"WE HAVE NOT POLLOWED CUNNINGLY DEVISED FABLES, WHEN WE MADE KNOWN UNTO YOU THE POWER AND COMING OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, BUT WERE EYE-WITNESSES OF HIS MAJESTY WHEN WE WERE WITH HIM IN THE HOLY MOUNT."

NEW SERIES. VOL. IX.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

NO. 1. WHOLE NO. 555.

THE ADVENT HERALD IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT NO. 8 CHARDON-STREET, BOSTON, (Nearly opposite the Revere House.) JOSHUA V. HIMES,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.



(For the Herald.) THE RESURRECTION MORN.

BY MISS H. M. JOHNSON.

- oned one who knelt in grief e his partner's grave, now his spirit found relief sorrow's dark'ning wave? ed his eyes, hall dim with tears, e smiles his brow adorn— he bright hope that brings to view resurrection morn."
- mother, as she laid st-born in the tomb, wild flow of anguish stayed, lmed her spirit's gloom? ad away the gathering tear led her eye forlorn :— bright hope that banes.
- ed a lonely orphan child,
 her last parent's bier,
 t now could ease her anguish wild,
 d stay the burning tear?
 , deep enotions filled her heart,
 d shook her fragile form;
 s the bright hope that brings to view
 e resurrection morn."
- ed a brother bowed in woe ide a sister fair, se gentle head death had laid low, not saved him from despair? ile beamed through his falling tears, toothed the raging stern;—the bright hope that brings to view.

The New Heavens and New Earth

BY THOMAS BURNET.

Mr. Burnet, a learned English writer, and secretary to king William, was born A. D. 1635 His Theory of the Earth, from which these extracts are laken, does not favor probation after the (Continued from our last.)

We come now to the third and last head of our discourse; to determine the time and place of the millennium. And seeing it is indifferent, whether the proofs lead or follow the con- rejoice for ever in that which I create; for beclusion, we will lay first place, that our buisiness may be more in view; and back it with proofs in the following part of the chapter. Our third and last proposition therefore is this; that the blessed millennium, (properly so called) according as it is described in Scripture, cannot obtain in the present earth, nor under the present constitution of nature and providence; but it is to be celebrated in the new heavens and new earth, after the conflagration. This proposition, it may be, will seem a paradox or singularity to many, even of those that believe a millennium: we will therefore make it the business of this chapter, to state it, and prove it, by such arguments as are manifestly founded in Scripture and in reason.

And to prevent mistakes, we must premise this, in the first place; that though the blessed millennium will not be in this earth; yet we allow, that the state of the church here will grow much better than it is at present: there will be a better idea of Christianity, and, according to the prophecies, a full resurrection of the witnesses, and an ascension into power, and under that notion of saints; and made them the tenth part of the city will fall; which things

imply ease from persecution, the conversion of some part of the Christian world to the reformed faith, and a considerable diminution of the power of Antichrist.* But this still comes short of the happiness and glory wherein the future kingdom of Christ is represented; which cannot come to pass till the man of sin be destroyed, with a total destruction.

In the first place, we suppose it out of dispute, that there will be new heavens and a new earth after the conflagration. This was our first proposition, and we depend upon it, as suffi-ciently proved both from Scripture and antiquity. This being admitted, how will you stock this new earth? What use will you put it to? It will be a much nobler earth, and better built than the present; and it is a pity it should only float about, empty and useless, in the wild air. If you will not make it the seat and habitation of the just in the blessed millennium, what will you make it? How will it turn to account? What hath providence designed it for? We must not suppose new worlds made without counsel or design. And as, on the one hand, you cannot tell what to do with this new creation, if it be not thus employed; so, on the other hand, it is every way fitted and suited to be an happy and paradisaical habitation, and answers all the natural characters of the millennial state; which is a great presumption that

But to argue this more closely upon Scripture grounds. St. Peter says the righteous shall inhabit the new heavens and the new earth—
(2 Pet [3:13]: "Nevertheless, according to his promise, we look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness;" that is, a righteous people, as we have shewn before. But who are these righteous people? That is the great question. If you compare St. Peter's new heavens and new earth with St. John's, (Apoc. 21:1, 2) it will go far towards the resolu-tion of this question: for St. John seems plainly to make the inhabitants of the new Jerusa-lem to be in this new earth: "I saw," says he, "new heavens and a new earth, and the new Jerusalem descending from God out of heaven;' therefore descending into this new earth, which he had mentioned immediately before. And there the tabernacle of God was with men, (v. 3) and there he, that sat upon the throne, said, "Behold I make all things new;" referring still to this new heavens and new earth, as the thea-tre where all these things are acted, or all these scenes exhibited; from the 1st verse to the 8th: now the new Jerusalem state being the same with the millennial, if the one be in the new heavens and new earth, the other is there also. And this interpretation of St. John's word is confirmed and fully assured to us by the prophet Isaiah; who also placeth the joy and rejoicing of the new Jerusalem in the new heavens and new earth, (65:17, 18): "For behold, I create new heavens and a new earth; and the former shall not be remembered: but be you glad and

To these reasons, and deductions from Scripture, we might add the testimony of several of the fathers; I mean of those that were millenaries: for we are speaking now to such as believe the milleunium, but place it in the present earth before the renovation; whereas the ancient millenaries supposed the regeneration and renovation of the world before the kingdom of Christ came; as you may see in Irenæus, Justin Martyr, Tertullian, Lactantius, and the author ad Orthodoxos. And the neglect of this, I look upon as one reason, as we noted before, that brought that doctrine into discredit and decay: for when they placed the kingdom of the saints upon this earth, it became more capable of being abused by fanatical spirits, to the disturbance of the world, and the invasion of the rights of the magistrates, civil or ecclesiastical,

* All fulfilled since Burnett wrote.

hold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her

people a joy;" namely, in that new heavens and

new earth: which answers to St. John's vision

of the new Jerusalem being let down upon the

* Who looked for a millennium in this present

also dream of sensual pleasures, such as they things together that are really inconsistent; a see in this life; or, at least, gave an occasion natural world of one color, and a moral world and opportunity to those that had a mind to of another: they will make us happy in spite make the doctrine odious, of charging it with of nature; as the Stoics would make a man its fitness for this; and partly from Scripture evidence, and partly from antiquity.

the present constitution of nature will not bear away half an hundred thousand saints in the that happiness that is promised in the millen-millennium, is this no prejudice or dishonor to nium, or is not consistent with it. 'The disease the state? or a war makes a nation desolate; of our bodies, the disorders of our passions, the or. in single persons, a lingering disease makes incommodiousness of external nature; indi- life a burden; or a burning fever, or a violent gency, servility, and the unpeaceableness of the colic, tortures them to death: where such evils world; these are things inconsistent with the as these reign, christen the thing what you will, happiness that is promised in the kingdom of it can be no better than a mock millennium. Christ. But these are constant attendants upon Nor shall I ever be persuaded that such a state this life, and inseparable from the present state as our present life, where an aching tooth, or of nature. Suppose the millennium was to be-gin nine or ten years hence, as some pretend it to make her unfit for business, study, devotion, will; now shall this world, all on a sudden, or any useful employment; and that all the be metamorphosed into that happy state? Apoc. powers of the mind, all its virtue, and all its virt 21:4-No more sorrow, nor crying, nor pain, wisdom, are not able to stop these little motions, nor death, says St. John: all former things are or to support them with tranquillity; I can never passed away. But how passed away? Shall persuade myself, I say, that such a state was we not have the same bodies; and the same ex-ternal nature; and the same corruptions of the ness.—(To be continued.) air; and the same excesses and intemperature of seasons? Will there not be the same barrenness of the ground, the same number of people to be fed; and must they not get their liv-ing by the sweat of their brows, with servile labor and drudgery? How then are all former evils passed away? And as to the public affairs, while there are the same necessities of human life; and a distinction of nations, those nations sometimes will have contrary interests, will clash and interfere one with another; whence differences, and contests, and wars will arise, and the thousand years truce, I am afraid, will be often broken. We might add also, that if our bodies be not changed, we shall be subject to the same appetites, and the same passions; and upon those, vices will grow, as bad fruit upon a bad tree. To conclude; so long as our bodies are the same, external nature the same, the necessities of human life the same; which things are the roots of evil; you may call it a millennium, or what you please; but there will be still diseases, vices, wars, tears and cries, pain and sorrow, in this millennium; and paintings, and statues, and antiquities, her venif so, it is a millennium of your own making; for that which the prophets describe is quite line of illustrious artists, and historians, and

troduced? How shall we know when we are in it, or when we enter upon it? If we continue the same, and all nature continue the same, we shall not discern when we slip into the millennium. And as to the moral state of it, shall we, all on a sudden, become kings and priests to God? Wherein will that change consist, and how will it be wrought? St. John makes the first resurrection introduce the millennium; and that is a conspicuous mark and boundary: but as to the modern or vulgar millennium, I know not how it is ushered in .-Whether they suppose a visible resurrection of the martyrs, and a visible ascension; and that to be a signal to all the world that the jubilee is beginning; or whether it is gradual, and creeps upon us insensibly; or the fall of the beast marks it; these things need both explication and proof; for to me they seem either arbitrary, or unintelligible.

But to pursue our design and subject: that which gives me the greatest scandal, in this doctrine of the vulgar millennium, is their joining

these consequences. All these abuses are cut happy in Phalaris's bull; so must the saints be off, and these scandals prevented, by placing the in full bliss in the millennium, though they be millennium aright; namely, not in this present under a fit of the gout, or of the stone. For life, or on this present earth, but in the new my part, I could never reconcile pain to happicreation, where peace and righteousness will ness; it seems to me to destroy and drown all dwell. And this is our first argument why we pleasure, as a loud noise does a still voice: it place the millennium in the new heavens and affects the nerves with violence and overbears new earth; and it is taken partly, you see, from all other motions. But if, according to this the reason of the thing itself, the difficulty of modern supposition, they have the same bodies, assigning any other use of the new earth, and and breathe the same air in the millennium, as we do now, there will be both private and epidemical distempers, in the same manner as The second argument for our opinion is this: now. Suppose then a plague comes and sweeps

(For the Herald.) Sketches of Travel.

No. I-THE VOYAGE.

A VOYAGE TO EUROPE! What a grand idea! It had long haunted my imagination like some bright vision of romance, which I hardly dared hope ever to see realized. The very word "voyage" had a bracing, inspiriting, salt-water air. It called up "spirits from the vasty deep"
—old ocean's varied forms of beauty and sublimity, gallant ships proudly careering o'er the waves, crews of brave and generous-hearted tars, and all the exciting scenes of nautical ad-

And then EUROPE - the world's museum, crowded with the choicest productions of genius in every department of human effort, with her time-honored castles, her stupendous cathedrals, her magnificent palaces, her immense works of public utility, her unequalled collections of erable universities, her vast libraries, her long poets, and philosophers, and orators, and states Farthermore; if you suppose the millennium will be upon this earth, and begin, it may be, ten or twenty years hence; how will it be introduced? How shall we know when we are tread the soil of such a classic land, without catching the inspiration of its greatness, and becoming himself a great man by inevitable con-

Îmagine then, my delight at the prospect of actually attaining this elevation, and becoming myself "a travelled man." Yes! The good ship "Aberdeen, Hubbard, master," was up for Liverpool, to sail in five days, and it was for me to say, whether I would go in her. I hurried home to make the necessary preparations How vivid is the recollection of those few days! All surrounding objects seemed to share in my excitement of feeling, and to wear looks of un-wonted significance. What changes might pass over them during my absence! How changed might I be before my return! And what if I should never come back again! The very books on my study shelves, seemed to reproach me for leaving their quiet and dignified society, to become a fugitive and a vagalond in the earth.

Once under way, I began to feel, for the first time, the loneliness of my situation. We were not far from the shore. The long lines of

But we heeded them not. Our pilot was aboard, ment could not have been worse off. States mail steamer "Herman," from Southampton, with all her colors flying; then the packet ships "Waterloo," and "Guy Mannering," and others, whose decks were crowded with emigrants, just opening their eyes on the "New World." About noon we passed Sandy Hook, and discharged our pilot. The wind freshened up from the southward, and we began to make some headway.

The next morning brought my first experience of sea-sickness. I succeeded in getting on deck and walking a little, but at breakfast-time my appetite suddenly disappeared, and I retreated precipitately to my state-room, where I turned in and lay the rest of the day. This was Monday. Tuesday, ditto—ate nothing but a few prunes and some arrow-root gruel. Wednesday, ditto-much sea, and a great deal of rolling; managed a little soup for dinner; fine Thursday, not much better. Captain handed me the bulletin for the day-" Lat. 41 deg. 2 min. N. long. 58 deg. 25 min. W.—seven hundred miles from home." The above is a specimen of the entries in my diary, day after day, without much variation, till I became very much reduced in strength and spirits. I find the following reflections written in my note-book about that time:

"It is worth something to learn, by going abroad, that God is everywhere, and that we may carry with us a sense of His gracious presence wherever we may go. The Psalms which I committed to memory last winter are a source of great comfort to me now. Especially when confined to my berth and unable to read, I take great satisfaction in recalling them to mind and

dwelling upon them.

"It is hard to feel our continual dependence on God; I mean not only to realize it, but to delight in it. To-day I am sick. I feel my dependence. But I hope to feel better to-morrow, and not so dependent. Just as if I was not as dependent at one time as at another. So now I am at sea, I feel my dependence. But I hope to be on land in the course of a few weeks, and then be in a measure relieved from a sense of my dependence. While absent from my family, I feel our joint dependence on God for life, and health, and all things. But what can I do for them when present? How entirely dependent then as now. Teach me, O Lord, ever to cherish a sense of my dependence, in health as in sickness, on land as on sea, at home as abroad, and even to rejoice in it."

We had but four cabin passengers. One was an elderly man, an Englishman, for many years past a resident at the Balize, Honduras, now on his way to make arrangements for the removal of his family to England, a pleasant, sociable man, who had graduated at the University of Cambridge, and made the tour of Europe in his youth. One was a Welchman, who came

I shall always feel under great obligations to our excellent captain, for his kind attention to my health and comfort while under his care. Although evidently a thorough-going sailor, perfectly familiar with all the details of his prossion, he has none of that roughness of exterior or manner, which we commonly associate with sea-captains, but was as agreeable and gentlemanly a man as you would wish to see. Our steward too-I should be ungrateful were I to omit mention of his many admirable qualifications-attentive, prompt, ready for anything, always looking on the bright side, even when the wind was dead ahead, and possessed of the happy art of adapting his replies to the his first advent. varying humor of his questioners. I never could cease to admire the dexterity and grace of which ahould be avoided. The first is a with which he would convey dishes of all qualities, shapes, and dimensions, from the cook's ceive any relation between transpiring events, quarters to the cabin, across the deck in perfect however momentous their import, and the safety, even in the roughest weather.

