangelists substitute something else that would be better understood by Gentile readers. Where Matthew uses "the kingdom of heaven," the others always say "the kingdom of God." Matthew never stops to explain Jewish customs, while the others sometimes do. Now it is worthy of notice, that this expression, "inherit the land," is used by no New Testament writer except Matthew, and by him only once. And this fact lends confirmation to the view that has been given, that the allusion is to the promise made to Abraham. Hence it was a form of expression specially adapted to interest Christians of

That bald literalism which makes the type circumscribe the antitype, and changes the

ond advent of Christ terminates his mediatorial sons who are pronounced blessed, and to whom terial form under the new economy, is but the The blue sky that bends over us, is but the visicareer?" That the third woe, or seventh trum- is given the promise that they shall inherit the old spirit of Judaism that insisted upon an ble image of His loving bosom holding myriad earthly kingdom for the Messiah, and would put worlds in the infinite depths of its tenderness. the civil government of the world into the hands Ah, let it never be hidden to the eye of faith, of the Jewish people. It would here insist up- by the showers of blessings which come from it, on raising the meek to the seats of earthly au- borne on the wings of natural law .- Gold Foil. thority and giving them the gold and silver of earth. And yet it must not be this in its present condition. It is the earth regenerated and purified, with all the wicked removed. This is to be the everlrsting abode of the saints. And the blessing which the Savior promises to the meek furnishes one of the pillows to the theory. We see that it obviously overlooks the origin of the expression "inherit the earth,"-a translation grammatically correct, if we disregard the historical origin of the phrase, we still are involved in a difficulty. There is everywhere in the Bible a marked distinction between heaven; the home of the saints, and this earth. Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon the earth; but lay up treasures in heaven, is the instruction given. Could Christ as well have said, great is your reward in the earth, as to say what he did, "great is your reward in heaven? When an inspired writer asserts that "Christ has entered into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us," surely he cannot mean a regenerated and purified earth! When he prays, "Father, I will that they also whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am, that they may behold my glory"—that glory which he had with the Father before the world was—he cannot refer to the glory on this earth

Whether this earth will come out of the fires of the last day to be re-moulded into a glorious habitation, or be a worthless abandoned wreck. is a question undecided by the Scriptures. Peter uses a very strong expression, when he says, "the earth also and the works therein shall be burned up." The verb is used, when it is said. the chaff will be burned up, the tares are gathered and burned, the bodies of the beasts whose blood the high priest brought into the sanctuary are burned without the camp, Babylon shall be utterly burned with fire; and in all these and other instances where it occurs, it involves no idea of purification, but rather that of being entirely consumed. And while it may be unwise to draw too positive inferences from the intensity of meaning attached to a single word; it certainly is equally unwise to construct a theory concerning the turning of this earth into heaven, upon inferential speculations growing out of a doubtful and unsubstantial interpretation of a Scriptural phrase.

Like the promises in the other beatitudes, the blessing pronounced upon the meek looks to the future life. It involves freedom from the annoyances and trifles of this life. It exalts them to honors and possessions in the heavenly land. It assures them of a permanent inheritance in that country where none shall say, "I am sick." and where the Lord God shall wipe away tears from all eyes. It is a promise peculiarly adapted to encourage them under all the reproaches and the neglects, the injustice and the griefs which they endure here. good betanedze vincer

work, and, as the seventh is to be poured out infidelities which dethrones a God of Providence. The very hairs of our head are numbered by Him, and not even the life of a sparrow that He has made is extinguished without His notice. There is not an infant's wail, a sigh of anguish, a groan of pain, or a word of prayer, breathed in the humblest abode, that He does not hear. Over all our struggles and toils He stoops with a loving eye, and with a heart anxious that the discipline He has established for us may do us good. He knows all our doubts and fears; He rejpices in all our worthy hopes and joys.
When we kneel he sees us; when we pray He heirs. His presence envelopes us, His knowledge comprehends us, His power upholds us. elapsed since the mole had received its supply, and All law and all being are alike dependent, mo- taking as it had probably another hour in hunting ment by moment, upon Him for existence. The about the box before it had devoured them all, ultmate root of every flower that bends beneath not more than eleven hours had probably elapsed. its weight of dew, is planted in His will. It is since the last worm was consumed. But the

been shown. Is it a "false idea" "that the sec- dence without complaint. These are the per- | pensation, must be realized in their exact ma- billows; it is His smile that soothes it into rest.

Graces of the Spirit.

Says Faith, "See yonder! there's my crown, Laid up in Heaven above." Hope saith, "And soon it will be mine-"I long to wear it," saith Love. Desire saith, "What's there my crown?

Then to that place I'll flee, For here I can no longer stay-My rest I fain would see."

Crowns are for those who fight, Fer those that run the heavenly race,
By faith, and not by sight. Then Faith she takes a pleasing view;

But here saith Patience, "Wait awhile;

Hope waits; Love sits and sings;
Desire she flutters to be gone, But Patience clips her wings.

#### Curious Habits of the Mole.

Some young persons captured a mole and brought it to a naturalist, the Rev. J. G. Wood, secured in a large box. It ran about with great agility, thrusting its long and flexible snout into every crevice. A little earth was placed in the box, when the mole pushed its way through the loose soil, entering and re-entering the heap, and in a few moments scattering the earth tolerably evenly over the box, every now and then twitching with a quick convulsion shaking the loose earth from its fur. At one moment the mole was grubbing away, hardly to be distinguished from the surrounding soil, completely covered with dust; the next instant the moving dust-heap had vanished, and in its place was a soft velvet coat.

The creature was unremitting in its attempts to get through the box, but the wood was too tough for it to make any impression, and after satisfying itself it could not get through a deal board, it took to attempts to scramble over the sides, ever slipping sideways and coming on its forefeet. The rapid mobility of his snout was astonishing, but its senses of sight and smell seemed to be practically obselete, for a worm placed in its track within the tenth of an inch of its nose was not detected, although no sooner did its nose or foot touch one, than in a moment it flung itself upon its prey and shook the worm backwards and forwards and scratched it about until it got one end or the other into its mouth, when it devoured it greedily, the crunching sound of its teeth being audible two yards away.

Worms it ate as fast as supplied-devouring fourteen in thirteen minutes, after which it was supplied with a second batch of ten. It was then tried with millipedes but invariably reject-

Having heard from popular reports, that a welve hours' fast would kill a mole, Mr. Wood determined to give his captive a good supper at eight and an early breakfast the next morning at five or six. So he dug perseveringly a large handful of worms and put them in the bex. As the mole went backwards and forwards it happened to touch one of the worms, and immediately flew at it, and while trying to get it into Let no man be deceived by that subtlest of all his mouth the mole came upon the mass of worms and flung itself upon them in a paroxysm of excitement, pulling them about, too overjoyed with the treasure to settle on any individual in particular. At last it caught one of them and began crunching, the rest making their escape in all directions and burrowing into the loose

Thinking the animal had now a good supply two dozen worms having been put into the box, Mr. Wood shut it up with an easy conscience; but it happened, the following morning, that the rain fell in a perfect torrent, and hoping for some remission, he waited until nine o'clock before he opened the box. Twelve hours had just

"I forgot," Mr. Wood says, "to weigh the line gained New England Mannfacturing and a worms which he devoured, but as they would Manufacturing operations in New England have filled my two hands held cupwise, I may appear to be comparatively prosperous, notwithinfer that they weighed very little less than the standing the war and the large diminution it animal who ate them." The extreme voracity has caused in the ranks of the operative class. and restless movements of the little creature In Boston, the Bay State Iron Company are here recorded, show its value to the agricultur- about to extend their works and commence the ist "as a subsoil drainer who works without munufacture of plate-iron on a large scale. wages," and its great usefulness in keeping down the prolific race of worms-themselves useful in their way as forming, in the main, the fertile soil itself. the Jude ad of a

#### edt nogn stow Influence of Hymns. a tanco I mo

Madgeburg is memorable in the story of hymns, for it was at the cruel sacking of it by Tilly, that the school children marched across the market-place singing, and so enraged him that he bid them all to be slain; and from that day, say the chroniclers, good fortune departed from him, nor did he smile again. Other hymns were more fortunate; for we read of a rough captain who would not bate a crown of the thirty thousand he levied off a captured town, till at last the archdeacon summoned the people together, saying: "Come, my children, we have no more either audience or grace with men, let us plead with God;" and when they had entered the church, and sung the hymn, the fine was remitted to a thousand. The same hymn played as merciful a part in another town, which was to be burned for contumacy. When mercy had been asked in vain, the clergyman marched out with twelve boys to the general's tent, and sung there before him, when, to their amazement, he fell upon the pastor's neck and embraced him. He had discovered in him an old student friend, and spared the place; and still the afternoon service at Pegan is commenced with the memorable hymn that saved it. Of another, it is said that a famous robber having been changed himself, sang it among his men, so that many of them were changed also. Rough hearts, indeed, seem often the most susceptible. A major in command of thirty dragoons entered a quiet vicarage, and demanded, within three hours, more than the vicar could give in a year. To cheer factories are to be erected. her father, one of his daughters took her guitar. and sang to it one of Gerhardt's hymns. Presently the door softly opened; the officer stood at it, and motioned her to continue, and when the hymn was sung, thanked her for the lesson, ordered out the dragoons, and rode off .- Macmillan's Magazine.

# Authority of the Bible.

The Rev. Adolph Monod gives the following of the benefits arising from the reading of the Bible: "The mother of a family was married to an infidel who made a jest at religion even in the presence of his children; yet she succeeded in bringing them all up in the fear of the Lord. Tone day asked her how she had preserved them from the influence of a father whose sentiments were so openly opposed to her own. This was her answer :- Because to the authority of a father I did not oppose the authority of a mother, but that of God. From their earliest years my children have always seen the Bible upon my table. This holy book has constituted the whole of their religious instruction. I was silent that I might allow it to speak. Did they propose a question, did they commit a fault, did they perform any good action, I opened the Bible, and the Bible answered, repoved, or encouraged them. The constant reading of the Scriptures has alone wrought the prodigy which surprises you." aluon ne osla si squos

The Paris correspondent of the London Times affirms that, in consequence of the physical deterioration of the French population, for which various causes are assigned, and which is said to be on the increase, the number of men rejected under the conscription for the army is far greater than those who are declared fit for service.

More factories are being erected and will soon go into operation at various points in Wisconsin. The wool interest of that State is destined to be a great and important one in the future. The immense prairies produce, spontaneously, nourishment for thousands of flocks of sheep. day.

2d Kansas cavalry and Robb's battery attacked

The Merrimac and Massachusetts Corporations at Lowell have each been erecting large buildings, the former one two hundred and eighty-six by seventy-two feet, two stories high, and the latter one hundred by sixty feet and six stories high. At Holyoke, a new woollen mill has recently commenced running, and in other be effective. He must be sincere. He must foundland housewives to protect their bread from towns new factories of one description and another are springing up. At Haverhill, shoemaking is now done extensively by women, who work in gangs of six or seven hands each, the same as most of the young men do, aud make the shoe entire, from the lasting to the finishing.

In Maine, also, manufacturing operations are much improved. In Lewiston, a full resumption of mill business is to be made at once. In North Vassalborough one company employs three hundred hands in the manufacture of black cassimeres, doeskins, etc. This company works up about seven hundred thousand pounds of Mestiza wool yearly.

