

Up, O up, thou drowsy soldier!
 Worlds are charging to the shock.
 Worlds are charging, heaven beholding,
 Thou hast but an hour to fight;
 Now the blazoned cross unfolding,
 On, right onward for the right!
 On! let all the soul within you
 For the truth's sake go abroad!
 Strike! let every nerve and sinew
 Tell on ages, tell for God!"

Now to the end that we may be successful in "making ready a people prepared for the Lord," may "the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen."

For the Herald.

Review of Editorial Remarks.

ON THE 14TH CHAP. OF ZECH. IN THE ADVENT HERALD DEC. 28, 1861.

It is to the following passages in these remarks, that we propose to direct our attention, "We interpret the fourteenth of Zechariah literally. Verses 1 and 2 of this chapter, we apply to the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans." We agree with the author of the above commentary, in the literal interpretation of the 14th chap. of Zechariah; but differ with him in its application. The 1 and 2 verses cannot apply to the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans, for two reasons,—first,—because it is not in harmony with the sense of the context: secondly, because it is at variance with historical facts in reference to that siege. We regard the 1 and 2 verses of the 14 of Zech. as a continuation of the 12th and 13th chapters. Let any one read those three chapters, as if there were no divisions of chapter, or verse, as it was in the original, and we think this conclusion will be unavoidable. In the 12th chap. we find the Lord personally present, as well as in the 14th. It is said "they shall look upon me whom they pierced; and they shall mourn, as one who mourneth for his only son." And the land shall mourn—every family &c. Zech. 12.10—14. At this time the Jews were delivered and made a "burdenstone" to all the nations that come against them." The Savior was not personally present at the siege of Jerusalem by the Romans; neither was there any such deliverance, as the whole of the 12th chap. of Zech. portrays. True it is said in Zech. 14.2. that only half of the city were preserved;—but this we anticipate at the coming of the Lord; for of course we expect the sinners of Jerusalem to be cut off—we have no reason whatever to conclude that all will be in a state to receive deliverance. But the prophetic scriptures, in reference to the Roman siege do not predict any deliverance at all for any of the inhabitants that were to be found in that city at that time. Neither do they indicate that there should be a city or a part of one left,—but Zech. 14. 2. says, half of the city shall go forth into captivity, and the residue shall not be cut off from the city." How different the prophecies concerning the siege and destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans. Of this it is said "a third part of them shall die with the pestilence, and with famine—and a third part shall fall by the sword—and I will scatter a third part into all the winds." Ezek 5. 12. Here they are all disposed of—with no mention of half of them remaining in the City as in Zech. 14. 2. This evidently refers to the siege by the Romans, as the facts of history prove, and it is unlike any other siege of Jerusalem, while no historical record, that we have any knowledge of, gives any account of the deliverance of half the City at that time. "The city and temple were taken by Titus and totally destroyed. A. D. 70." This is in substance the language of five books of reference, that we have before us,—and if there is any history that gives any other account of this siege; or that mentions even a partial deliverance, we have not seen or heard of it. True the christians were warned out of the City, and departed before the siege commenced, but this has no connection with the siege of Zech. 14. 2, for after half were cut off—the residue of the people remained in the city. Compare this with Ezek. 5. 12. where all perish, or went into captivity, and it will be seen, that they cannot both refer to the same siege. Beside the facts of history identify Ezekiel's prophecy with the destruction by Titus, while

they are at variance with Zech. 14. 2. It is also said in the context, I will do in thee that which I have not done, and where unto I will not do any more. Ezek. 5. 7. This is also sustained by the facts of history;—there never was a siege like it in all its details of horror, nor so total a destruction as that by Titus.* Jerusalem was literally "heaps"—and the last act of the Romans fulfilled another prophecy. "Jerusalem shall be ploughed as a field." Micah. 3. 12. It is also unlike the Roman siege in several other points. In Zech. 14. 2. "All nations were gathered together to battle." This was not the case in the Roman siege. "And then shall the Lord go forth, and fight against those nations." Zech. 14. 3. which he did not at that siege; but fought against the Jews. So evident was this that Titus himself ascribed his victory to the interposition of supernatural power. Ezekiel's account of their after history is another point of identity with the Roman siege. "I will make thee a waste and reproach among the nations—in the sight of all." So it shall be a reproach and a taunt, an instruction and astonishment. Ezek. 5. 14, 15. We therefore conclude that as the points of identity between Ezekiel's prophecy and the Roman siege are sustained by history, and are at variance with that of Zech. 14. 2, and these two prophecies are totally dissimilar in their incidents and events,—that the position taken in the paragraph at the head of this article is not the proper solution of Zech. 14. 2. We might multiply evidences from other prophecies, and historical incidents to prove our view, but our limited space will not admit. A. P. J.

(To be continued.)

* Note.—"In executing the command of Titus, relative to the demolition of Jerusalem, the Roman soldiers not only threw down the buildings, but even dug up their foundations, and so completely levelled the whole circuit of the city, that a stranger would scarcely have known that it had ever been inhabited by human beings."—*The Destruction of Jerusalem.*

NOTE BY THE EDITOR. The writer of the above, evidently, has not read our exposition of Zechariah, published in the Herald about three years since, and to which our editorial note, reviewed in the above, makes reference. A perusal of our exposition will show that we did consider Zech. 14: 1, 2 as the continuation and proper end of the two previous chapters; and there will be found in full the evidence and arguments we presented for their fulfillment in the past, and in support of a view adverse to that taken in the above. Will Bro. Litch show our correspondent those articles? Eb.

For the Herald.

The Reign of the Saints.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—In reading the 20th chapter of Rev. I lately noticed a fact which strongly corroborates the pre-millennial view. This chapter clearly presents the judgment and the final destiny of the wicked, which is punishment in the lake of fire—the second death. How is it possible that all notice of the reward,—the future destiny of the righteous is omitted, in this most full description of the judgment? But nothing is said of them, but that they live and reign with Christ, by the first resurrection. This resurrection and commencement of the reign synchronize with the beginning of the millennium, and as the future reward of the saints is indicated the millennium cannot occur in the present life.

Again the second death denotes the future and final punishment of the wicked; therefore the first resurrection denotes the future and final reward of the righteous; for the two are placed antithetically to each other; thus, "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power." v. 6. And further, "But" instead of, in contrast with the second death—"they shall reign with Him 1000 years." Ib

ARTEMAS BROWN.

