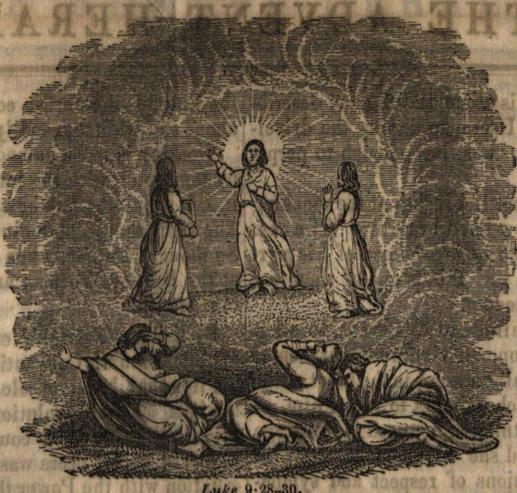


ADVENT



HERALD

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"WE HAVE NOT FOLLOWED CUNNINGLY DEvised FABLES."

OFFICE, No. 46 1-2 Kneeland-street.

WHOLE NO. 786.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1856.

VOLUME XVII. NO. 23.

CAROL FOR MAY-DAY.

BY BISHOP HEBER.

QUEEN of fresh flowers,
Whom vernal stars obey;
Bring thy warm showers—
Bring thy genial ray.
In nature's greenest livery dressed,
Descend on Earth's expectant breast.
To earth and heaven a welcome guest,
Thou merry month of May.

Mark how we meet thee
At dawn of dewy day!
Hark how we greet thee
With our roundelay;
While all the goodly things that be
In earth and air and ample sea,
Are waking up to welcome thee,
Thou merry month of May.

Flocks on the mountains
And birds upon their spray,
Tree, turf, and fountains,
All hold holiday,
And Love, the life of living things,
Love waves his torch, Love claps his wings
And loud and wide thy praises sings,
Thou merry month of May.

Memoir of Bishop Heber, published by Jewett & Co.

The Wide Welcome

BY JOHN CUMMING, D.D.

"And him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."—John 6:37.

Continued from our last.

CHRISTIANITY is in every instance first an individual thing; next it is a national; finally, it is a catholic thing. It begins in the individual heart, spreads through the parish, leavens the nation, circulates at length throughout all the wide world. The satisfaction of Christ upon the cross is sufficient for all; the application of that efficacy is efficient only to those that come to him for it. The provision of the remedy is one thing; the personal application of the remedy is quite a different thing. Christ, as our High Priest, paid the ransom that is sufficient for all the sins of all the world; Christ, as our Intercessor, prays not for the world, but for his ransomed and redeemed people, that they may be kept from the evil, and admitted through him to everlasting heaven.

There is no reason in God, none assigned in the Bible, none that I can ascertain existing anywhere, except in the creature himself, why every one that hears the gospel should not come to Christ, and instantly be saved. There is no barrier between the worst and the oldest sinner, and instant pardon through the blood of Christ, except what is in that sinner's unwillingness and indisposition to renounce the sins that he loves, and to accept the Saviour to whom he is now a stranger. Every text in the Bible is but the echo of this one. "God is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come unto him and live." "The Spirit and the bride say, Come." The original phrase is broken into innumerable echoes of music ringing through every page of the Bible. "This is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Jesus Christ came into the world for this very end—to save sinners." And lest the worst should fancy they are excluded, Paul adds, "Of whom I, a specimen of the same, have been a chief sinner." and I therefore proclaim it on the clearest authority of this blessed book, that there is no sin in the past biography of a single sinner that has not been pardoned to some one since the world began. No past sin is to you the least preventive of instant, irreversible, everlasting pardon. Your sins may be great in number, great in guilt, great in aggravation; but it is true of you, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out."

It is not in consideration of the fewness of your sins that you are forgiven; it is not in consideration of the shortness of time you have lived in sin that you are forgiven; but it is for his great Name's sake he blotteth out all your iniquities. It is, in other words, the denial, not the assertion, of any merit or excellence on your

part that is to be your qualification for Christ's pardon. If you are not sinners, I have no gospel for you; if sinners, the oldest and the worst of sinners, then this is true this day, if you can trust in it, if you will take the truth on trust, and lay the whole stress of your eternity upon it, you will find it real. "The blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth from all sin." You may plead, what has been often pleaded, you have no power, no will, no strength, to come to Christ. This is quite true; you have no will inherent in you. But the very definition of the mercy of God is that he will give pardon because he will, not because you are willing; and that he works in you to will and to do of his good pleasure; and then our will becomes the copy and the echo of his will; and "we are saved by grace," that no glory may be ours, "through faith, which is the gift of God;" that no atom of merit may be ours, but that the highest saint in heaven that wears about his brow its most resplendent diadem may cast it down before the throne of God and of the Lamb; and say and sing, "Not unto me, but unto him that washed me from my sins in his blood, and hath made me a king and a priest unto God; unto him be all the glory, and the honor, and the praise, for ever." Some one, however, in thinking of the difficulties that beset his way to Christ, says, "I have long attended a church; I have joined earnestly in its praises; and listened to sermons with delight, but I do not believe I am one whit nearer heaven, or that I have really and truly come to Christ." If I address some such sorrowful objector now, let me say, this very sentence in which you give expression to your feeling may be your first step in coming to Christ. You may now have discovered that the ordinance is a broken cistern; that ceremonies cannot save you; that preaching cannot save you; and now that you have found all these cisterns broken, empty, without living water, in your desolation and despair of aid from man, you may come to Him who is the Lord of the ordinance, the Fountain of living water; and find in him, what you have never found in Paul, nor in Apollos, nor in Cephas, nor in baptism, nor in sacrament, nor in ceremony, of any shape or sort;—pardon, acceptance, and everlasting peace.

Many put the ordinance in the place of the Lord of the ordinance; many make prayer, praise, the Lord's Supper, baptism,—the Saviour. You must not do so; you must turn your back upon all these if needs be, in order that you may look at Christ alone, and lean on him alone, and seek forgiveness through his blood alone, and pardon for his sake alone.—Look on your sins, in order to reprobate and renounce them; but do not let your sins conceal Christ. See all the past, to deplore it; but do not let the past, with all its centuries together, stand between you and Christ. You are not to look to repentance or reformation first, but you are to look to Christ first; you are not to go to prayer, to praise, to the Bible, to the minister, to the church, for Christ; but you are to go first to Christ, that you may pray, and praise, and read, and understand, and be holy and happy for ever.

When the gaoler of Philippi asked, "What must I do to be saved?" the apostolic answer was, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." In other words, you are to come to Christ as He is, and just as you are, looking to Him alone. You have nothing to do first—no virtues to put on, no ornaments wherewith to decorate and to adorn your souls; you have not to repent first, but to believe on Christ first. "He is exalted a Prince and a Saviour to give repentance;" and therefore you must go to Him, in order to have repentance. It is said, "They shall look upon Him whom they have pierced, and then they shall mourn,"—the repentance succeeding the faith in Christ. You make sure of trusting in Him alone as the only Saviour; of looking to Him alone as the only Fountain; and, afterwards, from Him, and from no one else, will come pardon, repentance, re-

formation, grace, that merge, finally, in eternal glory. When the poor Israelite was wounded in the desert, and perishing under the agony and the wasting of his wounds, he did not look to Moses, nor to the pole, but to the brass serpent; and through it and by it alone he got health. The homicide of old, when he ran for shelter, did not rush to the altar of Jerusalem, or to the fortresses that were scattered throughout the length and breadth of Palestine, but to the city of refuge; and there only, because it was God's appointment, he found shelter and safety. So the sinner now is not to go to refuges many, but to one, that is, Christ. Like the eagle, you soar upward to the realms of purer day, riveting your eye upon the Sun of Righteousness. Like those addressed by Paul in the Epistle to the Hebrews, "Seeing we are compassed with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us run the race set before us, looking"—if Paul had been a Roman Catholic, he would have said, "looking to the cloud of witnesses;" but as he was a Protestant he said, literally, "looking off from the cloud of witnesses—looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith." And so we are to look to Him alone. Amidst all the lights of the firmament—amidst all the meteors in the sky—amidst the attractions on the right, the distractions on the left—we are to look to the Lamb of God, and to seek from Him alone pardon and peace.

To be continued.

The Cause and Cure of Intolerance.

A SERMON,

PREACHED BY THE REV. W. R. CLARK, PASTOR OF THE BROMFIELD STREET CHURCH, SUNDAY, A. M., MAY 25.

"And there came thither certain Jews from Antioch, and Iconium, who persuaded the people; and having stoned Paul, drew him out of the city, supposing he had been dead." Acts 14: 19.

The occurrence here related is but a supplement to the announcement made by the Great Author of Christianity, about eighteen years previously, when he declared, "I came not to send peace, but a sword." Not that the opposition emblemized by the sword was the object of his coming, but that it would be the result of it.

Of this he forewarned his disciples with great explicitness. "The time cometh," said he, "when whosoever killeth you, will think that he doeth God service."

The spirit of this prediction was fulfilled in his own case, when, after repeated insult in a mock trial, in which no accusation could be sustained against him, the clamor arose from the multitude, "Crucify him, crucify him," and he was led away to Calvary.

After the crowning evidence of his Messiahship had been furnished by his resurrection, and Christianity began to carry a wider sway, his enemies resorted to open and wanton persecution to crush what they could not by argument overthrow. Of such proceedings those narrated in the text form a part.

Paul had preached with great effect in Antioch and Iconium, and when the Jews found they could not silence him by "contradicting and blaspheming," they raised a great persecution against him and Barnabas and drove them from their coasts.

The apostles proceeded to Lystra and Derbe, where equal success attended their preaching.

Hither certain Jews of Antioch and Iconium followed them, for the same object which they had accomplished in their own borders.

Accordingly, without a single attempt to answer them by argument, they raise a mob and stone Paul, and drag him out of the city, supposing he was dead.

From that time to the present the cause of truth has encountered fierce intolerance.

Why is this so? What is the cause of it? And how should it be met?

Why should beings endowed with reason, and

priding themselves on the exercise of it, be found opposing the progress of moral truth?

Is it because that truth is in itself hateful or unlovely? It is the mantle of Deity, radiant with the glory of his nature—angels delight to gaze upon it. Its words are, "Grains of the diamond sand the radiant floor of Heaven, rising in sunny dust behind the chariot of God."

Is it because the mind has no original susceptibility to receive moral truth? That mind has been formed in the image of God, and among the first judgments it renders are those upon moral distinctions.

Does this intolerance arise from the fact, that men are so ignorant that in a given case they are incapable of perceiving truth in the practical form it assumes?

A mild degree of opposition to the truth might, in such a case, exist for a time; but such opposition would have in it no element of intolerance.

Where, then, is the cause of the world's general intolerance toward moral truth to be found?

Plainly, in the depravity of the human heart.

Man presents the paradox of an intellect aspiring after the beautiful and true, and a heart hugging the false and the vile.

This depravity opposes the advancement of truth mainly by three forms of development:—pride of opinion—selfishness of pursuit—and hatred of reproof.

This constitutes the triple-headed monster which gnashes on the angel of truth, as he sheds his golden light upon human destiny.

(1) Pride of opinion stimulates man to refuse to weigh arguments which support conclusions opposite to their own.

"Pride is the vast ambition of the soul warped to an idol object."

Men idolize their opinions, and become blind in their devotion to them. They appear to regard it one settled work of their lives, to defend their opinions, without ever raising a question on their orthodoxy. They involuntarily lash themselves to their opinions, like Ulysses to his shattered mast, apparently preferring to go down with the wreck, rather than take a life-boat proffered by some one to whom they would be indebted for their rescue.

Men become vehement in idolatry of opinions, in proportion to fullness and publicity of their committal to them. They act as though they supposed by their committal they had broken down the bridge behind them, and rendered retreat impracticable. They must defend the position they have assumed, lest they suffer compromise of their reputation for sound judgment and clear perception. They fain would make themselves and others believe, that all wisdom is concentrated in them, by refusing to concede an error, in any case.

Ply them with arguments and their apprehensions are excited; they become impatient, fretful and intolerant. And, more anxious for victory than for truth—for a defence of self, than of principle—they scruple not to resort to any artifice or stratagem by which they may hope to carry their point. With them, the end sanctifies the means. A legitimate offspring of this absurdity was the Papal Inquisition, where men were tortured for their opinions in every way which malice could invent.

This kind of intolerance, truth, in its progressive development, is destined to encounter, because it must, in the nature of things, inveigh against the idolized errors of men. It aims to make men wiser by correcting their errors, as well as by enlarging their field of vision.

(2) Moral truth is practical, and must, therefore, inveigh against the selfish ambition of men.

The strife for gain and emolument is intensified among men of unsanctified natures, in proportion to the intellectual activities of the age. Hence, the very law by which moral truth acquires power in the world, develops an antagonism in the sinful pursuits of men.

In proportion to the eagerness with which sin-

ful men pursue their callings, is the violence of their opposition to truth, when they see, that by its progress, their craft is in danger. Every ray of light prophetic of an overthrow of their selfish schemes, they shut out of their minds, as they would a pestilence from their dwellings.

The angel of truth is maltreated by men because found crossing the track of their selfish ambition.

(3) But moral truth is clothed with a majesty which rebukes sin. Hence, hatred of reproof becomes another malignant form of intolerance. "Every one that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproofed."

Every ray of light adds a scorpion sting to a guilty conscience; guilty men fear and hate it, and cry out as they see it approaching, "Why hast thou come to torment us before the time?"

There is, probably, in every human mind, a latent conviction of the unsoundness and inexpediency of all evil acts; and while the depraved nature loves them—rolls sin as a sweet morsel under the tongue—there is a timidity and cowardice felt in defending them, which knows no other prowess than stupid insolence and hair-brained intolerance.

The mind in such an emergency cannot be calm, because it dare not abide the consequences of its own premises—it is afraid of its own offspring—frightened at the reflection of its own image. It both dreads to encounter the "thought executing fires" of its own nature, and the baleful portents of its own cloudy sky. Hence the feverish unrest—the tremulous venom and the anxious insolence so elementary, in the intolerance which opposes itself to the progress of truth.

"Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem evil."

The foregoing thoughts are verified by the occurrence related in the text.

The preaching of St. Paul was a radical antagonism with the avowed sentiments and deep-rooted prejudices of the Jews. Their reputation for learning, research, and wisdom, was in jeopardy. The multitudes were becoming interested in the teaching of the great apostle, and a change in public sentiment was likely to occur, greatly prejudicial to the blind reverence which had been paid them in their arrogant support of an effete system.

Again, their selfish ambition as a nation was being contravened by the great reform which was commencing.

Their temporal aggrandizement, with which were interwoven all their earthly pursuits and vicious indulgences, was in danger of being overthrown, and the hollowness of their pretension to national virtue, and of their claims to universal empire, would be thoroughly exposed.

And yet again, they were smarting under the reproof which fell from the lips of that champion of truth.

Him whom they had crucified, or in whose crucifixion they had acquiesced, Paul declared and proved to be the Messiah; thus exposing and charging home upon them the terrible crime of murdering the Son of God.