In Rhode Island, the manufacture of woollen fabrics is rapidly overshadowing every other business. At this time the woollen mills in Pascoag and vicinity, seven or eight in number, are all in full operation, except one, which is stopped temporally for repairs. A new mill of the largest size is about to be erected; it will contain eight sets of machinery, with broad looms, which will be two sets more than any of the present mills contain. Fancy cassimeres are made of an excellent quality. One of the mills in this vicinity has in process of production some imitation Scotch goods; some of the mills are running on army goods; others are largely engaged in the manufacture of satinets.

In Harrisville, and Graniteville in Rhode Island, the mills are in full operation, and new

In Vermont, business presents the same encouraging aspects, while in Connecticut mills which have been idle for months are about to resume operation .- N. Y. Evening Post.

#### A Bird's Egg.

I think that, if required, on pain of death, to name instantly the most perfect thing in the universe, I should risk my fate on a bird's egg. There is, first, its exquisite fragility of material strong only by the mathematical precision of that form so daintily moulded. There is its absolute purity from external stain, since that thin barrier remains impassable till the whole is in ruins-a purity recognized in the household proverb of "an apple, an egg, and a nut." Then its range of tints, so varied, so subdued, and so beautiful-whether of the pure white, like the martin's, or pure green, like the robin's, or dotted and mottled into the loveliest of browns, like the red thrush's, or aqua marine, with stains of moss-gate, like the chipping sparrows, or blotched with long, weird ink-marks on a pale ground, like the oriole's, as if it bore inscribed some magic clew to the bird's darting flight and pensile nest. Above all, the associations and predictions of this little wonder—that one may bear home between his fingers all that winged splendor, all that celestial melody, coiled in mystery within these tiny walls! Even the chrysalis is less amazing, for its form always preserves some trace, however fantastic, of the perfect insect, and it is but moulting a skin; but this egg appears to the eye like a separate unit from s other kingdom of nature, claiming more kindred with the very stones than with feathery existence, and it is as if a pearl opened and an angel sang.—Higginson.

The introduction of machine-made bags dates subsequent to the Exhibition of 1852, and all branches of trade are now using them. The manufacure of the bags consumes an immense quantity of grey and brown paper. One of the large London works turns out 130,000 bags per

#### Effective Speaking at rol arrow

Lord Erskine, who is so greatly celebrated for the delicacy and tenderness with which he and Work in Newfoundland, by Rev. John Moresometimes describes scenes of domestic endearment and felicity, and the lofty tone of indignation with which he lashes and scourges their in- frosts, Mr. Moreton speaks with a force that vaders, remarks, in the latter introductory of the chills the heart of a warm-blooded listener. For published speeches of Fox, that intellect alone, however exalted, without strong feelings, without even irritable sensibility, would be only like ments till morning, while the moisture of his be in earnest. In his own heart must burn the fire which he would kindle in the bosom of others.

"Si vis me flere, doldendum est and Justice Primum ipsi tibi,"

says Horace, and the maxim will hold to the "crack of doom." There must be a certain honesty and open-heartedness of manner; an apparently entire and thorough conviction of being right; an everlasting pursuit of, and entire devotion to the subject, to seeming neglect and unconcern as to everything else-emotion, feeling, passion. Even in discourses of a logical character, where the reasoning approaches almost to mathematical demonstration, the hearers will not be impressed, they will scarcely listen with patience, unless they are persuaded that the conclusions to which the speaker would force them, are the deliberate and solemn convictions of his own mind. A cold-blooded, phlegmatic preacher, may produce a discourse irresistible in argument, elaborately perfect in rhetorical embellishment, and painfully correct in style; but nothing can give it that electric fire which darts through and through an audience, kindling each heart into enthusiasm, save natural feeling expressed with the fervor of earnest sensibility.

The only way to be eloquent in the pulpit is to banish every thought of self-to forget everything but God and duty. The triumphs of true eloquence, touching, grand, sublime, awful, as they sometimes have been, are seen, it has been remarked, only when the orator stands before you in the simple majesty of truth, and overpowered with the weight of his convictions, momentous subject. You think not of who speaks, or how he speaks, but of what is spoken; transported by his pathos, your rapt imagination pictures new visions of happiness; subdued by the gushes of his tenderness, your tears mingle with his; determined by the power of his reasoning, you are prompt to admit, if not prepared to yield to, the force of his arguments; entering with his whole heart and soul into the subject of his address, you sympathize in those emotions which you see are in his bosom, burning and struggling for utterance, and soon find yourself moving onward with him in the same impetuous and resistless current of feeling, and

"It is amusing," says Goldsmith, "to what heights eloquence of this kind may reach. This is that eloquence the ancients represented as lightning, bearing down every opposer; this is the power which has turned whole assemblies into astonishment, admiration and awe; that is described by the torrent, the flame, and every other instance of irresistible impetuosity."-Par-

cold water. This color is permanent, and one which should be washed in soap before being dyed. Feathers may also be dyed yellow by boiling them in a strong decoction of quercitron and a few drops of the muriate of tin.

Mission Life in Newfoundland.

From a notice, in the Athenaum, of "Life ton," we copy the following: Of the climate, with its almost unintermittent fogs and keen nights together the cold would not let him sleep, and he lay between the sheets counting the moan immense magazine of powder, if there were no breath turned to ice on the bed-linen nearest to such element as fire in the natural world. It is his mouth. Not a little astonished, and by no the heart which is the spring and fountain of el- means altogether pleased, was he on discovering oquence. To be eloquent, a man must himself the expedient, commonly employed by Newthe atmosphere. "While cutting bread and butter for me," observes the missionary, "my hostess complained of the difficulty of keeping the bread thawed, 'and yet,' she said, 'I put the loaf in the bed, and wrapped it up close as soon as ever the boys turn out." Alas, for a weak stomach! However, it was that food or none for me then, and I had to overcome all qualms. Little did I suspect that in my own house any such mode was used. One night, however, near the same time, my brother, who had lately come to me from England, wanted supper in my absence. The two servant girls were gone to bed, and upon searching the pantry for himself he found no bread. In the morning plenty was on the table, and he asked how it was that none was to be found the night before. The girls' reply was, O, sir, we always wrap up the bread and place it at the foot of our bed at night!"

The pastor's flock was composed, for the most part, of fishermen descended from Hampshire and Dorsetshire peasants, and in intellectual life they had not risen much above the standard of their emigrating ancestors. Of the three hundred and thirty-four persons married in seven years prior to September, 1857, only forty-nine could write their names. But many of them were keen, acute, money-loving, cunning fellows, ever ready to drive a knavish bargain, but somewhat slow in rendering due respect to the cloth of their parson. ..... No, I can't write," observed a blunt fisherman; "I must trust to others, like most poor men. But I suppose there will always be some well-taught enough to live forgets himself and forgets everything but his by their neighbors, and do nothing for their

#### The Earthquake at Manilla. vo rieds of

A private letter received in Boston, dated at Manilla, June 5th, gives the following incidents of the terrible earthquake which occurred there: The worst of it is, that the houses are not to be trusted, although still standing. Every day they are falling. Last night a large stone store of Ker & Co.'s, (near the Quinta or Suspension Bridge,) which was considered as saved, fell in. I much fear the first gale of wind. And now I suppose you would like to know where I was. We were seated ten at dinner at Santa Ana, and thinking the shock only a slight one, stopped at table until we saw a piece of one of the walls fall in the parlor just behind us. Immediately all made for the stairs, and found the oscillation so strong that our legs went from under us. I being long-armed and strong, braced myself between the banisters, and with one jump cleared the rest of the party, and landed on the tiles below, on my feet. The shock continued after we reached the garden. Just as we reached the Feathers may be dyed a scarlet color by boil- ground a tremendous crash made us aware of the ing them in a clean tin vessel with some water, strength of the earthquake, and all was over. ground cochineal, a little cream-of-tartar, and a On examination, we found the dinner table unfew drops of the muriate of tin. Put these in disturbed, the roof still on the house, but the gredients into the vessel, and, when boiling, back part of the building, facing the river, was place the feathers therein, and boil for lifteen quite out, and all the shell windows on the minutes; then take them out and wash them in ground. Of course we gave up the pleasant little dinner, and took a snack in the yard. On ounce of eachineal will die one pound of feathers, reaching Manilla I found what I have told you. The old house in Binondo stood it famously. I found my room all in a mess, everything in the way of books and furniture scattered about the floor. The partition between the small room and the next tell, and with the exception of a The amount of money found in letters at the little plaster on the walls, and a few tiles moved Dead Letter Office, during the last year, was on the roof, sustained no further damage. I over \$80,000, being an excess of \$30,000 over never wish to see a second earthquake like this



# ADVENT HERALD.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1863.

JOSIAH LITCH, EDITOR.

The readers of the Herald are most earnestly besough to give it room in their prayers; that by means of it God may be honored and his truth advanced; also, that it may be conducted in faith and love, with sobriety of judgment and discernment of the truth, in nothing carried away into error, or hasty speech, or sharp, unbrotherly disputation.

#### coloding Jour New Mailing Machine.

1. We direct part of our papers this week with our new mailing machine; and give each subscriter's account by inserting the whole number of the paper to which they are paid.

2. If with all our care, we have in making this change, made mistakes either in places, names or accounts, as very likely we have, please inform us and they shall be corrected.

3. If our subscribers who are in arrears are not able to pay us, they should so inform us, and we promise it to his seed after him? Did Abraham will compromise with them according to their

We do not wish any to do as some did with Elder Himes when he made the same offer,-plead poverty, have the debt cancelled and immediately subscribe for another paper. That would not be honest.

5. We hope to have our whole list set for next week's paper.

6. Our list still continues to increase. Thanks to many kind friends. Keep at work.

# Inheritance of the Saints.

REVIEW OF "E. B. P." IN THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Differences of opinion on various scriptural ques tions exist among confessedly good men; and it is well that they should be discussed, and that all the light which can be shed on them should be brought out. Hitherto, Matt. 5: 5, has been accorded to the pre-Millennialists as peculiarly their own. But it now seems that even this plain Gospel promise is not to be left in their peaceable possession; but if they hold it, it must be by victory in contest Well, then, if the combat must come let us have it. The promise is too precious to us to yield till it is fairly taken from us; and the principles of interpretation involved too important for us to consent to their overthrow without a struggle.

The writer, "E. B. P.," says : "'Inherit the earth, occurs but once in the New Testament, but is often met with in the Old." This is true. But what is his inference? It is this: That "to inherit the land," then, becomes the symbolic expression of the highest favors that God has to bestow on his people.' Then in this simple announcement of Christ, we have only a symbol that the meek "shall inherit heaven's richest blessings." But in symboling this, it does not embrace at all the very blessing promised, but only assures them that they shall leave it, in penury, and be transported to some dif-ferent and distant sphere. This symbol of all good things, except the very thing promised, was first made known to Abraham. "The possession of the promised land was the crowning blessing to be given to the natural seed of Abraham." True, but was it not also the blessing promised as well personally to Abraham? Did not the same God who said, "And to thy seed," also say, "I will give unto thee and to thy seed" "the land wherein thou art a stranger, all the land of Canaan?"