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Materialism.

Webster in defining it says, among other things, it is "the doctrine of materialists"; a materialist being "one who denies the existence of spiritual

substances. "In this sense, we protest against any relation to any persons who profess such a faith—or more properly want of faith: and our christian brethren do well that they do not under any circumstances allow themselves to be recognized by this term. When a professedly christian teacher says, "all the Holy Ghost there is he can put in his pocket," (as was said by one whose name is familiar to us, but which we do not care here to mention,) and, attempting to suit the action to the word, thrust his Bible in his pocket, we do not hesitate to say we cannot with our present convictions acknowledge any fellowship with such a man; neither can we fellowship that kind of doctrine that has materialism for its legitimate end. Because a substance is impalpable, it does not follow that it does not and cannot exist. Such is the fact with the æriform fluids; and we might with as much propriety deny the existence of the Arctic pole, as to deny theirs. Many of them, like the Arctic pole, we never saw, and in the nature of things never can see either.

The expression, "immaterial substance," is said to be a contradiction of terms, and hence we must believe in materialism or nothing. But this is more plausible than weighty. To affirm there is no such thing as immaterial existence, or substance, is simply to be "wise above what is written." The expression in such an instance would be but a fit synonym of the word nothing; it would express nothing, and could mean nothing. In short, it would properly have no fit place in language. But to the contrary of this, it is always used, when intelligently employed, to signify something, the existence of which is beyond being demonstrated by our physical senses. To say there is nothing the existence of which cannot be thus demonstrated, is equivalent to denying the existence of God. It therefore follows that it is in this sense the word is used when applied to spiritual existence which is denied, and is meant to be denied, by the teachings of materialism. In no other sense can we understand the term Spirit as commonly used in the Scriptures. But more anon.—M.

Crisis.

Prince Albert.

The prince was born in the Austrian castle of Rosenau, August 26, 1819, in the same year with the Queen, being three months her junior. He received his early education from private tutors, and afterwards entered Bonn University for the study of jurisprudence. He was not a brilliant but laborious student, winning a reputation for methodical habits by keeping diligently to his books ten hours a day. A small house, simple in aspect, hidden by trees, and standing in the shadow of the cathedral of Bonn, is still pointed out as the Prince's modest residence during his university career.

A few months before reaching his nineteenth year, he made a visit to England in the company of the King of Belgium, and, before returning, plighted troth with the young Queen. The alliance, which was publicly celebrated with many festivities, in 1840, proved to be not only a marriage of state, but, so far as the world knows, a marriage of love.

The Prince's first popularity in England arose from the announcement that he was a staunch Protestant—a character which he staunchly held all his life long. His high-toned personal character was worthy of his station, or of any station. He was a man of refined taste, with a German genius for music, considerable skill in drawing, and wrote English verses which he was wise enough not to expose in print. As Consort to the Queen, he had in himself no reigning rights, and being thus prohibited from mingling in politics, he devoted himself zealously to the education of his children; to which end, his family fortunately grew large enough to give him sufficiently wide range of employments. No wealthy Englishman did more than he to foster the growth of science and art in Great Britain. He was, moreover, in the habit of giving not only his money but his personal interest and laborious industry to the furtherance of many salutary schemes of practical philanthropy; often making personal journeys to distant parts of the kingdom on such errands. To him belongs that part

of the design of the World's Fair at London, which made it an exhibition of the industry, not merely of Great Britain, but of all nations. He was a scientific agriculturist, and took great pride in raising cattle poultry, and general farm stock, and in carrying off prizes at agricultural fairs. He was an elegant and courtly chairman of public meetings, and his absence from the annual sessions of the Scientific Congress will be a loss to that body not easily repaired. He leaves a memory unstained.—*Exchange.*

"Preparation."

The above is the heading of an interesting English work, from an able writer, in which he takes the position that the end of this dispensation is at hand, and that Napoleon III. is to perform an important part in the closing scenes. He denominates the present state of Europe as "The calm before the storm." When referring to the movements of the year now closed, and the apparent delay in the execution of the vast programme, he says,

"The outbreak that has so long been contemplated is of so enormous a magnitude, both in violence and in extent, that, as the time approached, the very conspirators themselves stood aghast at their own work." Hence, as he says, 'more preparation' was the word. All must be made sure—nothing left to chance—the plan fully digested—every agent in his place—every implement of war wrought to perfection—the subtle inventions of the most destructive brain carried out into form, before the great conspiracy unfolds. After forty years of peace—after a deluge of cant—the whole extent of christendom is converted into a theatre of war. One half of mankind preparing to defend—the other to destroy. One half preparing to defend the venerable hypocrites and villainies of the past, the other half to set up the blooming hypocrites and villainies of the present. . . . On both sides, preparations for war that are absolutely without a parallel. The ancient armies of Rome or Macedon were like 'two little flocks of kids,' compared with the armies of that Christendom which takes its name from the Prince of Peace. The whole ingenuity of Christian nations is exhausted upon implements, not of us; but of destruction—in devising, not how to save, but how to kill. . . . Such is the state of things. A calm before a storm—and the longer the calm, the more dreadful the storm. The winds are gathering up their sullen strength, and folding their dark wings, until the appointed hour shall come; and then they will cover the whole heavens with one instantaneous gloom.

Yet all these things are in the hand of God. One man seems to hold all the cords that move the world; but that man himself is held by the hand of God. . . . For this extraordinary crisis the Devil is now preparing with proportionate activity. He has long ago undermined the foundations of Divine truth by the introduction of "Spiritualizing Interpretation." The nominal church, glories in spiritualizing interpretation. . . . From whence but the father of lies has it come that the kingdom of heaven, which means the reign of Christ over the earth, is now understood to mean nothing more than the rude, imperfect, feeble christianity, which we find scattered here and there over the world! . . . By the practice of "spiritualizing," the edge of the sword has been thoroughly blunted, so that it is now no longer capable of dealing with extraordinary antagonists, or with any but the ordinary difficulties of human life. . . . He has blunted the spirit by means of "Spiritualism." He has employed the false metal to shatter the edge of the true metal. Be assured of this—that when the hour of peril comes, the ministers of the gospel will be found bewildered and unarmed. . . . The mischief is now irreparable, and the penalty of "spiritualizing" must be paid. . . .