Goaded on by a wounded pride, disappointed ambition and a smarting conscience, certain of the Jews set themselves to the task of disposing of Paul and the moral movement he was carrying forward. They follow him from Iconium to Lystra, but fearing to meet him in argument before the people, stir up a mob and seek to accomplish their object by wanton brutality—the only argument which cowards know how to use. And while that heaven commissioned man of God was calmly setting forth the truths of his great commission, for the candid consideration of those who chose to listen to him, and at such a point of moral elevation that he will continue to be seen down to the latest lapse of time, those raving myrmidons rush upon him with stones, fell him to the ground, drag him out of the city and leave him as they suppose dead, as a punishment for his presuming to declare truth in opposition to their prejudices and crimes, and as a means of overthrowing the cause he advocated,—short-sighted mortals!

"Fixed in the rolling flood of endless years,
The pillar of the eternal plan appears;
The raving storm and dashing wave defies,
Built by that Architect who built the skies."

Analogous to this scene, and equally illustrative of the principles under consideration, is the one, which but as yesterday, disgraced the senate chamber of this nation. The accomplished and high-minded son of our own State, representing it in the highest legislative council of the nation, whose gentlemanly deportment, commanding talents and high moral worth, have won the respect and deference of his political opponents, while sitting in his place attending to his official duties, is assaulted by a member of the lower house of Congress, when in a defenceless position, and felled to the floor by a bludgeon, which was broken into fragments by repeated blows upon his unsuspecting victim, after he had been rendered senseless and gory.

I will not in this hour and place, draw the

parallel between this scene and the one described in my text, lest I seem to dignify the drivelling miscreant, who was low enough to perpetrate such a crime.

I ween Satan himself blushes at the sneaking cowardice of that low-lived brutality. If a case ever occurs, in which he is ashamed of his myrmidons, I am quite sure this is one of them. thing sacred to Freedom.

I do not here allude to this event, to elicit sympathy for the honored victim of that brutal assault. That sympathy awoke in the heart of the Commonwealth which delights to honor him, as quickly as the lightning announced the outrage he had suffered; and she will not be slow, in appropriate expressions of respect and sympathy.—Long may he live to hurl the thunderbolts of his eloquence at the wrongs of our country, and to defend the rights of humanity.

Nor do I make this allusion to excite indignation against the pitiable thing in human shape, who, by this assault upon one whose virtues he was incapable of appreciating, has foisted himself into the only notoriety he will probably ever gain. He is not worth a moment's comment. Let his name only be mentioned as a "note of execration."

Neither do I make this reference to arouse resentment for the indignity offered our State in the person of our distinguished senator. That resentment will duly develop itself.

I call your attention to it as being only one culminating point of the spirit of intolerance, which is waxing hot in the nation—warring against the freedom of debate in her councils, and attempting to ride rough-shod over everything sacred to freedom.

This instance of Border Ruffianism in the capitol of the nation, and the judicial tameness with which the offence has been treated—a similar one to which occurred a few months since, in the same municipality—the series of unprecedented outrages which have occurred, and are now occurring in Kansas, upon the freedom of speech, the press, and upon the right of suffrage, and which are basely connived at by the Administration,—are startling indices of the corrupt state of public sentiment, and are ominous, of the fierce encounter awaiting the progress of free principles.

It was not the withering sarcasm poured by Mr. Sumner on the heads of his opponents, and which was justified and called for by their coarse, unseemly abuse of him, which has aroused the ire of the minions and apologists of slavery. It was his terrible exposure of the foul crimes they have perpetrated, and his crushing arguments against the rotten policy to which they stand committed. He has probed the national ulcer, and hence the masses of corruption which flow from it.

Such is the spirit of intolerance to be encountered in settling the great controversy between Freedom and oppression in our country.

As the professed advocates of the Christian religion, which is destined to triumph over every form of evil, we have a grave matter of duty to settle. It is the one embraced in the last question proposed in the introductory remarks.—*In what way shall this spirit of intolerance be met by us, as the representatives of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ?*

Obviously it should be met in a spirit of calmness and candor. This is not the time for rash, headlong excitement. There is, at the present moment, occasion for a full and considerate survey of the responsibilities we have assumed in the defence of truth, justice and humanity. The contingencies involved in the issue demand our careful attention.

The responsibility, which this issue imposes upon the Christian public, is of no ordinary character.

The political action of the country, for the last quarter of a century, has been surcharging the mind of the nation with elemental fires; and to-day, her whole domain is "studded with the elements of explosion."

The reckless, visionary one-idea schemer is not the man for the times. Men are needed who can balance in their minds the contending elements, and who have the wisdom to seize the right opportunity to give them a safe direction.

It is easy under excitement to wax eloquent in saying hard things. When as the friends of humanity, we shall do more and say less, we may begin to advance upon a scale of grandeur, which the country has not known since the days of her Revolution.

2. While it is clear, that the intolerant antagonism of free principles in our country should be met by candor and consideration, it is equally clear, that it should be met with firmness and determination.

Intolerance always grows rampant, at any indication of timidity or tameness on the part of the cause it assails. It needs to be met, as a defenceless wanderer once met a lion in the forest. Finding himself suddenly encountered, and knowing retreat would be death, he assumed a defiant attitude, and fixed his eye firmly upon the bold eye of his menacing foe, until at length

the king of the forest cowered, turned slowly about and walked moodily away.

Nothing is to be gained in the cause of truth by tampering with the intolerance which assails it. It should be met by a bold unflinching front. The right should be maintained at all hazards. So thought Luther, when he refused to retract at the Diet of Worms; and the world applauds him for it.

So thought Patrick Henry, when on the floor of the Colonial Convention, there broke from his lips that burst of eloquence which started the ball of the Revolution, and made him the pride and glory of his country. When the timid policy of his peers was looking towards conciliation with the Power that was crushing them, he, as if formed to raise, and direct the storm, rose with prophetic majesty to counsel firmness and resistance, by "an appeal to arms and to the God of Hosts." His words on that occasion sank, like "the doom of fate," into the noble throbbing breasts around him, and ran like electricity through the nation. From that hour, "Arms and the God of Hosts," became the watch-word which leaped like "thunder" from hill-top to hill-top, resounded over the main and struck at last the knell of British oppression.

Golden memories crowd around our minds as we call up the heroes of our Revolution, and simply because of their firm resistance to wrong and their noble sacrifice to the right.

The religious sentiment of the Christian church of this nation should have a fuller development in civil affairs; these are too much in the management of unprincipled men. The relation which our nation sustains to the evangelization of the world, the bearing which all its proceedings must have upon the general progress of Christianity, devolves a responsibility upon the Christian church of this nation which every intelligent lover of Christ must look upon with no ordinary solicitude. The Christian church is the heart of our nation, and ought to send its life-blood through every artery and vein of the body politic. There is a general tendency among worldly-minded men to reduce moral questions in civil affairs to mere matters of expediency, and to meet opposition to measures involving moral right with some plan of compromise; and those occupying high positions in the church have from time to time been drawn into this ruinous policy. By this great mistake the public conscience has been debauched, the cause of freedom retarded, and Christ has been wounded in the house of his friends. By all there is dear in the growing interests of our beloved country, and in the general triumphs of christianity in the world are we called upon to maintain a consistent firmness for the right, in our civil, as well as our ecclesiastical and private relations.

It is easy to theorise beautifully on our religious obligations in civil affairs; but it is another thing, which if equally as easy is not often done, to remember our theories when Sunday closes and the day comes for action. It is one thing to be aroused to a high pitch of indignation by a flagrant wrong committed; it is another thing to keep our "faces as a flint" against that wrong when the excitement subsides and men in high places begin to apologise for it.—Ever since the telegraph announced to you the brutal assault made upon your beloved Senator, for, and in the discharge of, the trusts you committed to him, indignation has been burning on your hearts and flashing from your eyes. Let it sublimate into changeless, godlike principles of actions. Let them underlie all your politics like the granitic formation, and crop out in your caucus and ballot box.

The Cross and Crown.

THEIR eyes shall see the king in his beauty; they shall behold the Land that is very far off.—Isaiah 33: 17.

Far back in the gloom of the Ages,
In the desolate midnight of Time,
God's martyrs have suffered and sorrowed,
Fire-crowned with a glory sublime:
—Where they perished His truth has arisen,
And the worship baptized by their tears
Shall shine in the splendor eternal
Of the radiant ripening, years

Lo! Lazarus sighing in sorrow,
L! Dives in purple and gold;—
'Tis ever the same, sad story
The Saviour repeated of old.
His martyrs to-day still are mourning,
And the legions of Evil rage—
Still they look for the beautiful dawning
Of the glorious, Golden Age.

Sad mourners who faint in the midnight,
Who cry from the uttermost deep,
Lo! the light of God's love is around ye,
He giveth his holy-ones Sleep.
Look up, noble hearts, through the shadow
That darkens the dawn of to-day,
To the Life in the mansions immortal
Of the Land now not far away.

Faint not in the path ye have chosen,

His children have trod it before—
Sink not in the gloom—ye are bearing
The Cross that the Crucified bore.
Hasten on, humble hearts, yet heroic!
To the light of the Morning Land,
Still clasping, 'mid desolate darkness
The Fatherly, helping hand.

Ye may labor in loneliest sorrow,
Oh! bands of the true and the brave,
Ye may pass through the Vale of the Shadow.
And sink in the gloom of the grave;
Yet the peace of His presence is over
The paths that His chosen have trod—
The peace of the Morn Paradisal
That glows in the garden of God!

Do ye mourn for the dreams that are broken
—For the beautiful hopes that have fled?
They shall rise in the radiant future
As Jesus arose from the dead.
Do ye mourn for the dear ones departed?
Hark! hear ye the tender Voice say:—
They shall see the King in his beauty
And the Land now not far away.

Through the Shadow shall shine His Evangel
At eventide there shall be light,
And the glorious sun of the future
Shall dawn on the triumph of Right!
Yes! the children of God who are toiling
In sorrow and sadness to-day—
Shall soon see the King in his beauty
And the Land now not far away.

The Monarch of the Deep—The Great Steamship "Leviathan."

This is the age of great steamers. The Persia is a modern wonder, and yet she is diminutive in proportion, when compared with the Leviathan. The "Mistress of the Seas," as some of the London Journals call her, is built entirely of iron, in shape of plates, securely fastened together with rivets.

She has a double side fore and aft, all the way up to within a few feet of the taffrail. She has also double decks. By this means great buoyancy and strength is imparted to the vessel, as the space between the decks and sides is filled with air. She is built in eight compartments, all air and water tight. Her registered tonnage is 23,000 tons, with capacity for coal in addition of from 12,000 tons, to 14,000 tons. Her draft of water when loaded will be 28 feet, and when unloaded 18 feet. Her average speed is computed at 23 knots or miles per hour. She will be propelled by a gigantic screw 23 feet in diameter, four paddles and by sails. Her number of masts will be seven, three of which will be crossed with yards, and square-rigged, as in a line-of-battle ship, and the other masts will have fore and aft sails. Her number of boilers will be ten, five on each side, and each having ten furnaces. She will carry, in addition to a sufficient complement of small boats, no less than eight small screw-steamers, each 110 feet in length, placed four on each side of the vessel.

These steamers will land and embark both passengers and cargo. The passengers' berths are placed on both sides the entire length of the ship. The number of decks is four, and the height of the principal saloons, which are in the centre, is 15 feet. The number of passengers she will be able to carry is 600 first class, 1800 second class, and 10,000 troops with field equipments. Her length is 680 feet, her breadth of beam 83 feet, depth from deck to keel 58 feet; aggregate length of saloon 400 feet. Her commander will be Captain Harrison, with a crew of, in all, including seamen, engineers, stokers, &c., from 850 to 900 men, consequently, with all on board, she will comprise within herself a population of a large town, or even city, say 13,000 persons. Nearly 1000 men are employed in her construction. The contract price for her building is £320,000. There are then the expenses of her engines and the fittings, victualling, &c. The mere expense of launching her into the water, when completed, will be no less than £4,000, as hydraulic power will have to be used for the purpose, and the machinery employed will be of peculiar construction. She will enter the water broadside on.

The principal dimensions of the ship, her capacity and power may be usefully repeated in mere detail as follows:—Length, 680 feet; breadth, 83 feet; depth from deck to keel, 58 feet; aggregate length of principal saloons, 400 feet; height of do, 12 feet; number of decks, 4; tonnage, 25,000 tons; carries of coals and cargo, 18,000 tons; nominal horses' power, screw, 1600 horses; ditto, paddles, 1000 horses; cylinders of screw engines, 4; diameter of cylinder in inches, 84; length of stroke, 4 feet; cylinders of paddle engines, 4 feet; diameter of cylinder in inches, 74; length of stroke, 14 feet 6 inches; draft of water (loaded), 28 feet; ditto (light), 18 feet; carries of first class passengers, 600; ditto second-class ditto 1800; ditto troops, with field equipments, 10,000; weight of iron used in the construction of the ship, 7000 tons.

Her deck is to be flush except for cabin entrances and similar purposes, so that a promenade more than twice the length of the Great

Britain's deck will be available for the passengers.

The floor of the ship is perfectly flat, the keel being turned inwards and rivetted to the inner ship's keel. These several skins are joined to each other by longitudinal webs or girders, formed of plate and angle iron. There are 17 of these webs on each side of the ship, which run the entire length of the vessel, and they are placed at such distances as to extend upward, at intervals of about three feet from the keel to the main deck, and they are again closed up in lengths varying from 20 to 60 feet. Thus the outer and inner ships are joined together by means of a great number of water-tight webs or of extraordinary strength, giving the vessel a rigidity such as has never been communicated to a ship before. The main deck is treated in the same manner for a width of 20 feet on each side, and iron girders bind one side to the other, so that the entire vessel becomes, as it were, a beam of strength, and the whole fabric may be denominated a web of woven iron, the rivets forming the fastenings, and the webbed or honey-comb cells becoming an indissoluble structure. The compartments between the outer and inner skin will hold 3000 tons of water ballast, should it be required. The web plates are of inch iron, and the outer and inner skins are of three-quarter inch iron.

The vessel will have 20 ports on the lower deck, each 5 feet square, to receive railway waggons. She has also 60 ports on each side, 2 feet 6 inches square for ventilation, and an abundance of dead lights. The lower ports are 10 feet above the water, when the ship is loaded.

One great difficulty which the Leviathan will labor under, will be a few great commercial ports in the world, to enter which there is not sufficient depth of water, to enable her to pass on in safety. Thus, she can neither visit New York or Philadelphia—a serious drawback, and one that will militate materially against her utility. According to a recently published statement, she cannot come within eighteen miles of New York—and would then have to discharge her cargo at an insignificant place, by the agency of lighters. The only northern port she can visit, and which has depth of water enough to float her, when laden, in safety, is said to be Portland, Me.

The Upas Tree.