Could that man of simple faith in his Maker's word, understand anything else than that very land? is not it literal also? It is. But these worthies, Did his seed, after four hundred years of sojourn, we are told, "looked for a better country, that is an come into that very land to possess it, in accordance with God's promise to Abraham? If so, it was not where they sojourned, which is promised them for a symbol of all good things to them, but excluding an everlasting possession, it is to be in an improved the very thing promised, together with all good and "regenerated" condition. That he looked for things in the promised land. But if Abraham's natural seed have received a literal fulfillment of the promise at the appointed time, will it fail to the father of the faithful? For to him as an individual. as well as unto them, was the promise made. "I 2. "They desire a better country, that is a heavenwill give unto thee and to thy seed," was the prom-

thew was written for the special benefit of Jewish they sought. Christians," &c. Granted. But did Matthew write what Christ said, as he professes to do? If he did 1. The decree of God has promised the uttermost not, we are done with him. If he did, then we ask, rarts of the earth for his "possession" to his Son. Did our Lord use a symbol when he said, "Blessed Psa. 2: 9. 2. Isa. 9: 6, 7, promises the throne are the meek, for they shall inherit the land?" and and kingdom of David to Christ as the scene of his

neither class to receive what is promised, but something else in its stead?

"It is used," says "E. B. P.," "by no New Testament writer except Matthew, and by him only once." Why not but once? Clearly because he only once gave the history and record of that sermon wherein Christ made the promise.

"That bald literalism" "which insists that the promises cast in the mould of the old dispensation must be realized in their exact form under the new onomy, is but the old spirit of Judaism, that insisted upon an earthly kingdom for the Messiah, and would put the government of the world into the hands of the Jewish people."

Will "E. B. P." please explain to us how it is that St. Paul insisted on this "bald literalism?" How Stephen, full of faith and the Holy Ghost, his face radiant with glory, should still insist that this ancient promise made to Abraham, but never fulfilled, still remained good to the father of the faithful? Listen to his words : "The God of glory appeared unto our father Abraham," &c. "He brought him into this land wherein ye now dwell. And he gave him none inheritance in it; no, not so much as to set his foot on. Yet he promised that he would give it to him for a possession, and to his seed after him, when as yet he had no child." Acts 7.

Did God promise that land wherein the Jews then dwelt to HIM for a possession? Did he also ever have for a possession "so much as to set his foot on?" If he did not, will not God's promise fail if he does not yet in the future have it? Is it objected, that the possession by his descendants was fulfillment? Then Stephen had a very blind way of expressing it. "Yet he promised that he would give it to HIM for a possession, and to his seed after him." Was it not as certainly to him, as to his seed? But Paul, Heb. 11: 8-10; 13-17, says, that Abraham "obeyed and went out;" "by faith he sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, heirs with him of the same promise "

From this we learn, 1. That the country to which Abraham went was one that he should "after receive for an inheritance." 2. That the land where he, and Isaac, and Jacob sojourned, was "the land of promise." It was not in heaven. 3. They beieved the promise, embraced it, and died in the faith of it. 4. That although they were "in the land of promise," which they "should after receive for an inheritance," and believed and embraced the promise to the day of their death, they did not reeive the fulfillment, but still died in the faith. 'Bald literalism," truly, for Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, even unto death, to adhere to such promises. Perhaps "E. B. P." will say, as an eminent D. D. of Hartford, more than twenty years ago said to us, That Abraham was an old barbarian, and that the only way God could get an idea of spiritual things into his mind was by some tangible illustration. But even this does not excuse the refined, educated, divlnely instructed and inspired Paul, and seraphic Stephen, for still insisting that God means what he says, and that he did promise that very land of Canaan to Abraham for a possession.

But says "E. B. P.," "And yet it must not be this earth in its present condition. It is the earth regenerated and purified. This is to be the everlasting abode of the saints. And the blessing which Christ promises the meek furnishes one of the pillars to the theory." Even so, Brother P., nothing

But says our friend, "We see that it obviously overlooks the origin of the expression, Inherit the land." Not at all. Our belief in the literality of the Saviour's promise rests securely on that origin. We believe that so far as the original promise has been fulfilled it has been literally accomplished. But the remainder was the object of the faith of patriarchs, apostles and saints, living and dying. TW by heavenly." Then although it is the very land the New Heavens and Earth in which the New Jerusalem is established, we learn from these three expressions of Paul, 1. "He looked for a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God." ly." 3. "God is not ashamed to be called their God, for he has prepared for them a city." The But "it is held as a general opinion," "that Mat- New Earth and New Jerusalem, then, are the home

The prophetic testimony is all to the same point. speak literally when he said, "Blessed are they that everlasting reign. 3. The prophet Daniel says, informed on these subjects.

mourn, for they shall be comforted?" Or is speaking of scenes following Christ's coming and a sabbath in Paris. the judgment, "The kingdom, and dominion, and Our first Sabbath in Paris was a bewilderment. the greatness of the kingdom under the whole It was not so much a variation in the mode of keepheaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of ing Sunday, as a total destruction of all our ideas the Most High." Dan. 7: 27. 4. Christ promi- of Sabbath keeping. Business goes on; the streets ses the righteous the kingdom prepared for them are thronged with people bent on pleasure, and the from the foundation of the world, which we learn from Gen. 1st chapter, was the earth in its primeval glory. Matt. 25: 32. 5. At the day of judg- not any suggestion of another world, but with every ment the kingdoms of this world are proclaimed to "become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign forever and ever." Rev. 11: 15.

> But says "E. B. P.," Could (not?) Christ as well have said, Great is your reward in the earth, as to say Great is your reward in heaven? No doubt. And it is just what the Spirit has often said, Prov. 11: 31-"Behold the righteous shall be usual loads, The shops display their wares, and recompensed in the earth." When? Not in this nothing in the exterior aspect of the city would world. They suffer and are oppressed here; but shall be rewarded "when the Son of Man shall sit indicated it. Yet, I am assured that a great change in the throne of his glory, and before him shall be has taken place, and that at the wish of governgathered all nations," and he gives them the kingdom prepared for them, &c., because he was hungry, and they gave him meat, &c. But why say "in heaven," then? 1. Because there is where the occupants may mi great Rewarder is. "Otherwise ye have no reward ments of the day. of your Father which is in heaven." 2. Because the glorious city, the home of saints is there, "ready to be revealed in the last times." 1 Peter 1: 3-5 Rev. 21: 2, 3.

> "Christ has entered into heaven itself." True. but to them "that look for him" "shall he appear again the second time." "I will that those whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am that nary service, and while Dr. McClintock was giving they may behold my glory." And so they will. out "notice," I turned to Miss Dayton, by whom I Where is he to be? "And there shall be no more sat, and whispered in a few words the good tidings, curse: but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall saying in apology that I hoped it would help her to be in it; and his servants shall serve him. And sing the hymn of praise, which came next in the they shall see his face; and his name shall be in service. She dropped her head in tears of joy, and their foreheads." Rev. 22: 3, 4. Thus in that holy Jerusalem, not in heaven, but "which cometh down from God out of heaven," Christ and his ser- membrance with all who love God and our dear vants will be, and "reign forever and ever."

But says "E. B. P." "Whether this earth will come out of the fires of the last day, to be remoulded into a glorious habitation, or be a worthless, abandoned wreck, is a question left undecided by the Scriptures." Marvellous! Then did Abraham in vain look for a heavenly country, for an everlasting possession, where he once sojourned; and both his living and dying faith were vain! Then did age. So be prompt in pre-paying. God in vain swear by his own life, "The whole earth shall yet be filled with my glory!" Then did be in vain swear with an oath that David's seed should sit on David's throne as long as the days of heaven continue; and that he has chosen Zion and desired it for his habitation, and will dwell there forever, because he has desired it. If undecided by the Scriptures, why do they say, speaking of restored Israel in the Holy Land, "This land which was desolate is become like the garden of Eden?" Ezek. 36: 35. "Blessed," then, "are the meek, for they shall (literally) inherit the earth"-the New Earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.

#### oeds at ai ored Napolcon III.

We give another interesting report of Mr. Baxter's great meeting in Toronto, C. W., and the speeches made on Napoleon. He is unquestionably the man of the age, so far as yet developed; and we can but look upon his movements with the most intense interest. But we are as yet far from being satisfied that he is the seven-headed beast of the Apocalypse, or the future Antichrist. But we would not be dogmatical on this subject in any way. All that pertains to him is a matter of interest, and we intend to keep our readers in informed respecting his movements and developments of character. We have a reply to D. I. R. on a personal Antichrist, which we shall give as soon as we have space.

#### New Subscribers.

Our next number commences a new quarter. We shall print an extra number, so as to supply new subscribers with back numbers. After Conference we expect to be able to furnish our readers with a rich treat, by publishing the essays delivered at the Conference. These, as will be seen by an examiniation of the list of subjects, embrace a large number of important doctrinal questions. every friend of the cause volunteer as agent to lextend the benefits of the discussion of those discussions by doubling our list of subscribers. All at it. and always at it, should be our motto.

#### Our News Columns.

It is thought by some of our readers that we devote too much space to the news of the day. To such we would say, that many of our subscribers take no other paper, and look to us to keep them informed on matters of general interest. If all did, as many of our readers do, read the daily or weekly

very air is filled, not with peace, but with social exhilaration, with pleasure and bustle, in short, with phase of the enjoyment of this world. In our land, it may be that the cheerful and social elements are too much excluded from religion; but here, it is religion that seems to be shut out from the Sabbath and from all its worldly enjoyments! Beneath my room I count a hundred laborers to work upon the new opera-house. In the streets teams trail their have revealed to me the day if my calendar had not ment, there is far less secular business transacted than formerly, and that even those stores that keep open in the morning are closed at noon, that their occupants may mingle with the universal amuse-

On the second Sabbath the tidings came to us of the fall of Vicksburg and the retreat of Gen. Lee. One must be in a foreign land, among unfriendly and unsympathizing people, to know how sweet, good news of one's country is. I sat in our American minister's slip at church, on Sabbath morning, having just heard the tidings. After the prelimiwept for singing, during all the hymn! It pleased me-she shall have a place in the book of my recountry !- H. W. Beecher, in the Independent.

Pre-pay your Postage.

Subscribers should remember that by pre-paying five cents at their post office, at the commencement of the quarter, Oct. 1st, their paper will be delivlivered free of charge for delivery. If this is neglected, each paper is chargable with four cents post-

#### To Correspondents.

D. Yoper -You was credited in the paper of Sept. 1st, first name in the list.

#### EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Summary of War News.

The battles reported last week resulted in forcing Rosecrans back to Chattanooga, where he remains unmolested, and is being heavily reinforced by Burnside and Grant. Late accounts render it probable that he will soon advance on Bragg and attempt his repulse from his present position. The confederates regard Rosecrans' expulsion from Chattanooga as essential to the success of their cause, if not to its existence. Hence the terrific struggle at that point. The slaughter on both sides during the three day's fight was dreadful. Richmond is reported as left almost defenceless on account of the large numbers of men sent to reinforce Bragg.

Mead's army, by latest advices, is said to be in motion; but its destination is as yet unknown. Affairs at Charleston remain as they were last

It is thought that the great battle field of the fall campaign will be in Georgia.

New York, Sept. 27. A Memphis letter of the 22d says a formidable expedition against Mobile is being inaugurated, and hints that the feint against Texas will not intefere with it. The iron-clads from the Mississippi are to co-operate with a large

The same letter says Sherman's corps is on its vay to Gen. Rosecrans, and gives a rumor that McPerson's corps is also en route in the same direction. The two corps amount to some 40,000

St. Louis, Sept. 27. A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., dated the 21st, to the Republican, says Col. Cloud, with 100 of the 2d Kansas cavalry, had arrived at Little Rock on the 19th, between Perryville, in the Indian Territory, where Gen. Blunt defeated the rebels under Gen. Steele and Cooper, and captured Fort Smith. Col. Cloud, with 500 of the 2d Kansas cavalry and Robb's battery, attacked 2000 rebels under Gen. Cabel, in a strongly fortified position, and routed them with considerable loss. The rebels retreated towards Arkadelphia.