As the enemy has invented "spiritualizing," so he has also invented spiritualism, another preparation for the approaching future. . . . The world has rejected altogether the supernaturalism of the Devil. . . . The devil, has, therefore, two distinct agencies by which he is preparing the world for his immediate and, perhaps, visible presence,—"spiritualizing" and "Spiritualism." By "spiritualizing" he has destroyed the power

and beauty of scripture as far as they can be destroyed."

All can see that the foregoing is a graphic picture of christendom and the world at the present time. It is cheering to learn that the Lord has some men on both sides of the ocean who see the signs of the times and dare tell what they see. May the Lord multiply the number of such men to sound the alarm to a sleeping world and church. a.—*Crisis*.

"Lead us not into Temptation."

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

The following incident, which is related by one who was a witness of it, is worthy of preservation:

During one of the days of the muster held at Concord, a year or two since, after a long and tedious march, the troops were halted for rest, a portion of them being in front of an ancient but comfortable looking mansion, everything about which bespoke thrift and happiness. In front of the house was a pump and the old fashioned water trough. Several of the soldiers stepped to the pump to slake their thirst. There they were joined by the owner of the place, an old gentleman who had seen more than the "three score years and ten" allotted to man, and who had witnessed the muster of the "Minute Men" on Concord green on the memorable 17th of April. The sight of the troops seemed to stir his inmost soul, and he rubbed his hands in glee, congratulating the troops meanwhile upon their soldierly appearance, and relating incidents of the times which "tried men's souls." One of the young men presently drew from his pocket a flask, and after taking a draught presented it to the old man, with an invitation to imbibe. He respectfully but firmly declined.

"O, take some; it will do you good," said the young man.

"No, I guess not," responded the old man. "It is now twenty years since I have tasted a drop of intoxicating liquor, and I guess I won't begin again."

"If you haven't taken any for so long, it's time you took a little. It will warm your blood," urged the young man.

"No, I guess not," responded the old man, in a voice which plainly showed that he was half inclined to drink.

After a little urging he took the flask, and raising it to his lips was about to swallow the poison, when a daughter, who had been a witness of the scene from the door of the house, and heard the conversation uttered the single word "Father," in a voice which thrilled every hearer, and caused every limb in the old man to tremble. The flask dropped, and in its contact with the ground was broken, and the liquid it contained was drunk by the thirsty earth.

"Thank God, I am saved," exclaimed the old man.

The tears which started to the eyes of those who witnessed the incident testified to the impression which it made upon their hearts, and which will probably never be effaced.

Yet a Little While.

"The inhabitants shall no more say, I am sick." Happy, happy prospect. Ye who are now laid on beds of languishing and pain, listen to this. Now, as the shadows of each returning evening begin to fall, you may have nothing but gloomy anticipations. The morrow's light, which brings health and joy to a busy world, may bring nothing to you but fresh prostration and anguish. Sabbath comes round, but its once joyous bells ring only in your ears the memory of forfeited joys;—the lonely bird, still pining in its earthly cage, wailing in muffled notes, "O, that I could flee away from this weary prison-house of sorrow and pain, and be at rest."

Yes! but that rest is at hand. Soon will you mount the eagle's wings to these golden gates. Pilgrims, now oft pacing a long, wilderness path with bleeding feet and fevered brow, the thorny path will soon be over. No more pain to harass you. No more "archers" to wound you. No more languor to depress you. "The former things shall have passed away." How will one moment

in that sorrowless heaven lead you to forget your present long experience of prostration and suffering! It will appear in the retrospect only as the shadow of a passing cloud—a dream of the night which the morning cloud dispelled;—voices on all sides sounding in your ear, "There shall be no more curse."—Rev. 22: 3.

Meanwhile, as you lie tossing on your sick bed, seek to ask not, "Am I getting the better of my pain?" but, "Am I made the better for it? Is it executing the great mission for which it has been sent of God? Is it sanctifying me, purging away the dross, and fitting me for glory?" He has some wise end in view in laying you on the bed of languishing. Sickness is one of his own chosen messengers—one of the arrows of his quiver. As the mother lavishes her tenderest affection on the invalid child, so may it be truthfully said regarding the believer, "Lord, he whom thou lovest is sick."—John 11: 4. He takes you apart—secludes you from the world, that through the rent of your shattered earthly tabernacle he may give you glimpses of coming glory. When your tongue is "a failing you for thirst," he brings grapes plucked by his own hand from Canaan. Your soul, like that of aged Jacob, revives!

How often has the couch of suffering thus been made the very gate of heaven? Be assured you will yet come to acknowledge infinite mercy in this very discipline. In preparing to transplant his own tree to paradise—instead of cutting you down, or wrenching you up by the roots—hurrying you away without a note of warning into an unprovided for eternity—he is pruning branch by branch, that you may fall gently. He is "pruning you, that you may bring forth more fruit"—John 15: 2. Seek to exhibit the grace of patience under your trial. This is one of the few Christian virtues which can only be manifested on earth. In heaven there is no suffering to call forth its exercise. "Let patience" now, therefore, "have its perfect work." Seek to feel that the end your God has in these light afflictions is to work out for you a "far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."—2 Cor. 4: 17. Tossed on this troubled sea, let the eye and the longings of faith frequently rest on the quiet haven. "O, the blessed tranquillity of that region," says Richard Baxter—himself no stranger to a couch of prolonged distress—"where there is nothing but sweet continued peace! O, healthful place, where none are sick! O, happy land, where all are kings! O, holy assembly, where all are priests! How free a state where none are servants but to their supreme Monarch! . . . O, my soul, bear with the infirmities of this earthly tabernacle! It will be thus but a little while. The sound of my Redeemer's feet is even at the door." *Grapes of Eschol*.

To this, there ought to be added the words of our Lord, "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth," also those of the apostle: "We according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness."

Luther and the Runaway Nuns.

On the evening of Good Friday, April 4, 1523 nearly three and a half centuries ago, a stranger reached the nunnery of Nemptoch, not far from Leipsic, in the territory of George, Duke of Saxony, a zealous Roman Catholic. This was Koppe, a distinguished citizen and counselor. Three years before the light of the blessed Reformation visited this region, and cast some of its cheering rays among the sisters of this monastic institution. Without delay they corresponded with Luther, who had written a treatise against monastic vows, and upon whose sympathies and assistance they calculated. Their first step, however, was a request to their parents, praying to be released from the cloister prison, as continuing there would endanger their soul's salvation. Their faith in the truth of the Roman Catholic religion was shaken, and they had joyfully embraced the principles of the great Reformer. Influenced and entangled by superstitious ideas of the great sanctity of the conventual life, and with the inviolability of its vows, their parents refused absolutely to grant what they so sincerely and ardently desired.