This tree is called in the Malay language, *Bahan-Upas*. In 1774, I was stationed at Batavia, as a surgeon in the service of the Dutch East India Company. During my residence there I received several different accounts of *Bahan-Upas*, and the violent effects of its poison. They seemed incredible to me, but I resolved to investigate this subject thoroughly, and to trust only to my own observations. In consequence of this resolution, I applied to the Governor-General for a pass to travel through the country. I had also procured a recommendation from an old Malayan priest to another priest who lives on the nearest spot to the tree. The *Bahan-Upas* is situated in the island of Java, about thirty-seven leagues from Batavia and fourteen from Saura Cherta, the seat of the emperor. It is surrounded on all sides by high mountains, and the country round it, to the distance of ten or twelve miles from the tree, is entirely barren. Not a tree, nor the least plant or grass is to be seen. I have made the tour all around, at about eighteen miles distant from the centre, and I found the aspect of the country on all sides equally dreary. The easiest ascent of the hills is from that part where the old ecclesiastic dwells. From his house criminals are sent for the poison, into which the points of all warlike instruments are dipped.

There is a gum that issues out between the bark and the tree itself, like camphor. Malefactors, who for their crimes are sentenced to die, are the only persons who fetch the poison. After sentence is pronounced upon them by the Judge, they are asked in court, whether they will die by the hands of the executioner, or go to the *Upas-tree* for a box of poison. They commonly prefer the latter, as there is not only some chance of preserving their lives, but also a certainty, in case of their safe return, that a provision will be made for them by the Emperor. They are then provided with a box, in which they are to put the poisonous gum, and are instructed how to proceed. Among other particulars, they are always told to attend to the winds; and to go toward the tree before the wind, so that the effluvia from the tree may be blown from them. They are told, likewise, to travel with the utmost dispatch. They are afterward sent to the house of the old priest. Here they generally remain some days, in expectation of a favorable breeze. During that time he prepares them for their future fate.

When the hour of their departure arrives, he puts on them a long leather cap, with two glasses before their eyes, which comes down as far as their breast, and also provides them with a pair

of leather gloves. They are then conducted about two miles on their journey. Here the priest repeats his instructions, and shows them a hill, which they are told to ascend, and that on the other side they will find a rivulet, which they are to follow, and which will conduct them directly to the *Upas*. They take leave of each other, and hasten away.

The ecclesiastic has assured me that during his residence there, for upwards of thirty years, he had dismissed above seven hundred criminals, and that scarcely two out of twenty have returned. All the Malayans consider this tree as an holy instrument of the great prophet, to punish the sins of mankind, and, therefore, to die of the poison of the *Upas*, is generally considered an honorable death.

This, however, is certain, that for some space round this tree, not only no human creature can exist, but that, in that space of ground, no living animal of any kind has ever been found, that there are no fish in the waters, nor has any rat, mouse, or other vermin been seen there; and when any birds fly so near this tree that the effluvia reaches them, they fall a sacrifice to the effects of the poison.

In the year 1776, in the month of February, I was present at the execution of thirteen of the Emperor's concubines, at Saura Cherta, who were convicted of infidelity to the Emperor. It was in the forenoon, about 11 o'clock, when the fair criminals were led into an open space, within the walls of the Emperor's palace. There the judge passed sentence upon them, by which they were doomed to suffer death by a lancet poisoned with *Upas*.

The executioner proceeded on his business in the following manner. Thirteen posts, each about five feet high, had been previously erected. To these the delinquents were fastened and their breasts stripped naked. In this situation they remained a short time in prayer, attended by several priests, until a signal was given by the judge to the executioner; on which the latter produced an instrument, much like the spring-lancet used by farriers for bleeding horses. With this instrument, poisoned with the gum of the *Upas*, the unhappy wretches were lanced, the operation being performed upon them all in less than two minutes.

My astonishment was raised to the highest degree, when I beheld the sudden effects of that poison; for in about five minutes after they were lanced, they were taken with a tremor, attended with a *subsultus tendinum*, after which they died in the greatest agonies. In sixteen minutes all the criminals were no more. Some hours after their death I observed their bodies full of livid spots, their faces swelled, their color changed to a kind of blue.

These circumstances made me desirous to try an experiment with some animals, in order to be convinced of the real effects of this poison; and as I had then two young dogs, I thought them the fittest objects for my purpose. I accordingly procured, with great difficulty, some grains of *Upas*. I dissolved half a grain of it in a small quantity of arrack, and dipped a lancet into it. With this I made an incision in the lower muscular part of the body of one of the dogs. Three minutes after it received the wound, the animal began to cry out most piteously, and ran as fast as possible from one corner of the room to the other. So it continued during six minutes, when, all its strength being exhausted, it fell upon the ground, was taken with convulsions, and died in the eleventh minute. I repeated this experiment on two other dogs, with a cat, and a fowl, and found the operation of the poison in all of them the same. None of these animals survived above thirteen minutes.

I thought it necessary to try also the effect of the poison given inwardly, which I did in the following manner. I dissolved a quarter of a grain of the gum in half an ounce of arrack, and made a dog of seven months old drink of it. In seven minutes a retching ensued, and I observed at the same time, that the animal was delirious, as it ran up and down the room, fell on the ground, and tumbled about; then it rose again, cried out very loud, and in about half an hour expired.

From these experiments I have been convinced that the gum of the *Upas* is the most dangerous and most violent of all vegetable poisons; and I am apt to believe that it greatly contributes to the unhealthiness of that island. Nor is this the only evil attending it; hundreds of the natives of Java, as well as Europeans, are year by year destroyed and treacherously murdered by that poison, either internally or externally. Every man of quality or fashion, has his dagger or other arms poisoned with it; and in times of war the Malayans poison the springs and other waters with it. By this treacherous practice the Dutch suffered greatly during the last war, as it occasioned the loss of half their army.—*N. Y. Telescope*, 1825.

Terrible Endings.

About ten o'clock on Saturday evening, September 2, 1866, a fire broke out in a baker's

shop, near to the spot on which the Monument of London now stands. In its commencement it was but a little fire, and every one who saw it said it would very soon be extinguished. Notwithstanding these favorable predictions, it continued to spread. Adjoining houses were soon enveloped in the devouring flames, and by noon of the next day, John Evelyn, who was a spectator of it, writes, "All the sky was of a fiery aspect, like the top of a burning oven. God grant my eyes may never behold the like, now seeing above 10,000 houses all in one flame, the noise, and cracking thunder of the impetuous flames—the shrieking of women and children—the hurrying of people—the fall of towers, houses, and churches—was like an hideous storm, and the air all about so hot and inflamed, that at last one was not able to approach it; so that they were forced to stand still, and let the flames burn on, which they did for near two miles in length, and one in breadth. Thus I left this afternoon burning, a resemblance of Sodom, or the last day." Thus it continued its awful progress for another day or two, and then it was found to have destroyed 89 churches, the city gates, guildhall, several hospitals, schools, and public libraries; a very great number of stately edifices, 13,200 dwelling houses, and upwards of 400 streets. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."

Holland, as is well known, is a country a considerable part of which is lower than the sea, which surrounds it, and which is kept out by large embankments, called dykes.—Many years ago it was perceived that one part of the embankment was defective, for the water had begun to ooze through, although in small quantity. A meeting of the inhabitants of the immediate neighborhood was called, to take into consideration the means of remedying the defect. The meeting adjourned without deciding upon anything, because it was considered such a very little evil—nothing would hurt, they said, as the quantity of water that came through was so small; and some future time would do very well to devise means to remedy the evil. Not very many weeks after that meeting, one beautiful Sabbath evening, when a more than usually calm serenity rested upon everything—without any further warning whatever, the sea burst through the embankment, which had been gradually weakened by the apparently insignificant evil, destroyed several considerable towns, seventy villages, an immense number of cattle, and more than 100,000 inhabitants. *A small beginning, but a terrible ending.*

The Treaty of Peace.

Concluded.

ARTICLE 16.

In order to assure the execution of the regulations which shall have been settled by common accord, in accordance with the principles herein before enunciated, each of the contracting Powers shall have the right at all times to station two light vessels at the mouth of the Danube.

ARTICLE 20.

In exchange for the towns, ports, and territories enumerated in Article 4 of the present treaty, and in order the better to assure the liberty of the navigation of the Danube, his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents to the rectification of his frontier in Bessarabia.

The new frontier will start from the Black Sea at one kilometre to the east of Lake Bourna-Sola, will perpendicularly rejoin the Akerman road, follow this road as far as the valley of Trajan, pass to the south of Belgrade, reascend along the river Yalpuck as far as Soratsika, and will terminate at Kakamori on the Pruth. Above this point the old frontier between the two empires will undergo no modification.

Delegates of the contracting Powers will settle, in its details, the boundary line of the new frontier.

ARTICLE 21.

The territory ceded by Russia shall be annexed to the Principality of Moldavia under the suzerainty of the Sublime Porte.

The inhabitants of this territory will enjoy the rights and privileges assured to the Principalities, and during the space of three years they shall be permitted to remove their domicile elsewhere, freely disposing of their property.

ARTICLE 22.

The Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia will continue to enjoy, under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the guarantee of the contracting Powers, the privileges and immunities of which they are in possession. No exclusive protection shall be exercised over them by any one of the guaranteeing Powers. There shall be no private right of interference with their internal affairs.

ARTICLE 23.

The Sublime Porte engages to preserve to the aforesaid Principalities an independent and national administration, as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

The laws and statutes now in force shall be revised. To establish a complete accord as to this revision, a special Commission, with regard to the composition of which the high contracting parties will come to an understanding, will assemble without delay at Bucharest, together with a Commission of the Sublime Porte.

The task of this Commission will be to enquire into the actual state and condition of the Principalities, and to propose the bases of their future organization.

ARTICLE 24.

His Majesty the Sultan promises to convoke immediately in each of the two provinces a *divan ad hoc*, composed in such a manner as to constitute the most exact representation of the interests of all classes of society. These *divans* are to give expression to the wishes of the population relative to the definitive organization of the Principalities. An instruction of the Congress will regulate the relations of the Commission with these *divans*.

ARTICLE 25.

Taking into consideration the opinion expressed by the two *divans*, the Commission will, without delay, transmit the result of its own labors to the present seat of the Conferences. The final understanding with Suzerain Power will be recorded in a convention concluded at Paris between the high contracting parties, and a *hatti-sheriff* conformable to the stipulations of the convention will definitely constitute the organization of these provinces—placed thenceforth under the collective guarantee of all the Powers parties to the treaty.

ARTICLE 26.

It is agreed that there shall be in the Principalities an armed national force organized with the object of maintaining the security of the interior, and assuring that of the frontiers. No impediment is to be placed in the way of such extraordinary measures of defence as, in accordance with the Sublime Porte, the Principalities may be under the necessity of taking to repulse any foreign aggression.

ARTICLE 27.

If the internal tranquillity of the Principalities should be menaced or compromised, the Sublime Porte will come to an understanding with the other contracting Powers as to the measures to be taken to maintain or re-establish legal order. No armed intervention can take place without a previous accord with these Powers.

ARTICLE 28.

The Principality of Servia will continue to be dependent upon the Sublime Porte, conformably to the Imperial *hattis*, which fix and determine its rights and immunities placed henceforth under the collective guarantee of the contracting Powers.

In consequence the said Principality will preserve its independent and national administration; as well as full liberty of worship, legislation, commerce, and navigation.

ARTICLE 29.

The right of garrison of the Sublime Porte, such as is stipulated for by anterior regulations, is maintained. No armed intervention is to take place in Servia without a previous accord between all the contracting Powers.

ARTICLE 30.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty the Sultan keep in its integrity the state of their possessions in Asia, such as it existed legally before the rupture.

In order to prevent any local contest, the boundary of frontier will be verified, and if need be rectified, but so that no territorial prejudice shall result to either of the parties from any such ratification.

With this view a mixed Commission, composed of two Russian Commissioners, one French Commissioner, and one English Commissioner, shall be sent to the locality immediately after the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Court of Russia and the Sublime Porte. The labors of this Commission are to be terminated within the space of eight months, dating from the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 31.

The territories occupied during the war by the troops of their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the King of Sardinia, under the terms of the convention signed at Constantinople on March 12, 1854, between France, Great Britain, and the Sublime Porte, the 14th of June of the same year, between Austria and the Sublime Porte, and 15th of March 1855, between Sardinia and the Sublime Porte, shall be evacuated as soon as possible after the ratification of the present treaty. The time within which the evacuation is to be effected and the means of execution will be the subject of a convention between the Sublime Porte and the Powers whose troops occupy the territories.

ARTICLE 32.

Until the treaties or conventions which exist

ted before the war between the belligerent Powers shall have been renewed or replaced by new acts, the commerce of importation and exportation shall go on reciprocally upon the footing of the rules in force before the war, and their subjects shall in all other respects be respectively treated upon the footing of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE 33.

The convention concluded this day between their Majesties the Emperor of the French, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the one part, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias of the other part, relative to the Aland Isles, is, and remains annexed to the present treaty, and shall have the same force and value as if it had made part of it.

ARTICLE 34.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Paris within the space of four weeks, or sooner, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have thereto affixed the seal of their arms.



The Advent Herald.

BOSTON, JUNE 7, 1856.

The readers of the Herald are most earnestly besought to give it room in their prayers; that by means of 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 dispute.

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. SUMNER.

The entire public mind of the whole north has been stirred by the outrage noticed last week on Mr. Sumner, in such a manner as it was never before stirred.

To understand the question it is necessary to examine its antecedents. It is well known that for the past few years a few individuals from the south have been exceedingly vituperative and insulting to a few persons and states of the north. This is very clearly stated in a southern paper, the *Louisville Journal* of May 24. After characterizing Mr. Sumner's speeches as incendiary harangues, but at the same time saying that Brooks should be expelled, this paper says:

"It seems that Brooks attacked Sumner because the latter had in debate, abused South Carolina and Mr. Brooks' rather aged relative, Senator Butler. The idea of using a bludgeon upon a Senator for making a speech against a State is monstrous. A score of South Carolina members of Congress, within the last few years, have used their whole power of abuse and vituperation against Massachusetts, and as many Massachusetts members have exercised themselves upon South Carolina. A pitched battle has long been raging between the champions of those two States, and, generally, the harshest and most offensive language has come from the South Carolinians, who don't like to be outdone in anything. What Sumner may have said about Senator Butler, we know not, but we think that the old Senator, who is quite as fiery-hearted as he is white-headed, would scorn the thought of letting any younger man take a quarrel with an Abolitionist off his hands.

"We happened to be in the Senate Chamber near the close of the last session of Congress, during one of the night discussions of all manner of slavery questions. Judge Butler, who is really a gentleman of many fine and generous personal qualities, had become exceedingly elated from frequent visits to the Senatorial restaurant. Sumner was making a severe speech that evening, which evidently had reference to the forcible expulsion of Mr. Hoar, a venerable citizen of Massachusetts, from the limits of South Carolina, but he did not mention South Carolina's name. Mr. Butler interrupted him by asking in a fierce tone—'Does he mean South Carolina?' Sumner proceeded without noticing the interruption.

"I demand," exclaimed Butler, starting again to his feet, 'whether he means South Carolina; for if he does, let him say so, and I will give him something to make him remember me and South Carolina as long as he lives.' Sumner still proceeded quite imperturbably, bestowing no attention upon his excited opponent just in front of him. 'Does he mean South Carolina?' ejaculated But-

ler for the third time. 'Yes, I do mean South Carolina,' thundered Sumner, with more spirit than we thought an abolitionist could possess. He finished his speech without any further interruption, and Butler rose to reply, but the fine old South Carolina gentleman was too far gone to be half equal to the tremendous occasion."