At Dardenelle, on the 9th, Cloud attacked 1000 rebels under Col. Stirman and defeated them, capsecular papers, it would not be needful to keep them turing their camp and a large quantity of commissary stores. Over 2000 Unionists had joined Cloud's command, anxious to serve in defence of their

The first train on the Memphis and Little Rock railroad started on the 21st.

From ten to fifty deserters reach Little Rock daily who take the oath of allegiance and are then re-

By the exchange of prisoners, just effected our army will gain twenty thousand men.

Gen. Burnside is reported as being safe, and as having fully prevented a flank movement by the rebel troops in the South of Virginia.

Advices have been received from Admiral Dahlgren stating that all is going well in the siege of Charleston.

There is in Washington a general spirit of cheerfulness regarding future military movements.

# Foreign News, Justine de de

Paris, Sept. 13. M. de Presigny has been created diseased. a Duke, in testimony of regard for the service he he has rendered to the State, and for his personal devotion to the Emperor.

The Pays of this evening believes itself able to state that the Maratime Prefect of Brest has opposed the seizure of the Florida in consequence of an order from Paris, issued, as the Pays asserts, with the object of preserving the inviolability of the harbor as a military port.

Vienna, Sept. 12. The semi-official General Correspondenz of to-day denies the statement of the Europe that Prince Metternich had assured the French Government Austria would unconditionally ally herself with France in the Polish question, even to the extent of a war with Russia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12. The replies to the Notes of the Western Powers were dispatched on the morning of the 10th inst.

Cracow, Sept. 12. The statement that Lelewel fell on the 3d in the engagement of Batorz is confirmed. Six detatehments of insurgents are still operating in the government of Lublin. The gates of Warsaw have been closed for ten days to any person entering or going out. Two hundred inhabitants have been transported to Siberia. The Russian authorities have imposed enormous taxes upon the ancient provinces of Polandi

#### Happily the amelian News Items at yliquell

Tom Thumb is about to retire for private life on a fortune of \$250,000.

Gen. Gillmore formerly taught the High School at Haverhill, Mass.

It is estimated that there are over 5000 colored men in the U.S. Navy. I. INORIM

The English harvest is very large-estimated worth \$140,000,000 more than last year.

A new grape from Japan, called the Yeddo grape. is advertised at \$10 each for plants of two eyes.

The mayor of Baltimore has vetoed resolutions allowing city passenger railway cars to run on Sunday.

A Southern paper reports thirteen blockade running vessels at Wilmington, N. C., all laden with

The Secretary of War estimates that three-fourths of the men called for by the draft will be forth-

Gen. Grant is to be presented with a sword by the people of Jo. Davis County, Ill., of which he is a

In the small town of Andover, in Hampshire, England, the stocks are still used as a means of punishment.

The breech-loading rifle invented by Gen. Burnside, won the first prize at the Swiss shooting festi-

Milton Babcock, of Wareham, was knocked down and his body fearfully larcerated by a savage heifer, pires have we an existence-J. Litch. on Thursday last.

A firm in Essex, Mass., are building a henery which will occupy six acres of ground. They intend to raise fowls for the New York market.

John W. Reese, of Circleville, Ohio, has sued Gov. Tod for \$30,000, for damages resulting from his arrest and imprisonment in Fort Warren.

Swart's Iron Works in Buffalo were destroyed by a boiler explosion, a day or two ago, and thirty persons were supposed to be buried in the ruins.

A smooth bore gun, weighing 49,550 pounds, which will throw a solid shot weighing 400 pounds, was shipped from New York for New Orleans last

A Mrs. Fletcher, of Lynn, fell down stairs a few ago, and broke her neck. Her husband was absent at the time, and the accident was discovered by the neighbors.

Some villain lately entered the churchyard in Bethel, Me., and battered and distorted the headstone over the grave of a child buried there, out of spite to its parents.

Coal is now selling in Louisville, Ky., at the enormous price of 55 cents per bushel, or \$12 per cart-load. It is now beyond the reach of many

The Cape Cod Republican says the cranberrypickers are about to commence their work. So far the prospect is favorable. The crop in Harwich will be worth near \$30,000.

The Poughkeepsie Press says that a society of Mormons actually exist in that city, and that it increases almost every day. They propose leaving for Salt Lake City about the first of April next, at least one hundred and fifty strong.

The Pictou (N. S.) Chronicle says that the potato blight has made rapid progress during the past few days in that country. In many localities the tops are all blackened, and the tubers affected with the disease. In some cases half the potatoes are

#### Are you Going to the Prayer-Meeting To-night.?

Why not? "But it looks as though it might Ah, yes! I know there are a few clouds in sight; but I have had a sort of dream in which I thought if you could obtain fifty cents by going, you would not hesitate a moment for fear of getting

"But it is a long walk to go." Very true; but didn't you walk twice as far yesterday, simply because you wanted to?

"But I don't like to be out evenings." My dear friend, how came you to be out the three past nights till after nine o'clock, on errands in the neighbor-

"But Mr. Smith wont be there." Perhaps Mr. Smith wont be in heaven, but is that any reason wby you should not be there?

"But I'm afraid the minister will ask me to take a part in the meeting." I hope he will, brother. You spoke very fluently at the school-meeting last night, and have you nothing to say for your Sa vior 2 betreve

BIG SHOES .- A firm in this city have recently "built" a pair of shoes for a Norwegian, a man of gigantic proportions. The size is No. 20, and the measure as follows :- Heel 16 inches, ankle 12 inches, instep 12 inches, toes 11 3-4 inches. He is a Color Sergeant in an artillery regiment of the army, and is at present at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

DEATH OF ELDER JOSEPH MARSH .- We learn by the Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, that Elder Joseph Marsh, formerly publisher of the Voice of Truth," &c., died in Michigan, on the

WEEKLY OFFERINGS .- Elder Fassett's church in this city have adopted this plan for supporting their meeting, with a fine prospect of success.

#### NOTICES.

# The 23d Annual Conference.

Tickets at half fare will be furnished to brothers and sters attending the Annual Conference at Lake Village. This Conference will convene at Lake Village, N. H.,

Oct. 12th, and continue its sessions one week. In addition to the regular business, necessarily attend-

ant on these gatherings, essays on the following impor-tant and interesting subjects will be delivered: 1. The Christian Dispensation; when commenced, its

Characteristics, when and how concluded-1. H. SHIPMAN. 2. The Jewish People; the Peculiarities of their Present State, and their Destiny, as revealed in the Scrip-

3. The Four Universal Kingdoms; their Prophetic History, as recorded by the Sacred Writers; what will be the Political Condition of the Fourth and Last, at the Time of the End; where, in the History of these Gentile Em-

4. The Prophetic Periods; the True Principles of their Interpretation; Symbolic, Literal and Definiteness—D. 1

5. The Sixth Trumpet; the Events that immediately followed its Sounding; the Subsequent History of the "Woe," and its Terminating Events-J. M. ORROCK.

6. The Interval between the Second and Third "Woe;" its Duration and its Events-W. H. EASTMAN.

7. Where we are living in the History of the Trumpets-0. R. FASSETT.

8. Probationary Time; when will it Terminate-L. OSLER. 9. The Millennium; the Time and Manner of its Introduction; its Peculiar Characteristics; its Duration C. CUNNINGHAM.

10. Sabbath Schools; their Importance, and the Best Mode of Conducting them-D. I. Robinson.

11. The Moral Aspects of the "Last Days"-F. GUNNER. 12. Religious Prosperity, Individually and Collectively; its Characteristics; how Promoted-H. CANFIELD.

13. Our Mission; its Peculiarities; its Necessities; when Accomplished-Dr. R. HUTCHINSON.

O. R. FASSETT, Committee. L. OSLER,

Tenth Annual Advent Conference in Maine.

The Tenth Session of this Conference will be holden in Richmond Red Meeting House, commencing Thursday, October 8, at 2 o'clock P. M.

We hope to see a large gathering at this meeting, to participate in the worship of God, the business of the church, and mission enterprise. These conferences have proved a great blessing to many from year to year, and to the cause in general; and as we draw close to the end of time, and are witnessing the last scenes to transpire in proba tion, our interest in the work of bringing sinners to Christ We desire especially to see all the Advent ministers of Maine, who are in union and fellowship, and can work together in harmony, present to counset and labor in the work of the Lord. Let as many other brethren and sisters of the same kind come also, as can well do so, each praying in the Holy Ghost. Our mission ary work, which has prospered the past year beyond all expectation, should share our special attention to decide whether it shall be continued. We shall hear cheering reports of its properity. Other business will be considered.

Those coming from the North and East by railroad will arrive in Richmond at noon. Those from the Western part of the State, coming by rail from Portland, or on Grand Trunk via Yarmouth Junction, and those on Farmngton and Bath Railroad, via of Brunswick, will arrive at 3 o'clock P. M. at Richmond, where they may find conveyance to the meeting, three miles. Those coming by oat from Portland, start from there at 6 o'clock A. M.

The church and friends will do all they can to provide or those who come, and for horses. Strangers should call for Bro. Low, Curtis, David Robinson, H. D. Read, who will either entertain them, or direct them to other brethren who can do so. S. K. PARTRIDGE, President.
September 12, 1863. I. C. WELLCOME, Scribe.

#### Anniversary of the Bible Union.

The Bible Union Anniversary will take place in New York, at the First Baptist Church, October 28th and 29th mmencing at 9 o'clock in the morning.

The second portion of the New Testament, revised b the Final Committee, extending to the close of the 20 Corinthians, will be ready at that time for circulation. I will be bound the same as the Gospels, and will be abou the same size.

The past year has been a prosperous one. A good me ing is anticipated. Many excellent speakers will be pre ent. About \$3,000 are needed by the Treasurer for h Report. Contributions, to be included in this year's re port, should be forwarded by October 15th.

Delegates are requested to report at the Bible Room 350 Broome Street, immediately on their arrival in th city, on Wednesday, October 28th, where they will me the Committee, and be assigned places of accommodation during the meetings. C. A. BUCKBEE,

Recording Secretary

#### American Millennial Association.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the A. M. Association will be held in Lake Village, N. II., during the October session of the A. E. A. Conference, at such particular time and place of meeting as may then and there be determined. Vava

President-Elder Josiah Litch, Boston.

Vice Presidents—D. I. Robinson, New Jersey, J. B. Huse, C. Dutton, New York; James Colder, Pennsylvania; I. H. Shipman, New Hampshire; Stephon Foster, Vermont; and John Pearce, Canada West.

Treasurer—R. R. Knowles, Providence, R. I.
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The Christian Conference of Iowa Will hold its annual meeting in Strawberry Point, Towa, Oct. 7th to 13th. Elder Himes, from Boston, has been invited to be with us, and speak on the prophecies relating to the speedy coming of Christ. Brethren in the ministry and membership, and all interested, are most respectfully and earnestly invited to come up to the feast. Come,

brethren and sisters, one and all. Elder H. will be with

CASTLE CHURCHILL, President. P. S. W. DEYO, Secretary.

Providence permitting, I will preach in the Gilbert School House, in Dunham, Monday evening, Sept. 28th; Clarenceville, 29th; Odell Town, (near Bro. Schutt's,) 30th, and Oct. 1st; Champlain, 2d; Roxham, 3d, and in the forenoon of Sunday, 4th. At 2 1-2 in the afternoon and in the evening I will preach in Mooers, as Bro. Angell may arrange; and on my return, will preach in Clarenceville, Oct. 6, and in Dunham, the 7th. J. M. ORROCK.