Still this positive parental refusal did not discourage them, and they naturally turned with confidence to the man whose doctrines had impelled them to the resolution of forsaking the cloister. Koppe, resolute, bold, was willing to encounter all hazards, and, assisted by his brother's son and another faithful ally, he proceeded to carry out his cherished purposes. To prevent suspicion and conceal his proteges, he employed a covered wagon to carry off the nuns, as if his load were only empty herring barrels. Some say that he actually put them into the empty barrels, each nun having one to herself, in which she conveniently could sit. The nuns most desirous to regain their proper liberty were nine in number, and among their names we find Magdalene, Elizabeth, Eva, Margaret, Laneta, and Katharine von Bora, who afterward became Luther's wife. Koppe and his party arrived at the nunnery of Nemptoch on Good Friday evening. The nuns descended from the window of Katharine von Bora's apartment into the court, where she herself in a hurry left one of her slippers. They were lifted over the walls and placed into the herring barrels in the wagon. The plan succeeded perfectly, and they were beyond all danger before it was discovered that anything unusual had been going on in the nunnery. One author states that Koppe, being asked on the road what he had there, replied, "Barrels of herring." He conveyed them first to Tongan, and then to the Augustine monastery at Wittenberg, in which Luther himself presided, and where they arrived on the 17th of April. While they stood before its gate they were deeply affected by their deliverance from the walls of their prison-house. "Would to God," exclaimed Luther as he received them, "that I could rescue all captive consciences and empty all the cloisters!"

The nuns now at liberty, the next important question was, how were they to be provided for. Luther again afforded most valuable assistance, introducing them into the family of a most honorable citizen, where they were received with the utmost kindness. At the time, writing to the preacher of the Electoral Court, (George Spalatan,) he says: "I greatly commiserate these poor girls, and still more those others who everywhere are perishing in so large numbers. . . . yea, that sex in itself so very weak, and united to ours by nature, yea, by God himself, perishes by this cruel seclusion from ours. O tyrannical, O cruel parents and relations in Germany! who can sufficiently execrate you? The pope and the bishops! who can enough abominate your blindness and folly in teaching and promoting conventualism? You will ask me what I am going to do with these girls. In the first place, I will write to their parents and request them to take home their daughters. If they will not do so, then I will take care that they be otherwise comfortably maintained. I have already received promises in respect to some of them, and the rest I will get married if I can. . . ." The manner of their escape was perfectly astonishing.

Koppe's bold and chivalrous adventure created extraordinary irritation and alarm among the Romanists. What increased the wrath and terror of the priests was the symptoms of a rising spirit of discontent in other convents, which, becoming infectious, might lead to the destruction of these ecclesiastical establishments. Luther was doubtless at the bottom of the mischief, and as he had assailed monastic celibacy, was most furiously denounced. He replied with his characteristic iron-hearted spirit and great effect, exhibiting the darker and more repulsive features of conventual life. The Papists even demanded the execution of Koppe; but the great Reformer wrote a letter to him, exhorting him not to heed the enraged superstition of the multitude and the priests, nor to be intimidated. "You have done a good work," says he, "and would to God we could release in the same way the many thousand other souls whom the Pope still holds captive. . . . The word of God, however, thanks be to his name! is now come forth into the world and not imprisoned in convents."

Some of the nuns, instead of returning to their parents, remained in Wittenburg, where they found homes in friendly families; others, through Luther's influence, were happily married. But

Katherine von Bora's history would fill an interesting chapter. This is not now our purpose, however. It was not Luther's intention when the nuns escaped to marry her or any other woman. "Should this monk marry," said a learned doctor, (Jerome Schuff,) "the whole world, and even the devil, will burst into shouts of laughter, and he himself will destroy what he has been building up." But this sneer did not frighten the bold Reformer; and finally, believing that this marriage would alarm and astonish the devil and the Papists, and would advance in reform by encouraging others to break the trammels of priestly celibacy, to the astonishment of both friends and foes, he took the bold step. On Tuesday, the 13th of June, 1525, taking with him his three friends, Dr. Bergenhausen the town preacher of Wittenberg, Apell, the lawyer, and the painter Lucas Cranach, in their presence, and without previous courtship, he sought her hand. A blush tinged her cheek, thinking that he was in jest; but soon discovering her mistake, with maiden modesty she gave her consent, and on the same day the nuptial knot was tied, and the benediction pronounced by the doctor present. Katharine was in her twentieth year, and Luther forty-two years old. What a strange history!

The Battle in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 22.

To Major General McClellan, Commanding U. S. Army:

The following has just been received from Gen. Thomas:

"The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river and upward of fifty wagons, they were abandoned with all the ammunition in the depot at Millspring. They then threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Monticello, so completely demoralized that I don't believe they will make a stand short of Tennessee."

The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight 6-pounders and two Parrott guns, with caissons filled with ammunition, about 100 four-horse wagons, upward of 1200 horses and mules, several boxes of arms which had never been opened, and from 500 to 1000 muskets, mostly with flint locks but in good order, sustenance stores enough to serve the entire command for three days, also a large amount of hospital stores.

As soon as I receive the reports of the brigade commanders, I will furnish a detailed report of the battle. Our loss was 39 killed and 127 wounded. Among the wounded were Col. McCook of the 9th Ohio, commanding a brigade, and his aid, Lieut. Burt, of the United States infantry. The loss of the rebels was Zollicoffer and 114 others killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded, five of whom are surgeons, and Lieut. Col. Carter, of the 17th Tennessee regiment.

(Signed) GENERAL THOMAS.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

The entire Federal loss at Mill Spring, was 39 killed and 150 wounded. Gen. Thomas took 14 cannon and 1400 mules and horses.

The prisoners say that George B. Crittenden was the first in command, and Gen. Zollicoffer second. Gen. Crittenden fled to the woods but took the wrong road, and it is supposed he will be captured. The Federal forces actively engaged, were the 16th Indiana, 48th Kentucky 2d Minnesota and 9th Ohio Regiments, which suffered respectively as named.