As Mr. Brooks claims justification on the ground that Mr. Butler was an uncle of his, the *Boston Daily Herald* says:

"Some are anxious to know the relationship existing between Senator Butler and Brooks. It is contained in a letter to a gentleman in this city from Mr. Brooks in February last, which says: 'My grandfather married Senator Butler's father's aunt.'"

The Speech of Mr. Sumner.—This was delivered on the 19th and 20th of May in the U. S. Senate, and was a review of the Federal government on the subject of slavery in Kansas. The following are the only allusions we have been able to find in Mr. Sumner's speech to the Senator from South Carolina. The latter in a speech on the 5th of March used this language in reference to the Emigrant Aid Society:

"Sir, I am not going to put on an equality, or anything like an equality, the movements and conduct of those who have gone to Kansas with Sharpe's rifles in their hands, and the Missouri 'border ruffians,' as they have been termed. They are not in *pari delictus*. The difference between the population of a portion of the two sections, has never been so well illustrated as in that very demonstration. The Western people, of daring gallantry, of open hospitality, trust to the occasion, and when they draw the sword, it is rather under the influence of heat and passion than malice, but with a fertility of expedients that is equal to craft; and if they commit homicide under such circumstances, it is reduced at least to the grade of manslaughter. When, however, I see an organization at a distance of a thousand miles from the Territory, sending out men who go, not with fowling-pieces, or the ordinary rifles, or common weapons of defence, which they might use, but all going with one uniform gun—Sharpe's rifle—let it not be told that they were going there for merely the innocent purpose of settling the territory themselves. It is evident they were going there to drive off others, if it became a contest, which the Missouri 'border ruffians,' as they are called, never anticipated. The crime of those who are designated by that name, if homicide should be committed, would be much nearer the character of manslaughter, whilst the blood shed by their opponents would much nearer approach a mercenary homicide."

To this Mr. Sumner replied as follows:

"It is not true that men have been hired by the Company to go to Kansas; for every emigrant, who has gone under its auspices, has himself provided the means of his journey. Of course, Sir, it is not true, as has been complained by the Senator from South Carolina, with that proclivity to error which marks all his utterances, that men have been sent by the Company 'with one uniform gun, Sharpe's rifle,' for it has supplied no arms of any kind to anybody."

In the conclusion of his March speech, Senator Butler proposed this as a remedy to dissipate the trouble in Kansas:

"The President of the United States is under the highest and most solemn obligations to interpose; and, if I were to indicate the manner in which he should interpose in Kansas I would point out the old common law process. I would serve a warrant on Sharpe's rifles, and if Sharpe's rifles did not answer the summons, and come into Court on a day certain, or if they resisted the sheriff, I would summon the *posse comitatus*, and I would have Colonel Sumner's regiment to be a part of that *posse comitatus*."

To this the Senator from Massachusetts replied:

"Next comes the *Remedy of Folly*, which, indeed, is also a remedy of Tyranny; but its Folly is so surpassing as to eclipse even its Tyranny. It does not proceed from the President. With this proposition he is not in any way chargeable. It comes from the Senator from South Carolina, who, at the close of a long speech, offered it as his single contribution to the adjustment of this question, and who thus far stands alone in its support. It might, therefore, fitly bear his name; but that which I now give to it is a more suggestive synonym. This proposition, nakedly expressed, is that the people of Kansas should be deprived of their arms.

"Really, Sir, has it come to this? The rifle has ever been the companion of the pioneer, and, under God, his tutelary protector against the red man and the beast of the forest. Never was this efficient weapon more needed in just self defence, than now in Kansas, and at least one article in our National Constitution must be blotted out before the complete right to it can in any way be impeached. And yet such is the madness of the hour, that, in defiance of the solemn guaranty embodied in the amendment to the Constitution, that

'the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed,' the people of Kansas have been arraigned for keeping and bearing them, and the Senator from South Carolina has had the face to say openly, on this floor, that they should be disarmed—of course that the fanatics of Slavery, his allies and constituents, may meet no impediment. Sir, the Senator is venerable with years; he is reputed also to have worn at home, in the State which he represents, judicial honors; and he is placed here at the head of an important Committee occupied particularly with questions of law; but neither his old age, nor his position, past or present, can give respectability to the demand he has made, or save him from indignant condemnation, when, to compass the wretched purposes of a wretched cause, he thus proposes to trample on one of the plainest provisions of constitutional liberty."

Mr. Butler had also taken part in the discussion which ensued upon the presentation of the Kansas memorial by General Cass, and used this language in regard to the conduct of the people of the Territory:

"Sir, whatever may be my peculiarities, I have no affinity for tyranny. I have less for that wild liberty which finds its vent, its escape, and its abominable orgies in anarchy. That which I dread most is the unrestrained discretion of man—fanatical, wild, ungovernable man—that approaches its object through the process of anarchy. These men, who have thrown aside a legitimate constitution, now, under the mask of the right of petition, attempt to approach this body, and we are to break down all our rules to print their petition. There is no process so horrible to me as that which claims to be above the Constitution, the laws, and the rules of my country."

And to these assaults Mr. Sumner replied:

With regret I come again upon the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Butler), who omnipresent in this debate, overflowed with rage at the simple suggestion that Kansas had applied for admission as a State; and, with incoherent phrases, discharged the loose expectation of his speech, now upon her Representatives and then upon her people. There was no extravagance of the ancient Parliamentary debate which he did not repeat; nor was there any possible deviation from the truth which he did not make, with so much of passion, I am glad to add, as to save him from the suspicion of intentional aberration. But the Senator touches nothing which he does not disfigure—with error, sometimes of fact. He shows an incapacity of accuracy, whether in stating the Constitution or in stating the law; whether in the details of statistics or the diversions of scholarship. He cannot open his mouth but out there flies a blunder. Surely he ought to be familiar with the life of Franklin; and yet he referred to this household character, while acting as agent of our fathers in England, as above suspicion; and this was done that he might give point to a false contrast with the agent of Kansas—not knowing that, however they may differ in genius and fame, in this respect they are alike; that Franklin, when intrusted with the petition of Massachusetts Bay, was assaulted by a foul-mouthed speaker, where he could not be heard in defence, and denounced as a "thief;" even as the agent of Kansas has been assaulted on this floor, and denounced as a "forger." And let not the vanity of the Senator be inspired by the parallel with the British statesmen of that day; for it is only in hostility to Freedom that any parallel can be recognized. But it is against the people of Kansas that the sensibilities of the Senator are particularly aroused. Coming, as he announces, "from a State"—aye, Sir, from South Carolina—he turns with lordly disgust from this newly-found community, which he will not recognize even as "a body-politic." Pray sir, by what title does he indulge in this egotism? Has he read the history of the State which he represents? He cannot surely have forgotten its shameful imbecility from Slavery, confessed throughout the Revolution, followed by its more shameful assumptions for Slavery since. He cannot surely have forgotten its wretched persistence in the slave trade as the very apple of its eye and the condition of its participation in the Union. He cannot have forgotten its Constitution, which is republican only in name, confirming power in the hands of the few, and founding the qualifications of voters on "a settled freehold estate and ten negroes." And yet the Senator to whom that "State" has in part committed the guardianship of its good name, instead of moving with backward treading steps, to cover its nakedness, rushes forward in the very ecstasy of madness, to expose it by provoking a comparison with Kansas. South Carolina is old. Kansas is young. South Carolina counts by centuries, where Kansas counts by years.

The above was severely just; but that it was within the rules of parliamentary debate, was evinced by his not being once called to order during its delivery. Had he transgressed any rule of the senate, which does not permit improper remarks, he would have been promptly checked, but

no such opportunity was given. The Senator from Massachusetts was too well practised in the courtesies of controversy, to give his adversaries any such advantage. Nor can any man, now, with the printed speech before him, point out a single passage in which the rules of order were violated. It was the perfect and polished courtesy of the speech which made the severity of sarcasm and invective so terrible.

The whole speech is described by those who heard it, as the most masterly intellectual effort made in the Senate since Webster's famous reply to Hayne of S. C., in 1830. Mr. Sumner stands six feet two, in his stockings, is a splendid specimen of a full physical development, is a finished classical scholar, is of graceful carriage and dignified demeanor, has doubtless as great intellectual ability as any man of his day, and is a finished orator. His speech was evidently prepared with care; the historical narration of the Kansas-Nebraska doings was minute and correct; the classic allusions were frequent and often apt and beautiful; the declamation was copious and fluent; the structure of the sentences was faultless, and to all the mental composition he added the charm of an attractive address, a fine elocution, animated action throughout, all set forth with a handsome, erect person, and a direct, aggressive manner upon his opponents, which kept them thoroughly, painfully awake. The Senator from Illinois, who for some time appeared to be writing, at length retired from his desk to the lobby, whence occasionally proceeded a low, interrupting voice, causing Mr. Sumner to call upon the Sergeant at-Arms to "keep order" in the Senate.

Mr. S. stood near, if not on the very spot, where Webster delivered his immortal speech against Hayne, and he may have felt the inspiration of that association, when he plead for human rights, as did that great man for the Constitution and the Union, though speaking for the same illustrious State—their common Massachusetts.

That men conscious of wrong should wince under such an infliction was to be expected; but the Constitution of the states guarantees to each individual liberty of speech, and according to it, no one has a right to question a member of either house for words spoken in debate. And we could recognize not a shadow of provocation in anything Mr. Sumner said, for such an assault. But while we admire the courage and manliness with which he retorted upon Senators Butler and Douglas the personalities they had lavished upon him, we regret that Mr. Sumner should have departed from his usual dignified demeanor, and had been so indiscreet as to fight scavengers with their own weapons. There was, it is true, sufficient provocation for personalities in the low and abusive attacks which Mr. Sumner has endured from Messrs. Butler, Mason, Douglas, and others, but those are weapons which we would gladly see Northern men leave to the blackguards who know so well how to use them. A Senator or Representative loses nothing in the estimation of fair minded and honorable men by refraining from indulging in irritating personalities, and by warding off with dignity the shafts of personal malice. His greatest triumph is often achieved by treating with contempt the attacks of those who have no lingering sense of courtesy, parliamentary dignity or propriety.

The *Chronicle*, a paper whose political sympathies are entirely on the side of Mr. Sumner, says of the recent speech of that gentleman:

"We are free to say that there are portions of Mr. Sumner's speech which we wish he had not uttered; not because they were undeserved, not because they contain anything beyond the truth, not because they have not been provoked over and over again, and not because they have introduced a new style of oratory into the Senate—but because Mr. Sumner has heretofore steered clear of all personalities, and we would have had him maintain his character to the close. He has had ample provocation for all that he has said, and for much more than he has said. That he did not infringe the rules of the Senate is clear from the fact that he was not called to order."

An eye witness, Dr. Bunting of Montreal, Canada, states that he was in the gallery of the Senate Chamber at the time of the assault on Mr. Sumner. He had just been conversing with the only lady there remaining. He saw Mr. Brooks approach Mr. Sumner, not in front, but on his side, address him some words in a low tone of voice, and the moment Mr. Sumner raised his head, turning it one side to listen to Mr. Brooks, the latter struck him numerous blows, with the greatest rapidity, with a cane about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, laying bare his skull with wounds from three to five inches long. Mr. Sumner struggled several times to rise from his seat, but was evidently so much hemmed in as to be utterly incapable of rising, until he had by a great effort torn the desk from its fastenings, and then pitched forward insensible upon the floor.

While this assault was progressing, Mr. Keitt

stood with one hand flourishing a large cane to keep off any person disposed to interfere, and with the other hand holding a pistol behind him partially under the flap of his coat, but which Dr. Bunting saw very distinctly projecting from between the flaps of his coat. Dr. B. was enabled to see this very clearly from his position in the gallery, directly above the actors in the scene. The lady that Dr. Bunting was with, had then gone, and when he rushed down stairs, the assault was over. During the attack, Senator Douglas stood within five feet of Mr. Sumner, in a free and easy position, with both hands in his pockets, his hat on, and making no movement toward the assailant.

Dr. Bunting shaved off a part of Mr. Sumner's hair, drew the lips of the wounds together with sticking plaster, but they were not sewed up until Mr. Sumner was taken home.

This statement of Dr. B. adds confirmation too strong to be resisted, to the commonly received opinion that the assault was as cowardly as it was brutal, while it shows that Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, was more deeply implicated in the affair than the public have been led to suppose.

Brooks used, in his frequently repeated blows, the sword practice which he had exercised as an officer in the Mexican war, making the dragoon-stroke of one and two, so that as Sumner, with his head down, would involuntarily raise an arm on the side where he was struck, the cane would descend upon the wound on the other, and so on, alternately hacking from one to the other.

In the re-assembling of the Senate the next morning, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, denounced the assault in appropriate language, which resulted in the following correspondence between Brooks and Senator Wilson:—

Flint's Hotel, May 27, 1856.

Sir:—In the Senate to-day, when referring to the collision with Mr. Sumner, you spoke of my conduct as "cowardly;" thus making yourself an arbiter of true courage.

In debate in the Senate heretofore, you declared yourself responsible for what you might say there and elsewhere.

I therefore, hold myself at liberty, by this note, to request that you will inform me, without delay, where and when, outside of this district, a further note will find you. Respectfully, &c.,

Hon. Henry Wilson.

P. S. Brooks.

Washington, May 29, 10 1-2 o'clock.

Hon. P. S. Brooks—Sir:—Your note of the 27th inst. was placed in my hands by your friend, Gen. Lane, at twenty minutes past ten this morning.

I characterised on the floor of the Senate the assault upon my colleague as "brutal, murderous and cowardly." I thought so then—I think so now. I have no qualifications whatever to make in regard to those words.

I have never entertained or expressed in the Senate or elsewhere the idea of personal responsibility in the sense of the duelist. I have always regarded dueling as the lingering relic of a barbarous civilization, which the law of the country has branded as a crime. While, therefore, I religiously believe in the right of self-defence, in its broadest sense, the law of my country and the matured convictions of my whole life alike forbid me to meet you for the purpose indicated in your letter.

Your obedient servant, Henry Wilson.

The New York Commercial, which has no sympathy with Mr. Wilson's political views, says:—

"The reply does honor to the Massachusetts Senator, and places him immeasurably above the perpetrator of the 'brutal, murderous and cowardly' attack upon Mr. Sumner, in moral and physical courage, as well as in regard to personal character and position. Mr. Brooks probably felt that it was as safe now to ask a gentleman to fight him, as it was a week ago to attack an unarmed, defenceless man."

Not satisfied with his attack on Mr. Sumner, on Friday evening Brooks approached Mr. Chaffee, at Willard's Hotel, and threatened to whip him on suspicion of his having denounced his conduct; said he wanted to whip a few more of the Massachusetts men; to which Chaffee replied: "If that is your purpose, you may as well begin on me, and it is no matter whether I said anything of you or not." But Brooks is reported to have answered: "No, — you, you can go along."