GOLDEN SALVE.-Bro. C. P. Whitten, of Lowell, Mass., manufacturer of that excellent article, so widely and favorably known among our people, informs us that he has quite an amount due him from readers of the Herald, which, if immediate remittance was made to him, it would be very thankfully received, and would relieve him from perplexing embarrassments. He needs his pay to meet current expenses. "Owe no man anything," is the divine

MESSIAH'S CHURCH in New York wership temporarily in Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 Sixth Avenue, nearly opposit Eighth street. Preaching on the Sabbath, at 10 1-2 A. M. and 3 P. M. The prayerful support and co-operation of all Christians is solicited.

ABVENT CHAPEL, Hudson Street, corner of Kneeland Street; Pastor-Rev. O. R. Fassett. His Post Office address is No. 18 Hudson Street, or 46 1-2 Kneeland Street,

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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Canada subscribers will pre-pay, in addition to the above, 26 cents per year for the international postage; and English subscribers \$1—amounting to 12s. sterling per year—to our agent, Richard Robertson, Esq., 89 Grange Road, Bermondsey, London, England.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.—One square per week, 50 cents; \$1 for three weeks; \$3 for three months; \$5 for six months; or \$9 per year. Twenty lines constitute a

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# Receipts for the Herald.

The No. appended to each name is that of the HERALD to which the money credited pays. No. 1127 was the closing number of 1862; No. 1153 is the Middle of the present volume, extending to July 1, 1863; and No 1179 is to the close of 1862. Notice of any failure to give due credit should be at once communicated to the Business Agent.

should be at one recommunicated to the Business Agent.

Those sending money should remember that we have many subscribers of similar names, that there are towns of the same name in different States, and in some States there is more than one town of the same name. Therefore it is necessary to give his own name in full, and his Post-office address — the name of the town and state, and if out of New England, the county to which his paper is directed. An omission of some of these often, yes daily, gives us much perplexity. Someforget to give their State, and if out of New England their County, while some fail to give even their town. Sometimes they live is one town and date their letter in that, when their paper goes to another town; and sometimes the name of their town and office are different. Some, in writing, give only their initials, when there may be others at the same post-office, with the same initials. Sometimes, when the paper goes to a given address, another person of the same family will write respecting it, without stating that fact, and we cannot find the name. And sometimes those who write, forget even to sign their names! Let all such remember that what we want, is the full name and post-office address of the one to whom the paper is sent.

A. Hill, 12 5; J. F. Brewster, 1192; J. Cooper, 1205; T. Eastmill, 1216; J. Baker, 1101; M. C. Butman, 1179; D. Rankin, 1153; J. Pottle, 1179; H. Durkee, 1192; Rev. M. Baxter, 1195, and one dollar on account of extra papers; T. C Barber, 1221; Mrs. A B. Thompson, 1217; Sarah A. Winchester, 1153; Mrs. J. Maize, 1190; E. W. Mead, 1166; S. Swingte, 1231; J. Roberts, 1173.

al eids to Donation

M. C. Butman, Lynn .....\$1.00

CHOULD CHRISTIANS FIGHT? By I. C. WELLCOME.

Eld. G. Dilabaugh says: "This work, by Bro. I. C. Wellcome, is an able one, and needed by every Christian who really believes God, and is willing, like early Christians, to suffer for him. Those who do not know what their duty is at this time, should send for one of these pamphlets."

Bro. O. Rufel, South Bend, Ind., orders a second lot, and says: 'I can conscientiously say that this is a valuable book, and well adapted to the times. I think it will not

Fail to do a good work."

Elder H. K. Flagg, Worcester, Mass., says: "It is the best thing I have ever read on the subject. It ought to be widely circulated at this time."

Elder J. V. Himes says: "I have just read your pamphlet. You take the ground I have for many years. Your book will do good. May God give you success in your

work."
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#### TOURRESPONDENCE.



In thisdepartment, articles are solicited, on the general subject of the Advent, from friends of the Herald, over their own signatures, irrespective of the particular views which it defends. Views of correspondents not dissented from, are not necessarily to be considered as editorially endorsed. Correspondents are expected to avoid all peronalities, and to study Christian courtesy in all references to views and persons. Any departure from this should be regarded as discuttifing the writer to any reply. Christian and gentlemanly discussion will be in order; but not needless, unkind, or uncourteous controversy.

#### MY JOURNAL.

SECOND TOUR WEST .- NO. IV. Laporte, Ind.—Chicago.

Monday, June 29. Took leave of friends in Terre Coupee, and came to Laporte in company with Bro. Boone, and many others, on their return from the camp-meeting. On my arrival, Bro. Shaw took me into his carriage and showed me the most prominent places, where our tent could be pitched for a meeting-house. Having arranged this, I left Bro. Clark to prepare for the meeting, and I went by the night train to Chicago, to look out a place to pitch the tent there. I put up with Rev. H. Sugden, a German Baptist, and a lover of the coming and kingdom of Christ, with whom I had correspondence in Louisville, Ky., years ago. He is a poor man and works for his support, but is truly pious and useful among his German brethren. He and his family greeted me most heartily, and I enjoyed their humble hospitalities much.

Tuesday, June 30th. I spent most of this day in looking for a place to pitch the tent within the city limits. I found many good places on the Lake shore, and in groves without the city ; but very few in the city proper, in the midst of the people. I failed to find a place to-day, but am not discouraged. There is a place for us, and I will find it by the guidance of Him who suffereth not a sparrow to fall to the ground without his notice.

I spent the evening in the Baptist church, by invitation, to hear the prose declamation of the Freshmen class of the University of Chicago. Eleven young gentlemen spoke. I never heard the young men of Old Harvard do better. The students were young men of great promise. May God lead them to see and enter on the proper work of this last

Having it in my way, while looking for the tent, I visited Camp Douglas, three miles from the city. It is one of the finest and largest camps of the country. Two companies only remain here to guard the camp, and look after abut fifty secesh prisoners. They are sick and tired of this terrible war. And many of them are taking the oath of allegiance. The ale houses here, as elsewhere, are demoralizing the poor soldiers. For a little gain, men will deal out poison and death to their fellow-beings, and to that class, too, who have offered themselves on the altar of their country, it may be to die, or be crippled for life. But so it is. We are in a faller world; and, till Jesus comes, we shall have war, crime, sorrow and death. Come, Lord Jesus, and

I spent the night with Dr. Thomas, at his residence, fifteen miles out on the Milwaukie railroad, in the village of Evanston, Ill. This is a Methodist settlement, of about 1200 inhabitants. There are three Institutions here. The North Western Female College, North Western University, and the Biblical Institute. Dr. Thomas resides here, and is the only family of Adventists, and takes the Herald, as their only preaching of this faith. They moved formerly from Bristol, Vt. I enjoyed a

With the mercury at 90°, I looked over most of the to pray, and am still a lone watcher on the tower, city alone, deriving guidance from above, to find a I found the lot, and received a lease of it from entire strangers to me, with every accommodation. So I praised the Lord for his guidance in this matter. I returned to Laporte in the evening, and put up with Bro. Shaw, who had invited and prepared for with the heat and soon scught repose.

tent pitched, and all ready for our meeting this afternoon. We have a few friends here, and hope to 1 am on my way to Canaan; and I expect soon to make more, by the blessing of God, who will become be there. Shall I meet you on that ever peaceful witnessess of the speedy coming of Christ. Evening. We have had a small but appreciative audi- life's river runs so pure? Then our sorrows will be ence, to whom I spoke from Rom. 13: 11-13.

Friday, July 3d. Three services to-day. Friends from the country, with those interested in the city, day.

from the country, with those interested in the city, day.

I am in the vineyard of the Lord, laboring to good day. The excitement about the 4th of July, save my dying fellow men; am wandering lonely

together with the new phase of the war, now removed from Eastern Virginia to Pennsylvania, gives additional excitement; and there are few who are looking with any interest to the things which God hath spoken in relation to this time, and the signs of the better day. But, thank God, there are "Noahs" and "Lots" who hear the voice of God, and believe, in every place, and some will be ready for JOSHUA. V. HIMES. the coming kingdom.

#### From Sister Abigial Mussey.

BRISTOL, Conn. Sept. 21, 1863. Bro. Litch-Once more I seat myself to write a few lines for the Advent Herald, for the first time since the death of our old editor, Bro. Bliss. He has gone to the silent tomb; peace be to his slumbers; he rests in hope, and will wake in the morning bright and early, with all our loved ones who sleep in Jesus. O hail, happy day, bright morning of Zion's glory and eternal deliverance from death's cold iron hand! how can we but exclaim from the fulness of our hearts, "When will the morning come?" "When will the Life-Giver come?" "How long, oh Lord, how long?" For more than twenty long years we have been looking, we have been watching, we have been praying, "Let thy kingdom come;" and still we watch and still we pray. Our loved ones have fallen by the way, which increases our desire for the Life-Giver to come, to end our tears and sorrows, give us rest and a meeting with loved ones in our own Eden home. O ! I long to be there, but with patience I wait.

Thou, my brother, hast taken the responsible station of the departed; and I trust will be able, through grace in Christ Jesus, to fill the station assigned thee. Twenty-one years ago I heard thy voice in the town of Whitefield, N. H., proclaiming in trumpet tones the coming of the Messiah to reign on David's royal throne. Never a sweeter sound entered the hearts of the lovers of Jesus, than you brought us there. It was like balm, and a sweet cordial to our soul. It was the first course of lectures we ever heard, and that solemn, melting, and sublime season will never be forgotten by us who were there, and I trust tis not forgotten by you, my brother. God was there, you felt his power; the multitude gathered around to listen to thy solemn message, and we, the lovers of Jesus, quaffed the heavenly breeze as it blowed, and drank the dews of Hermon as they fell. That message was from God, and the mighty move under that message was a ful-

From my dear brethren, with whom I there worshipped, I am now separated. Many have fallen by death. My own dear family are scattered; a kind companion and son are laid away in the cold, dark grave; my youngest son went into the army six long years ago; a mother weeps in his absence. not knowing what his lot may have been, whether vast among the slain in battle, and buried beneath a Southern soil, or whether he may be among the wounded in the hospital, writhing in agony with crushed limbs and parched tongne; or whether he may be a prisoner, bound and suffering with hunger. God knoweth all things, he knows I need his grace, and grace is freely given. I have needed strength, and as my day has been, strength has been imparted. Thanks to the widow's God, I have one dear son, but he is many miles away; but a mother's prayers do follow him that he may be good-be a Christian, and live forever. I wander a lone pilgrim; on earth have no abiding place, but am seeking a City which hath foundation, whose builder is God. He is my Father, and his will I am trying to do. His presence is with me and his smiles are upon me; and with the psalmist I can truly say, "Hitherto the Lord hath helped me," blessed be his holy name; "And let everything that hath breath praise the Lord.'