They were reinforced after the first and severest engagement by the 10th and 12th Kentucky, 1st and 2d Tennessee, 14th, 31st, 35 and 36 Ohio Regiments, and Standatt's, Whitmore's Kenney's batteries.

The rebel forces were estimated at 10,000. Green C. Clay of Bourbon county, son of Brutus Clay, Aide to Gen. Schoepff, but with Gen. Thomas in the engagement, has just arrived, bringing an elegant silk rebel flag, on which is inscribed, "Presented to the Mountain Rangers, Cap. F. A. Ashford, by Mrs. W. D. Charde-royne."

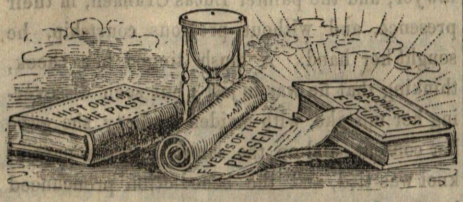
Col. S. S. Fry of the 4th Kentucky regiment,

had his horse shot under him by one of Zollicoffer's Aids, when he turned and shot Gen. Zollicoffer through the left breast.

The first breaking of the rebel ranks was effected by Col. R. S. McCook of the 9th Ohio regiment, acting Brigadier, ordering his regiment to charge bayonet, which put the rebels to immediate flight.

The last order issued, which was found in the rebel encampment, was signed by Col. Cummins, senior in command, directing the rebels to disperse and save themselves the best way they could.

The Journal says that Gen. Thomas, with a large force, has crossed the Cumberland and is hunting the flying rebels through Wayne county.



ADVENT HERALD.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

SYLVESTER BLISS, EDITOR.

The readers of the *Herald* are most earnestly 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.

THE TERMS OF THE HERALD. The terms of the *Herald* are two dollars a year, in advance;—with as large an addition, as the generosity of donors shall open their hearts to give, towards making the A. M. Association an efficient instrumentality for good.

Correspondents, on matters pertaining solely to the office, should write "Office," on the envelope, to have their letters promptly attended to, if the editor be temporarily absent.

To the Patrons of the Herald.

For the successful prosecution of the work, for which the American Millennial Association was formed, funds are needed; and for the lack of these, the Association has not been able to do what it would have otherwise accomplished. The regular weekly issue of the *Herald*, also, is dependent on the generosity of friends for a few hundred dollars, annually, over and above the amount received from subscribers. The whole receipts during the year now closing, have not paid expenses; which will be embarrassing to the office, unless its friends supply the deficiency with their accustomed liberality. The promptness with which response was made two years since, to remove the debt from the Association, encouraged the hope that future aid would be supplied with equal generosity. It is not pleasant to be obliged to remind friends of these necessities; but it is still more unpleasant to lack the adequate means for the *Herald's* publication. This is the season of the year, when, better perhaps than any other, it is easier to obtain new subscribers, and to remit donations. Our treasury needs aid in both these directions; and will not the friends see to it that it is supplied? They would not wish us to abandon the *Herald*; but its weekly issue costs money, and it is not the policy of the Association to run into debt. We have kept out thus far, but without more abundant weekly remittances, this cannot continue. What is now wished for, is that every subscriber will endeavor to forward the name of an additional one. And we also wish to see a full column of Donations, each week, till it shall amount to \$400; which was needed by January first.

Brethren and Sisters, shall this expectation be realized?

Exposition of Daniel's Prophecy.

CHAPTER VIII.

"And I saw him come close unto the ram, and he was moved with choler against him, and smote the ram, and broke his two horns: and there was no power in the ram to stand before him, but he cast him down, and stamped upon him: and there was none that could deliver the ram out of his hands," v. 7.

The Grecians entered the Persian dominions and had with them several engagements, or set battles, first, at Granicus; second, at Issus; and third, at Arbela which decided the contest.

Alexander and his army were exceedingly incensed against the Persians, because of their former at-

tempts to invade and conquer Greece, and because of the cruelties they exercised towards them. Darius, also, was accused of having attempted to corrupt the friends and soldiers of Alexander to betray or to destroy him. Alexander, therefore, would listen to no terms of peace, however advantageous the offer; and he treated Darius, not as a generous enemy would have done, but with the resolve to crush him and seize his dominions.

Thus determined, Alexander overran the Persian empire, routed all the forces sent against him, and took possession of its cities and castles. The immense Persian armies availed nothing against the comparatively small number of Alexander; who, with less than fifty thousand men in either engagement, overcame an army of half a million at Issus, and of more than a million at Arbela. "There is no king saved by the multitude of an host," (Psa. 33:16.) whenever God shall have said of him, "there shall be none to deliver."

Medo-Persia having been brought fully under the power of Alexander, with all its provinces, and its king being slain, the ram was overthrown, his horns broken, and he trampled under the foot of Grecia. And this breaking of the ram's horns when thus trampled under foot,—they having been also possessed by the ram at the commencement of its pushing—conclusively demonstrates that they symbolized no individual rulers, but represented the combined dynasties of Media and Persia, as united in an empire that continued from the conquest of Babylon in B. C. 536, during a period of more than two centuries, till the battle of Arbela,—B. C. 331.

"Therefore the he goat waxed very great: and when he was strong the great horn was broken," v. 8.

The conquest of Persia having removed serious obstacles to the greatness of the Grecian empire, Alexander extended his conquests according to his pleasure, "inasmuch," as the writer of the Book of Maccabees observes, (1:3) "that the earth was quiet before him." Having completed his conquests, so great had become the dominion of Alexander, that the world bowed in submission to his power. On his journey to Babylon, the embassies which met him are thus described by Diodorus:

"At this time came ambassadors from almost the whole world, some to rejoice in his successes, some to offer him votive crowns, others to procure friendship and alliance, and many to bring magnificent presents, and some to excuse themselves for alleged offences. Besides those from the tribes and cities of Asia and their governors, many also met him from Lybia and Europe; from Lybia, the Carthaginians and Liby-Phenicians, and all who inhabit the sea coast as far as the pillars of Hercules; and from Europe, the cities of the Greeks sent to him, and the Illyrians, most of those who dwell by the Adriatic, the Thracian tribes, and the neighboring Gauls, whose race then for the first time became known to the Greeks."