Our crew were a hard looking set, many of them old men, hardly capable of duty, and all apparently enfeebled by hard labor and exposure and vicious courses. There was not one fresh looking countenance among them; not one which have a proposed as the set was a people, we have which bore any expression above that of a low sensuality; and not even that buoyancy of former; but this is not to be wondered at, and spirit which often animates brutes. The monotonous song with which they braced the yards than the moral, and I might say mental obtuse-

lighted streets were visible on both sides of us. or heaved the capstan, seemed to have no more Yet it seemed as if the ocean already rolled be- life in it than the creaking of the ropes or the tween me and my native land. I had set out turning of the windlass. And the miserable for foreign shores, and return was impossible, condition of their clothing, added to the wretch-until I had accomplished the end of my pil-grimage. Condition of their clothing, added to the wretch-edness of their appearance. No two were dressed alike. There was every conceivable The next morning the wind was in our favor, and the music of the Sabbath bells was borne to our ears from off the land—O how sweetly abouts, and the longest possible overalls—old they sounded, as if calling us to stay, and rest hats, caps, and huge sou'-westers-boots, shoes, that day under the shadow of the sanctuary. slippers, and bare feet. Falstaff's ragged regiand we immediately got under way. It was a beautiful morning, and the harbor was alive ey and out of clothes. All their advance wages with vessels, some, like us, outward bound, and had gone to pay the score run up at their others just arrived. Soon we met the United boarding places since their last voyage. Consequently, when we reached Liverpool, they were wholly at the mercy of those ravening wolves, who prowl about the docks to entice new comers to their boarding-hells, where they keep them awhile on the credit of their next voyage, and then pocket their wages in advance, and turn them adrift in the same destitute, wretched condition.

Many sea-faring men with whom I have conversed on this subject, have expressed to me their conviction, that much of this evil might be prevented, if the universal practice of paying seamen's wages in advance were discontinued. If they did not receive their pay, or only a part of it, until after they had sailed, then they would have some money coming to them when they were sober enough to know its value, and to make a good use of it. A feeling of self-respect and independence would grow up in their minds, and when they arrived at the end of their voyage, they would be better able to look out for themselves, and steer clear of the land-sharks. I would fain appeal to ship owners, and agents, and all honest and benevolent persons, who are interested in the welfare of sail-

ors. Is not such a change practicable?

The eighteenth day out we came in sight of land, passed Cape Clear, and were obliged to beat up the Channel in the face of an east wind. The next day, towards evening, we came near the Irish coast, saw Brown Stonehead with its two beacons, and could discern the verdure on shore; then Waterford lighthouse, where was a pilot boat lying off, from which three men came alongside of us in a small boat, to see if we had any provisions to give them. The next day we were becalmed, so that the tide drifted us down the Channel. Towards evening, however, the wind sprang up again, and the succeeding day we passed Holyhead, had a view of the Isle of Man, saw the Skerries, rocks that proved fatal to so many vessels before the erection of the present lighthouse, and beyond the Isle of Anlesey, had a glimpse of the cloudy outline of Mount Snowdon, which our Welchman contemplated with delight. We soon made Point Linus, the usual station for pilots, about fortyfive miles below Liverpool, and when I went on deck late in the afternoon, quite an exciting scene presented itself. Our signal was set for a pilot, viz., the union jack at the fore; in the distance was a pilot boat with colors flying, responding to our call, her small boat making for is; a steam-tug alongside, anxious to escort us up the Mersey, for only sixteen guineas, which our captain refused to give. The pilot came aboard and dispensed the news to our hungry company. The next morning a steamer took us in tow, we passed Rockfort, had a fine view of Liverpool on the left, and Birkenhead on the right, under a clear sky. The flag was up at Prince's Dock, to signify that it was full of vesto this country thirty-one years ago, and settled in Oneida county, N. Y., now on a visit to his relatives in the "old country." The third was a jolly young Yorkshireman, who had lived awhile at Paris, Brazil, and then in Canada. passage of twenty-two days.

Signs of the Times.

We may not be able with all the light of prophecy, to discover the precise order of events which are in the womb of the future, but we should keep on the look-out and be ready to discern the application of prophecy to current events, lest we fall under the censure of the Lord Jesus for our want of discernment of the "signs of the times," as the Pharisees did at

state of moral obtuseness, which fails to perprophecies. And the other, is a disposition to make an application of events to historical prophecy, without sufficient deliberation, and hastening to conclusions before the premises

As a people, we have, doubtless, erred in the last mentioned particular far more than in the

ness, which sees nothing of the fulfilment of alence of Christianity as the result of a pacific by far, in approaching an unknown and danger-ous coast to keep a look-out from the mast-head, though we should mistake a bank of fog for a continent, than to remain in careless security in the cabin, until the ship was stranded on a rockbound coast.

We have hazarded many opinions respecting the future, which time has proved to be quite unfounded; this should teach us to proceed with greater caution, but should no tlead us to abandon the post of observation, and resign ourselves

to carnal security.

It was once thought that there never could be a state of general hostility and resort to arms in the old Roman world, as the "four angels standing on the four corners of the earth hold-ing the four winds of heaven," were symbolical of four great European powers,* which would by the potency of their own influence and the skill of their diplomacy, so control the affairs of Europe as to prevent the recurrence of the scenes of bloodshed which had so often transpired on the old Roman domain; but scarcely had this view been received, before nearly the whole world is electrified by the upheaving of the nations, and the overturning and reconstruction of half the governments of Europe; while the "battle of the warriors was with confused noise and garments rolled in blood." France, Italy, Hungary, Austria, and the German States; countries forming the very marrow of the Roman Empire, felt the shock most severely, and thousands of slaughtered victims on the gory battle-fields, told us too plainly to be mistaken, that the "winds of heaven" were not "held."

Some writers have maintained that the coming of the Lord would occur at a time of profound peace, while nearly all have anticipated a period of unprecedented tribulation and calamity.

Our Saviour taught that "DISTRESS OF NA-TIONS with perplexity, men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth," would be the imme-

diate precursors of his coming.

Nor do we think that Paul's declaration, "when they shall say Peace and safety, then sudden destruction cometh upon them, and they shall not escape," (the passage upon which those rely who expect a time of peace will precede the advent), contradicts this, for he evidently refers to the general unbelief respecting Christ's coming, and their "safety" relates to safety respecting that event; while the "fears" and consternations of which Christ speaks, are such as are produced by "the distress and per-plexity of nations," and the general unsettling of the social and political affairs of the world.

Europe is the grand theatre of prophecy, and all the closing scenes, of the mighty drama of history will transpire there. Asia, the principal seat of the first three stupendous monarchies which were delineated in Daniel's prophecy, and whose delineations history has verified, is not so much an object of interest as Europe, which embraces Rome and the ten kingdoms into which the empire was divided. Every intelligent observer of "the signs of the times, will, therefore, look earnestly and patiently to Europe for developments, indicating our whereabouts in the great chart of human affairs revealed in prophecy. We should look to Europe, then, for "dis-

tress of nations, with perplexity," and though the last four years have partially fulfilled this prediction, yet we have only seen "the beginning of sorrows," in that direction, from all hu-

man appearance.

That it may be seen how strong the expectation of the unsettling of Europe and a general state of hostilities has been, and even before the last European revolution, I quote from Mr. Bickersteth's work on "The Signs of the Times," published in 1845. He says:

from the common sagacity and foresight of of strength." 1826, the late Mr. Canning testified in the House of Commons, I fear the next war which shall be kindled in Europe will be a war not so much of armies as of opinions; the consequence of letting loose the passions, at present chained and confined, would be to produce a scene of desolation which no man can contemplate without horror. I dread the recurrence of hostilities in any part of Europe, and would bear much and forbear long, rather than let slip the furies of war, not knowing whom they may reach, or how far these ravages may extend."

"Similar are the views of a most able defender of divine truth, who states his opinion

" Of this, in general, I am satisfied, that the next coming (whether in person or not I forbear to say) will be a coming not to final judgment, but a coming to precede and usher in the millennium. I utterly despair of the universal prev-

* As we know of no instance where a government is symbolized by an angel, we have not been able to adopt the view that the four angels symbolize governments.-ED. HER.

prophecy which occurs at every step in our missionary process, under the guidance of huprogress toward the judgment. It were better man wisdom and principle, but without slackby far, in approaching an unknown and dangerening in the least our obligations to help forward this great cause, I look for its conclusive establishment through a widening passage of desolations and judgments with the utter demolition of our present civil and ecclesiastical structures.'

" Pious men on the Continent are awakening to these scriptural views. The following extract from 'L'Esperance,' a French journal, of Jan. 5th, 1839, will show this:

"'After a review of the stormy condition of the world at this moment, are we not authorized to offer with solemn emotion this great question, Whither are we going?"

"'We have already said, that we have no pretensions of any kind, and we shall especially guard against endeavoring to answer the great question that we have just offered, by the light

of diplomacy.
"What is indeed that mass of short-sighted wisdom, which imagines to govern the world, and to foresee at two days' distance what the future will bring forth? Microscopic wisdom, perfectly versed in the crowd of odious and shameful details, of which the political world at this moment is composed, and who, foreseeing one of the turns of the road, imagine that the general direction of things will necessarily remain in the course in which human affairs now run. When Napoleon departed for Moscow, did he, powerful as he was, know that he was departing for St. Helena? Leaving then the great question asked above to remain in all its vagueness, and inquiring anew, Whither

are we going? we reply—
"'As to the details, no one knows; but generally, here appears certain to us.

At best through violent storms.

"'To an immense revolution, which shall renew the political and religious world.

"'To a moment of profound darkness, fol-lowed by a dazzling light.

"'To a casting down of the proud, and an exaltation of the feeble.

"But all very differently to what the several parties imagine."

Thus far the events have been much as anticipated.

The late wars in Europe, though "wars of armies," to some extent, was, nevertheless, eminently a "war of opinions." Absolutism against popular forms of government, and liberty against oppression, were the great antagonistic elements, and the conflicting of armies was only incidental to the antagonism of prin-

The extract from "L'Esperance" anticipated violent storms, an immense revolution, which should renew the political and religious world, —casting down the proud, and exalting the fee-ble,—and all in a very different way from what the several parties imagine."

The beginning of those events has already been realized; but the grand consummation of these dramatic scenes has not been realized as yet. But we regard the "signs of the times" as pregnant with events of startling magnitude, which seem inevitable in 1852.

It will be seen from this passage from Bickersteth's "Signs of the Times," that Russia is expected to fulfil' an important part in the terrible drama which closes the history of nations.

"The Russian nation appears, both from prophecy and providence, to have a leading part assigned to it in these last tribulations, though it be to its own ultimate confusion and overthrow. The 38th and 39th chapters of Ezekiel, commencing—"Set thy face against Gog, of the land of Magog, prince of Rosh, Meshec, and Tabal," apparently point out the three chief provinces of the Russian empire. The dread by the nations of the present overwhelming power of that land is not without a just cause. Oh "Even political men have announced this that it might lead us to the only true source

> The probability of this grand and appalling collision between the nations of Europe, including Russia, in 1852, is made very strong by the aspect which things are assuming at the present time. The following letter from a correspondent of the New York "Herald," shows us that great things are anticipated at the opening of the next spring. It will speak forcibly to the watchmen who are anxious to know the time of night.

> " Washington, Oct. 14, 1851. "I send you, Mr. Herald, a plan of raising a German loan of two millions of dollars. You would do well to print it in the original, as well as in English, for thousands of Germans would

see it if published in your columns.
"I learn that double twenty thousand dollars has been raised by Dr. Kinkel, since his brief sojourn amongst us. Success, say I, to this movement. It is conceived in wisdom, and will be sure to carry, if our re-actionary President will not come down upon the Doctor with another Cuba-outlawing and anti-law of nations proclamation; but I am happy to learn there is no danger of that, as German votes are not to be

and to the enemies of popular liberty in Europe, it is no secret.

The convention of European democrats will, most probably, be held in your city, in the course of the next two or three months. So you will have all the real celebrities of Europe in your midst—Kossuth, Kinkel, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and their determined associates. I in your midst—Kossuth, Kinkel, Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, and their determined associates. I all other days in length. There is a general am very much afraid that Mr. Fillmore will put impression that it will commence at midnight. them under the ban of the law of 1848, especially if the oppressors of Russia, Austria, Prussia, Naples, Rome, and their cat's-paw, Louis Napoleon, should send over a protest;

payer.
"I have another piece of news for you, if you those days of steam. crats, who are preparing to blow up the crowned tyrants of the old world. There is yet a hope

for Italy, you will see from this.

"Russia is pushing Louis Napoleon forward to his destruction, might and main, and the kite is obeying the autocratic impulse, as is evident to all. The election for the next President of France will be the signal for the great battle of Armageddon, between the people on the one side, and the few on the other. Wo to the oppressor and the few on the other. Wo to the oppressor at the next upraising! Von Gagen, the traitor to the people's cause, foreseeing the storm, has, I learn, sold his estates in Westphalia, and is probably now on one of the Western States, to settle. A pregnant sign of the future."

Strange that this writer, who is evidently no student of prophecy, should call the anticipated conflict the "battle of Armageddon," but it may be as unwittingly true as the language of the High Priest who proposed that Christ should "die for the nation, and that the whole nation perish not;" though he meant in a very differ-ent sense from that in which the Holy Ghost intended, under whose unconscious impulse he uttered the prophecy. So may the "battle of Armageddon" occur really, but very differently from what the writer anticipated. At all events, we should be on the look-out, and be ready for

that day.

There is no reason to doubt the opening of a terrific drama in 1852, and we hope it will close by the brightness of the Lord's coming, and that the scenes—as respects God's people—will terminate in glory and not in gloom.

Monitor and Messenger.

"That Day."

From the earliest ages, inspired men have freely and clearly spoken of the day of judgment. Enoch, who was the seventh from Ad am, and all of whose life on earth, except twentytwo years, was contemporaneous with that of our first father, prophesied, saying, " Behold the Lord cometh with ten thousand of his saints, to execute judgment upon all, and to convince all that are ungodly among them of their ungodly deeds, which they have ungodly committed, and of all their hard speeches, which ungodly sinners have spoken against him."— Three thousand years after this, Jude found no fitter words, by which to warn outrageous sinners, than those spoken to the antediluvians.

In the 50th Psalm, Asaph gives an account of the same great day, scarcely, if at all, less I full and particular than that given by our Lord in the 25th of Matthew. The last words of the royal preacher are no less decisive: "God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil." So that for full five thou-prise and wonder. Many will be saved, and sand years we know that the docurine of future judgment has been no secret to the pious. It was no novelty in the days of the apostles. It der that they are saved, and how they are saved, was so well understood by the early Christians, that in 2 Timothy 4:8, Paul simply calls it ing themselves commended for deeds, of which "that day," meaning the great day, the day they took no farther account than that they of days, and the day for which all other days of days, and the day for which all other days were very imperfect. Sinners will be filled with were made, and in comparison of which all amazement to find that they are lost, and how others are as nothing. Let us notice a few their ruin was accomplished, and especially that things respecting it.

come, and shall not keep silence: a fire shall Who was it that said, "Behold, I am vile?"

thrown away with impunity by the Whig party. devour before him, and it shall be very tempes-Besides, I hear that Dr. Kinkel's interview with tuous round about him. He shall call to the the President, in which he told him all his plans, was perfectly satisfactory.

"That all Germany will strike a blow for lib-left his apostles, "a cloud received him out of was perfectly satisfactory.

"That all Germany will strike a blow for liberty next spring, you may put down in your widely read sheet as a fixed fact, before it happens, for happen it will. Italy, too will strike which is taken from you, shall so come in like at the same time; and then a war of extermina- manner as ye have seen him go into heaven." tion against the arch enemy of liberty, that devil who sits upon his icy throne in the swamps of the Neva. I speak what is now in Ended; and with the trump of God." Men will see sights and hear sounds that morning, such as never met their senses before. The brightness of his coming will extinguish the light of the heavenly bodies, and the sounds, which shall be heard, shall make the earth reel and stagger like a drunken man.