The first article I ever attempted to write for the public gaze, was published in the Signs of the Times, (now Advent Herald,) in 1842; from that time un Wednesday, July 1st. Returned to the city. til now, I have not ceased to look, I have not ceased looking for day to break and morning to dawn. place for a tent and altar for a meeting of ten days. Though oft disappointed and sometimes mistaken, my hope is deferred and sick is my heart-yet still the blessed hope clings to me fast, and on that promise I lean :—"I will come again," stands sure. And although my views differ somewhat from many of the readers of the Advent Herald, yet I allow me to stop with him. I felt weary and oppressed them not to separate me from my brethren in the Lord. I have many dear friends and brethren from Thursday, July 2d. Rose refreshed. Find the whom I am separated, that peruse the columns of the Advent Herald weekly. To such I would say, shore? Shall I greet you 'neath the bowers where ended, and all tears be wiped away. There we'll

and alone, over hills and through the vales, sowing | construction that we cannot get enough, and are in tears; through God I trust, weak and feeble as consequently compelled to cry out, "Alas! our I have reached some poor sinner that will be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus; I hope to have a few been shorn of his beams, and we plod along with stars, and to reap in joy. I am am willing to weep, miserable lanterns in our trembling hands, which I am willing to labor; I am willing to be a pilgrim any passing breeze may extinguish. In proportion and a stranger; I am willing to spend the golden to our convictions of the necessity of faith, is the moments as they pass in trying to save poor sinners depth of our perplexity what to believe. The fine by telling them of a suffering, dying, glorified com- old prophetic formula, "Thus saith the Lord," with ing Savior. Yea, I am willing to suffer; to suffer its positive certainty and Divine grandeur, has been with Jesus here, if I can be glorified with him and exchanged for the shrill cry of "Thus saith the sit upon his throne.

Some of you may doubt my calling, and perhaps littleness. The sure word of prophecy was sent think I might be better employed and do more down from heaven with the sacred injunction, good in a more private capacity. But, my friends "Take heed to it;" but instead of walking in its and brethren, God has surely called me to labor in serene light, the multitude are either climbing the the way I now am. Angels in heaven witnessed the mountains of vain speculation, or exhuming the dust scene, when upon the cold damp ground in the of the Fathers in search of ecclesiastical relics. And shades of the evening, when God spoke so loud to when an earnest man here and there throws himself me I could not misunderstand him; when I made in the breach, and cries to the wanderers to reasmy excuses like Moses, that I was not sufficient for semble around the Son of God, and to take the Lord those things; that I had not learning, that I did at his word, in unquestioning faith and childlike not know how to preach his word; and I was a fe- simplicity, leaving it to him to conquer all difficulmale, and they would call me a woman preacher, and I did not know how to preach. My Father his perfectly wise manner, men stare, and say with said, "I'll show you how, I'll teach you, I'll go the sons of Jacob, "Behold this dreamer cometh!" and stand by you; you'll call out and reach some He also has resolved at all risks that his faith shall that others more competent cannot do." I made not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power the promise to God; a bright star appeared in the of God, will act wisely to lay his account with side heavens among the clouds, and through that star I glances, instead of the direct look of open confidence looked to the leading star, Jesus, believing there which greeted him in the day when he walked with was one bright star to guide me on. I gave a shout, the multitude. If he says that all sects are too narglory! with my promise, and God's everlasting arm row to hold him, and that the Bible alone is the was thrown around me as he raised me up from the platform of his theology, he may expect for a while pit of sorrow and trial I was then in; and the an- to work single handed; but let him take courage, gels of God were a witness to my tears of joy, and for the cause is that of God and humanity, of truth my shouts of praise. O glory to God! O glory to and eternity, and though he fall in the struggle, he his blessed name, for the witness of the spirit I then shall not have struggled in vain. The rectification obeyed, and doors are opened. I have obeyed, and forgotten truth from beneath the pile of human traall the lovers of Jesus, and the whole church of bleeding planet. God say, Amen and amen. God bless you all, and pray for me.H stoll to speed to al bon .vorts

By the grace of God I'll meet you there,
And in God's kingdom claim a share,
When on that peaceful happy shore,
We'll shout and sing forever more,

# Selections for the Advent Herald.\*

It is astonishing how composedly Christian men will look when the inspired writers are wrested and travestied, so as to be compelled to mean the very opposite of what they really said. The friend of misrepresentation; but when it is only an Evangelist, or an Apostle of the Lord of both that is trifled

verities of heaven have been removed from the stat- has been printed in it in England. ute roll to make room for the whims of a reinless imagination. The plainest book in human language has been turned into a mountain of mystery by the capricious annotations of scholastic theorists. light of heaven has been compelled to reach us through the colored media of theological artists, instead of falling upon our understandings in its own native brilliants. Hence we have been perplexed and bewildered, instead of walking erect with cheerfulness in our eye, and a song upon our lips. The food of heaven, which should sustain us, and the water of life, which was intended to refresh us in our journey, have been presented in vessels of such

sect," with its palpable uncertainties and human received, that I was his unworthy child. I have of one error is a great thing; the redemption of one people listen. I have obeyed, and God is with me. dition is a greater still; and the successful appeal to I have obeyed, and sinners weep and tremble. I men to rally around Christ, the Saviour-King, is the have obeyed, and some have been converted to God. greatest of all. May this loftiest of honors wreathe I have obeyed, and the backslider has been reclaimed, the brow of every man who is holding out the Bible and my brethren and sisters have been comforted. to poor wandering humanity, and crying, Lo ! it is I have obeyed, and God has taught me as man never the proclamation of God that he intends setting up did; to his name be all the glory. And now let a glorious kingdom upon this long distracted and

> Happily the number of such men is rapidly on the increase. Great and long forgotten truths are beginning to reappear. Thoughtful men had been for years ill at ease. Results of efforts to evangelize the world have been sadly out of proportion to the efforts themselves.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

#### Phonography.

Phonography means writing by sound. It is the invention of Isaac Pitman of Bath, Eng., and has an ordinary author would loudly complain of such been in use about thirty years. Benn Pitman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, (brother of the inventor,) is a publisher of phonographic and phonetic works in with, the matter may be left. Private judgment this country, and has done much for the dessemimust not be interfered with. No; certainly not. God has given us that right, and we prize the boon composed of conventional characters, variable by too highly to let it fall from our hands; but the rule, and completely supplanting our alphabet. right of private judgment does not mean the right The Hebrew and Chinese are examples of phonetic of private folly, or private absurdity. But this va- languages, oftenest seen in this country. Next to gary-for we cannot call it interpretation-is per- telegraphy, phonography is the most wonderful in fectly in keeping with the notion that finds in all the vention of this age. The fastest writer in long passages where our Lord speaks of coming back to hand can only record forty words in a minute; a this world, only an assurance that we shall go to good phonographer can report two hundred-just him at death. When he says that he will come, he five times as many. It is the only way in which of course means quite the opposite; namely, that rapid discourses and fluent orations can be recorded he will send for us. When he says, "I will come verbatim. It is by this wonderful art that we get to you," his meaning is, "You shall come to me." all that is said in Parliament or Congress. Pit-It is melancholy to reflect on the amount of error man's characters are not so even and beautiful to that has thus been promulgated in the name of look at as Morse's dot-line space reading, yet they Jesus and his illustrious prophets and apostles. are equally wonderful as an invention, and as indis-The holy oracles have been made more enigmatical pensible in their utility. Phonetic printing, or than those of ancient Greece; and the true sayings printing by sound, does not seem to take in Ame of God have been reduced to inexplicable riddles by ica, though it has been adopted in the common the perverse ingenuity of professed expositors. The schools of Massachusetts and California. The Bible

THE FRENCH ARMY .- By the last report, the total land forces of France amount to 400,000 of all ranks, The with 85,705 horses, and 5657 enfans de troupe, independently of troops in French colonies (besides Algeria,) whose numbers are not given, but whose cost is charged to the Navy and Colonial Budget, and of 2894 men, 663 horses, in the Garde de Paris. The army is distributed 334,310 men, with 69,-809 men, with 15,896 horses in Paris, and 65,690 men with 15,896 horses in Algeria-namely, in France: Staff, 4184: Cent Gardes, 221; Imperial Guard, including all arms, 29,896; Gendarmerie, 20,042; Infantry, 190,669; Cavalry, 45,809; Ar-\*From "The Happy Years at Hand: or, the Outlines of the Coming Theoraey. By William Leask, D.D. London: Ward & Co., 27 Paternoster Row. 1861." We cordially recommend this work to all readers of prophecy, as one of the ablest and best, and second only to Dr. Seiss's "Last Times," which we consider the most able work on prophecy in this or any other country.

A. P. J.

20,042; Inlantry, 190,009; Cavalry, 49,809; Affillery, 30,831; Engineers, 4249; Train, 2348; Under the Comming Theorems, 1826; Train, 2348; Infantry, 40,762; Cavalry, 49,809; Artillery, 40,762; Cavalry, 49,809; Artillery, 40,762; Cavalry, 49,809; Affillery, 30,831; Engineers, 4249; Train, 2348; Under the Comming Theoraes, 648; and Administrative Services, 6147. In Algeria: Staff, 423; Infantry, 40,762; Cavalry, 49,809; Artillery, 30,831; Engineers, 4249; Train, 2348; Under the Comming Theoraes, 648; and Administrative Services, 6147. In Algeria: Staff, 423; Infantry, 40,762; Cavalry, 49,809; Artillery, 30,831; Engineers, 4249; Train, 2348; Under the Comming Theoraes, 648; and Administrative Services, 6147. In Algeria: Staff, 423; Infantry, 40,762; Cavalry, 49,809; Artillery, 30,831; Engineers, 4249; Train, 2348; Under the Comming Theoraes, 648; and Administrative Services, 6147. In Algeria: Staff, 423; Infantry, 40,762; Cavalry, 40 eiw amo Giving accupiof Cold Water, diel adt!

There is a pleasant story told of a man living on the borders of an African desert, who carried daily a pitcher of cold water to the dusty thoroughfare, and left it for any thirsty travellers who might pass that way. And our Saviour said, "Whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only, in the name of a disciple, reward." But cups of cold water are not given in African deserts alone. A spiritual Sahara spreads over the whole earth, and to its fainting travellers many a ready hand holds forth the grateful "cup."

A lady, whose home looks out upon a beautiful common, called to ask me if I would tell her of some poor and sick persons to whom she could be of service in furnishing good books. The names of two were given ; and the Testament, in large type, which shortly found its way to the old man's abode, also the green tea and white sugar-rare luxuriesfor the feeble woman in the cellar kitchen, and the dollar bill, slipped into her hand at parting-were they not "cups of cold water?"

A poor Scotch comb-maker's wife, whose gener ous heart is larger than her purse, gave me fifteen combs, asking, in a half doubting way, if I thought some poor children, who had none, would not like them. And so fifteen young hearts were made glad. By what? Surely by "cups of cold water" in no wise to lose their reward.

Several young misses met in our pastor's parlor in the early part of the season, to sew for poor children. From time to time they have come together, plying busy fingers with happy hearts. And we have sixty-two garments as a result. Sixty-two "cups of cold water!" How the heavenly inventory runs up!

A pious German woman, herself an invalid, heard that her neighbor in the yard below was yet more feeble. The bottle of wine, provided for her at the doctor's suggestion, would surely do that neighbor good. And so, nimble little feet are soon at the widow's door, a bright face looks in, and with a "Mother sent you this," the little flask stands upon the table. Wine to the sick woman it may be; but the divine chemistry, which years ago changed water into wine, can show this also to be a "cup of

Late one Saturday evening, a pious widow, in humble circumstances, who had not walked, save from one chamber to another, sent me a loaf of bread, with the message: "The Lord sent it to me for some poor woman." The lateness of the hour, good on the Sabbath day, determined me to leave it as well as "the form," until the morning, when I took it where I thought it would be welcome. The Lord has sent you a loaf of bread, Mrs. S.," I remarked as I went in. Lifting up her hands toward heaven, her eyes filling with tears, she exclaimed, "The Lord be praised. Then pointing to the neatly-spread table, with its mon was preached by the writer from Eccles. II: 3. to day." Was it strange that the ringing of the church bells made glad music in my ear that morn- it shall be." As a tree falls in the direction it leans, heard above, as the heavenly chronicler noted down, in that wondrous book, another "cup of cold water than half a century towards God and glory. in the name of a disciple?"