It was when the he goat was thus strong, that its great horn was broken. Alexander, in the very height of the Grecian power, died suddenly in Babylon in B. C. 324. He was succeeded in the throne by his natural brother Philip Arrideus, and by his two sons Alexander Aegus, and Hercules; but in the short space of fifteen years they were all murdered, and none survived of the royal family: the first horn was completely broken.

THE FOUR HORNS OF THE GOAT.

"And for it came up four notable ones, towards the four winds of heaven," v. 8.

The angel, when interpreting this, makes reference to the first horn and says: "Now that being broken, whereas four stood up for it, four kingdoms shall stand up out of the nation, but not in his power," v. 22.

The authority of the immediate successors of Alexander was little more than nominal; the several departments of the empire were assigned to the chief commanders of the army, who contented themselves for a time with the title of governors; they were, however, not long settled, in their respective provinces, before they began to conspire against each other, and to usurp the functions of independent governments; and, when the royal family became extinct, they assumed the kingly title. After a few years of contest with each other, the defeat and death of Antigonus, at the battle of Issus B. C. 305, reduced the aspirants to four; among whom the empire of Alexander was thus divided:—

Cassander held Macedon and Greece in the west; Lysimachus had Thrace, and those parts of Asia upon the Hellespont and Bosphorus, including Bithynia and the other northern regions; Ptolemy possessed Egypt, Lybia, Arabia, Palestine &c. in the south; and Seleucus obtained Syria, Babylonia, Media and other eastern countries, extending from the Hellespont to the Indies. And thus was fulfilled the symbol of four notable, or conspicuous horns, coming up in the place of the first horn, towards the four winds of heaven.

This settlement of power was not effected till nineteen years after Alexander's death, and dates, usually, from B. C. 305. These kings were Greeks, but not of Alexander's family. They stood up out of his nation, and possessed his empire; but stood not in his power—a divided and antagonistic rule being weaker than the same powers united.

Bible Questions and Answers.

108. "I say then, Hath God cast away his people?"—that is, the Jews.

Ans. "God forbid . . . God hath not cast away his people whom he foreknew. Wot ye not what the scripture said of Elias? how he maketh intercession to God against Israel, saying, Lord, they have killed thy prophets, and digged down thine altars; and I am left alone, and they seek my life," Rom. 11: 1—3.

109. "But what saith the answer of God unto him?"

Ans. "I have reserved to myself seven thousand men who have not bowed the knee to the image of Baal. Even so then at this present time also there is a remnant according to the election of grace. And if by grace, then it is no more of works: otherwise grace is no more grace," Rom. 11: 4—6.

110. "What then?"

Ans. "Israel hath not obtained that which he seeketh for; but the election hath obtained it, and the rest were blinded," Rom. 11: 7.

111. "I say then, have they stumbled that they should fall?"

Ans. "God forbid: but rather through their fall salvation is come to the Gentiles, for to provoke them to jealousy," Rom. 11: 11.

112. "Now if the fall of them be the riches of the world, and the diminishing of them the riches of the Gentiles; how much more their fulness? . . . If the casting away of them be the reconciling of the world, what shall the receiving of them be but life from the dead?"

Ans. "I would not, brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery, lest ye should be wise in your own conceits; that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fullness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved: as it is written, There shall come out of Zion the Deliverer, and shall turn away ungodliness from Jacob: for this is my covenant with them, when I shall take away their sins," Rom. 11: 12, 15, 25—27.

113. "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?"

Ans. "Nay in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that loved us. For I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord," Rom. 8: 35, 37—39.

114. "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits towards me?"

Ans. "I will take the cup of salvation, and call upon the name of the Lord. I will pay my vows unto the Lord now in the presence of all his people," Psa. 116: 12—14.

Anti-Christ.

If any are in doubt that the Papal apostacy is the "anti-Christ," of the Scriptures, they may be aided, in reaching a correct conclusion on the subject, by an extract, copied by Bro. Wellcome, from "*Catechisme de Perseverance*" (vol. 4, pp. 310—312)—a work of eight volumes by M. Gaume; which was approved by Pope Gregory XVI. with the counsel of nine bishops. Bro. W. justly remarks: "if this is not 'above God,' 'sitting in the place of God,' and denying the claims and prerogatives 'of the Father and the Son,' I am not yet informed what would be." The following is the extract referred to:

"What human tongue can describe the dignity of the priesthood and the greatness of the priest. The first man was great, who, established as the king of the universe, commanded all the inhabitants of his vast dominion who obeyed him with docility. Moses was great, who by a word divided the waters of the sea, and caused an entire people to pass dry shod between its suspended masses. Joshua was great, who said to the sun, 'Stand still,' and the sun obeying, stood still at the voice of a mortal. The kings of the earth are mighty, who command armies and shake the world by the sound of their name. But behold! there is a man still greater; there is a man who daily when it pleases him opens the gates of heaven, and addresses himself to the Son of the Eternal, to the Monarch of worlds, and says, 'Come down from your throne, come.' Obedient to the voice of this man, the Word of God, by whom all things were created, leaves instantly the abode of glory; incarnates himself in the hands of this man, more mighty than kings, than angels, than the august Mary; and this man says to him, 'you are my Son; this day I have begotten you; you are my victim,' and

he allows this man to immolate him, to place him wherever he wishes, and give him whatsoever he chooses. This man is the priest!!"

"The priest is not only almighty in heaven and over the body of the god-man, he is also almighty upon earth and over the mystical body of Jesus Christ. Behold, a man has fallen into the hand of the devil; What power will be able to deliver him? Call to the assistance of this unhappy man the angels and archangels, holy Michael himself, chief of the heavenly host, conqueror of Satan and his revolted legions, never will he be able to sever the chains of the sinner who has placed his confidence in the wicked one; . . . the priest can do it."

"Much more, Suppose that the Redeemer visibly descends in person to his church, and stations himself in the confessional to administer the sacrament of penance, while a priest occupies another. The Son of God says, I absolve you, and the priest says also, I absolve you, and the penitent finds himself absolved just as much by the one as by the other. Thus the priest, mighty like God, can instantly snatch the sinner from hell, render him worthy of Paradise, and a slave of the devil made a son of Abraham, and God himself is obliged to submit to the judgment of the priest, to refuse or grant his pardon according as the priest may grant or refuse absolution—The sentence of the priest precedes, God submits to it. Can any one conceive of a greater power?"