I shall not state all the reasons of this belief, but merely say, they render the opinion probabl e. Besides, the term day, in both the Old and New Testaments, often denotes a much but I hope, Mr. Herald, they will be safe from all Presidential interference, under the powerful shield of public opinion, as displayed in your ment and perdition of ungodly men," when he tells us that "one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one have not had it already, in these days of steam day." Hence many sober and learned men and lightning, and that is, that the Italians have inferred that the judgment day will last a have already raised two millions of dollars, thousand years. One thing is certain, and that which are now on deposit in a London bank, is, the judgment will last long enough to answer subject to the control of revolutionary demo- all the ends of a public trial, vindicating the government of God, and acquitting the innocent, condemning the guilty, and showing how God is just in saving sinners, who have fled to

It will also be above all others a day of convocation. The heavens and the earth shall furnish the assembly. The chariots of God, which are twenty thousand, shall roll down the skies, bearing in them the ten thousand times ten thousand angels. And them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. The dead in Christ shall rise first, and be caught up into the air to meet the Lord. Prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors, saints of all ages and nations, shall all be there. There too shall be fallen angels and wicked men. "We must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ." What an assembly! There never was a congregation so large before, and there shall not be such a one

It will be a day of unparalleled excitement. There will be no listless spectator there. People have fallen asleep at a funeral, at a marriage, under the preaching of the gospel, and at the bed of the dying. But none will fall asleep at the judgment day. Every eye shall see and every ear shall attend to the Judge. Every faculty of the soul will be roused the highest exercises, of which it is capable.-Dreams, fancies, and wandering thoughts attend men in this life, but not at that day.

To men it will be a day of despair. There never were such tears as will be shed, such sighs as will be heard, such groans as will be uttered, nor such cries as will pierce the air that day, when men shall wish for annihilation, but wish in vain; when they shall "say to the mountains and rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb: for the great day of his wrath is come; and who shall be able to stand?" Wicked men may be bold now, but the stoutest of them will find their courage fail them when the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat.

To the righteous it will be a day of joy and triumph. Saints in glory are awaiting the adoption, to wit, the redemption of their body. They shall in that day attain the glorious liberty of the sons of God. I would not have believed it, if the Bible had not said so, but the righteous shall "have boldness in the day of judgment." Nothing in the word of God surprises me more. The most timid child of God shall have no fears. The believer, who on earth was startled at anything unusual, will have a divine composure during all these amazing exhibitions.

Yet to saint and sinner it will be a day of surmany lost contrary to the expectations of some, who knew them on earth. Christians will wonthey are condemned for many things that they It will commence so as no other day ever did.

Other days begin with the rising of the natural sun, but this will be ushered in with the brightness of Immanuel's appearance. Other days begin with general quiet, but this will begin with general quiet, but this will begin with great and unusual noises. "Our God shall we can. The Christian knows he does not come and shall not keep a few shall."

Who was it that said "Bohold I am sile and the can. The Christian knows he does not will be a said to the can. The Christian knows he does not come and shall not keep sile and the can. The Christian knows he does not will be a said to the can.

Things will then be cleared up, which were grievously full of darkness. God's providence behind her a silver thread of light, sweeping will then be made plain as to a thousand things round the heavens, in completing one revolubefore inexplicable. The successful villany of tion, this thread would not join, but would wind the wicked will then be exposed. The slan- around among the stars in each revolution, crossdered, abused and injured of our race will then have justice done them. Many a righteous man judicially murdered, will then face his corrupt called the moon's modes. At each revolution the earthly judge with the suborned witnesses and perjured jurors that sat on his trial, and gen- of about nineteen years, it had circulated in the erally God will bring forth the righteousness of same direction entirely around the ecliptic.— his people as the light, and their judgment as Long and patiently did the astronomer watch the noon-day. There will no longer be any and wait; each eclipse is duly observed, and doubt whether Burr meditated treason or not, its attendant circumstances are recorded, when,

from lower to higher courts, from the judgment of contemporaries to that of posterity, and from the judgment of man to that of God. But the judgment-seat of Christ is the court of the last resort. From his decision there lies no appeal. Then more than in all other times will be fulfilled the saying: "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still."

The day of judgment will be the last day. After it "time shall be no longer," that is, duration shall not be measured by the alternations of day and night, and there shall be no succession of seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, and years, as now. All beyond the judgment-

day is eternity.

That this last day and its scenes will have an ineffaceable impression on the minds of all men, is not to be doubted. None will ever forget what they then saw, and heard, and felt. Men may in eternity not remember with clearness days, which on earth were called great days, but the memories of the last day will not grow dim while eternity rolls on. "Son, remember," was a dreadful part of the rich man's doom. And the righteous will never cease to celebrate the mercies and deliverances of that "last of the sons of time."

It may well be doubted whether even good people think as much as they should of the day of judgment. It was Justin Martyr, I think, who often told his friends that these words were always sounding in his ears, "Awake, ye dead, and come to judgment." The apostles seem to have had every thing associated with the last When one would express gratitude for kindness and hospitality, he prays that his friend may receive mercy of the Lord in that day. When the same writes to his beloved children, he says: "Behold, the Judge standeth before the door." When Christ was on earth, he said: "Be ye therefore ready also: for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not." And after he ascended to heaven he said: Behold, I come quickly; and my reward is with me, to give every man according to his Let us often and solemnly meditate on this day; yea, let us hasten to the coming of the day of the Son of man. Then when the cry is heard, "Behold he cometh," we shall reply, "Even so, Lord Jesus, come quickly."-

Prediction of the First Eclipse.

BY PROF. O. MITCHELL.

To those who have given but little attention to the subject, even in our own day, with all the aids of modern science, the prediction of an eclipse seems sufficiently mysterious and unble. Follow me, then, while I attempt to reveal the train of reasoning which led to the prediction of the first eclipse of the sun, the most daring prophecy ever made by human genius. Follow, in imagination, this bold interrogator of the skies to his solitary mountain summitwithdrawn from the world-surrounded by his mysterious circles, there to watch and ponder through the long nights of many-many years. But hope cheers him on, and smoothes his rugged pathway. Dark and deep as is the pro-

He has already marked that the moon's track in the heavens crossed the sun's, and that this point of crossing was in some way immediately connected with the coming of the dread eclipse. He determines to watch, and learn whether the point of crossing was fixed, or whether the a track of fire, making his journey among the stands. The monument reared to his honor

Was it Saul, Judas, or Jeroboam? No. It was stars, it is found that this same track was fol-Job, "a perfect and an upright man, one that feared God and eschewed evil."

That the day will be a day of ecclair cisement. was soon discovered that it was far different mode occurred further west, until, after a cycle who wrote the letters of Junius, or who committed murders, that were never punished on earth.

The industrial transfer of light breaks upon his mind. He finds that no eclipse of the snn ever occurs unless the The judgment-day will also be a day of final new moon is in the act of crossing the sun's track. decision. In this world appeals are often taken Here was a grand discovery. He holds the key which he believes will unlock the dread mystery, and now, with redoubled energy, he resolves to thrust it into the wards, and drive back the bolt.

To predict an eclipse of the sun, he must sweep forward from new moon to new moon, until he finds some new moon which would occur while the moon was in the act of crossing from one side to the other of the sun's track. This certainly was invisible. He knew the exact period from new moon to new moon, and from one crossing of the ecliptic to another.— With eager eyes he seizes the moon's places in the heavens, and her age, and rapidly computes where she crosses at her next change. He finds the new moon occurring far from the sun's track; he looks around another revolution; the place of the new moon falls closer to the sun's path, and the next closer, until, reaching forward with piercing intellectual vigor, he at last finds a new moon which occurs precisely at the computed time of the passage across the sun's track. Here he makes his stand, and on the day of the occurrence of that new moon, he announces to the startled inhabitants of the world that the sun shall expire in dark eclipse. Bold prediction! Mysterious prophet! with what scorn must the unthinking world have received this solemn declaration! How slowly do the moons roll away, and with what intense anxiety does the stern philosopher await the coming of that day which should crown him with victory, or dash him to the ground in ruin or disgrace. Time to him moves on leaden wings; day after day, and at last hour after hour, roll heavily. The last night is gone—the moon has disappeared from his eagle gaze, in her approach to the sun, and the dawn of the eventful day breaks in beauty on the slumbering world.

This daring man, stern in his faith, climbs alone to his rocky home, and greets the sun, as he rises and mounts the heavens, scattering brightness and glory in his path. Beneath him is spread out the populous city, already teeming with life and activity. The busy morning hum rises on the still air, and reaches the watchingplace of the solitary astronomer. The thousands below him, unconscious of his intense anxiety, joyously pursue their rounds of business, their cycles of amusement. The sun slowly climbs the heavens, round and bright, and full-orbed. The lone tenant of the mountain-top almost begins to waver in the sternness of his faith, as the morning hours roll away. But the time of his triumph, long delayed, at length begins to dawn—a pale and sickly hue creeps over the face of nature. The sun has reached his highest point, but his splendor is dimmed—his light is feeble. At last it comes! Blackness is eating away his round disc-onward, with slow but steady pace the dark veil moves, blacker than a thousand nights-the gloom deepens-the great object, without any just views of the structure of the system, seems utterly incredible. Follow me, then, while latter incredible. lone man, erect on his rocky summit with arms outstretched to heaven, pours forth the grateful gushings of his heart to God, who had crowned his efforts with triumphant victory.

Search the records of our race, and point me, if you can, to a scene more grand, more beautiful. It is, to me, the proudest victory that genius ever won. It was the conquering of nature, of ignorance, of superstition, of terror, all rugged pathway. Dark and deep as is the pro-blem, he sternly grapples with it, and resolves are single blow, and that blow struck by a single man. And now do you demand the name of this wonderful man? Alas! what a lesson of the instability of earthly fame are we taught by this simple recital. He who had raised himself immeasurably above his race who must have been regarded by his fellows as little less than a god, who had inscribed his fame on the very heavens, and had written it in the sun, with a "pen of iron, and the point moon, in each succeeding revolution, crossed of a diamond "—even this one has perished the sun's path at a different point. If the sun from the earth—name, age, country, all are in his annual revolution could leave behind him swept into oblivion; but the proud achievement and cannot destroy the fruits of his victory.

A thousand years roll by; the astronomer stands on the watch-tower of Babylon, and writes for posterity the records of an eclipse; this record escapes destruction, and it is safely wasted down the stream of time. A thousand years roll away; the old astronomer, surrounded, by the fierce but wondering Arabs, again writes and marks the day which witnesses the sun's decay. A thousand years roll heavily away; once more the astronomer writes, from amidst the gay throng that crowds the capital of Eu-Record is compared with record, date with date, revolution with revolution, the past and present together—another struggle com-mences—another triumph is won. Little did the Babylonian dream that he was observing for one who, after a lapse of three thousand years, should rest upon this very record of the successful resolution of one of Nature's darkest



The Advent Herald.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1852.

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

End of the Volume.

With the last number the old volume closed .-With the new year, a new volume commences .-Three weeks since we marked on their paper or envelops the indebtedness of each one who is owing for the paper, at the close of the year. The receipt of each one of these would make a very acceptable New Year's present. We hope to hear from all soon, and expect to from those who recognize their obligation to do justly. We hardly know what to think of some who receive volume after volume and never seem to realize that what contributes to their pleasure costs the office money, and involves it in embarrassment when deprived of its just dues. We would much like to settle up with each one to the close of the present year. We hope those in arrears will not fail to make an effort, at least, to pay their dues, that we also may be able to do justice to our creditors. The beginning of the year is a fine time to repent of all sins both of omission and commission, whether pecuniary or otherwise.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another year has been added to the days of the past, and we have entered on another of these fleeting periods of time. How swiftly the months succeed each other! But yesterday, as it were, the closing year dawned on us; and its rapid moments

These way marks in our journey of life, if rightly improved, serve a useful purpose. If time was unmeasured and unmarked,-if it had no succession of light and shade, of day and night, of summer and winter, of months and years-if the sun continually looked down on us, from a fixed point in our sky, and we had nothing to remind us of the passing of time, we might give little heed to the duties and res ponsibilities of life. But their swift succession cannot fail to remind us that few and evil are the days of the years of our life, and that their tale, is soon told. How important then is it that on these annual returns, we do, what should often be done, review our past lives, scan the motives of our hearts, and repent before the living God, over our many short comings and departures from duty. Who is there that lives, and has no occasion to mourn over hours misspent, foolish thoughts indulged, idle words and thoughtless acts which need to be repented of? and who can count the sum of them? Also who is sufficiently mindful of the many mercies received? Who is thankful enough for preserved or restored healthexemption from sickness, for having while so unworthy, been fed, clothed and sheltered, and supplied with every needful good? In recounting our short comings, and our many blessings, we need to humble ourselves anew, and to be devoutly thankful before Him, in whom we live and move and have our being: and thus to begin each new year with higher and holier purposes than those which may have been before the actuating ones.

On these annual returns, it is customary with pub.

stands; and although the touch of time has lic journalists, also, to recall the prominent events of effaced the lettering of his name, it is powerless, the past, and to speculate respecting the future. Of the past year, the two most prominent occurrences have been the liberation of M. Kossuth with his visit to this country, and the seizure of the Dictatorship in France by Louis Napoleon. And these are only important as they may have a bearing on the future. Aside from these the past year has been one of remarkable quiet, but of constant apprehension. It has stood in striking contrast with that of 1848, with which a writer in the North British Review thus

> Probably since the fall of the Roman Empire the world has never seen a year so eventful and distracting as 1848. It seemed like a century compressed into a lustrum. Never was there a year so distinguished beyond all previous example by the mag-nitude and the multiplicity of its political changes—by the violence of the shock which it gave to the framework of European society—by the oscillations of opinion and success between the two great parties in the Continental struggle. Never was there a year so pregnant with instruction and warning—so rich in all the materials of wisdom both for sovereign and for people—so crowded with wrecks and ruins, with the ruins of ancient grandeur, and the wrecks of glorious anticipations—so filled with splendid promises and paltry realizations, with hopes brilliant and fantastic as fairy-land, with disappointments mal and bitter as the grave. Thrones, which but yesterday had seemed based upon the everlasting hills, shattered in a day; sovereigns, whose wisdom had become a proverb, and sovereigns, whose imbecility had been notorious, alike flying from their capitals, and abdicating without a natural murmur or a gallant struggle; rulers, who had long been the embodiment of obstinate resistance to all popular demand, vying with each other in the promptitude and the extent of their concessions; statesmen of the longest experience, the deepest insight, the acutest talent—statesmen like Metternich and Guizot—baffled, beaten, and chased away, and reaching their foreign banishment only to turn and gaze with a melancholy and bewildered air on the ecroulement of schemes and systems of policy, the construction of which had been the labor of a life-time; eminent men sinking into obscurity, and going out like snuff obscure men rising at one bound into eminence and power; ambitious men finding the objects of their wildest hopes suddenly placed within their grasp; Utopian dreamers staggered and intoxicated by see-ing their most gorgeous visions in the point of realization; patriots beholding the sudden and miraculous advent of that liberty which they had prayed for, fought for, suffered for, through years of imprisonment, poverty, and exile; nations which had long pined in darkness, dazzled and bewildered by the blaze of instantaneous light; the powerful smitten with impotence; the peasant and the bondsman en-dowed with freedom and unresisted might, the first last, and the last first;—such were the strange phenomena of that marvellons era, which took away the breaht of the beholder, which the journalist was unable to keep pace with, and "which panting Time toiled after in vain."