That Brooks is a fighting character, is shown by his antecedents. The New York Sun says:—

"Preston S. Brooks was severely wounded in a duel with one Wigfall of South Carolina, before going to Congress. Wigfall was also wounded; but not satisfied, afterwards challenged the father of Brooks; the old gentleman refused to fight, and Wigfall posted him as a coward. A young relative of Mr. Brooks, named Bird, attempted to tear down the placard, and was shot dead by Wigfall, who had previously said he would kill any one who should attempt it."

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, expressed in the Senate his unqualified approval of the assault, as did Mr. Butler.

The Senate appointed a committee to enquire into the facts of the assault, and Toombs alone voted No—the man who has boasted that he will yet call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. He may call them, but like spirits from the vasty deep, they will not come when called. This committee re-

ported that precedents are only to be found in the action of the House of Representatives, the Senate never having been called upon to pronounce judgment in a similar case. Several precedents are cited, and the committee come to the conclusion that although the assault was a violation of the privileges of the Senate, it is not within their jurisdiction, and the offence can only be punished by the House, of which Mr. Brooks is a member. This conclusion, the report continues, is in strict conformity with parliamentary law, and the requirements of the Constitution; therefore the committee recommend the Senate to make complaint to the House. With this report the committee submit a resolution, that said report be accepted by the Senate, and a copy of the same, with the accompanying affidavits, be transmitted to the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted, Mr Toombs of Georgia alone voting against it.

When the House appointed their committee, 65 Representatives from the South voted against any investigation—showing that they endorsed the act.

New York, May 30. (From Washington correspondent of the Evening Post). Not less than twenty witnesses have been examined by the House Investigating Committee as to the assault on Senator Sumner. It is stated that Mr. Edmunson of Va., who was present with Brooks in the Senate, admits that he knew of the intention of Brooks in advance; that he was with him two mornings, with a view of witnessing it, and that Brooks requested him to attend at the very time it happened. This and other evidence, I presume, will show its premeditated character beyond question.

It is stated that Mr. Stephens of Ga. strongly urged Mr. Brooks to issue a card, disclaiming all political motives in the attack, and justifying it solely on the ground of his personal displeasure in consequence of the alleged grievances of his uncle. Mr. Brooks is, however, reported to have declined to make such a statement.

Brooks' constituents have just sent him a testimonial in the form of a cane and a massive silver pitcher, both of which have arrived in Washington. The pitcher is engraved with this inscription: "Preston S. Brooks, May 22, 1856." The very day of the assault.

We understand that assurances have been volunteered that under no circumstances, will violence be offered to Wilson or his friends, either in or out of the Senate. Wilson's letter, refusing to either accept the challenge or to qualify his words in regard to the assault on his colleague, is considered creditable alike to his courage and his good sense.

Mr. Sumner's sufferings, which for about twenty-four hours were intense, were greatly relieved yesterday by the lancing of the swelling upon his head. His neck and head are, however, still much swollen, and require constant bandaging. He sees no visitors, and the physician pronounces him still in danger. His case, on the first two or three days after the assault, was doubtless much aggravated by the excitement of receiving so many calls; but aside from this circumstance, he has not been able to leave his room without the risk of fatal consequences.

There are Southern papers that justify the assault, we hope that all do not.

The first extract from the Richmond, (Va.) *Examiner*, carries its own comment:

Peace Hath Her Victories no less Renowned than war. Mr. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, whose reputation as a scholar rests chiefly upon a discourse upon the foregoing text, seems bent upon illustrating his theory in his own person. He concludes a two days' discharge of scholarly platitudes and pedantic dullness by venting a filthy stream of billingsgate on heads hoary with age; answers insults from men who would afford him personal satisfaction with vulgar epithet; and when caned for cowardly vituperation, falls to the floor an inanimate lump of incarnate cowardice, and most glorious exemplar of the man of peace.

Col. Webb of the N. York *Courier and Enquirer* charges the recent outrages in Washington home upon the slave power. We make the following extract:

"To attempt to describe the actual state of affairs here in the Capital of the Nation, would be a hopeless task. It would not be believed were one from Heaven to proclaim it trumpet-tongued through the land; and yet no one can live here, as I have for the last six months, without feeling his blood boil at witnessing the fears and apprehensions of fatal consequences, on the part of our Northern men, if any one ventures openly and manfully to speak the truth in the bar-rooms, or on the corners of the streets, or on the floor of Congress. And there is reason for these fears. This is a city in a slave district; its tone is the tone and sentiment of slavery; its visitors are mostly from the slave States, and a large majority of them, (not the better portion of them,) carry pistols and bow-

ie-knives; and what is more, they have both here and elsewhere, proved that they will not hesitate on occasion, freely to use them.

They are overbearing, threatening and defiant in their manner; and our people have been overawed and cowed. Sumner, a man of peace, ventured to beard them, and we perceive his fate. Wilson put them at defiance; but at the same time he put pistols in his pocket, and publicly declared that he held his person sacred from assault! Greeley carried a revolver during the latter part of his sojourn here; and then, and then only, even he was no longer molested, and since the brutal assault on Mr. Sumner, two-thirds of the Anti-Nebraska members of Congress, and all who claim and exercise the right of free speech as distinct from abusive language, or a bullying, threatening manner, have arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when it is a duty they owe alike to themselves and to the country, to assert, and if necessary, to vindicate this great Constitutional privilege, and to be in a situation at all times effectually to protect themselves from the Bully and Assassin."

The Richmond *Whig* says:—

"A Good Deed. As will be seen by telegraph, Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, after the adjournment of the Senate yesterday, administered to Senator Sumner, the notorious and foul-mouthed Abolitionist from Massachusetts, an elegant and effectual caning. We are rejoiced at this. The only regret we feel is, that Mr. Brooks did not employ a horse-whip or a cowhide upon his slanderous back, instead of a cane. We trust the ball may be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next."

We may well despair of our country when such an outrage as was committed upon Senator Sumner is defended by newspapers claiming to be respectable.

The South Carolina *Times* endorses Brooks as "one of Carolina's noblest sons," and expresses great horror that he should be "incarcerated in a common jail for chastising a Massachusetts abolitionist," and adds:

"Will Carolinians in Washington suffer such a gentleman to remain a prisoner for discharging his duty? The ball has been opened and we hope that Southern members have determined to resent every assault which may be made by Northern men, promptly and efficiently, and teach them to respect the rights as well as the persons of Southerners."

The Legislature of Massachusetts now in session, has

Resolved, That we approve of Mr. Sumner's manliness and courage in his earnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and his defense of human rights and free territories.

Yeas 187—nays 23. The yeas were made up of members of all parties. The nays may be classified politically, as follows: Democrats, 10; Whigs, 9; Americans, 4.

The upper branch of the Connecticut Legislature has passed resolutions denouncing the outrage upon Senator Sumner in the strongest terms, and demanding that Brooks be expelled from Congress, and requesting the Connecticut delegation to use their utmost efforts to accomplish that result. One of the resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That, on this occasion, Connecticut sends to Massachusetts fraternal greeting. As our fathers stood side by side, at Bunker's Hill, when the great conflict for civil and political liberty began, so will their sons stand in the assertion and defense of freedom for thought and speech.

We hope that notwithstanding the aggravations to which the north is subjected, that all Christians will counsel moderation in action. We may speak as decidedly as we please, but let no one counsel resistance to the laws. Jehovah reigns, and He will exercise His own power according to His good pleasure. It is better to endure many wrongs than to commit one. Let us therefore look to the Ruler of the universe to right this great wrong, and not do an act, that we shall afterwards see cause to regret. What he permits, we may endure—knowing that in His time all murderers will be called to a strict account for their blood guiltiness.

Just as we are completing the making up of this paper for the press, we learn (June 3d) that the Committee of the House of Representatives reported yesterday that Mr. Brooks should be expelled—Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, on the Committee, opposing it.

THE OUTRAGE ON KANSAS.

The news from Kansas is well calculated to arouse feelings of righteous indignation. The border ruffians of Missouri, acting under the authority and with the connivance of the administration, have cannonaded Lawrence, destroyed much valuable property, and driven out the inhabitants, to wander homeless and defenseless in the wide prairie, fortunate if they obtain shelter in friendly towns. It seems that no resistance was offered to the United States Marshal, the unhappy and proscribed inhabitants, overawed by numbers, begging the protection of these minions

of the administration, and receiving "such protection as vultures give to lambs." They were turned over to the tender mercies of Sheriff Jones, who miraculously recovered from the wound which there is good reason to believe he did not receive, and who demanded of the people the surrender of their private arms, to keep and bear which is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. Meeting with a refusal, he commenced the work of destroying the town and butchering the inhabitants. Where this work of destruction stopped is not yet known, but now that the war has actually commenced, it is to be feared that the rapine and butchery will not be stayed until Atehison's threat to drive out of the territory every Free State man is carried out to the letter.

New York, May 29.—The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Leavenworth, May 22, gives the following particulars of the attack on Lawrence:

"Marshal Donelson, whose U. S. posse had been gradually narrowing the circle around Lawrence, made a nocturnal descent upon it about three o'clock yesterday morning. They took possession of the town without the slightest resistance, and arrested those they wanted; Dietzler and Smith being among the number taken. The Marshal, after prolonging the search, and taking all the arms they could find, went through a mock process of disbanding them, when they were immediately led on by Sheriff Jones, who has not been half so seriously injured as was supposed, and the assassination story about whom has doubtless been a trick.

Four pieces of artillery were immediately planted in front of the great hotel, and they commenced to batter it down. Little progress was made with the artillery, as the walls were thick. One corner was injured, but when they saw that the work was too slow, a keg of powder was placed in the cellar, and the attempt made to blow it up. This was only partially successful, but the flames were soon bursting from it in all directions. Both of the newspaper offices were then fired.

The posse, in the meantime, ransacked every quarter for liquor, and long before evening a great many of them were disgustingly drunk and running about the streets talking about killing Abolitionists.

Several men are reported killed; but the loss of life and outrages perpetrated on the helpless men, women and children, will never be known.

Comparatively few men were in Lawrence when the attack was made.

When it was resolved that the United States authorities should not, in any shape, be resisted, no matter how lawless or violent, the defenders of the city, left one by one, well knowing that the presence of a few men would only expose them to certain destruction, and that the attack on them would make an apology for destroying the town.

CHICAGO, May 29. Our dates are from Leavenworth to Saturday evening, 24th. Gov. Shannon had called out the troops, and stationed them at different points. The Missourians were returning home.

After the burning of the hotel and the *Herald of Freedom* office, Gov. Robinson's house was fired, but the fire was extinguished before the house was destroyed. Sheriff Jones then dismissed his posse, when they immediately rushed into the stores and dwellings in the place, removing everything valuable, and destroying everything not movable. The Post Office was broken open and the letters seized.

All the houses of the Free State men were pillaged, except the Cincinnati Hotel. Buford, Stringfellow, and Atehison were conspicuous during the day. Gov. Shannon was absent.

The posse of Jones left the city at sunset, he informing them that he should need their services next day.

A letter from Leavenworth to the Missouri *Democrat* says:

"Mr. Jesse Newill, recently from Ohio, had occasion to go near Leocompton, a few days ago. He was arrested several times, but finally entered Leocompton. He saw Mr. Shannon, rode up to him, and asked what all this meant? Shannon said there was no use complaining; that the Territory was under martial law, and a civil war inevitable. Mr. Shannon tried to get away, but Mr. Newill, who was an old neighbor, wouldn't let him off.

On parting, Gov. Shannon gave Mr. Newill a pass.

Mr. Eldridge, lessee of the Free State Hotel, went up to Leocompton on Saturday, and tried to induce Shannon to put a stop to the outrages to which the people of Lawrence are daily subjected. Mr. Shannon said 'he would see about it,' and promised, before Mr. Eldridge left, to call on the United States soldiers.

CORRESPONDENCE.



CORRESPONDENTS are alone responsible for the correctness of the views they present. Therefore articles not dissented from, will not necessarily be understood as endorsed by the publisher. In this department, articles are solicited on the general subject of the Advent, without regard to the particular view we take of any scripture, from the friends of the Herald.

LETTER FROM S. CHAPMAN.

DEAR BRO. HIMES:—More than nine months have passed away since I left the "far West," and entered upon my journey home, and even now I find myself some three hundred miles from Hartford, the place of my destination.

I arrived here this morning, and have passed through the village and vicinity, conversed with most of the brotherhood, and I now sit down in the family of brother J. L. Clapp, to give a brief account of myself and labors since the date of my last, Springwater, March 1st.

On the 3d of March we constituted a church in Springwater, consisting of five prominent men and women, the smallest number to whom we ever gave a written constitution, and on the 31st of March I was called to preach the funeral sermon of one of its members, viz. brother Ozias Humphrey. His age was 66 years, and some 10 or 12 days. His death was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy. Until a day or two before his decease, he enjoyed good health, so that he attended the most of our meetings there for several weeks. Having recently changed his views on doctrinal points, and becoming united with us in faith, he took an active part in our seasons of worship, subscribed for the *Advent Herald*, and was signally blest. Often was he heard to say, "I shall continue to praise God that the footsteps of brother Chapman were ever directed this way, and that my mind has been so enlightened on the Scriptures with reference to the real 'Age to come.' Also the beauty and glory connected therewith." Brother H. retained his senses till he expired. Died in the triumphs of faith. Is now as we humbly trust "sleeping in Jesus," and will soon awake to put on immortality and eternal life. The friends therefore "sorrow not even as others which have no hope."—1 Thess. 4:13. A very large congregation attended his funeral, and listened with undivided attention to a discourse founded on, "If a man die shall he live again?"—Job 14:14.

After organizing the church in Springwater we continued our meeting there some ten or twelve days longer, during which we witnessed several happy conversions; had three seasons of baptizing. Administered the Lord's Supper and witnessed an addition to their number of ten precious souls; present number 14.

As I was about to leave Springwater for this place, we received a pressing call to visit Conesus, some 7 or 8 miles north, where the Advent doctrine had never been preached. In that place we had a good hearing. Our congregations were respectable and generally very attentive. Some of the most prominent men readily received the word and had sufficient piety and independence of mind to make public confession of their faith. This greatly forwarded the good work there. Several backsliders were reclaimed and heartily confessed their wanderings from God. Sinners were converted to Christianity, and also to "the blessed hope." On the 8th of April organized a church there of eleven members, and attended to the Lord's Supper. Brother Moore, and other dear friends said, "this is the happiest day we ever experienced." But the conduct of one individual was so outrageous, and unbecoming, it deserves special notice, and the name he bears is so descriptive of his course, I cannot forbear to give it. Although he claimed to be a prominent member of the M. E. Church, yet the preaching, the exhortations of the brethren, the conversion of sinners, and every act we performed seemed to distress him exceedingly. And to see him join hands with the wicked manifestly to prevent any good from being accomplished our own hearts were also pained and our peace much disturbed. His name is *Pain*, from which he seemed never to be free except when he could prevail on some worthless characters to unite with him in disturbing our meetings. At the close of evening service the day the church was organized, we were honored by the throwing and breaking of eggs upon us; but remembering that the Saviour himself was mocked, smitten in the face, spit upon, and even carried to be put to death by the professed people of God, we deemed it expedient "not to re-

vile again." After this we had some of our most interesting meetings, but "brother *Pain*" did not honor us again with his company, or by his own presence, during my stay there. Before I left we had two seasons of baptizing and six others were added to the church, increasing its number to 17. Among the converts were two young ladies of talent and prominence, not of the same family. One of them is accustomed to write occasionally for different periodicals, and as her mind is now changed and she baptized into the Advent faith, we hope to hear from her before long, through the columns of the *Herald*. Brother L. Webster, late of the Baptist connection, is the presiding officer of that church, and ably ministers unto them in word and doctrine. Brother S. H. Withington presides over the church in Springwater in the same manner, they have the confidence of all and will I have no doubt by the assisting grace of God keep their respective churches steadfast in the faith unto the coming of the Lord.