The above cannot fall far short of the perfection of anti-christian arrogance and usurpation.

Questions Answered.

I believe it is generally considered by our commentators that we are living under the pouring out of sixth vial of the book of Revelation, but have never been satisfied by any expositions that I have seen of the beginning of the pouring out of the first vial. Therefore I ask the following questions, viz.,

1. Does not the declaration of Independence deny the sovereign rights of God in civil government?
2. Does not the constitution of the United States deny that civil government had anything to do with morality and religion, but only for dollars and cents?
3. Did not the two lay the foundation for the French revolution?
4. Is not Democracy the potter's clay in Nebuchadnezzar's image? Daniel 2:42.
5. Is it not also the evil that shall go forth from nation to nation, and the great whirlwind that shall be raised up from the coast of the earth? Jere. 25: 32.
6. Is it not the saying of the heathen, in Psalms 2:1.
7. If my application of prophecy to our government is correct is not this government the man of sin, the son of perdition? 2 Thess. 2:2.
8. Did not the French revolution take away both the civil and the ecclesiastical power of the Roman Empire, that letteth the same?
9. Does not our government stand in the same relation to Europe, as Nebuchadnezzar's did to the house of David?

For myself, I fix out the pouring of the vials in the following order:

1. The declaration of Independence, 1776.
2. The organizing of the Government under the Constitution '89—13
3. The collisions against France, 1802—13.
4. The 100 days' Revolution, or the battle of Waterloo, 1815—13
5. The Revolution in France, of 1830—15
The Election of a democratic King.
6. The Revolution of '48—18.

Sir—Use your own decision about answering these questions. With due respect, I am yours, &c.,

WM. M.

Ans. 1. To show this, it would be necessary to point out some clause affirming it. As no such clause presents itself to our mind, we are not able to answer this in the affirmative. To declare ourselves independent of Great Britain, was not necessarily declaring our independence of God; whilst the appeal in it to the Sovereign of the universe, we have always regarded as a recognition of his sovereignty.

2. We are not aware of any such denial in it. On the contrary the protection it extends to all, in their worship of God according to each one's individual conscience, we have regarded as virtually placing government in its appropriate relation to religion.

3. The French revolution was a sequence, but not necessarily a consequence of the establishment of liberty in America.

4. We think the clay, in the feet of Nebuchadnezzar's image, a symbol of the barbarians of the north of Europe, coming and mingling with the previous inhabitants of Rome, and thus causing the decem-regal division of that empire. As we thus look on its fulfillment, we can find no application of it, such as you name.

5. We do not see it in that light.

6. We think, Peter in Acts 4: 25-28 applied that raging of the heathen to the crucifixion of Christ.

7. We think the Man of Sin, referred to, fulfilled in the Papal Hierarchy.

8. It did so, for a time, in one of the ten divisions of that empire; but not so in the other nine.

9. To find any such relation, we should need to see our government subjecting all Europe, as the king of Babylon subjected the kingdom of David; but without this, we should fail to find such resemblance.

Our views of the vials will be found in full in our treatise on Revelation.

A. D. 607, the year when Phocas conferred on Boniface III. the title of

"Universal Bishop."

Bro. Bliss:—I have supposed till lately, that it was in the year 606 that Phocas conferred on Boniface III. the title of Universal Bishop.

But according to Bower's History of the Popes, vol. 1 p. 423, Boniface III. was not ordained till Feb. 13, 607; and in this same year he received from Phocas the title of Universal Bishop.

Can you give us any light on this point, and tell us why this difference? or why authors so generally fix on 606 for that event? T. M. PREBLE.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 10, 1862.

We can only surmise an answer; which being our supposition is entitled to no weight. It may be that Bowers was in error to the extent of one year. Or, it may be that other authors reckoned that year according to the Old Style; according to which A. D. 606 would not terminate till March 1st, in the year in which A. D. 607, New Style, begins with January 1st.

The Yearly Reading of the Scriptures.

It is customary with many persons to read the Bible through once each year,—beginning with the first chapter of Genesis on the first day of the year and reading three chapters each week day and five on the Sabbath, which will complete the volume within the time named. On opening a Ms. journal of my mother, beginning Jan. 1, 1803, we found one of the entries of that day recording the commencement of the reading of the Bible. It is pleasant to those who thus read, to think that large numbers of individuals may not only be reading the Scriptures, but may be then reading the identical chapters they are perusing. It would be pleasant for an entire church, Sabbath School, or for all the subscribers to a paper, to be simultaneously reading the same portions of God's word, and making like progress, day by day, in its study. A knowledge of such a fact would naturally lead to conversation respecting the portions read, when such readers casually or socially meet; and many thoughts and suggestions might be elicited from one and another, profitable for meditation or discussion.

As it is not unlikely that many of our readers are thus perusing the Scriptures, in addition to the reading of other portions of the word, it may be a matter of convenience for the Herald to contain a programme of the chapters which, with such an arrangement, would be the portion of each respective day. Commencing, therefore, with the first of Jan. of this year, the reading of the Scriptures would be as follows:

From W. Jan. 1 to Sat. Jan. 4, inclusive read fr. Gen 1-12	Sun. " 5 " " 11, " " " 13-15
" " " 12 " " 18, " " " 36 to Ex 8	" " " 19 " " 25, " " " Ex 9 to 31
" " " 26 " " Feb. 1, " " " 32 to Lev 14	" " " 2 " " " 8, " " " Lev 15 to Nu 10
" " " 9 " " " 15, " " " Num 11 to 33	" " " 16 " " " 22, " " " 34 to Deut 20
" " " 23 " " Mar. 1, " " " Deut 21 to Josh 9	

A Good Leather Preservative.

Three parts common lard, and one part of melted resin, by weight, make a very superior article for making leather pervious to water—the leather remaining soft and pliable. This was a discovery of the late Prof. Oliver of Yale college, made while experimenting on the valves for air pumps. The above formula was given in the "Scientific American" some time since. The preparation is now extensively sold in the vicinity at an exorbitant price, under the name "India-rubber leather preservative," "Gutta kha leather preservative," &c.; which names are imposition, though the article is most excellent, as any one will ascertain who will mix the above ingredients in the proportions named. And once melted and mixed, the compound can be applied with a brush in a lid state—the mixture being softer than the lard mixed. It will be easy for any one to try,—saturate the entire foot of the shoe, both sole and upper.