And so streams of refreshing flow through the parched desert. So to fainting lips is pressed, by loving hands, the overflowing "cup."-Life of Susan M. Underwood.

MEMORIAL OF GETTYSBURG.—The trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle-field of Gettysburg, one for the Pennsylvania Historical Society. the other for the Historical Society of Massachusetts. The trees were growing in a part of the field where the fiercest encounter took place, as shown by the fact that one of them has two hundred and fifty bullet holes in the trunk within the space of twenty-one feet; the other one hundred and ten bullets in

Michaelmas last 94,908 persons, 260 a day, were proceeded against before justices in England for New England, occupying positions of honor and drunkenness, or for being drunk and disorderly, and 63,265 of them were convicted. The returns show a great increase over the previous year, for only 82,196 were then charged with drunkenness, Christ, and has finished her course and kept the and only 54,123 convicted. Of the persons thus faith. She rests in glorious hope of meeting all the oners' inquests in the year 1862 found 241 verdiets her speech for several months before her death, she

is given affirmatively or negatively by pressing one feel her loss. radions to tade diew tile Sugar Hill, Sept. 24, 1863. been vide ton liew

NAPOLEON AND MEXICO. Paris letters say it has been discovered that the silver keys of the City of Mexico, which were received some time ago by the Emperor Napoleon, were manufactured some eighteen months ago in Paris, after a pattern submitted to the Emperor and Empress for their approval, and that they were sent to Gen. Forey, who received them from the Mexicans, to whom they were verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise less his lent, and then duly returned them to the Emperor at Vichy. They are now in a military museum. with the Mexican guns presented to the Prince Imperial, are and said to bear no marks of antiquity. It is hinted that the guns also were manufactured in Paris after patterns approved by the Emperor.

#### OBITUARY.

Ralph Merry.

In Magog, C. E., July 30th, Ralph Merry, in the 78th year of his age.

The deceased was born in Providence, R. I., July 1, 1786, and lived there till he was six years old, when his father moved with his family to St. Johnsbury, Vt., where they resided about seven years, and then moved to Canada East, and settled in that part of Bolton now called Magog. When about eighteen years old he injured his stomach while pil ing logs, from which difficulty he never entirely recovered. This affliction led him to think more seriously than he had before of the necessity of a preparation to meet God; and so frequently did he resort to a particular spot in the woods for prayer, that a beaten path was formed to the Bethel which he had chosen. But while he often prayed, and had deep conviction of sin, it was not till five years later that he discovered so clearly the way of salvation as to be able to cast himself unreservedly on the Redeemer's merits, and to enter into that peace which passeth understanding. This relief to the heavilyladen soul was given in the autumn of 1809, and about the first of December of that year his confinement to the bed began, which lasted four years and eight months. The greatest cause of his confinement was weakness in the back, and at times his sufferings were intense-but God did not forsake

On the 12th of July, 1817, while visiting Moretown, Vt., on business, he was baptized with six others, by Elder Steel, and, like the eunuch, "went on his way rejoicing." His faith in the promises of God was very strong. He seemed ever desirous of doing his duty as a witness for Jesus; and, though somewhat eccentric, the general tenor of his and our Lord's saying, that it was lawful to do life proved that he had "the power" of godliness,

Being interested in the doctrine of the speedy coming and kingdom of Messiah, he united with the church of Adventists in Magog, of which he remained a consistent member till his decease. There was a large attendance at his funeral, when a serscanty breakfast, she said, "There is all we had for "And if the tree fall toward the south, or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth, there ing? And may we not believe notes of joy were we concluded that our departed brother had not fallen into perdition, -he having leaned for more

.MORROCK. M. ORROCK.

### Mrs. Lydia Parker.

Bro. Luch-I send you the enclosed obituary of our respected sister, Lydia Parker, taken from the New Hampshire Patriot.

At the residence of her son, Hon. Levi Parker, In Lisbon, (Sugar Hill.) Aug. 31, Mrs, Lydia Parker, aged 93 years and 4 months, the oldest person in town. Mrs. P. was the daughter of the late Capt. Rufus Whipple of Richmond, N. H., who was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of this State, and was distinguished for his enterprise and integrity of character. She about the same space. The trunks are not more than twelve or thirteen inches in diameter. Both the trees stood on an eminence near the entrance to the cemetery.

Drunkenness in England.—In the year ending the privations and necessities of a life in the complete in the early settlement of New Hampshire, enduring the privations and necessities of a life in the wildered provided the privations and necessities of a life in the wildered provided the privations and necessities of a life in the wildered provided the privations and necessities of a life in the privation and necessities of the

Sister Parker was one of our faithful members charged in the last year 22,560 were females. Corfaithful on the other shore. Although deprived of of deaths from excessive drinking; 145 men and 66 evidently retained to a good degree her reason, and women thus ended their days. not see south out manifested unmistakably her love to all the chil-In the Austrian Parliament the members vote by dren of God. She was a great favorite with the te'e graph. Each deputy has before him, at his young, as her naturally lively turn of mind endeared desk, a pair of black and white knobs, and his vote her to the rising generation, who all around her AND SHIPMAN.

#### de an 19 ADVERTISEMENTS.

Publications for Sale on at about most the depository of unitemos tailt ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WORKS ON PROPHECY in connection with the OFFICE OF THE ADVENT HERALD,

No. 461-2 Kneeland Street, Boston, A few doors West of the Boston & Worcester R. R. Station. The money should accompany all orders.

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6 of Sacred Prophecy, by Elder O. R. Fassett. 6 Should Christians Fight? by I. C. Welcome . . . . 15

WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE is a step by way of progress in the healing art. It is adapted to all the purposes of a family Salve. It effectually cures piles, wounds, bruises, sprains, cuts, chilblains, coms, burns, fever-scres, scrofulous humors, erysipelas, salt-rheum, king's evil, rheumatism, spinal difficulties, chafings in warm weather, &c. &c., and is believed by many experienced and competent judges to be the bester ubination of medicinal ingredients for external inflammatory difficulties that has ever been produced. Many of the best physicians of the various schools use it and also recommend it. Stolans of the various schools use to an aisor commend to.

Every farmer should have it for horses; for the cure of
scratches, sprains, chafings, &c., and also for ore toat on
cows. It cures felons. It cures warts.

The Golden Salve—A Great Healing Remark.—It

is with much pleasure we announce the advent of this new article in our city, which has met with such signal success article in our city, which has met with such signal success in Lowell, where it is made, that the papers have teemed with cases of truly marvelous cures. They chronicle one where the life of a lady was recently saved—a case of broken breast; another where the life of a child was saved—a case of chafing; another of a lady whose face was much disfigured by scrofulous humor, which was brought to a healthy action in a few days; also another of an old man, who had a sore on his foot for twenty years—cured in a few weeks. Our citizens will not be slow in getting at it merits, and will herald it over the land.—Boston Herald

From Mr. Morris Fuller, of North Creek, N. Y.: "W and your Golden Salve to be good for everything that w have tried it for. Among other things for which wihav nsed it, is a bad asso of 'ssald head' of our littlegirl asseffectin this case was also favorable.

We like your Golden Salve very much in this place.

Among other things I knew a lady who was cured of a
very, ad case of sore eyes. Walter S. Plummer Lake
Vllage, N. H.

Vilage, N. H.

Mrs. Glover, East Merrimack street, Lowell, was cured of a bad case of piles by the use of one box of the Salve.

Mr. Farrington, a wealthy merchant and manufacturer in Lowell, was relieved of piles which had a hieted him for many years, and remarked to friend that it was worth \$100 a box for piles.

Miss Harriet Morrill, of East Kingston, N. H., says: "1 have been afflicted with piles for over twenty years. The last seven years I have been a great sufferer. And though never expect to be well, yet to be relieved as I am from day to day by the use of your Golden Salve, file my hoart with gratitude.

From Mr. J. O. Merriam, Tewksbury, Mass. "I have lead of your Golden Salve, file and the salve milk farm. I have used a great deal of your Golden."

alarge milk farm. I have used a great deal of your Golden Salve for sore teats on my cows. I have used many other kinds of salve. Yours is the best I ever saw. I have also used it for sprains and scratches on my horses, I toures them in a shorttime. I recommend to all who keep cows or horses. From Dr. Geo. Pierce, Lowell: "Your Golden Salveis

From Dr. Geo. Pierce, Lowell: "Your Golden Salveis good. It will have a great-sale.
"I received a wound in my foot by a rusty nail; by reason of which I could not set my foot to the floor foot two weeks. The pain was excruciating. When your Golden Salve was applied, it relieved the pain in a short time, and two and a half boxes of it wrought a perfect cure. — Mrs. Lucinda A. Swain, Merideth Centre, N. H.

Mr. H. L. W. Roberts, Editor of Marion Intelligencer, Marion, Ill., says, "Every person that uses the Golden Salve testifies favorably." He has also published a list of names in his paper, of perans cured of wounds, sores, humors, rheumatism, &c., and gives the public reference to them; who, he says, are among the first citizens of the place.

Boston, July 12, 1859. Bro. Whitten: I have used your

ston, July 12, 1859. Bro. Whitten: I have used your Boston, July 12, 1859. Bro. White an acquainted with a Golden Salve in my family, and I am acquainted with a large number of families also who have used it; and I have need to believe that it is really what you recomhave reason to believe that it is really what you recommend it to be.

From Dr. W. S. Campbell, New Britain, Conn.: "Yo

Golden Salve is a great thing for chilblains. I have also used it in afflicting cases of salt rheum, crysipelas, and sore nipples. Its effect was, speedy and permanent cure."

Dr. Bliss, of Brunswick, Me., says: "I have several friends who have been cured of scrollous humors by the Golden Salve. You may ecommend it from me as a valuable Salve."

Golden Salve. Tou may geometric translation and a state of the country stores. Price 25 cts, per box, or \$2 per dozen.

I want good, reliable, persevering agents to canvass, in all parts of the United States and Canada. A large discount will be made to agents.

aug 13—pd to ian 1'63

For sala at this office.

DANIEL CAMPBELL,
GENERAL AGENT

P. O. address, Carlisle. C. W. moy drive had

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Aver's Cathartic Pills.

Ayer's THE WORLD'S OREAT REMEDY

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Mains.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, Englased, and they do my duty to you and the public, when Indd my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. Sie has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a wear past with a scrofulous cruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarsaparilla, which soon completely cured. her."

From Charles P. Gage, Est., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray, & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your Sarsaparilla. I immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your Sarsaparilla.

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. K.

Erysipelas-General Debility-Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawim, Houston St., N. Y..