The services at the funeral of brother H. seemed to open the way for a respectful call to visit Sparta, 6 miles west of Springwater. We complied with the same, and spent a week there to good advantage. Elder K. who had not felt interest enough for the community to preach there for more than a year, now slipped in an appointment to speak once on the Sabbath. Several had already become interested in the doctrine we teach. All turned out to hear the Elder. He spoke at considerable length. It was soon manifest to all that his object was to strike a death blow to what he denominated "Millerism," we sat in a conspicuous place, so that we noted down on paper, or otherwise every sentiment, and were thankful to God that we were plaintiff in the case, and therefore entitled to the closing plea. We assigned Tuesday evening for that object. The house was full, and most of all we were glad to have the "Elder" present. We spoke, it was said, three hours and ten minutes, and never was I more sensible than on that occasion that the Lord was indeed present to help. Think on the whole that the discourse from Elder K. manifestly designed for evil, was overruled for good. As the result of that brief effort, several prominent persons heartily embraced, and publicly confessed faith in the soon coming of the Lord. A few precious souls were manifestly converted to God, two of whom received baptism at my hands. They will probably unite with the Springwater church. Brother W. is to take charge of that branch. I regretted to leave that people when I did, because several were then enquiring "What shall I do to be saved?" Brother and sister G. as you have recently subscribed for the *Advent Herald*, you will naturally see this letter, let me intreat you therefore to be faithful with those dear young friends. I know they have confidence in you, say to them from me submit to God at once, or they may be lost. We want to meet them and reign with them in the kingdom of the Son of man and the saints, which will soon be established on the purified earth, "under the whole heaven," (See Dan. 7:14, 18 and 27). Oh it is worth living for; nay, more it is worth suffering for, for the Lord grant that we may soon inherit it. Amen. I preached in Conesus last Sunday, the friends were present from Springwater. It was a day of peculiar joy, and it was hard parting with such beloved friends. On Monday I took the morning train to Rochester, and thence to Syracuse. Arrived at the latter place about half an hour before sunset. Having family relations in Fayetteville, 8 miles east of S. and the evening stage having left, I stored my baggage, and pressed my way on foot, found brother and sister Palmer more than glad to see me. In the morning brother P. took his horse and buggy and kindly conveyed me to Lenox, Madison county (20 miles east of there) where we spent the day, and following night with my eldest brother, Nathan Chapman. Had a good time, talking about our labors in the "far West," and the soon coming of the Lord. He and his wife being near 70 years of age, and quite infirm, they listened with interest to our conversation, and seemed animated with the thought that it was possible they might live to witness so glorious an event as the second coming of the blessed Lord. Since my first visit there in '45, each family have manifested much respect for the doctrine we so dearly love. The Lord fully prepare them to rejoice in the day of his coming, is my most ardent prayer. Spent Wednesday night in Fayetteville, and on Thursday morning brother P. conveyed me and my baggage to the depot in Syracuse, in time for the train to this place. The brethren here, as I expected, are all glad to see "brother C." except the few that have fallen into the "Age to come" theory, with which they perfectly understand, and the Lord also knows I have not the least shadow of sympathy. Shall preach to the church here next Sunday. We expect a good time. May spend several weeks in this sec-

tion. Let my Post-office address, therefore, remain as before "Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., care of Dea. J. L. Clapp." Love to all the brotherhood. Hope they in return will pray God to direct all my steps. And to brother Himes I will add, we were much gratified in being able to secure 11 new subscribers for the *Herald* while in Livingston county. On your account we are always pleased thus to do for you need our help. But after all my chief object in soliciting subscriptions has been to benefit my children in the gospel. In passing over my old fields of labor I am happy to say, as a general thing, I find the brethren who continue to patronize, and read the *Herald*, steadfast in the original faith, "Looking for," and "Loving the appearing of Christ." Whatever may be said, or written on the theories of these "perilous times"—"Loving the appearing of the Lord" (2 Tim. 4:8), will be the test when he comes. Oh that professed Adventists would each examine their own hearts, and in view of the approaching judgment, decide the question, Do I, or do I not love the appearing of Christ? Be assured his coming is near "even at the door." The Lord prepare us for that glorious event. Amen. Yours as ever,

SAMUEL CHAPMAN.

Homer, N. Y., May 15th, 1856.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This body met according to appointment, on Tuesday morning, May 27th.

The meeting was called to order by Elder J. V. Himes, and opened with the usual devotional exercises. A good number were present from all parts of the New England States. Elder H. Plummer was chosen President; Elder P. Hawkes, Vice-President; and Elder E. Crowell and A. Pierce, Secretaries.

Elders Litch, Himes, Robinson, Pearson and Shipman were chosen a Business Committee. To which were subsequently added A. Hale, and S. Bliss.

Elder Plummer, on taking the chair, expressed his happiness on meeting the brethren, and expressed the hope that we should have a pleasant and profitable season.

The morning was mostly spent in organizing and settling the time of meeting and other preliminaries.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The business committee presented the following resolution.

Whereas, the history of Christianity clearly shows that God has at various times by special instruments resuscitated neglected truths, and thus revived the church and pure religion in the world; and whereas, we fully believe that God has called us, by his Word, Providence and Spirit, to the great duty of proclaiming the speedy coming of Christ, and of exhibiting the proof of it, and by preaching the whole gospel enforce the preparation for it; Therefore

Resolved, That, while we take the Bible alone, as the rule of our faith and practice, with no tests of membership but, what the Scriptures require we also are fully convinced, that the importance of the advent, and a preparation for its results, and the general neglect of these subjects in the religious world, justifies and demands of us special efforts and fidelity, to carry on this great work to the end.

This resolution drew forth interesting remarks from Brn. Himes, Pearson, E. Burnham, Osler, Robinson and others.

In the evening, at half past 7, Elder Osler, of Providence, gave an interesting discourse from Matt. 4:15, 16, which was listened to with attention by a large audience.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 28.

Met at half past 8, for devotional exercises. There was good attendance, and much interest in the prayers and exhortations; which indicated a healthful condition of both ministry and membership.

At 10 A.M. the President called the Conference to order, when reports were made of the condition of the cause in general.

MAINE.—Brethren I. C. Wellcome, N. Smith and C. H. Robinson, spoke of the state of the cause in Maine. It appears that the cause had suffered from injudicious teachers in the past, but there is now a rallying of interest, in many places, and new fields are opening to them, with encouraging prospects.

Brother Wellcome, who is engaged in the work of a colporteur, has circulated over 800 publications, mostly in families not of our faith—besides a large number of tracts and papers, which are producing good results. In some places, they have enjoyed a revival interest.

VERMONT.—Brethren Shipman, Bosworth and Farrar spoke of various places in this State, giv-

ing an interesting account of the churches; and some new localities where the truth is spreading in community. In North Springfield there has been recently a glorious revival. Their meeting-house had been burned down by some malicious person or persons, but they are soon to erect another much larger and better. In Brooksville there have been about thirty conversions; and nearly every house has, under the revival become a house of prayer. In Mt. Holly there are good congregations to hear the word, and some revival interest, resulting in the conversion of a number of persons who have joined the church in that place.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Brn. Shipman and Thompson spoke of the condition of things in this State, so far as they were acquainted. In most of the places where they enjoy preaching, the cause is prospering; and a number have been converted, and some reclaimed. Brother Shipman gave an interesting account of the church at Sugar Hill; also at Whitefield, Woodstock, &c., where things are in a prosperous condition. Elder Plummer spoke of a meeting being recently started in Newton, N. H., which bids fair to result in good in that place.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Reports were made by Elders G. W. Burnham, Pearson, Himes, Cunningham, J. S. White, and Deacon Smith, and others, of the churches in Salem, Newburyport, Boston, Worcester, Westboro', &c. These reports indicated encouragement and hope, for the future of the cause in Massachusetts.

RHODE ISLAND.—Reports were made by Dea. A. Pearce and Elder P. Hawkes, of Providence, and others, of the state of the cause, which was prosperous. There were some other fields of labor in different portions, of interest, but not fully represented.

NEW YORK.—Elder Farrar gave a good account of Low Hampton, Elder Robinson gave some account of Western New York, and the field in general, showing the state and wants of the cause.

CONNECTICUT.—Elder Crowell and others gave some account of things in this State, but were not prepared to report anything very definite, except in Hartford, where the cause was in a good state.

Brother Litch reported from Pennsylvania.

In some respects the cause is onward. In the central part of the State under the labors of Elder Boyer, the work of God has advanced by the conversion of sinners to God, and the spread and establishment of the cause. In Center county there are several churches in a healthy state, exerting a salutary influence on the community; Elder I. R. Gates has labored a part of the time, the remainder of his time has been spent in Lycoming county where he had exerted a good influence. Elder M. L. Jackson has now located with the churches in Center county with a prospect of doing great good. In Philadelphia we have had reverses and discouragements, but we still live and continue our meetings, sustained by Elders F. Gunner and J. L. Fulton, who have supplied the desk alternately for the last six months to very good acceptance. Elder Laning supplies the church in Yardleyville, Pa., to good acceptance, and is exerting an excellent influence on the community. The church in Morrisville, is in a healthy state, and have enjoyed during the winter a gracious season of revival. Some in each place have been brought to Christ. My own labors have been for the most part Missionary. I have found open doors among different denominations to fully preach the gospel of the kingdom, and have seen good accomplished.

WEDNESDAY, 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Business Committee introduced the following resolutions, which drew forth considerable discussion from brethren Himes, Osler, Pearson, E. Burnham, G. W. Burnham, Hale, Bliss, and others:

Whereas, in our opinion, the condition and wants of Adventists in the United States and British Provinces requires a special general convention of all friends of the advent cause to consult together respecting the principle and course of action that will best advance its interests by a more general and hearty co-operation; Therefore,

Resolved, that a committee of seven be appointed and empowered to call such a convention, at such time and place as they judge best, and that the committee also be empowered to prepare an address, in which they will set forth the specific objects of the convention, and give suitable notice of the same.

Resolved, That a fund be raised by contributions in our churches, and from private individuals, for the purpose of assisting those who may attend from a distance, who are not able to bear the expense.

The following are the names of this committee: J. V. Himes, J. Litch, J. Pearson, Jr., L. Osler, S. Bliss, A. Hale, D. I. Robinson.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Elder Litch preached a stirring discourse from

Rev. 10:11.
 THURSDAY 8 1-2 O'CLOCK, A. M.
 Meeting of prayer and conference.
 At 10 o'clock, the conference was called to order, when the Chairman of the Business Committee introduced the following resolutions:
 Whereas, there is the most gratifying evidence, that a large number of the Ministers and laymen of the different branches of the Christian Church, in the U. S. and the British Provinces, deeply interested in those portions of prophecy which refer to the second appearing of the Lord Jesus Christ; and when as it is very desirable in view of the indications of Providence in the moral and political world and as marked by general history, and in view of the importance of a mutual acquaintance and co-operation among such, and for the purpose of extending the interest in the prophetic scriptures, therefore,
 Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this Conference, whose duty it shall be to correspond with known, devoted, and judicious pre-millennial advent believers, who are not identified with us, as a distinct body, and that they be authorized to add to their number, and then to call a convention of all such preachers and laymen in the U. S. and British Provinces, at such time and place as they may deem best for the purpose of considering and adopting such principles as will best conduce to our future united and effective labor; and that this Committee be instructed to prepare a circular, in which shall be set forth the specific object of the convention, and send a copy or copies to the address of each minister with an urgent request to have him attend.
 Resolved, That this Committee be instructed to report the success they meet with, at the Conference just provided for, or at such other times or manner as they deem proper.
 Committee: J. Litch, J. M. Orrock, J. V. Himes.
 The Committee presented the following resolution, which was remarked upon by brethren Osler, Pearson, Himes, Crowell, Litch, Hawkes, and was adopted.
 Resolved, That this Conference hail with joy and heartfelt gratitude to God, the fact that His providence is raising up believers in and witnesses of the doctrine of the speedy personal advent and reign of Christ, among various denominations of Christians, and in different nations of the earth; and we recognize in this movement a harbinger of the speedy accomplishment of our Saviour's promise: "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; then shall the end come."
 The following resolution, was read and sustained by able remarks from brother Hale and others, and adopted by a rising vote which was unanimous.
 Resolved, That we regard the recent brutal attack by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, on Hon. Charles Sumner, while in the discharge of his official duties in the Senate Chamber of the nation, as a wanton and diabolical outrage, which deserves the unmitigated abhorrence and reprobation of every friend of good order and lover of his country. And we hereby express our hope that the House of Representatives will purge themselves at once of so foul a stain upon their honor by the expulsion of the offender from their body.
 Brother Robinson introduced the following resolutions:
 Resolved, That we consider the recent assault on Senator Sumner and the invasion of Kansas, as the natural outgrowth of slavery, which now dominates over 15 States, and threatens to "subdue" the whole.
 Resolved, That while the assault on one man excites such unusual sympathy, it also shows that this nation is "verily guilty concerning our brethren," in sleeping so long over the multitudinous stripes on the millions of men, women and children in slavery, and loudly calls on all to work for its immediate abolition.
 Adopted.
 The Chairman of the Business Committee, introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:
 Resolved, That the present aspects of the times manifested in the increase of wickedness, infidelity, apostasy from Christianity, and demoralizing teachings resulting in the turning of many from the faith, and also as manifested in the opening of the way for the gospel and its universal promulgation among the nations, together with the striking evidence that the sixth trumpet has sounded, and the outlines of prophetic history been fulfilled, all confirm our faith in the certain and speedy termination of the present dispensation to give place to one which shall be perfect and have no end.
 Resolved, That in view of these facts it becomes our solemn and bounden duty to double our diligence in combating the prevailing errors of the

church in reference to the prophetic Scriptures, by public lectures and conferences, as also by the circulation of books and tracts relating to our faith, and to use every other means in our power to arouse a slumbering church and unbelieving world to the work of preparation to meet their judge.