This is 1848. What follows in 1851?

Where now are all those bright prospects vanished ?-which of all those mighty changes have become permanent?—what has been the enduring fruit of all these brilliant victories?—where now are to be found all those fresh, young, sanguine constitutions? With scarcely an exception, everything has fallen With scarcely an exception, everything has laben back to its old condition. In nearly every state the old domain of despotism has returned, bringing with it worse evils than itself. Hungary and Hesse are crushed; Bavaria has been degraded into the brutal tool of a more brutal tyrant; the Prussian people are sullen, desponding, and disarmed,—and the Prussian government sunk into a terrible abyse of degradation; Austria has a new emperor, more insolently despotic than any of his predecessors for many a long year; and throughout Germany constitutional liberty has been effectually trampled out. In Italy, Venice and Lombardy have been conquered, and are now experiencing the va victis; Tuscany is worse, because more Austrian than before, and alarmed at the peril she has incurred; the small duchies are as bad ever—they could not be worse; the Pope, terrified out of his benevolence and his patriotism, has been restored by foreign arms, and the old ecclesiastical abominations are reinstated in their old supremacy; while Naples and Sicily are again prostrate at the feet of the most imbecile and brutal of the incurable race of Bourbons. Two short years have passed away since Europe presented to the lover of liberty and human progress the most smiling aspect she had ever worn:—and in this brief space of time, an in exorable destiny has gathered together all the farreaching anticipations, all the noble prospects, all the rapid conquests, all the rich achievements of that memorable era, and covered them over with these two narrow words-Hic jacet.

Thus the past year contrasts with that of 1848, but it is more in its exemption from great events, than in actual retrograde movements,-these having been mostly consummated in the intervening years.

Turning from the past, what is the prospect of the coming year? The relations of this Government with several foreign powers are in a somewhat critical condition. Spain is dissatisfied with the connection of this country with the Cuban affair. Great Britain continues her Protectorate on the Mosquito coast, contrary to the spirit of her treaty with this Government, which is also demanding an apology for the attack on the Prometheus. Mexico refuses to confirm her grant respecting the Tehuantepec route; and citizens from the United States seem bent on revolutionizing her northern territories. The Sandwich Islands, if ceded to this Government, as there is now quite a probability, may give mortal offence to France, which has long kept up a petty quarrel

thing but pleased at the reception which M. Kossuth theirs to identify themselves with us. In place of has received in this country; and should the popular such we are pleased to find that all the staid and sobreeze which he is fanning, compel this Government to interfere in favor of Hungary, we could not well avoid being embroiled in the quarrels of all Europe. Thus far in respect to our own Government. How of being at peace one with another, so that we comis it with Europe? Everything there seems verg- mence the new year with the prospect of laboring ing towards a mighty struggle between absolutism and republicanism; and it seems hardly possible to avert it beyond the present year. The Austrian exchequer is on the verge of bankruptcy; and yet her existence depends on her raising the means to support her army. Hungary is ripe for another revolt; and advent. We ask the aid of all in extending the cironly wants the "material aid" for arms and other culation of the Herald. The principles which we munitions of war, to make a more mighty and desperate effort than their last. The reception of M. Kossuth in England and in the United States, cannot for the coming year of but give them great encouragement. The small German duchies are discontented under the governments of other petty sovereigns; and plans are said to be forming in this country for the return of large numbers of Germans, with revolutionary purposes. Italy is in a very precarious condition, and only waits the favorable moment to set the Pope again adrift, and to hurl FERDINAND from the throne of Naples. The dictatorship of France has just been seized by Louis Napoleon, and the coming year may not pass over without bringing a crisis in the affairs of that nation. Russia is ready to pour down from her northern forests her hordes of Cossaeks at any moment when she has anything to gain by war, or to fear by inaction; and Turkey sits a tempting bait to Russian ambition, and if seized would compel other powers to interfere. And thus the entire civilized world seems ready to be embroiled in war, whenever the crisis may occur. These things are causing politicians to watch with eager interest the signs of the

If thus interesting to the politician, they can be none the less so to the student of prophecy. Although it would be vain to speculate, and foolish to predict respecting the future; yet the signs of the times are ever objects of interest, and worthy of most attentive consideration. The journalist should ever be more ready to record what does transpire, than to predict what will; and yet it is within his province to point out probable contingencies. In these however he is always liable to mistake and misjudge, and should never speak dogmatically. A month since, we could not well conceive how the time for the general election in France could fail to terminate the government of Louis Napoleon; but his seizure of the absolute power, has put an end to all speculation respecting that point of time. In like manner any opinion as to the course of events in the future, may be proved fallacious by the results. We shall therefore be content with noticing the fact that there is a universal looking for of a revolutionary storm in Europe. Its proximity is felt by all, and though it may be delayed, it cannot be averted. It is regarded, in the forcible and expressive language of Kossuth, as "the turning point of centuries in the destiny of mankind," as the "approach of universal danger," the "decisive struggle"—the "last in mankind's history," the "approaching death of despotic governments," the "decisive struggle in mankind's destiny," "the drawing near of the judgment," "the hour when the trumpet of the resurrection of the enslaved nations shall sound." In the language of the inspired Evangelist, it is "the distress of nations with perplexity,-men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."

Such is the general expectation. That it will be disappointed in respect to the establishment of republics in the place of despotic governments, we doubt these are premonitory symptoms, "will come as a snare on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth," notwithstanding the general expectation.-The mistake which is made respecting the spuposed dawning of human liberty, by the amelioration of political governments, will serve to fasten the snare on those who are thus looking for a succeeding time of peace and safety; when as Christians we are commanded to "Watch therefore and pray always that that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man." Therefore as Adventists we can but look forward to the probable events of the coming year with increased interest.

It is now nearly twelve years since this paper first unfurled its banner to the breeze, and made the distinctive announcement of its devotion to the proclamation of the near personal advent of CHRIST. It has had to encounter much determined and bitter opposition from those who have aimed to silence it, or to divert it to the support of less important questions; but steadily and successfully has it overcome all obstacles. It has also had to encounter many elements of fanaticism, and anarchy, which have now with drawn themselves, and formed a "union" of their with it, endeavoring to compel it to admit her brandy own; so that in the future the friends of this cause will

and Catholic priests. Russia and Austria are any- not be molested, by their opposition, or by attempts of ber ones, those who act not by impulse but by conviction, remain firm and steadfast in support of the cause they first espoused. We have the satisfaction together in all places unitedly, harmoniously and effectively. We will endeavor as co-workers with each other, in our several stations and fields of labor, to continue our united exertions for the conversion of souls, and the advocacy of the near pre-millennial advocate, and the doctrines to which this paper is committed will be learned by the following prospectus

THE ADVENT HERALD.

This paper having now been published since March, 1840, the history of its past existence is a sufficient guaranty of its future course, while it may be needed as a chronicler of the signs of the times, and an exponent of prophecy

The object of this periodical is to discuss the great question of the age in which we live—The near approach of the Fith Universal Monarchy; in which the kingdom under the whole heaven shall be

given to the saints of the Most High, for an everlasting possession. Also to take note of such passing events as mark the present time, and to hold up before all men a faithful and affectionate warning to

flee from the wrath to come.

The course we have marked out for the future, is to give in the columns of the Heraid—1. The best thoughts from the pens of original columns of the Heraid—1. columns of the Herati-1. The best thoughts from the pens of original writers, illustrative of the prophecies. 2. Judicious selections from the best authors extant, of an instructive and practical nature.

3. A well selected summary of foreign and domestic intelligence, and 4. A department for correspondents, where, from the familiar letters of those who have the good of the cause at heart, we may learn the state of its prosperity in different sections of the country.

The principles prominently presented, will be those unanimously adopted by the "Mutual General Conference of Adventists," held at Albany, N. Y., April 29, 1845; and which are in brief—

I. The Regeneration of this earth by Fire, and its Restoration to

I. The Regeneration of this earth by Fire, and its Rest its Eden beauty. II. The Personal Advent of CHRIST at the commencement of the

III. His Judgment of the Quick and Dead at his Appearing and

Ningaom.

IV, His Reign on the Earth over the Nations of the Redeemed.

V. The Resurrection of those who Sleep in Jesus, and the Change of the Living Saints, at the Advent.

VI. The Destruction of the Living Wicked from the Earth at that event, and their confinement under chains of darkness till the Sec-

VII. Their Resurrection and Judgment, at the end of the Millen

nium, and consignment to everlasting punishment.
VIII. The bestowment of Immortality, (in the Scriptural, and not the secular use of this word,) through Ehrnsry, at the Resurrection
IX. The New Earth the Eternal Residence of the Redeemed.

X. We are living in the space of time between the sixth and seventh trumpets, denominated by the angel "quickly;" "The second woe is past; and behold the third woe cometh quickly"—Rev

ond woe is past; and behold the third woe cometh quickly"—Rev 11:14—the time in which we may look for the crowning consummation of the prophetic declarations.

These views we propose to sustain by the harmony and letter of the inspired Word, the faith of the primitive church, the fulfilment of prophecy in history, and the aspects of the future. We shall endeavor, by the Divine help, to present evidence, and answer objections, and meet the difficulties of candid inquiry, in a meanner becoming the questions we discuss; and so as to approve ourselves to every man's conscience in the sight of Gon.

These are great practical questions. If indeed the Kingdom of Gon is at hand, it becometh all Christians to make efforts for renewed exertions, during the little time allotted them for labor in the

newed exertions, during the little time afforted them for labor in the Master's service. It becometh them also to examine the Scriptures of truth, to see if these things are so. What say the Scriptures' Let them speak; and let us reverently listen to their enunciations.

ZECHARIAH CHAPTER VIII.

A correspondent asks for an exposition of this portion of Scripture.

ZECHARIAH prophesied in the days of DARIUS king of Persia who began to reign B. c. 520. The work of the temple which had been commenced under Cy-RUS, but which ceased in the days of ARTAXERXES (SMERDIS) "unto the second year of the reign of Darius the Persian" (Ezek. 4.24) had been now recommenced. "In the second year of DARIUS the king, in the sixth month, came the word of the Lord by HAGGAI the prophet, unto ZERUBBABEL. And the Lord stirred up the spirit of Zerubbabel . . . and the spirit of all the people, and they came, and did work in the house of the Lord of hosts, their God in the four and twentieth day of the sixth month in the second year of DARIUS the king."-Hag. 1:1, not; nor do we doubt that the real events of which 14, 15. Two months subsequent to this—"in the eighth month, in the second year of DARIUS, came the word of the Lord unto ZECHARIAH."--1:1. Two "in the fourth year of nt to this, king Darius," the word of the Lord came to Zecha-RIAH, as it is recorded in the seventh chapter of that prophecy, and continued in the eighth chapter, of which an exposition is requested.

It will thus be seen that this prophecy was uttered B. C. 518. Sixty-eight years before this, B. C. 586, ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things the city had been smitten in the eleventh year of ZEDEKIAH, and the nineteenth of NEBUCHADNEZZAR, when they "burned the house of the LORD, and the king's house, and all the houses of Jerusalem, and all the houses of the great men, burned he with fire "leaving in the land only certain of the poor for vine dressers and for husbandmen. (See Jer. 52:5-16.) And two years subsequent to this, in B. c. 516, the temple " was finished on the third day of the month Adar, which was in the sixth year of Darius the king."-Ezra. 6:16. This was also sixty years previous to the return of those who went up from Babylon under Ezra, in the seventh year of ARTAXERXES (B. c. 458), and seventy-three years before the final restoration of the captives under NEHEMIAH in B. c. during the time Judea and Jerusalem were desolated, and when Gop had begun to have thoughts of mercy towards Zion. The word of the Lord as recorded in the 7th chap, of Zechariah, therefore has respect to the desolations of Jerusalem which had already been accomplished; and that of the 8th to the blessings which were about to be conferred on the Jewish people. This commencing with verse 5th of the 7th chapter, the priests were reminded that when they mourned and fasted, in the fifth and seventh months, even during those seventy years of desolation which were thus drawing to a close, that they had not at all fasted unto the LORD; and that when they did eat and drink, it had not been unto him, but unto themselves. And then they were reminded of the words which the LORD had cried by the former prophets, when Jerusalem was inhabited and in prosperity, and the cities round about her, (v. 7). they were commanded to "execute true judgment, and show mercy and compassion every man to his brother: and oppress not the widow, nor the fatherless, the stranger, nor the poor: and let none of you imagine evil against his brother in your heart. But they refused to hearken, and pulled away their shoulder, and stopped their ears, that they should not hear. Yea, they made their hearts as an adamant stone, lest they should hear the law, and the words which the LORD of hosts hath sent in his Spirit by the former prophets: therefore came a great wrath from the LORD of hosts. Therefore it is come to pass, that as he cried, and they would not hear; so they cried, and I would not hear, saith the Lord of hosts: but I scattered them with a whirlwind among all the nations whom they knew not. Thus the land was desolate after them, that no man passed through nor returned: for they laid the pleasant land desolate."-

Thus were they shown the consequences which had fallen on the nation, in the persons of their fathers, and upon their pleasant land, and upon their beautiful and beloved city.

But now Goo turns to them again with purposes of mercy: " Thus saith the Lord of hosts; I was jealous for Zion with great jealousy, and I was jealous for her with great fury" (Zech. 8:2); but this fury had all departed. And now: "Thus saith the LORD: I am returned unto Zion, and will dwell in the midst of Jerusalem: and Jerusalem shall be called, A city of truth; and the mountain of the Lorn of hosts, The holy mountain. Thus saith the Lord of hosts, The holy mountain. Thus saith the Lord of to pass, that there shall come people, and the inhabit-hosts; There shall yet old men and old women dwell ants of many cities: and the inhabitants of one city in the streets of Jerusalem, and every man with his staff in his hand for very age. And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girs playing in the streets thereof."-vs. 3-5

All this was subsequently fulfilled when the captives of Israel were returned from the streams of Babylon, under EZRA and NEHEMIAH-sixty, and seventy-three years subsequent to this. They went up and again inhabited Jerusalem-so that there were again old men, and old women dwelling in these previously deserted streets; and the jocund laugh of many playful boys and girls again resounded through ments, and join in affinity with the people of these those desolated walks, and thoroughfares which were abominations? wouldest not thou be angry with us again filled with juvenile footsteps.

tion, seemed marvellous to the remnant of the people CHI the last of their prophets, complains of the irreliand restore the city, but it was not so in the eyes of not conformed to the conditions on which their future nant of this people in these days, should it also be as many as received him to them he gave power to be-

and righteousness.