Dr. Ayer: I seldom fail to remove Eruptions and Sorogholous Soros by the persevering use of your Sarsararilla, and I have just now cured an attack of Matignant Erysipelas with ft. No alterative we possess equals the Sarsararilla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From I. F. Johnston, Fra. Walk Yam, Ohio.

fession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakanan, Ohio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines. The ulcers were so had that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Sarsa-Arilla. Took two bottles, and some of your Pills. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament. "I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Sarsapantlla, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your Sarsaparilla a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of Syphilis, and for syphilitie disease than any other we possess. The profession are in debted to you for some of the best medicines we have." From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"Dr. Aver — My dear Sir: I have found your Sarsaparilla an excellent remedy for Syphilis, both of the primary and secondary type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Class. S. Van Liev, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful uleers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or mercurial disease, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy, or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of Avers's Sarsaparkilla relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness,

are generally produced by internal Scrafulous Utceration, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA, I Some cases require, however, in add of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local

From the well-known and widely-calebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAFARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of famales. Many cases of firegularity, Leucorrhoa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scroful.us diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have heen cured of a very debilitating Lencorrhea of long standing, by two bottles of your Sarsaparilla."

Rheumatism Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT, SARSAPARILLA.

# become S'RIYA with that lit a de CATHARTIC PILLS day

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicin verywhere guor Her roug serbe edi

#### CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

"FRED MY LAMBS."-John 21:15.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1863.

Children's Paper!

copy? If so, let us know. We will give this same child come into a room where list to 2000, we will give them two a month.

The Doers Waking Up.

Dear Treasurer-We were very much pleased with your proposition to print a paper for the children; and in order to start the thing, we will pay \$25 of the bonus you ask to start with, and will take 25 copies of your paper which we think we can soon make 100 in this section.

Yours,

PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE DO SOCIETY IN WATERBURY, VT.

Obituary.

FRANKLIN, August 29, 1863.

Dear Brother Litch-I write to inform you of the death of a member of your Do Society. Dear little Abbie Eliza, daughter of Hiram and Sylvia H. Fellows, died Aug. 26th, of scarlet fever, after an illness of one week, aged two years and twentyfive days. She was a lovely and affectionate child, and her mother's all.

ABBY C. OBER.

#### Good Manners.

Good manners can be cultivated: and dear children, you do not know how easily they will grow, even on pretty rough soil, if only cultivated carefully. But the soil must be right -- or the growth will not be

Love your neighbor as yourself, and do not even let a harsh or ungentle word be spoken or even thought.

I know a great many children, I am sorry to say, who are always pushing themselves forward, and seem to have no deference or respect for older and better persons.

I was very much struck with this one atternoon, at a lecture I attended. Many ladies were present, when I entered, and some children besides. Among others, I noticed two little girls, who sat by the stove warming themselves, and chatting away as little girls love to do. By and by, as the people were coming in pretty fast, one of the little girls said,-

"Come, Cora, let us go ahead and get those good seats over there before the old folks get them." I never saw such a look of blank surprise as on Cora's face, and she said-

"No Jenny, I think we had better wait until all the ladies have chosen their seats. It would not be right for us to push in; the lecture is not for little girls-it is more for older people."

I thought, I will remember that hittle girl, and see if she carries out what she has said here. She remained by the stove until the lecturer appeared, and then she quietly took a vacant seat in a retired place, and kept very still. Since then, I have become acquainted with that little girl. I wanted to know her, though she had no idea that I heard the conversation; and I never have heard a harsh, or ungentle, or impolite word come from her lips. Ah, thought I, it is from the heart proceeds all this courteousness and gentle- it; if you would enjoy your raiment, pay

the other young lady. Her rough and im- bed with you.

pertinent manner grows upon her as she increases in years. I scarcely ever see her that something a little uncourteous is not spoken. One day I heard her speak disrespectfully, nay, most unkindly, to her old grandmother, who is so kind and pa-What say our friends to having a paper tient with her. One of her aunts was upon for the little folks? Will they give us a a visit to her house, and she spoke to her hundred dollars as an outfit for the paper, in such a pert way, that I thought if she and 1500 subscribers, at the rate of five had been my little niece I should have sent papers for a dollar, or 25 cents for a single her from the room. I have often noticed them a monthly; and when they raise the older persons were present, and never speak to them or look at them at all. Ah, thought I, little Jenny, the heart is not right. You cannot be a Christian child.

May God give her grace to overcome this harsh manner, and this corrupt and evil nature, and make her kind, courteous tender-hearted, and forgiving.-Letter in the Well Spring.

Turn the Carpet: or the Two Weavers.

A DIALOGUE BETWEEN DICK AND JOHN.

As at their work two Weavers sat, Beguiling time with friendly chat, They touched upon the price of meat, So high a Weaver scarce could eat.

What with my brats and sickly wife, Quoth Dick, I'm almost tired of life; So hard my work, so poor my fare, It's more than mortal man can bear.

How glorious is the rich man's state! His house so fine! his wealth so great! Heaven is unjust, you must agree; Why all to him? why none to me?

In spite of what the Scripture teaches, In spite of all the parson preaches, This world-indeed, I've thought so long-Is ruled, methinks, extremely wrong.

Where'er I look, where'er I range, 'Tis all confused, and hard, and strange: The good are troubled and oppressed, And all the wicked are the blessed.

Quoth John, our ignorance is the cause Why thus we blame our Maker's laws; Part of His ways alone we know, 'Tis all that a man can see below.

See'st thou that carpet not half done, Which thou, dear Dick, hast well begun? Behold the wild confusion there! So rude the mass it makes one stare.

A stranger, ignorant of the trade, Would say no meaning's there conveyed. For where's the middle? where's the border? Thy carpet now is all disorder.

Quoth Dick, my work is yet in bits, But still in every part it fits ; Besides, you reason like a lout-Why, man, my carpet's inside out.

Says John, thou say'st the thing I mean, And now I hope to cure thy spleen; This world, which clouds thy soul with doubt, Is like a carpet inside out.

As when we view these shreds and ends, We know not what the whole intends; So when on earth things look but odd, They're working still some scheme of God.

No plan, no pattern can we trace, All wants proportion, truth, and grace; Nor see the beauteous upper side.

But when we reach the world of light, And view these works of God aright-Then shall we see the whole design, do of w And own the workman is divine.

What now seem random strokes, will there All order and design appear; Then shall we praise what here we've spurned-For then the carpet shall be turned.

Thou art right, quoth Dick, no more I'll grumble That this sad world seems such a jumble; My impious doubts are put to flight, For my own carpet sets me right.

If you would relish your food, labor for for it before you wear it; it you would I wish I could speak as pleasantly of sleep soundly take a clear conscience to P. O. address, Carlisle. C. W.

Do You Love the Bible, MORIOGAM

The question is not, do you love to hear unto salvation. or read an interesting story? or do you love a pretty story book? but do you love the best of all story books the Bible? The Bible a story book, do you ask? Yes, it is indeed; some of the best stories are to be found in the Bible; and, what is better than all, they are all true. This cannot be said of other books; parts of the storie may be true, but the rest is not true.

Need you be reminded of some of the many true stories or histories to be found in the Bible? There is that wonderful account of Jacob's dream at Bethel, and his dream when he saw the ladder whose top reached to heaven. Joseph and his brethren is another deeply interesting account of God's kind and watchful care over those who put their trust in Him. Then we may read about Moses; his birth, and how he was kept from being drowned; his adoption by the king's daughter; his interview with God at the burning bush; and his appointment as the leader of the Jews. Then there is the journey of the Jews through the wilderness, led by rhe pillar of cloud and fire; the parting of the Red Sea, and their passage through the other side; with the many other events connected with this wonderful journey.

Besides these are the histories of Samuel David, Samson, and of the rest of the Old Testament worthies, all which are full of interest and instruction, which, if you have not already often prayerfully read, you would do well to do so at once.

But best of all there is that "Sweet Story of Old"---the sayings and doings of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, which most of you must have read many times; and it is to be hoped some of you are never tired for salvation. won salve bad and and bevore el

the streets in that town, when he met a child who attended his ministry. He inquired if she could repeat the text from which he had preached on the preceding Sunday. Instead of giving a prompt reply, as she had been accustomed to do, she remained silent.

"Can you not tell me the text, my little girl?" repeated Mr. Charles.

The child wept, but was still silent. At length she said:

"The weather, sir, has been so bad that I could not get to read the Bible."

This remark surprised the good man, and he exclaimed:

"Could not get to read the Bible; how was that ?"

The reason was soon ascertained: there was no copy to which she could gain access, either at her own home or among her friends; and she was accustomed to travel every week seven miles over the hills, to a place where she could obtain a Welsh Bi-

Bible like this little girl? You are not 300,000 bales per annum. compelled to go seven miles to find a copy, but have it in your own house, and can read it as often as you wish. There were was not formed; but this event helped to form it, and very soon afterwards Bib'es were to be found in almost every part of will not only read but study, and pray over it with that of another.

the Bible, so that you may become wise

A Game for Little Folks,

The American Agriculturist thus describes a game that used to afford uns children" much mirth: One of the party being provided with slate and pencil, calls on each of the others in turn to name some descriptive adjective, as good, pretty, ugly, long, short, &c. These are written in a column at the left of the slate. The writer then places his rencil opposite one of the words, and calls for the name of one of the party, which being given, is written next to the adjective, and then the names of the whole company are written in turn, each opposite the adjective which comes in the order of the list. The writer now commences at some other part of the list, and each company names some locality, as "on the house," "under the barn," "in the woods," &c., and these are added, one to each name. In the same manner some act is next written, to complete the sentences, as "hauling saw-logs," "sleeping soundly," "shelling corn," &c. When all s completed, the sentences are read aloud. The ludicrous situations described will often cause great merriment. Thus it may happen that "Sweet Susan was before the looking-glass, making faces;" or that Slow John was on the railroad, running a race with the engine;" or that "Long John was hunting in the wash-tub." Of course, much fun will depend on keeping the sentences secret until all are read.

#### " Mother I Do See Christ."

Such was the language of a child six years of age, while in the agonies of death, after a long illness, during which he was incarnation of lovely resignation. It was of doing so, but love to hear of the Babe of his farewell to earth. Why not see Jesus, Bethlehem, and do so because you love him then? Stophen beheld him while dying a as your Saviour, in whom you are trusting martyr at Jerusalem. Thousands since his day have had the same open vision of In the year 1802, the Rev. Thomas the Redeemer. We think it is more com-Charles, of Bala, was walking in one of mon than the announcement of it. Saints do see him with a cohort of angels, it may be, waiting for his messenger Death to strike off the last fetter upon the ransomed

Courage, then, disciple of Christ, while it is yours to say, "Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly!" But what will you do who now reject him, when no other friend can smile amid the gloom of a darkening world ?- Tract Journal.

Value of Early Rising.—The difference between rising every morning at six and at eight, in the course of forty years, supposing a man go to bed at the same time he otherwise would, amounts to 26,000 hours, or 3 years, 121 days, and 16 hours, which will afford eight hours a day for exactly ten years; so that is the same as if ten years of life were added, in which we could command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds or the despatch of business. Mauri soll solling some

ble, to read the chapter from which the Vicksburg. This "terraced city," as minister took his text; and during that Mr. Fillmore called it, derives its name week the cold and stormy weather had from Mr. Newitt Vick, and was originally prevented her usual journey. Surely the incorporated by an act of the Legislature word of the Lord was precious in those of Mississippi, passed January 26, 1825. days to this Lamb of the Saviour's fold. Its rapid growth is attributable to the What say you now? Do you love the cotton trade, which is (or was) nearly

HEROINE is perhaps as peculiar a word as any in the English language. The first two letters of the word are male-he; no cheap Bibles then, as the Bible Society the three first female—her; the four first a brave man; and the whole word a brave

Wales. I do hope, dear children, that you Enjoy your own life without comparing