Whereas, Elder Himes has devoted himself to Missionary labors, by travelling at large through the country, endeavoring to strengthen the things which remain, and laboring in new fields where no societies exist, and consequently where he can hope for but little pecuniary assistance. Therefore,
 Resolved, That we heartily approve of his course of labor and will give him our co-operation and support in his arduous duties; and we also commend him to the sympathy and pecuniary support of all those among whom he labors.
 Resolved, That the *Advent Herald* by its judicious course, the ability with which it is conducted, and its adherence to sound principles, still meets our hearty approval, and should have the support of all who love the glorious appearing of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That we are highly gratified with the character of our New Harp, and the style of its mechanical execution; and hereby express our gratitude to Elder Pearson, its compiler, and Elder Himes, its publisher, for so valuable an addition to our devotional literature; and we heartily commend it to all our congregations.
 At the close of the Conference, and prior to adjournment, the President congratulated the Conference on their happy and harmonious sitting together; and made appropriate remarks, calculated to impress upon the minds of those present the importance of faithfulness in our work, and a proper improvement of our time.
 He spoke of the rapid flight of time the brevity of our existence and the short period in which we should be employed in the passing scenes of this present mortal state. He illustrated this, in an affecting manner, by referring to the brief period in which we had been together as a Conference. The season, though one of great interest, had now passed away, and we were called to separate, many of us, perhaps, never to meet again; but he hoped that all would so improve the future of their days that they should be accounted worthy to meet in the kingdom of God. Now was the season of our trial, then would be our reward. Now we are called to diligence, activity and virtue, then we shall enter into rest. He hoped also that we should cultivate a spirit of union and love, laboring together in the hope of the gospel, and for the good of the cause of our Redeemer until the end, or called in the providence of God to close our work by death.

During these remarks there was much feeling manifested, and the tearful eye and beating heart responded to the sentiments; and all seemed to form the resolution anew, to continue faithful unto the end. The Conference then closed by singing the hymn,
 "Come, let us anew."
 and prayer by Elder J. V. Himes.
 A. PEARCE, E. CROWELL, Secretaries.

Louis Napoleon's faith in destiny is well known, but the following particulars from Alison's "History of Europe" will be new to our readers: "The idea of a destiny, and his having a mission to perform, was throughout a fixed one in Louis Napoleon's mind. No disasters shook his confidence in his star, or his belief in the ultimate fulfilment of his destiny. This is well known to all who were intimate with him in this country after he returned from America, in 1837. Among other noble houses, the hospitality of which he shared, was that of the Duke of Montrose, at Buchanan, near Loch Lomond, and the Duke of Hamilton, at Brodrick Castle, in Arran. His manner in both was, in general, grave and taciturn; he was wrapt in the contemplation of the future, and indifferent to the present. In 1839, the present Earl of W—, then Lord B—, came to visit the author, after having been some days with Louis Napoleon, at Buchanan House. One of the first things he said was, 'Only think of that young man, Louis Napoleon; nothing can persuade him he is not the Emperor of France; the Strasbourg affair has not in the least shaken him; he is constantly thinking of what he is to do when on the throne.' The Duke of N— also said to the author, in 1854, 'Several years ago, before the Revolution of 1848, I met Louis Napoleon often at Brodrick Castle, in Arran. We frequently went out to shoot together; neither cared much for the sport, and we soon sat down on a heathery brow, and began to speak seriously. He always opened the conferences by discoursing on what he would do when he was Emperor of France. Among other things, he said he would obtain a grant from the Chambers to drain some marshes, which you know, once fully cultivated, became flooded, when the inhabitants, who were chiefly Protestants, left the country on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; and what is very curious, I see in newspapers of the day that he has got a grant of two millions of francs from the Chambers to begin the draining of these very marshes.'"

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Peruvian Syrup,
 FOR THE CURE OF
Dyspepsia, Boils, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Incipient Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Passages, General Debility, &c.
 SOLD IN BOSTON FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY
WILSON, FAIRBANK & CO.,
 NOS. 43 & 45 HANOVER STREET.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that they offer to the public a remedy, the efficacy of which there is no incontestable testimony from persons of high reputation. It will be observed that statements of what the medicine has accomplished in the cure of disease, are left entirely to those who have experienced or observed its benefits. The following are extracts from a small portion of the letters received by us; the originals may be seen at our counting room.
 West Medford, 27th Oct., 1855.
 My dear Sirs,—About a year ago there appeared upon the inside of each of my wrists, a spot about as large as a quarter of a dollar, of cutaneous disease, red, and itching like salt rheum. It continued gradually to extend through the winter and spring, until it became quite troublesome: sometimes in the night exciting such involuntary friction as to start the blood; and I had before me the unpleasant prospect, at the age of threescore years and ten, of having to endure for the rest of my days one of the severest trials of a man's patience—an incurable cutaneous disease.
 Having carefully read, as you know, much of the strong testimony that has been given to the efficacy of the Peruvian Syrup, in diseases affecting the skin, I resolved to try it and did. I took about half a bottle of it. The malady is entirely removed; my skin, on the affected parts, is as smooth, soft and fair as it ever was, or can be. Very respectfully yours,
 JOHN PIERPONT.

Boston, 10th Oct., '55.
 Dear Sirs,—I have, before this, acknowledged your kindness, in recommending to me the Peruvian Syrup for Neuralgia, for which I have still full confidence in its efficacy, in all such cases.
 I have lately recommended the use of this Syrup to a young lady, a member of my family, who had been afflicted, most severely, a year or more, with dyspepsia; extremely reduced in her general health; but having used one bottle only of this Syrup, is now in the full enjoyment of her usual good health, and with many thanks to the proprietors of so valuable a remedy, I remain, dear sirs, yours truly,
 HENRY LESTER.

Baltimore, July 15th, '54.
 My dear Sirs,—Learning that measures are being taken to bring the Peruvian Syrup into notice, I take pleasure in giving you my experience of its beneficial effects in my own case. At the time you presented me with the first bottle of this medicine, I was suffering with a severe catarrh of the bowels, accompanied by night sweats, loss of appetite, and great debility, which was daily increasing. In this state I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup. The effect was almost magical. In a few days, and before I had used the second bottle, my cough lessened, night sweats ceased, appetite was restored, and with it strength and vigor beyond what I had enjoyed for ten years, being able to walk several miles each day without fatigue while hitherto I could only walk a short distance. Very respectfully,
 A. S. KELLOGG.

I have analyzed the medicinal preparation called the Peruvian Syrup, with reference to the number and kind of active substances contained in it, and the durability of the compound, as a pharmaceutical article. The metallic compounds of arsenic, antimony, mercury and zinc, are not present, nor is it possible to detect in it the slightest indication of any metallic and mineral poison. Its organic constituents do not include opium, nor any of the drugs yielding poisonous principles. The constituents when separated are not even acrid to the taste. It is a preparation scientifically and skillfully compounded, possessing all the durability of a spirituous tincture, without its objectionable qualities; and the activity of its leading constituent is preserved, through the judicious adaptation of its solvent. The point here attained, has been frequently and unsuccessfully sought after by pharmacists. Respectfully,
 A. A. HAYES, M.D., Assayer to state of Mass.
 16 Boylston street, Boston, 23d Nov., 1855.

CARD
 The undersigned, having experienced the beneficial effects of the PERUVIAN SYRUP, do not hesitate to recommend it to the attention of the public.
 From our own experience, as well as from the testimony of others whose intelligence and integrity are altogether unquestionable, we have no doubt of its efficacy in cases of Incipient Diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Passages, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Neuralgia, General Debility, &c. Indeed its effects would be incredible, but from the high character of those who have witnessed them, and have volunteered their testimony, as we do ours, to its restorative powers. (Signed)
 THOMAS A. DEXTER,
 S. H. KENDALL,
 SAMUEL MAY,
 THOMAS C. AMORY.

The following remedies are offered to the public as the best, most perfect, which medical science can afford. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS have been prepared with the utmost skill which the medical profession of the age possesses, and their effects show they have virtues which surpass any combination of medicines hitherto known. Other preparations do more or less good; but this cures such dangerous complaints, so quick and so surely, as to prove an efficacy and a power to uproot disease beyond anything which men have known before. By removing the obstructions of the internal organs and stimulating them into healthy action, they renovate the fountain of life and vigor—health courses anew through the body, and the sick man is well again. They are adapted to disease, and disease only, for when taken by one in health they produce but little effect. This is the perfection of medicine. It is antagonistic of disease, and no more. Tender children may take them with impunity. If they are sick they will cure them, if they are well they will do them no harm.
 Give them to some patient who has been prostrated with bilious complaint; see his bent-up, tottering form straighten with strength again; see his long-lost appetite return; see his clammy features blossom into health. Give them to some sufferer whose foul blood has burst out in scrofula till his skin is covered with sores; who stands, or sits, or lies in anguish. He has been drenched inside and out with every potion which ingenuity could suggest. Give him these Pills, and mark the effect; see the scabs fall from his body; see the new, fair skin that has grown under them; see the late leper that is clean. Give them to him whose angry humors have planted rheumatism in his joints and bones; move him, and he screeches with pain; he too has been soaked through every muscle of his body with liniments and salves; give him these Pills to purify his blood; they may not cure him, for alas! there are cases which no mortal power can reach; but mark, he walks with crutches now, and now he walks alone. They have cured him. Give them to the lean, sour, haggard dyspeptic, whose gnawing stomach has long ago eaten every smile from his face and every muscle from his body. See his appetite return, and with it his health; see the new man. See her that was radiant with health and loveliness blasted and too early withering away; ward of exercise, or mental anguish, or some lurking disease has deranged the internal organs of digestion, assimilation, or secretion, till they do their office ill. Her blood is vitiated, her health is gone. Give her these Pills to stimulate the vital principle into renewed vigor, to cast out the obstructions, and infuse a new vitality into the blood. Now look again—the roses blossom on her cheek, and where lately sorrow sat joy bursts from every feature. See the sweet infant wasted with worms. Its wan, sickly features tell you without disguise, and painfully distinct, that they are eating its life away. Its pinched-up nose and ears, and restless sleepings, tell the dreadful truth in language which every mother knows. Give it the Pills in large doses to sweep away these vile parasites from the body. Now turn again and see the ruddy bloom of childhood. Is it nothing to do these things? Nay, are they not the marvel of this age? And yet they are done around you every day.

Have you the less serious symptoms of these distempers, they are the easier cured. Jaundice, Costiveness, Headache, Sideache, Heartburn, Foul Stomach, Nausea, Pain in the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, King's Evil, Neuralgia, Gout, and kindred complaints all arise from derangements which these Pills rapidly cure. Take them perseveringly, and under the counsel of a good physician if you can; if not, take them judiciously by such advice as we give you, and the distressing, dangerous diseases they cure, which afflict so many millions of the human race, are cast out like the devils of old—they must burrow in the brutes and in the sea. Price 25 cts. per box—5 boxes for one dollar.

Through a trial of many years, and through every nation of civilized men, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has been found to afford more relief and to cure more cases of pulmonary disease than any other remedy known to mankind. Cases of apparently settled consumption have been cured by it, and thousands of sufferers who were deemed beyond the reach of human aid have been restored to their friends and usefulness, to sound health and the enjoyments of life, by this all-powerful antidote to diseases of the lungs and throat.—Here a cold had settled on the lungs. The dry, hacking cough, the glassy eye, and the pale thin features of him who was lately lusty and strong whisper to all but him consumption. He tries everything; but the disease is gnawing at his vitals, and shows its fatal symptoms more and more over all his frame. He is taking the Cherry Pectoral now; it has stopped his cough and made his breathing easy; his sleep is sound at night; his appetite returns, and

with it his strength. The dart which pierced his side is broken.—Scarcely any neighborhood can be found which has not some living trophy like this to shadow forth the virtues which have won for the Cherry Pectoral an imperishable renown. But its usefulness does not end here. Nay, it accomplishes more by prevention than cure. The countless colds and coughs which it cures are the seed which would have ripened into a dreadful harvest of incurable diseases. Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Pleurisy, Whooping Cough, and all irritations of the throat and lungs are easily cured by the Cherry Pectoral if taken in season. Every family should have it by them, and they will find it an invaluable protection from the insidious prowler which carries off the parent sheep from many a flock, the darling lamb from many a home.
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 Dr. LITCH'S FAMILY RESTORATIVE, one of the most certain and speedy cures for coughs and colds, before the public; frequently curing a cold in one day, and coughs of ten and fifteen years standing in a few days. Prepared and sold wholesale and retail, 45 North 11th street, Philadelphia. Also by Wm. Tracy, 246 Broome street, N. Y.; B. Adams, 43 Kneeland street, Boston, next door to the Herald Office. Mrs. Berry, Elm street, Salem, Mass. Price, 25 and 50 cts. It is also a speedy cure for scrofulous tumors, and sore throat.
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 BY JOSHUA V. HIMES.
 TERMS—1 dollar for six months, or 2 dollars per year, in advance.
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 5 dollars in advance will pay for six copies for six months to one person; and
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 To those who receive of agents, free of postage, it is \$1.25 for twenty-six numbers or \$2.50 per year.
 CANADA SUBSCRIBERS have to pre-pay the postage on their papers, 26 cents a year, in addition to the above; i. e. 1 dollar will pay for twenty-three numbers, or \$2.25 a year. The same to all the Provinces.
 ENGLISH SUBSCRIBERS have to pre-pay 2 cents postage on each copy, or \$1.04 in addition to the 2 dollars per year. 6s sterling for six months, and 12s a year, pays for the Herald and the American postage, which our English subscribers will pay to our agent, Richard Robertson, Esq., 89 Grange Road, Bermondsey, near London.
 POSTAGE.—The postage on the Herald, if pre-paid quarterly or yearly, at the office where it is received, will be 13 cents a year to any part of Massachusetts, and 26 cents to any other part of the United States. If not pre-paid, it will be half a cent a number in the State, and one cent out of it.

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ADVENT HERALD.

BOSTON, JUNE 7, 1856.

THE OUTRAGE ON KANSAS.

Continued from page 181.

Mr. Eldridge, on behalf of the Safety Committee, offered to deliver all arms up to the United States soldiers...

Mr. Shannon refused to give an immediate answer to this offer. On the morning following he said to Mr. Eldridge that he believed a civil war inevitable...

In justice to the Safety Committee, it is proper to add that the terms offered by Mr. Eldridge, had been put by Mr. Shannon in a conference with a previous deputation...

The Chicago Tribune has a few facts: "The Congressional Committee is threatened by the mob, and they are preparing to leave to ensure their own safety."

Shannon is virtually a prisoner in the hands of the ruffians, and is used merely as an instrument to serve their purposes.

Shannon was distributing United States muskets to the Missouri Ruffians—already they had received near 3000 stand of government arms.

Mr. Warren met Atchison, late the Vice president of the United States, near Lawrence, with two pieces of cannon and sixty men, making their way up to the beleaguered city, swearing vengeance upon the Yankees!

The following is an extract from a letter written by Hon. D. R. Atchison, the Catiline of America, to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kansas Association of Orangeburg District, in South Carolina. It is dated April 25:

"I would not at all be surprised if the question in Kansas came to an immediate and bloody issue. The Abolitionists still commit crimes and set the laws at defiance. They have within a few days assassinated the Sheriff of Douglas county, whilst in the discharge of his official duty. Three companies of the United States troops have been called for by the Governor and marched to the scene of action. We have not yet heard the result, but I fear nothing will be done by the United States troops: the 'border ruffians' alone can settle the matter satisfactorily. 'Border justice,' is what the Abolitionists must have."