All this came to pass; and sixty years from the utterance of this prophecy, we find Ezra blessing the and it cannot be taken from its obvious connexion LORD for having put such a thing into the king's and applied to the distant future, without doing vioheart. (Ezra 7:27.) Again he says:

"And now for a little space hath grace been showed from the Lord our God, to leave us a remnant to escape, and to give us a nail in his holy place, that our God may lighten our eyes, and give us a little reviving in our bondage. For we were bond-men; yet our God hath not forsaken us in our bondage, but hath extended mercy unto us in the sight of the kings of Persia, to give us a reviving, to set up the house of our God, and to repair the desolations thereof, and to give us a wall in Judah and in Jerusten the outbreak that is impossing any states the outbreak that is impossing any

"Thus saith the LORD of hosts; Let your hands be strong, ye that hear in these days these words by gary would have now been free, the mouth of the prophets, which were in the day

At the citizens' banquet on the that the foundation of the house of the Lord of hosts

It will thus be seen that this prophecy was uttered | was laid, that the temple might be built. For before these days there was no hire for man, nor any for beast; neither was there any peace to him that went out or him that came in because of the affliction: for I set all men every one against his neighbor. But now I will not be unto the residue of this people as in the former days, saith the Lord of hosts. the seed shall be prosperous; the vine shall give her fruit, and the ground shall give her increase, and the heavens shall give their dew; and I will cause the remnant of this people to possess all these things .-And it shall come to pass, that as ye were a curse among the heathen, O house of Judah, and house of Israel; so will I save you, and ye shall be a blessing: fear not, but let your hands be strong. For thus saith the Lord of hosts; As I thought to punish you when your fathers provoked me to wrath, saith the LORD of hosts, and I repented not: so again have thought in these days to do well unto Jerusalem and to Judah: fear ye not."-Zech. 8:9-15.

Then follows an exhortation to them to observe those things by which they might retain the favor of Gon:

"These are the things that ye shall do; Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbor; execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates: and let none of you imagine evil in your hearts against his neighbor; and love no false oath: all these are things that I hate, saith the Lord."-vs. 16, 17.

Then follows a reference to their religious observ-

"Thus saith the Lord of hosts; The fast of the fourth month, and the fast of the fifth, and the fast of the seventh, and the fast of the tenth, shall be to the house of Judah joy and gladness, and cheerful feasts: therefore love the truth and peace."—v. 19.

These were facts which they had observed in their captivity-that of the fourth month, answering to our June, wherein Jerusalem was taken, (Jer. 53:6,7) that of the fifth, answering to our July, when the city and temple were burnt by the Chaldeans, (2 Kings' 25:8) that of the seventh, answering to our September, in memory of the murder of GEDALIAH, whereupon all the remainder of the Jews were dispersed into several lands, and the desolation of Judea completed, (2 Kings, 25:25; Jer. 41:17, 18), and that of the tenth, corresponding to our December, when the Babylonians commenced the siege of Jerusalem .-Jer. 53:4. These fasts they were now no longer to observe. The judgments which occasioned them being removed, they might turn their fasting into feasting, and lay aside the mournful circumstances with which they had been solemnized.

After this, their future privileges are brought to view, if they would but conform to Goo's requirements, which completes the chapter.

"Thus saith the Lord of hosts: It shall yet come shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of hosts: 1 will go also. Yea, many people and strong nations shall come to seek the Lord of hosts in Jerusalem, and to pray before the Lord. Thus saith the Lord of hosts; In these days it shall come to pass, that ten men shall take hold, out of all languages of the nations, even shall take hold of the skirt of him that is a Jew, saying, We will go with you: for we have heard that God is with you."—vs. 20-23.

EZRA intimates that if they should again forget God, that they would be unworthy of his farther favor. He says: "Should we again break thy commandtill thou hadst consumed us, so that there should Such a promise, at the time of Jerusalem's desola- be no remnant nor escaping ?"-Ezra. 9:14. MALAwho were then endeavoring to re-build the temple gion of the Jews, which is evidence that they had Him who thus promised; for "Thus saith the Lord glory was predicted. And therefore when Christ of hosts; If it be marvellous in the eyes of the rem- came anto his own, his own received him not. But marvellous in mine eyes? saith the Lord of hosts." come the sons of God, even to them who believe in his name.-John 1st. And through their instrumen-They are then shown how this promise is to be tality the Gentiles have since come to that light, and fulfilled (vs. 7, 8): "Thus saith the Lord of hosts; kings to the brightness of that rising. Many peo-Behold I will save my people from the east country, ple and strong nations have received the gospel at and the west country: and I will bring them, and their hands, and multitudes who were not Jews, have they shall dwell in the midst of Jerusalem : and they turned to those who were-were Jews inwardly, and shall be my people, and I will be their God, in truth have cast in their lot with them-convinced that God was with them.

> The import of this chapter is simple and plain; lence, to its unequivocal declarations.

KOSSUTH IN PHILADELPHIA.

As all will wish to know how he is affected by the recent news from France, we quote from his speech, in the city of brotherly love. To a delegation in-

The circumstances of Europe, by recent advices, thereof, and to give us a wall in Judah and in Jerusalem."—Ezra 9:8, 9.

That this had reference to the time when the temple was being built, and that these promises were in contrast with previous desolations, is shown by the 9th verse and onward of this 8th chapter of Zechariah:

The circumstances of Europe, by recent advices, hasten the outbreak that is impending, and then whatever the generous will of the people of the United States proposes with regard to the object of the mission, will admit of no delay. One word is true: the despots are ready to push back the nations standing upon the brink, and there is danger of their being drowned. Had your government sent out an agent to Hungary to protest instead of its see the Russian to Hungary to protest, instead of to see, the Russian intervention would have been prevented, and Hun-

At the citizens' banquet on the 26th, he said : I do not feel stunned by Mons. Louis Napoleon

providential effects by which the very crime turns out only to promote that just cause which it was intended (Cheers.) I could not become scathed or stunned by it, because it was unexpected by me. I have very often, in New York, publicly and privately, foretold that event. Every steamer may bring us tidings of the outbreak, of the unavoidable crisis of the European Continent, because almost the day of the great contest between Ambition and Freedom is being pointed out by the Presidential election in France. It is quite certain that the ambition of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, pushed on by Russian and Austrian craft, will not await the day, but call forth the struggle at the earliest time. I have foretold this publicly; and indeed there was no necessity to read he stars, or to watch the flight of the clouds, in order to foresee that event. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has sufficiently proved, by his whole life, that his

only aim is to copy his uncle.

There was no divinatory power wanted to foretell the Napoleon stroke, as really I very often have done, since my arrival on your happy shores. But I must beg leave to state, that however shocking it may be to honest hearts of free Americans, to see a man playing out of mere ambition, such a dreadful drama with the blood and the liberty of his nation, still I feel entirely assured, that the final issue of Louis Napoeon Bonaparte's impious stroke will and can but be beneficial to the cause of Liberty on the European continent. Before all, I beg to consider that there is not the slightest reason to believe that the French naion will submit to the ambitious usurpation of the Nephew of the Uncle," as he is called.

Every man knows that to support him would be only to plunge France into the horrors of a long and bloody civil war, instead of plunging it into a dishonorable peace. The Legitimist party must of course be in a fury against him. The Orleanist party equally so. Their leaders, de Joinville and Aumlae, re already threatening him from Belgium. The Republicans of course must hate him-the murderer of the Constitution so nobly won, and so dearly paid The party of glory must look with contempt at him-he has no glory to offer to them-there is glory to be earned on the side of the despots of the European Continent. Even the Uncle-ambitious as he was-had glory to offer to France, not because he fought for the tyrannical despots, but because he fought against them, not because he maintained their wavering thrones, but because he was an upsetter of kings. Thus having neither the legitimists, nor the Orleanists, nor the Republicans, nor the partizans o glory with him, but rather each of them against him, how could his usurpation be a pledge of peace even to those few who loved their own tranquillity more than their country-who loved their pottage more than freedom, and hate servitude less than they ove liberty? Indeed, many a thing may be possible in France—even the restoration of the Bourbons, i you please; but Louis Napoleon's ludicrous and yet bloody ambition, triumphant over France is impossi-ble. The French people may bear delusion, it may bear deceit for a time—alas, too often it has—but insult, never!

It is very probable that even the cunning manœuvre of election voting was carried in passive silence. carcely troubled by some unconnected outburst o isolate indignation—nay, it is even probable 'that even Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had the majority of he given votes, but mark well, gentlemen, the majority of the given notes, but not of the nation. The majority of the people have not voted—it has not accepted the arbitrary battle-field which ridiculous ambition offered to it. The majority of the nation has pronounced by abstaining from voting, and that absti-nence, you will see to prove the most effective proestation against the ambitious usurper. That is my impression of what has happened on the 20th of this month, appointed for voting by the usurper—had it happened otherwise, then the majority of the nation has voted against him. I am sure of it. In both cases, we are but at the beginning—those who look for peace at any price, mind my words, without Louis Napoleon's impious stroke, there was yet a possibility that the church-yard peace of oppression might go on for a while. Now the alarm bell has rung.— War has broken out. It appears that there is a mournful fatality in the destines of freedom, to be baptized in blood. We may regret this fatality, but accept it we must. And Louis Napoleon's stroke made this fatality a fact. The blow is struck. Thus the partizans of peace, at any price, must come to a speedy decision, what cause they will adopt. Every thing is possible but irresolution, and the delay of a decision is impossible.

Another steamer, or the next following, will prove the truth or fallacy of Kossuth's opinion, as to the result in France. It will be decided by the vote

ty to reply to certain principles which I find there. But I could not have it in English, only now and then, since I am free from my captivity in Turkey. Therefore I wish to know of one statement which I have beard pronounced, quoted from the Bible, but somewhat in a different way from that which I have read in the Greek, Latin, and Hungarian: "Glory to God in heaven, and peace and good will to men on earth."
In Latin I have heard it: "Glory to God in heaven, and peace to good willing men on earth ;" "Gloria in altiissimus Deo! et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntalis." So it is in Latin, and certainly the Greek, "en anthropois," gives the same meaning. I got the impression that it is to those who follow

out the Gospel precept of good will to each other that we are here taught that peace is to come. From the Bible I got the impression that our Saviour, who again, in another place, said he came not to make

Bonaparte's sacrilegious aim at the very life of Republicanism, but I take it rather for one of those the Lord of peace, and I find the explanation, that he providential effects by which the very crime turns out came to make division—as a rule given to man that he must go on for right, for truth, for law-that he must not abandon his resolution to stick to the right, and truth, and law, for the word "peace," but that peace there is only where there is right—where there is law; and even if division is required, it must be for peace, and it is pointed out by God that the destiny of humanity is to be free.

In his great speech delivered in Baltimore, he said:

You know that the great revolution is brought home already to the nations of Europe by the impious blow of Louis Napoleon. The elected President of France has by his impious blow struck down the Constitution, in order that he might become Emperor. He has stricken it down as a tool of the Czar of sia and the Emperor of Austria. It was yesterday I received the news that the Austrian Ministry has openly declared that the absolutistical powers of rope are resolved to maintain the usurpation of Louis Napoleon, therefore the revolution has already broken out in Europe. The first blow of war is already struck, and no man in the world has the power to stop its progress. Its vibration will be felt throughout Europe, and no where with more resolution than in my poor down-trodden Fatherland.

Gentlemen, the Emperor Napoleon, nearly fifty years ago, spoke a prophetic word, when he said that in fifty years the European Continent would become either Republican or Cossack. Now the fulfilment of that prophecy draws near. Hungary once free, the Continent of Europe becomes Republican; Hungary oppressed, the Continent becomes Cossack.

Meddling with other Governments.

The British nation, says the N. Y. Home Journal, have done a great deal of what Kossuth and the agitators would like the Yankees to do, viz., meddle with other governments, for sympathy or other reasons. A writer in one of the London papers thus sums up what John Bull has gained by it:

" Belgium, which we united to Holland at so much cost and pains, has long thrown off that yoke, and it is no thanks to us that she is not a mere appendage of the crown of France. Holland, whom we endeavored to aggrandize, has a standing quarrel with us, only unimportant because we have not succeeded in making her even a second-rate power. We are nowhere so unpopular, either with peoples or with courts, as in Portugal and Spain, the chief objects of our costly and heroic interference. Nowhere are we so insulted, and with such impunity. Our interference in behalf of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies has not obtained either a single political right or the performance of one Royal promise in favor of the island we rescued, preserved, and restored. The Pope, whom we were so forward to reinstate in his lost independence, has since used it incessantly to promote disaffection among our own people, and abridge the prerogatives of our Crown. In Greece, if a British subject has his house pulled down over his head, his property destroyed, so little disagreeable is the occurrence to the sovereign which we created or the people we made free, that we must back our bill of damages with five sail of the line. Whether we are on the best possible terms with Austria, whether the many millions we have spent in her behalf have been spent to a political advantage, we leave to those who now ask our interference between the house of Hapsburg and the finest provinces of the Austrian empire. Whatever our gains by our countless expenditure in Germany, we cannot flatter ourselves that we have much promoted the cause of constitutional government. It is almost forgotten that during the war we gave much substantial assistance to Russia. What is there to show for it? As for Turkey, it certainly is a generous power, but we have not done much good to Syria by restoring it to the Porte, and there is still some apprehension that it may use the hold we gave it upon Egypt to impede our Indian communications. We have not told half our tale; but we have said enough to prove that the assistance we have rendered the nations of Europe, even when successful, has been the source of expecta-tions that will never be fulfilled, and of obligations that will never be acknowledged."

We have been called to drink of the cup of afflicwhich the citizens universally are called to make on tion. During the last week, two of our little ones. the proposition submitted to them by the President. SARAH ELIZABETH, aged four years, and Joseph Bar-In a reply to a delegation of clergymen, M. Kos- srow, aged two years, have been taken from us by SUTH advances the idea that peace may be fought for, that dreadful malady, the scarlet fever. JOSEPH B. and he gives a curious exposition of Scripture on that | died on Friday night, at sixteen minutes before eleven, and SARAH E. on Saturday evening, about half past I would like, could I have been so happy, to have read the Bible—which I even have done—in the English language, because it would afford me more facili-God shall wake their slumbering dust.

" Lovely and pleasant in their lives, in their deaths they were not divided."

"I take these little lambs, said he, And fold them in my breast; Protection they shall find in me, And be forever blest.

"Their feeble frames my power shall raise, And mould with her venly skill, I'll give them tongues to sing my praise, And hands to do my will.

"His words the happy parents hear, With transports all divine, O Jesus all we have and are, Shall be forever thine.'

Philadelphia, Dec. 23d.

J. LITCH.

CORRESPONDENCE.



LOOKING FORWARD.

BYJ. M. ORROCK.

"Looking for that blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ."—Titus 2:13.

I saw a man of stately mien,
Whose gait bespoke his youthful age,
No scowl upon his face was seen,—
No pent-up storm of fitful rage.
With cheerful looks and placid brow,
A husband and a lord he was;
Hundreds at his command would bow, And yield submission to his laws.
With all his wealth, how strange to say! He had no city as his home But dwelt in tents from day to day,
Or with his flock and herds would roam. To those who looked on him with pity He said, "I seek a heavenly city" *

Years fled, and he became a sire,—
A lovely youth stood by his side;
It was the parents' fond desire
That Isaac should with them abide. But see, on yonder mountain's brow How strange a sacrifice is made! An altar raised! and on it now That very son is bound and laid! With knife up-raised, the father stands, Ready to strike the fatal blow— Kind heaven! is it thy command That lays a parent's hope so low?

Hark! hark! a voice! it comes from heaven,

"Stay, Abraham, withhold thy hand,

A substitute to thee is given,

Thon hast obeyed the Lord's command."