The Democrat's correspondent says the stores and dwelling-houses were indiscriminately broken open and robbed. One man, Mr. Johnson, had \$2000 worth of drafts and land warrants stolen from him.

A Mr. Topliff, who had been appointed last fall a Colonel in the militia, by Gov. Shannon, was robbed of his commission, private papers, watch, \$800 in money, and all his clothing.

The house and library of Mr. Brown, editor of the Herald of Freedom, were fired twice, but was extinguished by the citizens.

It was understood that Gov. Shannon would order 100 U. S. troops to be stationed at Oswatimie; 100 at Lawrence, and 100 at Topeka.

Passengers by the steamer Morning Star inform the Democrat that Sheriff Jones intended to proceed immediately to Topeka, with the intention of destroying that town.

Four new murders had come to light.

TERRIBLE STORM.

MR. EDITOR:—I write to send you an account of one of the most terrific storms that ever visited this part of the country.

On Saturday, May 24th, as I was coming to this place, while riding along in the town of Clarendon, I saw a shower gathering in the north; but as the clouds appeared broken near the horizon, I did not apprehend much of a storm, until the rolling thun-

der and the big drops of rain warned me to seek a shelter. I hurried on and soon came to an old tavern-stand known as the Crossman Place. As I drove under the shed a gentleman and lady of the name of Durant, from Rutland, drove up from the other way. For a few moments after getting under shelter, the storm seeming to swing around, we thought it would pass us by on the east; but the rattling hail soon announced the storm upon us. At first I amused myself picking up the large hailstones and presenting them to our lady traveller, remarking on their appearance, &c. But the storm increasing, my horse began to be uneasy, and I had to take him by the bridle to keep him quiet. Soon the rain began to drive into the shed in a perfect torrent, literally drenching me to the very skin. The wind howled, and roared, as though all the fiends from the infernal world were let loose.

A perfect deluge of rain and hail poured in upon us, and to add to our horrors, a haze, or mist, mingled with the same, making it almost dark as midnight. Another rush of wind, and the rattling boards and creaking timbers told me the barn was falling. I looked up to see if I could avoid the falling timbers; but the darkness was such that I could make no calculation. The wind seemed to lift me almost entirely from the ground. A kind of dizziness seized me, and I came well nigh falling with the falling building. I closed my eyes and called on God to shield me; and although shingles, boards, and timbers flew like hail-stones in every direction, yet not a hair of my head was injured. One of the plates of the barn fell within two feet of me, a large beam within one foot on the other side; a large post fell across my horse's back, crushing a wagon in its fall, thus breaking the force of the blow so that my horse was not materially injured. A beam fell across my wagon, smashing the seat and the hind end of my box, &c.

As soon as the storm had abated so that I could see (finding myself unhurt) I turned my attention to my fellow-travellers. Their horse having become restive, wheeled around, overturning the wagon, and throwing the lady directly under it, breaking the shafts, ran out into the storm. The gentleman accompanied the horse. Some of the large timbers of the building fell on the wagon literally smashing it all to pieces, and crushing the lady into the most loathsome puddle of filth and mire. We dug her out from the ruins fifteen minutes after the storm, and, strange to say, without a bone broken, and, we trust, no serious injury to her person—(never mind the silks and lawns.)

Six barns were blown down within two miles of that place, one horse killed, and one or two men injured. Ten horses, and six persons, in the same buildings, escaped without serious injury. One small house was literally blown away. One woman and two children in this house escaped unhurt, numerous small buildings were overturned, barns unroofed, chimneys blown down, fences prostrated, orchards and forest-trees uprooted.—in fact what was like "Eden before, was a desolation behind the storm." Cuttingsville, a little village in Shrewsbury, four miles this side of the place where the storm overtook me, looks sorry indeed. Almost every light of glass in the north side of the buildings was broken. Not a whole light was left in the north windows of the church. The trees which adorn the streets were as literally stripped of their foliage, as though it had been January instead of May.

About two miles from that place I saw the hailstones drifted a foot deep, some three hours after the storm. This is but a partial sketch of the effects of the storm, as it came under my observation. Much other damage was done, and it makes me look with greater interest to the time when the Great Architect shall with a smile repair what his storms have here defaced. Yours, D. BOSWORTH.

Mt. Holly, May 21, 1856.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—This Conference, held last week in this city, was a season of much interest. There was present a goodly representation of the ministers and churches in New England, as also some from other parts. In their deliberations together there was exhibited a spirit of Christian love and union. The reports of the churches abroad gave evidence that the cause in many places is in a flourishing state, while in others it is suffering. The discussions elicited many interesting facts and animating remarks from brethren; the sermons of brethren Litch, Osler, and Farrar were calculated to edify the saint and warn the sinner; and the social communion of brethren and sisters thus convened from abroad was indeed sweet—a foretaste of the final and eternal meeting. Brethren present, were much encouraged in their work. A brief report of the pro-

ceedings of the Conference may be seen on another page.

Canada East and Vermont Conference.

The annual Conference of Adventists in C. E. and Northern Vt. will be held at the Outlet, Magog, C. E. commencing Wednesday, June 11th, at 5 o'clock P. M. and continue over the Sabbath.—There will be preaching the first evening, and probably in the afternoon and evening of each day afterwards. Let there be a general rally of the friends of the cause, that we may have a season of interest and refreshment on our pilgrimage. It is hoped that those who come to this meeting will make it a subject of prayer, that God would greatly revive his work among us, and make ready a people prepared for His coming. The friends at the Outlet will do what they can for the accommodation of those who attend.

J. M. ORROCK, Secretary of Conference.

The steamboat on Lake Memphremagog will carry passengers attending the conference at the Outlet at half price.

FUTURE LABORS.—Friends will see that the brethren in Canada have taken up the month of June for me in that province. I shall not be able, therefore, to go West till July. I shall then go, if God permit, and spend at least one month, where my labors are most needed. I shall arrange and give due notice in the Herald. After my tour West, I shall, if possible, attend Bro. Boyer's camp meetings, in Elk and Centre counties, Pa. Will he give me the time of those meetings soon?

PLAN OF MY TOUR WEST.—I shall leave for the West early in July, and visit places from which I have had special calls, among which I will name Chicago, Pain's Point, Shabbonas Grove, Somonauk, and Moline, Ill. I shall then arrange to visit some places in Iowa, and then Hancock Co.; after which I shall, if I have time, visit Quincy and St. Louis; and on my return, hold a meeting at La Porte, Ind.

I am not well acquainted with the topography, and means of conveyance in these parts, so that any information on these points from friends will be thankfully received, to aid me in making my final arrangements. J. V. H.

TRACT FOR DISTRIBUTION.—Tract on the Importance of the Study of Prophecy, for distribution. In order to circulate as widely as possible, we put them at \$2.50 per 100, 4 cents single. Let all go into this work.

LITHOGRAPHS.—The likeness of Dr. Cumming is now ready, and can be sent by mail, at one dollar per copy, to any part of the United States.

The likenesses of Wm. Miller and J. V. Himes can also be obtained at this office. Sent by mail at 50 cts. each,—or the three together for \$2.00.

ELDER J. D. BOYER.—This beloved brother intends visiting Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois this month. Any desiring a visit from him, will write to him at Bentonsport, Van Buren Co., Iowa.

Ordination.

Bro. Himes:—Brother C. Cunningham was ordained and set apart to the gospel ministry in this village on the 15th inst. Elder L. Osler preached the sermon on the occasion, from Isa. 53:1: "Who hath believed our report?" in which he gave some reasons why our report was not believed as the ambassadors of Jesus Christ; and the difficulties attending the Christian ministry. Elder C. R. Griggs made the ordaining prayer; and Elder O. R. Fassett gave the charge. The right hand of fellowship was given by Bro. Osler, welcoming Bro. Cunningham to the joys and sorrows of the Christian ministry. The services were interesting throughout, as the feeling heart and moistened eye gave witness. Our prospects are encouraging, and we hope for glorious things. G. H. CHILD. Westboro', Mass., May 26th, 1856.

NEW YORK, May 26. (Tribune correspondence.) Mr. Crampton, the British Minister, will receive his dismissal to-morrow; also the Consuls. Dispatches will go by the next steamer to Mr. Dallas, announcing that the President, upon the international question, would perhaps have been satisfied with Lord Clarendon's last dispatch, but on other points he is so decided that Marcy's dispatch will be likely to cause a sensation in England. It is believed that Crampton has authority to give, and will give, immediately on his dismissal, such orders to the British squadron in the West Indies as will most likely lead to a sudden collision. The President contemplates sending a message to Congress on this subject to-morrow.

Since the above the message has been sent, and the Minister dismissed.

RELIGIOUS ANIMOSITY IN BELGIUM.—In Brussels a society has been formed to conduct interments without the intervention of priests. The object of the society is to free man from prejudices, especially in regard to interments. The members recognize that they need not a priest's presence at the hour of death, nor his services after. This is the effect of a feeling of hatred towards the pretensions and exactions of the priesthood.

RELIGION IN INDIA.—There are in India, including the Malayan Peninsula and the Island of Ceylon, 16 vicars-apostolic and 781 priests, with a Roman Catholic population—including all who profess adherence to the Roman See—of 894,450. Of these 158,826 are of Syrian rite, as well as their priests, 397 in number; the remaining belonging to the Latin rite. There are also on the Malabar coast about 30,000 Syro-Nestorians, who have their own churches and clergy.

Appointments, &c.

I have appointments as follows:—First Sabbath in June at Canterbury, in the Town House; 2d Sabbath, at Loudon Ridge; third Sabbath at Loudon Village. T. M. PREBLE.

Bro. Thomas Holland will attend the following appointments: May 11th, at 11 o'clock a. m. at the new meeting-house on the 1st Fork, in the neighborhood of Esq. McEntyre; at the school-house near Daniel Miller, 18th, at 11 a. m.; and at 3 p. m. at 2d Fork; with the church worshipping at Pine school house near Caledonia, 25th, at 11 o'clock a. m.; at Benecette, 5 p. m.; June 8th, at Pine street, 11 a. m., and at 7 p. m.; with the church in Rich Valley the 15th, at 10 a. m.; at the Portage at 3 p. m. J. D. BOYER.

Bro. Himes:—We have arranged for you to labor in C. E. as follows: Sabbath, June 8th, Derby Line; 15th, Magog, Conference beginning 11th; 22d, Waterloo; 29, Dunham or Stanbridge. S. W. Thurber, A. Merrill, D. W. Soraberger.

I will try to fulfil them. J. V. H. D. T. Taylor will preach in Rouses Point, N. Y., Sunday, June 1st; in Waterbury, Vt., Sunday, 8th.

Brethren W. H. Eastman and B. S. Reynolds will attend a series of meetings at Sutton Flat, C. E., to commence on Wednesday, June 25th, and continue over the Sabbath. Also at Montgomery Centre Vt., commencing on Thursday, July 3d, at 5 o'clock p. m., and continue over Sabbath.

Elder D. I. Robinson will preach in the Advent Mission church, No. 39 Forsyth st., N. Y. city, Sunday, June 8th.

If Providence permit, I will preach in Hingham, Mass., the 2nd Sabbath in June, as Bro. Bryant may appoint. Chase Taylor.

Elder J. P. Farrar will preach in Haverhill, Mass., Lord's day, June 8th; Low Hampton, N. Y., June 15th; and Mt. Holy, 22d.

My P. O. address is Milesburg, Centre Co., Pa. M. L. JACKSON.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

BUSINESS NOTES.

"W B H"—We can supply unbound copies from 1st, and bound sets for a few years past, the papers of two years being bound together at \$5 per two years. Sent copies of obit.

T. Smith—The first person referred to his paid to No. 782—we therefore let it still be sent, unless we hear from you again. Have sent to the new subscribers David T. Ross—Sent you books the 31st to Salem, Washington co N. Y.

B. S. Reynolds—Sent the 31st to St. Albans. John Morse—Sent the 2d.

H. A. Lord—It was received, was credited in the Herald of May 17th, and has been regularly mailed, as we suppose. We send again the missing.

A. Waggoner—It was received March 17th. Credited to No 820 and acknowledged in the Her. of March 22d.

CONTRIBUTIONS

For the General Missionary Conference of Adventists.

Sarah W Adams, \$1, included in last year's report. The following persons subscribed at and since the Conference:—S. A. Gorton, Elizabeth Snow, Mrs. Cushman, A. W. Hovey, J. V. Himes, Z. Wilson, A. Chase, Jr., O. Gabriel, J. Kelsey, Jr., Jas. Jackson, L. Jackson, E. Jackson, Chas. H. Robinson, J. Litch, Mrs. Josselyn, S. Bliss, L. Connor, A. Pollard, Wm. Sternes,—each \$1; a friend 10 cts. Total, \$19.10.

RECEIPTS,

UP TO JUNE 3d, 1856.

The No. appended to each name is that of the HERALD to which the money credited p. s. No. 763 was the closing number of 1855; No. 789 is the Middle of the present volume, extending to July 1, 1856; and No. 815 is to the close of 1856.

Those mailing, or sending money to the office by other persons, unless they have a receipt forwarded to them, are requested to see that they are properly credited below. And if they are not, within a reasonable time, to notify the office immediately.

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 for each one 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. Some forget to give their State, and if out of New England their county, while some fail to give even their town. Sometimes they live in 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.

As a general thing, it is better for each person to write respecting, and to send money himself, for his own paper, than to send by an agent, or any third person, unless such one is coming directly to the office. The reasons are, that any one is more likely to get his own name and post-office right, than another person would be; that money sent in small sums, is less likely to be lost, than when sent in larger ones, and that a third person is often subjected to postage, merely to accommodate the one who sends.

INFORMATION WANTED.

N. W. Spencer, 25 cents for G. to F. O. Sherwood. What is his P. O. address.

Lafayette E. Hastings.—In yours of May 11th, you omit the P. O. and State to which your paper is sent—till we learn which, we cannot inform you of the state of your account, nor stop it, as you wish.

Sophia Kelsey, \$2, rec'd. May 27.—You don't give your P. O. address, and we don't succeed in finding your name on our books.

John R. Allen, \$15; J. O. Johnson, \$15; Jason Kendall \$15; G. Randall, 75¢; W. L. Phipps, \$15; N. L. Doolittle, \$20; L. S. Phares, \$15; A. Bliss, \$15; H. Matthews, \$15; H. Cutting, \$15; A. Chase Jr., 75¢; J. Cutting, sent tracts; Mrs. A. Bladine, \$15; J. Earl, \$0.80; H. Snow, \$15; A. Dillingham, \$15 and 25¢ for G. to L20; A. Collins, 75¢, and 25¢ for G. to L20—each \$1.

E. F. Gould, 73¢; E. Guin, \$15 and 25¢ for G. to C. Bennis, \$2, and G. to L20; S. Seger, \$18—each \$2—Mrs. Mary Pitt, \$3; Mrs. Tolman \$15—have credit \$7—J. B. Morgan, 75¢—\$1.67; J. H. Mills, 75¢—\$7; T. Wheeler, \$20 and G. to L20, \$1.50, and \$1 for 4 Gs. to No. 120, for others.