Issue released; the triple o'cr. Isaac released; the trial o'er,
I saw them from the mountain go, But how he could the trial endure, Is what I surely wished to know.
I asked what buoyed his spirits up,
He smiled, and said, "The blessed hope." †

Another object met my gaze, Near me appeared the man of Uz, And when I asked about his case, He answered mc, in substance, thus,-"I was a prince of great estate;
A lovely wife and friends were mine; Children and servants too, would wait, Or else perform what I designed. But Satan, with malicious art, Used means to take my flocks away; I saw my power at once depart,
Ten children died in one short day. My wife is turned against me now My health is gone, and here I lie; But to God's will I humbly bow: I'll trust in him though I should die. I know that my Redeemer lives, Though I must die with other men; Though arth my falling dust receives,
I know that I shall live again."
I asked him what dispersed his gloom,
He calmly said, "The Lord will come." ‡

Moses was next, of good report, His way of life I heard him tell: He was brought up in Pharaoh's court,
And knew Egyptian science well.
But he forsook the stately hall, The lordly mansions, wealth, and pride, Choosing to go at duty's call,
Whatever ills might him betide.
He led the Jewish nation through The wilderness, for forty years; And all their trials and dangers knew. Mingling with them in hopes and fears. He heard them murmur and complain, And felt their anger on him fall, But chose still with them to remain-Patiently enduring all. I asked what caused him to endure, He said, "God reigns, the prize is sure." § Lo! glory bursts o'er Judah's plains,

A heavenly host is hovering there, Revealing to the pious swains The tidings they were sent to bear,—
"The Christ is born! the Word is made A light to shine on distant lands: Go find him in the manger laid, Go find him wrapped in swaddling bands." I saw the child to manhood grow;
He was immersed in Jordan's stream, Then gladly wandered to and fro, While free salvation was his theme. He healed the sick, he raised the dead. He caused the deaf to hear his voice, At his approach the demons fled, He made the mourners to rejoice. I saw him in Gethsemane, And three disciples with him there: I heard him groan in agony, And raise to heaven an earnest prayer.
Betrayed, denied, and left by all,
His last, and solemn hour drew nigh,
He was in Pilate's judgment hall,
Unrighteously condemned to die.
Behold the guess of College's hours Behold! the cross on Calvary's brow Bears up the suffering, dying Lamb; Earth quakes! rocks rend! and darkness now

Enshrouds the earth in awful gloom!

He feels the thorns and spear no more,

'Tis finished now, the struggle's o'er, His sighs, and groans, and tears have fled;

He now is numbered with the dead. His body soon was borne away

And laid within the rich man's tomb, But on the third, the appointed day, He did his life and power resume I saw him in the immortal state,
And wond'ring at these scenes, so strange,
I humbly asked him to relate

The cause of such a wondrous change. He said, "That I might bliss restore thee,—"Twas for the joy [thus] set before me." *

But time would fail me, should I try
To tell the effects of this "good hope,"—
How many who were called to die,
Did with it keep their courage up. I saw a Paul forsaking all,
And counting earthly treasure dross,
Prepared to go at Jesus' call, To preach the doctrines of the cross. I asked what hope his heart could stay, He smiled, and said, "I look for day." †

Three million martyrs next were seen, Who under Paganism fell,
And who by God's free grace had been Sustained against the power of hell.

I thought of fifty millions more,
Who under Papal power were slain;
How could they all their trials endure?
What was the hope which did sustain?
I heard a cry! it came from heaven, It was the voice of martyred ones They sighed for what had not been given, Even to those who were God's sons. Their cry was this:—"O Lord, how long, Ere thou avenge our every wrong?";

Again I listened to a prayer, Which seemed to come from every land, It was borne onward, through the air, From sunny India's coral strand,— From Europe's many pious sons,
Who walk along the "narrow way;"—
From the numerons holy ones Scattered throughout America,— From Afric's coast, from Asia's plains, Where first the gospel truth was preached;— From all the Islands of the main, Where those reside whom truth has reached. From heaven and earth, from sea and sky,
From trees, and fields, and springing sod,
I heard the prayer ascending high,
Borne onward to the throne of God. It came from those who sighed for home,
'The prayer was this, "Thy kingdom come." §

CONFERENCE AT WORCESTER, Mass.

In accordance with previous advertisement this conference commenced on the 10th inst. The morning session was spent in prayer to God, that his blessing might rest upon the labors of his servents, and that heavenly wisdom might characterize all our actions. AFTERNOON SESSION.—Services were opened by singing and prayer, after which Bro. HEATH preached a timely and practical discourse from Phil. 3:20, 21. The importance of heavenly conversation and citizenship was earnestly enjoined upon all.

EVENING SESSION.—Singing and prayer. Preaching by Bro. OSLER, from 2 Pet. 1:19-21. The discourse was clear and instructive, and well calculated to confirm our faith in the "sure word of prophecy." The speaker was plain and earnest, though candid and affectionate.

THURSDAY, DEC. 11.

MORNING SESSION .- Conference opened by singing and prayer, by Brn. PREBLE and HEATH.

Bro. J. V. Himes was chosen Chairman, Bro. D. T. TAYLOR, Jr., appointed Secretary, and Brn. PREBLE, PEARSON, and HIMES, a business committee.

The A. M. was devoted to remarks on the state of the cause and the necessity of scriptural order in all the churches; the want of which had hitherto been s source of evil and confusion. Each spoke candidly and freely; deploring the lack of intelligent, concerted action, and mutual responsibility to GoD and to each other, which has and does still exist among many in various places. We might not see precisely alike in regard to Bible order, yet looseness in the church and ministry was repudiated, and New Testament discipline was enforced by all who spoke. Let us no longer talk, but act, that the Master of the house hold at his coming may find us in love and unity, and not in confusion and distraction. Bro. Himes read a list of the Advent churches in Massachusetts, also the number of ministers, and remarked that help was needed in these places.

After an amicable discussion in regard to the best method to be adopted concerning ministerial unity of action, together with the practicability of holding quarterly conferences in this State for mutual benefit, the Conference adjourned till the P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION .- Hymn 10 was sung, and prayer offered by Elder Osler. After singing again, "Gop moves in a mysterious way," an excellent discourse was listened to from Bro. Pearson. Subject, "Egypt, as connected with Bible History." Bro. P. gave from Scripture and history many very interesting details in the revolutions of this almost extinct, and hitherto much unknown ancient empire: showing especially the superior reliability of the Bible in correctness of event with regard to its origin, etc., also the complete fulfilment of the latter in relation

* Heb. 11:8-10. † Heb. 11:17-19. ‡ Job. 19:23-28. § Heb. 11:24-26. *Heb. 12:2. † Philip. 3:7-11, and Rom. 13:11, 12. ‡ Rev. 6:9-11.

to the utter abasement of that kingdom among which the sciences and arts once existed in such perfection, and whose haughty king, in the pride of his splendid dominion, could say, "My rivers are my own." In conclusion, he gave the contrast between its present meanness and former grandeur. "God said two or three thousand years ago, that it should become a base ' low' kingdom. Its present abject condition is a striking evidence of the fulfilment of prophecy. Its fate will probably be that of Turkey-both swallowed up in gigantic Russia. Egypt preaches in thunder tones that the Ruler of the universe is the author of the Bible. The end of all earthly kingdoms is at hand,-God is coming to claim them for his Son. Let us be ready for the last great act in this world's drama." We cannot follow the speaker entire, but hope, as many desire, that he will furnish a copy of his discourse for the Herald. The meeting adjourned till evening.

Evening Session.—Services of singing and prayer as usual, after which a discourse was preached by Bro. Taylor. Subject, "The Lord's Prayer."-Matt. 6th chapter. Good attention was paid to the word, as the speaker dwelt upon the preparation for, and rapid approach of the everlasting kingdom. The King is at hand, and his out-riders are on before him. May we all be prepared for his arrival.

FRIDAY, DEC. 12.

Morning Session.—The time was entirely occupied in giving an account of the cause among the churches, in various parts of the country.

order, some of our brethren had got the idea that we instead. We in Massachusetts want a definite, intelligent, scriptural method of doing the Lord's work. rights, is desirable. We want to know each other, and instead of always repairing the evil of misunderstanding, to go to work for God understandingly. Some think the end is too near to do anything of this kind. It is near, we know, and so much the more need that Christ may find us in order. Bro. disorder till they were sick of it, and had now proposed a more excellent way. A door was now opened there to do good. Let us do as well as say, in kindness and faithfulness.

Bro. Preble said, we in New Hampshire will not cast you off for doing as you think best. You pursue this course out of your peculiar position, still fellowshiping us should we not follow you precisely. We are all freemen, but are not free to trample on each other's rights, or to judge and proscribe others. I am opposed to isms, but believe in New Testament order, and labor with this view. If you adopt measures to meet the wants of the cause in Massachusetts, it is your right. We will work in our way also. Some brethren in New Hampshire do not understand you. I said to them I would come and see, and know the state of things. I am satisfied now, and will return and correct any misunderstanding. The cause is prospering with us. In Lake village, N. H., there is a good revival. Souls are being converted, and we have interesting and stirring times. At Meredith Neck, also, there is a good interest, some twenty having been converted and reclaimed. In other places, too, the Lord's work is going on. We keep on as in '42 and '43, and things are in a healthy state.

Bro. Pearson remarked, that things were very en couarging in Newburyport,-uncommonly so. Brotherly love and unity prevail among us. We try to conduct ourselves in a way that will cause the community to respect us, and they do. Many who were once against us, are becoming favorable. A Mr. -, who a few years since wrote against our views, attended one of the lectures of the last Conference, and gave a candid hearing. We have hired a new and larger hall, and have increased our congregation. regulated Conferences, and to have quarterly sessions true and honest, and God will bless us.

Bro. Osler said that they were in order in Salem. pull up. We have a good hold upon the public mind; the church. Some have recently been converted, and plainly discern the difference. we are looking for an extensive revival. I go for convincing the judgment, and also for converting the Let us labor to build them up there, that we may reflect honor upon the cause .- (To be continued.)

JUDGE NOT.

Our predilections naturally lead us to certain portions of Scripture, which we find easy to remember and practice; for instance, -a person who has naturally an amiable disposition, readily obeys the injunctions of kindness, courteousness, and tenderheartedness; but finds really a cross, when he is obliged to " reprove and rebuke." On the contrary, one who is harsh, irritable, and nervous, will present, on all occasions, the penalty of the law, and the judgments of God; but consider the graces of piety, compassion, and courteousness, as minor points, and partly, as weaknesses of the flesh, more to be overome than nurtured and perfected. But this is not as it should be; for the word of

God, when obeyed, is powerful enough to make up the deficiencies of nature, and those who by profession follow the Lord Jesus, are expected to give heed to all his teaching, by making a practical use of them. Moreover, it is written, " Man shall live by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." It is as natural for us to form opinions, and speak them, as it is for the "spark to fly upwards;" and oftener, rashly and arbitrarily than by meditation, and a comparison of causes with results. Knowing which, the Saviour gives the above monition, and lest he should not be heeded, follows immediately with the penalty. Men of good judgment and sound piety, may err in an exposition of prophetic scriptures; but no man of common sense ever need stumble at the plain, practical teachings of the Saviour. Many Bro. Himes remarked, that in reference to Bible of them, however, are so directly opposed to our careless mode of living, that we pacify our conmeant to deprive them of their liberties; but so far sciences, by considering them inapplicable to our from this, he said, we mean to protect those liberties time, or incapable of a literal interpretation. And the above admonition usually falls among the latter class, inasmuch as it is supposed to divest us of the A conference of elders and brethren, with mutual faculty of compairing ideas with facts, and thereby perceiving their agreement, or disagreement. But the Saviour had no reference to the power of discerning good from evil, or right from wrong; else why does he subsequently say to the Jews,-" Why judge ye not that which is right?" Or if he would have taken from us the right of examining and de-H. alluded to a large town where some had ruled in termining whether a brother walked not according to the gospel, why does Paul say, " Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them ?"

Rash censure and severe judgment are nowhere allowed in the Scriptures, and Paul perceiving the audacity of some in this judging, exclaims, "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? to his own master he standeth or falleth." "Yea," the very man whom you have rashly condemned "shall be holden up," " for God," who sees all " hidden things," and knoweth "the counsels of the heart," "is able to make them stand."

We are to " receive him that is weak in the faith, but not to doubtful disputations;" that is, not to dispute with him on points which to his mind are doubtful, but rather to " be gentle, apt to teach, patient."

Paul says again, we that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves. But instead of obeying this requisition, it is too often the case, that those who consider themselves 'strong," grieve and crush "the weak," by hard sayings and denunciatory epithets. I have seen meek and quiet followers of the Lord judged and condemned for the merest trifles; and whole multitudes anathematized en masse for not believing certain doctrines; whereas, many, perhaps, among them, like " certain disciples whom Paul found," had "not even heard that there was such a thing." Of such judges the Saviour says: "First cast the beam out of thine own eye, then shalt thou see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye."

Some exempt themselves from judgment, but take the privilege of judging others, from Paul's expression of the "spiritual man," whom he says "indo Some sceptics and infidels are being moved, and our eth all things." Now if Paul had said all persons, interests are constantly increasing. The Conference as they apply it, it would indeed have been a sweephad a good effect there. I am anxious to have well ing expression, and caused a deal of trouble in our world; but the "all things" which is thus judged among the churches. I cannot work in confusion. [discerned] must be the things of which he is dis-For want of an understanding of each other's way, coursing, which, instead of persons, are "the deep we may overthrow each other's work. Let us be re- things of God" that the "Spirit searcheth," and sponsible to each other and to God, and not be too in- which the "eye hath not seen, nor ear heard," it dependent. Let us labor systematically. Let us be "maketh us to comprehend," "that we may know the things "" he hath prepared for them that love him." "Yet he himself is judged [discerned] of We have gospel order, and have had healthy minis- no man." "It doth not yet appear what we shall ters visit us. We have resolved (in the language of be;" and because the Spirit produces no visible Bro. Hawkes,) not to have Paul plant, and Apollos change, "the natural man" cannot yet judge [discern] "the spiritual;" "but when he shall appear," never a better than now. Many have been added to and "the spiritual man is made like him," all will

It is written, the saints shall judge the world; and many, supposing themselves to be saints, and heart. A good church may now be revived in Lynn. capable of "discerning spirits," pass sentence without mercy. But of such I would ask, When the saints have a healthy and useful society there, that will shall judge the world? Certainly the Scriptures give no authority of thus judging, until the time come

law, thou art not a doer of the law, but a judge. There is one lawgiver, who is able to save and destroy. Who art thou that judgeth thy brother?" "Therefore, thou art inexcusable, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest, for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemuest thyself." "Let us not thererather, that no man put a stumbling-block, or occasion to fall, in his brother's way."

tradiction of sinners," therefore be humble, be payou would be ashamed in the judgment to see that sheep from another than your own particular fold,

LETTER FROM S. CHAPMAN.

DEAR BRO. HIMES :- On the same day that I wrote vou from Mt. Sterling, (Sept. 20th,) I commenced holding a profitable meeting at the "Christian Church" in Ripley. Having preached to that people eight times before, they were prepared to give heed to the word. I addressed them from the desk to receive the word joyfully. Bro. McPherson, their interested in the subject, and was then favored with the reading of the "Advent Herald" weekly, came out decidedly in defence of the doctrine. Many backsliders, Universalists, and other sinners, were conand about twenty happy souls were added to the Church. Bro. G., a prominent member, being him-I was about to leave the place,) " Bro. C. I think it is safe to say, that more than one hundred of the members of our Church have heartily embraced the Advent faith, and will hereafter defend the doctrine on I all suitable occasions." This brother, Elder McPherson, and others, have accompanied me into other fields of labor, and have rendered us material service.

From R. I went to Coopertown, some six or eight miles south, where I preached to respectable and very attentive congregations seven times. Much prejudice effectually reclaimed. Sinners were alarmed in view in the doctrine. We intend to see that people again. Bro. Penkake will visit them, and others occasionally, red the "Christian Church" for that obj first evening. Having great freedom of utterance, I oc- sent him the "letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. Raf-I spoke on the "signs of the times." The word was from Dan. 8:6, then left to meet a respectful call effectual in the hearts of some. Elder T. was again from this place, but returned to Clyde and spent present, but said nothing till the meeting was dismissed, and was then heard to say, "On the whole Schellhous's front room. The friends were present I think I shall not attempt to oppose your minister, for his object is most manifestly to do good," &c .-We should have remained there longer, but a travelbrother at whose house I spent the last night, (a promi- lars of which he may have given in his letter to you nent member of that Church) sat up with Bro. McP. of a recent date. and myself till near midnight, and seemed to rejoice in the prospect of living to witness the glorious appearing of his beloved Lord. He and others ex-(Rushville is a flourishing town.)

that the Saviour says to him who has overcome, "1 | 1 next visited Scott's Mills, some ten miles northgrant to sit with me in my throne." Till then, it west of R., where (in Sept. last) I preached a few behooveth us to clothe ourselves with humility, and times to good effect (north of Mount Sterling eight say with him, "I judge no man." "He that judgeth miles, as reported in my last. The people there, as in his brother judgeth the law; but if thou judge the R., are generally of the "Christian" order. They have three ministers, two of whom received the doctrine favorably at that time. The other, (not having heard a word from us,) after we had left, manifested considerable opposition to our views, and thereby saddened the hearts of the friends. Brn. R. and C., being but babes in the faith, found it rather difficult fore judge one another any more, but judge this to give a direct "answer to those who inquired of them the reason of their hope." They therefore sent a pressing request for me to visit them again, and in-Brethren, the time is not long that you will have struct them more fully on the subject. Accordingly to "bear the infirmities of the weak," or the "con- I spent the Sabbath (Oct. 19th,) and several evenings with that people, and never was I received more cortient, and forbearing. If you should hurt "the oil dially by the brethren in any place. Preached four and the wine," if you should "condemn the just," times. Our sanctuary was crowded, and the best attention was paid to the word. A few souls were man whom you had condemned, accepted of the Lord. hopefully converted, and the Church, almost without I have sheep, said the dear Saviour, which are not of exception, embraced the faith and confessed it openly. this fold, them I must bring. Now if he will bring At the close of our last meeting, (say ten o'clock in the evening) the Lord's Supper was administered, do not hinder him, I beseech you, by forbidding them, the three ministers and most of the Church were presas did the disciples, because they followed not you. ent. By request I gave a brief address on the occa-Remember, "he that judgeth is the Lord." "There- sion. The season was truly refreshing. As we fore judge nothing before the time, until the Lord were about to "sing a hymn and go out," Elder R. come, who will bring to light the hidden things of said to the Church, " Now while we sing let all who darkness, and will make manifest the counsels of the feel that they have been benefited by Bro. Chapman's labors, and desire him to return and visit us again, manifest it by giving him the right hand of fellowship. The whole Church (the minister who had opposed us not excepted) came forward and presented the friendly hand. It was truly an affecting scene, and we mutually felt that it was hard to separate from each other. But I confidently believe that I shall soon meet that dear people in the kingdom of our beloved Lord.

Returned to Mount Sterling, to rest a few days in nine times, exhibiting the evidences from God's word the family of Bro. Sweet, (my late home.) There and the signs of the times, that "the end of all I met Elder O., a Baptist minister from Perry, Pike things was at hand." I also visited from house to county, who had heard of our labors in this section, house, and in my usual way preached much by the and came twenty or thirty miles (via Ripley) to see fireside. The people were eager to hear, and I am ns, and to inquire concerning our faith. Spent two happy to add, they were in a suitable state of mind days with us, witnessed the baptism of a happy convert both to God and to the Advent faith. Heard minister, who several weeks before had become deeply two Advent discourses and much conversation on the same glorious subject. Then he was prepared to give us a hearty invitation to visit Perry. 1 recalled another appointment, and returned with him. The Baptist Church was opened to us. I preached three verted to God. Had several seasons of baptizing, evenings, and twice on the Sabbath (Oct. 5th.) Had good congregations. On the Sabbath the house was filled to overflowing. Elder O. followed me with self thoroughly converted to the faith, remarked, (as friendly and appropriate remarks. The word seemed to be well received. Several of the brethren requested me to remain with them longer. But I had to return to meet my engagements in Brown county. promised, however, to visit them again if possible.

Have performed considerable labor in Walker's Neck, and other small settlements, where the word was well received. Baptized one happy soul at the former place, and left them hungry for the word .-Had pressing calls to visit Griggsville, Verseilles, and Chambersburg, but could not comply therewith till was manifestly removed. Several backsliders were I had fulfilled my engagements here, and in Adams county. Bro. Penkake, of Mount Sterling kindly of the judgment, and quite a number confessed faith conveyed me to Clyde, (five miles south of here,) where we commenced our labor in this section Nov. 1st. Bro. P. preached that evening; he spent a day during my absence. While our meetings were in or two only with me, and then had to return forty progress in C., the brethren in Ripley fell in with a miles. Our meetings there were well attended, and minister from Rushville, who did not sympathize with seemed quite interesting till the following Tuesday them at all in their views touching the "blessed evening, when it became necessary for us to proceed hope." They entreated him to attend our meetings no farther, or make a bold attack upon the "fable" and hear for himself what was so much "spoken of the world's conversion. This we endeavored to against." He refused, but said, "If this man will do effectually, and think we did not fail in our object, come to Rushville and preach, and give me an oppor- so far as the unprejudiced mind was concerned. But tunity to reply, I will go out and hear him." Bro. it being a favorite theory with the Presbyteriau min-McPherson went immediately to Rushville and se- ister and others, who were present, quite an excites pro ventured to make an appointment for me. I con ister made several inquiries, which I frankly answered sented to the same, and met a good congregation the in the hearing of the congregation. The next day l cupied nearly two hours. The "minister" was pres- fles," which he promised to read with attention .ent, but made no remarks. The next evening the We cannot but hope some good will result therefrom. house was full, and at the suggestion of Bro McP. I preached there the next evening to a full house, one Sabbath, (Nov. 9th.) Met for worship in Bro. from this place and from Mendon, Adams county .-After preaching, the Lord's Supper was attended. The season was delightful. Several participated for ing minister of some note was to occupy the desk the first time. Bro. S. has been greatly blessed in the next evening and the following Sabbath. The his family, as well as in his own soul. The particu-

Entered upon our work here Nov. 6th, and with the above exception have continued our meetings on the Sabbath and nearly every evening to the present time. pressed a wish that we return and visit them again. Preached seventeen times. Have visited much from house to house, and am happy to say we are now enjoying a refreshing season from the presence of the Lord. Our house of worship has been the sanctuary of the Methodist and Freewill Baptist churches, alternately, for several years. Perfect harmony has ever prevailed among them. When our meetings had been in progress four or five days, several of the prominent members of each of these churches publicly confessed their fuith in the doctrines we teach. Sinners then began to tremble and inquire, "What shall we do?" At length Mr. G. (a man of middle age, considerable reading, and much respected in this community,) after listening to a discourse on the resurrection of the dead, and to twenty-seven heart-felt exhortations from the brethren, rose in the congregation and exclaimed, "The Lord for Christ's sake has forgiven my sins. Praise the Lord, O my soul!" &c. He then pressed through the crowd, clasped me by the neck, and said, "O Bro. C., I do thank God that he sent you to this place to inform as of his soon coming, and to admonish us of our danger. Surely if I had not heard you (or preaching of this kind), I must unavoidably have been lost. O, praise the Lord! My friends, help me praise the Lord!" &c. The next morning that dear brother was buried with Christ in baptism. Since that time the word has proved effectual in many hearts. Most of the memers of both churches, and others who have come in from abroad, have heartily embraced the faith. A number of precious souls have been converted to God. Have had the satisfaction of baptizing, in all, seven. Others will go forward soon. The work is still going on gloriously. In the midst of sickness I continue to enjoy good health, and a mind to work. Praise the Lord, O my soul! Yours as ever, expecting redemption soon.

St. Albans, (Ill.), Nov. 25th, 1851.

P.S. My P. O. address is as' before, Springfield, Ill., care of Dr. M. Helm, who kindly forwards to me

FACTS.

1. It is a fact, that the preaching of the Gospel is work ordained by the Lord-(and no Christian

2. This work is committed to faithful men, by whom it must be performed, or woe is theirs-that's

3. Some men preach the law, and not the gospelthat's a fact! or, we confess, we don't understand

4. It is also a fact, that some preach neither the

law nor gospel! but their own notions! 5. It is a fact, that the Lord has ordained that they that preach the gospel, shall live of the

6. "The laborer is worthy of his hire;" and yet at certain places, the preacher's due is withheld from him. This is wrong, -that is a fact.

7. There are none too many laborers, of the right kind, in the field at present.

8. It is a fact, that some have left the field because they were not supported in it. And-

9. Others will be obliged to leave soon, for the same reason, if the "chief Shepherd" does not come and end their wants! That's a fact!

10. It is a fact, (as Bro. B. remarked) that some eople will pray-" Lord, send forth more laborers into the vineyard;" and they will not help support those already in it! when they are abundantly able! 11. Such people ought to have an angel that needs no earthly sustenance, to preach to them-that's a fact—if they deserve any preaching at all!!

12. Will such remember this fact, viz: "That no ovetous person shall inherit the kingdom of God ?"-Eph. 5:5; 1 Cor. 6:9.

13. But there are some who like, Onesiphorus of old, "often refresh" the servants of God, and "minister unto them in many things." And for such God's servant's will pray-" The Lord grant unto them that they may find mercy in that day. "They " will not lose their reward."

14. There is a wrong somewhere, when subscribers withhold that which they justly owe for the paper they read weekly—that's a fact!

15. If they are able to pay—and are urged to pay—and then don't pay for their paper—we conclude they don't mean to pay; or else they are slow to understand—and slow to act—and we fear they will be too far behind to have "an abundant entrance adminishment of the state of the appellesting highlight " stered to them into the everlasting kingdom "when the Master comes!!-That's a fact.

16. If any of the above facts are true in referen to any of our readers, and they are guilty, and think we mean them—we do—that's a fact, and wish they -that's a fact, and wish they would reform, before it is too late.

Obituary.

Died, in Champlain, Nov. 24th, 1851, Bro. Thomas Brooks, aged 75 years. He had been a great sufferer for several years, but bore it with remarkable patience. He looked for his reward at the resurrecion of the just. J. W. R.

DIED, in Strafford, Vt., Oct. 22d, JUSTIN J. ROIBNon, son and only child of Bro. Jared and Sister Lydia Robinson, aged five years, nine months, and 24 days. He was amiable and lovely, and his parents deeply feel his loss, and we sympathize with them.

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I his I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases noth of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for solds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1847. PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

Brunswick, Me., Feb. 5, 1837. PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

From an Overseer in the Hamilton Mills, Lowell,

Dr. J. C. Ayer—I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by your Cherry Pectoral, and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others. Yours, respectfully, Lowell, Aug. 10, 1839.

Ty Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:

"U. S. Hotel, Saratoga Springs, July 5, 1849.

"Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir—I have been afflicted with a plantul affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your Cherry Pectoral, which gave me gradual releit, and A have been steadily gaining my strength will my health is well nigh restored.

Will my health is well nigh restored.

Will use your medicine, I had the gratification of coring with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parcolal duties by a severe attack of bronchits. I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you, and am, sir, "Yours respectfully, J. F. Calhoun, of South Carolina."

The following was one of the worst of cases, which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption:

"Chester, Pa, Ang. 22, 1846.

"J. C. Ayer: Sir—I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on been metally in the beginning of hast February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, it was taken with a terrible cough, brought on been greath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine, (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church,) brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, which I tried more to gratify him than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its go

to your great medicine.

"With the deepest gratitude, yours, &c. JAMES GODFREY,"
Prepared and sold_by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist,
Lowell, Mass [n. 1-3m.]

FOREIGN NEWS



French Affairs.

The English and French papers are filled almost entirely with the incidents connected with Louis Napoleon's coup d'etat. The London Morning Chronicle says the news, when carefully sifted, seems to exhibit the completeness rather than the qualified character of the President's success.

Barricades had been erected, but the want of heart manifested in defending them may be taken as the measure of the inclination to resist. Among the population of the Faubourgs, had there been an armed opposition at all, we might have imagined that inaction was the resource of men who had waited their opportunity, whereas there can now be little doubt that it is the result of indifference.

The Republican leaders, though appealing to the people both in the name of the laws and of Socialism, have been unable to create a tumult of the smallest moment.

Private advices state that the recent fighting was of a character more fearful than that of June, 1848, and that no quarter was given. It is also stated, that some of the troops have joined the people, and that Gen. Magnau, the commander-inchief of the garrison in Paris, was inclined to declare against the President.

The President decrees-1st. The National Assembly is dissolved. 2d. Universal suffrage is re-established—the law of the 31st of May is repealed. 3d. The French people are convoked in their elective colleges from the 14th to the 21st of Dec. 4th. The state of siege is decreed of the first military division. 5th. The Council of State is dissolved.

The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree. The President, through the Prefect of Police, addressed a proclamation to the citizens of Paris.

On the President's appearance in the streets on Tuesday, he was received without any enthusiasm. "Vive la Republique!" was the only cry uttered by the people. No attempts were made to repress the expression, and the attitude of the troops was calm and firm.

The following is the President's appeal to the people:

The following is the President's appeal to the people:

FRENCHMEN—The present situation cannot last much longer. Each day the situation of the country becomes worse. The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest supporters of order, has become a theatre of plots. The patriotism of three hundred of its members could not arrest its fatal tendencies. Instead of making laws for the general interest of the people, it was forging arms for civil war. It attacked the power I hold directly from the people; it encouraged every evil passion; it disturbed the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and make the whole people judge between me and it. The Constitution, as you know, had been made with the object of weakening, beforehand, the powers you entrusted to me. Six millions of votes were a striking protest against it, and yet I have faithfully exercised it. Provocations, calumnies, outrages, found me passive, but now that the fundamental part is no longer respected by those who incessantly invoke it, and the men who nave already destroyed two monarchies, wish to tie up my hands, in order to overthrow the Republic, my duty is to battle their perfidious projects, to maintain the Republic, and to save the country, by appealing to the solemn judgments of the only sovereign I recognize in France—the people.

I then make a loyal appeal to the entire nation, and I say to you, if you wish to continue this state of disquietude, that degrades you, and endangers the future, choose another person in my place, for I no longer wish for a place which is powerless for good, but which makes me responsible for acts which I cannot hinder, and chains me to the helm when I see the vessel rushing on the abyss. If, on the contrary, you have still confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the grand mission I hold from you.

That mission consists in closing the era of revolution, in satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and in protecting them against subversive passions. It consists especially to create institutions which surv FRENCHMEN-The present situation cannot last much

tion which the Assemblies will develope hereafter:

1. A responsible Chief, named for ten years. 2. The Ministers dependent upon the Executive alone. 3. A Council of State, formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws, and maintaining the discussion before the Legislative corps. 4. A Legislative corps discussing and voting the laws named by universal suffrage, without scrutin de liste, which falsifies the election. 5. A second Assembly, formed of all the illustrious persons of the nation—a preponderating guardian of the fundamental part of public liberty.

This system, created by the First Consul in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose

In an address to the army, the President entreats them to be proud of their mission, as to them he looks to save the country. He says, vote freely as citizens, but, as soldiers, do not forget that passive obedience to the orders of the Chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the general down to the soldier, to be ready to repress all attempts against the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people. He then concludes : "Soldiers, I do not speak o you of the recollections attached to my name. They are engraven on your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties. community of glory and misfortune. There shall be in the During his absence his little son, aged six years, not being pose and grandeur of France."

Cavaignac, Lamoriciere, Leflo, Col. Cyarris, M. Thiers, Baze, Brum, and others. It is said that Lamoriciere afterwards escaped.

The Minister of War made an address to the Generals of the army. The soldiers were to vote for a President within forty-eight hours. Yes, or No, is simply to be replied to the following proposition :- "The French people wish the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and entrusts him with the powers necessary to frame a Constitution on the basis mentioned in his proclamation of the 2d

By the arrival of the Cunard steamship Canada, with hree days' later news, we are put in possession of the following additional particulars.

The whole vote of the army was 65,289, 61,456 were in favor of Louis Napoleon, 3,749 against him, and 84 refrained

from voting. No less than four more departments had been placed in

state of siege, but serious disturbances were few and of limited extent. The whole number of arrests is stated at 1800. M. Thiers is again arrested, and sent to the Prussian

Many members of the Mountain have fled the country.

In the Nievre, the Socialists, during a short ascendancy burned the registers and archives, and destroyed much prop-

The Count de Chambord (Henry V.) had sought an inter view with the Austrian Prime Minister at Vienna, but had been told that Louis Napoleon must receive the countenance of all monarchical cabinets.

Seventy-three newspapers have been suspended in France Several of the Paris papers, after the coup d'etat, appeared without editorial comments.

A letter from Jerome Bonaparte to the President is pub lished, advising moderation, and a genuine appeal to the

Several legions of the National Guard have been disbanded for exhibiting disaffection.

A Paris date of the 2d mentions the following circumstance, which shows that the President, in his coup, only anticipated a similar movement on the part of the majority of the Assembly :- "The President of the Republic was informed last night, that a meeting was held at Gen. Changarnier's house, attended by M. Thiers, M. Baze, and others of the chiefs of parties, at which it was decided that the coup against the President should be made this very day-that is, that he should be arrested, the Assembly prorogued, or dissolved, and no doubt the Republic abolished."

The editor of the N. Y. Herald, in an article relating to French affairs, says :- "During our recent visit to France, we made it a very earnest subject of our investigation to ascertain, from all sources, the probable destiny of that coun try, and the chances which any species of republican or other government had for permanence and popularity. According to the best of our judgment, we are very much disposed to believe that Louis Napoleon, from the very boldness of his coup d'état, and the imperial traditions still hanging around his name, will be able to carry out, in every point of view, his programme of revolution, which he has promulgated by proclamation in Paris, and throughout the departments. He will, no doubt, have strong elements of opposition to contend against amongst the Socialists, Red Republicans, the Orlean ists, and the Bourbonists, of various shades and characters. But he never would have again appealed to universal suffrage inless under the strong conviction, that in the excitement of the moment, and in the enthusiasm created by his coup d'etat, he could procure his own re-election, and the return of two Chambers composed of friends of his system and his pro-

The day on which Louis Napoleon made his bold movement, (Dec. 2d,) was the anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Napoleon in 1804, and of the battle of Austerlitz. in 1805.

Beyond a violent agitation in the other capitals of Europe, consequent upon the critical state of affairs in France, there is no interruption of the public peace.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to Nov. 4th state, that a severe chastisement had been inflicted upon the enemy by the force under the command of Gen. Somerset. The Kaffirs in Fish river, Bush District, have been repulsed in several skirmishes. In the Water Kloof, the enemy was beaten back, after several hours' hard fighting, and their camp destroyed. The British loss amounted to forty killed and wounded, and the Kaffirs killed are estimated at from four to five hundred.

THE REVOLUTION IN CHILL.—We find the following guardian of the fundamental part of public liberty.

This system, created by the First Consul in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose and prosperity. It guarantees them still. Such is my profound conviction. If you partake it, declare so by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a government without force, monarchical or republican, borrowed from some chimerical future, reply in the negative.

Thus, then, for the first time since 1848 you will vote with complete knowledge of the fact, and knowing for whom and for what you vote. If I do not obtain the majority of the votes, I will summon a new Assembly, and lay down before that the cause of which my name is the symbol,—that is, France, regenerated by the revolution of '89, and organized by the Emperor, is still yours,—proclaim it to be so by ratifying the power I demand of you; then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared; for all will respect the will of the people,—the decree of Providence.

Palace of the Elysee, this 2d day of December.

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

In an address to the army, the President entreats them to the footier of the troops of the line, and 300 militia, all well armed, clothed, and paid. Bulnes appears to be particulars of the revolution in Chili in the Panama Star of tia, all well armed, clothed, and paid. Bulnes appears to be determined to run no risks, and is acting cautiously, but he will no doubt soon put an end to the revolution.

The British steamer Gorgon took on the 22d, at Talca huano, of the steamer Arauco, (formerly the Vulcan,) from the insurgents, she having been declared a pirate by the Chi-

Mr. George Ralston, of King's Creek, Hancock co., Va. a few days ago purchased a keg of powder for the purpose of Your history is mine. There is between us in the past a blasting rocks, and placed it in his cellar for safe keeping, future a community of sentiments and resolutions for the re- aware of the consequences, applied a torch to the keg, and instantly the whole building was blown to atoms, and the boy, Among those arrested are Generals Changarnier, Bedeau, with another child, killed, and ten others seriously injured.

THE ADVENT HERALD.

BOSTON, JANUARY 3, 1852.

To Agents and Correspondents.

1. In writing to this office, let everything of a business nature be put on a part of the sheet by itself, or on a separate sheet, not to be

mixed up with other matters.

2. Orders for publications should be headed "Order," and the names and number of each work wanted should be specified on a line devoted to it. This will avoid confusion and mistakes.

3. Communications for the Herald should be written with care, in a legible hand, carefully punctuated, and headed, "For the Herald." The writing should not be crowded, nor the lines be too near together. When they are thus, they are laid aside unread. Before being sent, they should be carefully re-read, and all superfluous words, tautological remarks and disconnected and illogical sen ences omitted.

4. Everything of a private nature should be headed "Private."

5. In sending names of new subscribers, or money for subscriptions, let the name and Post-office address (i. e., the town, county and state,) be distinctly given. Between the name and the address a comma (,) should always be inserted, that it may be seen what per-tains to the name, and what to the address. Where more than one subscriber is referred to, let the business of each one constitute a

give a clear expression of the writer's meaning.

By complying with these directions, we shall be saved much per plexity, and not be obliged to read a mass of irrelevant matter to earn the wislest of our correspondents.

TO THE POINT .- The N. Y. Tribune, noticing the anx iety of certain contemporary journals that the proposed Hungarian Fund shall not be entrusted to those who had the management of the Irish Liberation Fund in 1849, signifi-

"May the public be allowed to know how much the editors of those journals contributed toward that Irish Fund? and whether they believe Robert Emmet [its treasurer] ever did or ever would embezzle a dollar of it?"

This reminds us of the anxiety of some other equally mu nificent patrons in another cause to know "what is done with

FREE SUBSCRIBERS .- We have been obliged to discontinue the Herald to many on our free list. This will be the last number, therefore, that many will receive, unless they subscribe. The sums recived from friends to aid in sending the paper to the poor are so small, that we are obliged to take this step. We still send to a goodly number marked poor, from whom we hope to hear; and those among them who are able to pay in future, in full or in part, we doubt not will choose to do so.

THE TRIAL .- This has now been deferred till another term of court, when we suppose it will have a definite hearing. We bave received but little towards defraying the expense of the suit-not enough to meet our expenses in it

While the trial is pending, it will not be policy to make frequent reference to it in the paper; but we shall keep you informed when it is to come on, and as soon as we can, we shall put you in possession of the history of this last developed crusade against the Adventists. None of the "unionists" are recognized as Adventists by the Advent body.

NEW TRACT .- The Approaching Crisis, -not a Political renovation of the nations, but the establishment of the kingdom of God,-shown by an exposition of the 20th of Revelation, and corresponding scriptures. We are preparing a tract on the above subject, which we hope to have out in a few weeks.

Bro. G. W. BURNHAM writes from Seneca Falls (N.Y.), Dec. 15, 1851 :- " I am laboring statedly here on the Saband have engaged to supply the church with preaching for some weeks to come. There are some good signs of the church becoming more awake to the great interests of Christianity."

We are glad to learn from Bro. WELLCOME, that Brn. E. BURNHAM and F. H. BERICK are having meetings of a profitable character on the Kennebec, and good audiences. There is quite an interest to learn the truth, which induces the hope, that, by the blessing of God, some good will result from their labors.

To Correspondents .- "B."-We " really meant it." That will be easily corrected.

D. W. Boss—We should use our judgment about it. In

some cases it is best.

Contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art.—The fact that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a chemical discovery, may explain why the distinguished Professors of that science (Silliman, Hitchcock, Webster, and Cleveland.) have given their certificates in its favor. None could better judge of its merits than these eminent men, and their names would be a sufficient guarantee of its value, if experience had not already proven to the public that it is one of the most effectual reme dies for affections of the throats and lungs ever before them.—Sciental file of the public that it is one of the most effectual reme dies for affections of the throats and lungs ever before them.—Sciental file of the public that it is one of the most effectual reme dies for affections of the throats and lungs ever before them.—Sciental file of the public that it is one of the most effectual reme dies for affections of the throats and lungs ever before them.—Sciental file of the file o

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. M. Orrock—Z. Hunt owes \$1 75. The Children's Herald is sent to E. Johnson regularly. We have to begin J. Ash's with the New Years or pay postage for the quarter. P. H. Lawrence has been credited \$2 within a few weeks to No. 591. Have sent for Lord's Journal, &c.

S. Foster-Sent you a bundle the 24th ult.

W. Colbath, \$2 35-Have credited as you say to 554.

S. Conkwrite, \$7-Sent books the 25th ult.

A. S. Hogden, \$2-Sent "

J. P. Farrar—You say \$1 for Saml. Shank, Milesburg, a., an old subscriber. No such name on our books—please

W. S. Howden—The 50 cents you paid Bro. H. at Ne Haven for the C. H. was credited to No. 65, but by mistak the additional copy was not added. All is now made right.

A. Ross, \$1 for L. M.K. to 554 and sent M. J. Evans-In Nov. we credited you \$5 to No. 612.

H. Munger—We now understand it, and credit \$1 to Mrs. O. Brock, of Ashford, N. Y. The other credit was to Brimfield, and as you did not give the Post-office of O. B., we supposed it was also Brimfield.

I. C. Wellcome—The item in your letter in reference to Bro. Pullen, must have been overlooked—it is now made

DELINQUENTS.

If we have by mistake published any who have paid, or who are oor, we shall be happy to correct the error, on being apprised of

The Postmaster of Hallowell, Me, returns the paper of E, HODGES, as not taken from the P.O., who owes Total delinquencies since Jan. 1st, 1852.....

HERALD OFFICE DONATION FUND.

Excess of donations over receipts.....

FOR THE DEFENCE. Previous donations A, Newton Wm. Holman

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Notice.—As our paper is made ready for the press on Wednestay, appointments must be received, at the latest, by Tuesday vening, or they cannot be inserted until the following week.

Bro. I. Wyman will preach in Champlain, N. Y., Sunday, Jan. th; Chatcaugay, 5th and bit—where the brethren may appoint; sangor, 7th; Dickerson, 8th; Canton Falls, Sabbath, 7th.

Sangor, an ; Diekerson, our ; Canton Pains, Sanovath, and.

Brn. W. Burnham and P. Hawkes will be at Bristol, Vt., Jan
th, 9th, 10th, and Sunday, 11th; Waterbury, 12th; Cabot, 14th
ingar Hill, N. H., 16th, 17th, and Sunday, 18th.

Bro. Edwin Burnham will spend two weeks with the brethren in Morrisville and Yardleyville, Pa., commencing Sunday, Feb. 1st

The Advent Herald.

PERMS—81 per volume, of twenty-six numbers, if paid in advance. If not paid till after three mouths from the commencement of the volume, the paper will be \$1.12 cts, per volume, or \$2.25 cts. per year. \$3 for six copies. \$10 for thirteen copies. Single copy, 5 cts. 'To those who receive of agents without expense of postage, \$1.25 for 26 Nos.

For Canada papers, when paid in advance, \$1.20 will pay for six months to Canada East, and \$1.30 to Canada West, or \$1 will pay or 22 Nos. to the former, or 20 Nos. to the latter.

Where we are paid in advance we can pay the postage in advance to the line—20 cents for six mouths to Canada East, and 30 cents for six mouths to Canada East, and 30 cents for six mouths to Canada West. Where the postage is not paid in advance, tris I cent on each paper to Canada East, and 2 cents to Canada West, which added to the price of the vol, §1. E2 at the end of six months, brings the Herald at §1.38 to Canada East, and §1.63 to Canada West.

For papers to England, &c., the pre-paid postage being two cents a week, is, sterling will pay for six months, or 12s. per year, including the American postage.

Agents of the Advent Herald.

Agents of the Advent Herald.

Albany, N. Y.—B. Buesler, No.; [Covell, Mass.—J. C. Downing. North Pearl-street. Auburn, N. Y.—H. L. Smith. Edmpton, N. Y.—B. Bosworth Ruffeld, W. Y.—E. H. L. Smith. Edmpton, N. Y.—B. Bosworth Ruffeld, W. Y.—Sing, Cinton, Mass.—H. K. Gray. Danville, V. E.—G. Bangs. Dunham, "D. W. Sornberger. Durham, "D. W. Sornberger. Delance-y-street. Delance-y-street. Pelulode/phia, I.a.—J. Litch, Not North 11th street. Modelster, N. Y.—W. S.—Elias Woodworth. Hallowell, Me.—H. C. Wellcome. Salem, Mass.—L. Osler. Hartford, Ct.—Aaron Giapp. Hewelton, N. Y.—W. D. Ghoslin Waterloo, Shefford, C. K.—R. Hutchinson. Worcester, Mass.—J. J. Bigelow. For Great Britain and Brelland.—R. Robertson, Esq., No. 1 Berwick Place, Grange Road, Bermondsey, London.

W.J. REYNOLDS & CO., Publishers and Booksellers, No. 24 Cornhill, Boston. Books and Stationery supplied at the lowest prices to those who buy to sell again.—[jan. 3.]

Receipts from Dec. 16th to the 30th.

The No. appended to each name below, is the No. of the Herald to which the money credited page. By comparing it with the present No. of the Herald, the sender will see how far he is in advance, or how far in arrears. No. 554 was the closing No. of last year. No. 580 is to the end of the first sur months of the present year; and No. 60s is to the close of this year.