It seems Mason and tell. The British men arrived at Bermuda. at Racer bring a copy of the Ber-

muda Royal Gazette of Jan. 14, which gives the following in relation to the movements of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, beginning with their departure from Fort Warren:

"The commissioners were brought down in a miserable tug-steamers, guarded by a tip-staff and a party of soldiers. They had but an hour's notice of their intended removal, and no time to make any personal arrangements. It is said that had the boisterous weather, which soon afterwards prevailed, commenced before the crazy tug reached the ship, the chances were that all would have been drowned. The person in charge of the tug, on coming alongside the Rinaldo, addressed Captain Hewett in the following truly down-east slang style: 'I say, man, are you the skipper of this ere craft?' The whole manner in placing the commissioners under the protection of the British flag, we are assured, was quite in keeping with the tenor of the Seward manifesto.

"The Rinaldo was to have taken the commissioners to Halifax, to enable them to take passage in the Cunard steamer which left that port for England on Friday last. She, however, having met with such exceedingly bitter weather, ice having formed in masses around her hull, on her deck and some distance up her rigging, and having had several of her crew frostbitten, the captain thought at one time within fifty miles of Halifax, was reluctantly compelled to bear up for Bermuda.

"On their arrival at Camber, and before leaving Bermuda, Mason is described as looking depressed, careworn and dejected—no doubt arising from the fact that he was now a world wide wanderer, after proving a rebel to his country and a traitor to its constitution. Slidell wore the appearance of a man possessing a stern, froward and uncontrollable temper, which nothing can daunt or subdue. They left Bermuda as they came—without a solitary cheer from the crowd or the slightest mark of public enthusiasm being tendered them.

"The Rinaldo left again on Friday, hoping to reach St. Thomas in time to place the Commissioners on board the Royal West India mail steamer, which was to leave that island for England to-day."

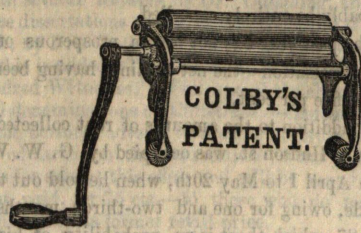
Commodore Hollins.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, who saw the above named individual, some time since, in one of the southern cities, thus describes him:

"Commodore Hollins, who was present, and who is notable as a man who sunk, through a newspaper bulletin, a whole Federal fleet at New Orleans, is about five feet six in height, with a face bearing the stamp of determination and daring. The gray, wiry beard standing out straight and in bushy thickness, gives the countenance a sunken expression it would not otherwise have. The mouth would strike a stranger as being slightly cold or cruel in expression, yet the Commodore was pleasant in conversation, with a dry sailor-like humor, telling very improbable stories with a very straight face. His countenance is one of that non-betrayal kind that a lifetime acquaintance would never yield the key to. In reply to some questions asked he gave such answers I was saved the trouble of attempting to believe them. He wished to be remembered to Commodore Foote, and made the original remark that in him we had 'got the right man in the right place,' said his battering ram was at Columbus, which I knew not to be so, and disappeared in the crowd, leaving the impression that the famous Manassas and its master are capable of a good deal of mischief whether they ever do it or not."

On our way home from Philadelphia last June, on resuming the cars, after stopping at Hartford, we found for our seat mate a young girl of about twelve summers—her mother and an older sister being in the next seat back. On conversing with the girl, we found she was from the South and going to Boston. The mother had many enquiries to make respecting localities, the distance to Boston, time of arrival, &c., and she seemed very solicitous in respect to the condition of things here at the north. At length she stated that she was the wife of commodore Hollins, who had just arrived at Boston from a distant voyage and had telegraphed her and the children to meet him there. We had a very full and free conversation respecting the state of things, both north and South; and she remarked that it would be very hard to compel her husband to fight against his southern countrymen. On reaching Boston the commodore was in waiting at the depot, and she introduced us; and we think the above description of him quite life like. The next morning announced his resignation, with that of other Southern officers who had arrived in the same frigate. He made his way down towards Dixie's land, and the next we heard of him he, with others who had gone as passengers, seized the steamer they were in and made for the dominions of Jeff Davis. And since then have followed his redoubtable exploits, of which he has boasted, and which have been chronicled in the southern papers.

Clothes Wringers.



In these days of inventions, we know of nothing that would be of greater service to wives, mothers, and sisters, than some contrivance to save the weekly labor of washing.

We have nothing to say now of washing machines, but would say a word of wringers. There are several patented articles thus denominated, designed to dispense with no small part of the labor in washing, but we believe there has been no invention of the kind so serviceable, or cheap, as that patented by Howden, Colby & Co. of Waterbury Vt.

This wringer consists of two India rubber rollers attached to a galvanized iron jointed frame which may be set onto any tub or removed without labor—it being self holding and self adjusting. It is then only necessary to put the edge of any garment to the rollers, which are turned by a crank, and the article is drawn through, divested of its moisture by the pressure much drier than it is possible to wring it by hand. With the aid of this, the labor of wringing a large washing is comparatively nothing, there is no expenditure of strength, and no laming of the wrist; and not only is the work done much better, but it is in a very much shorter space of time. The article is so simply constructed as to be durable, and the elasticity of the rubber adapts itself to the thickness or inequalities of whatever passes between the rollers. Another important consideration in its use is the saving of the strain which common wringing gives to the garments wrung; so that the wringer is an economical arrangement if only the durability of clothing is considered.

Severe Floods in California.

San Francisco, Jan. 17. During the past fifty hours it has rained here almost incessantly; the storm still continues. Yesterday noon the water at Sacramento commenced rising again. The third complete inundation of that city is unavoidable. The area of land now overflowed in the State is 20 miles broad and 250 long, taking upward of three millions of acres mostly arable, a considerable portion being mostly fenced and tilled. It is estimated that upward of 4500 head of cattle and sheep have been drowned since the winter commenced. The unprecedented succession of tremendous storms have washed the mining regions where the ground was previously dug over, producing great changes, and rendering probable a large increase in the gold product from the Placer diggings for the ensuing year.

Chicago, Jan. 24. A special dispatch to the Journal from Cairo, to-day says: "The river at this point has risen 25 feet, and is still rising. Eleven of the boats forming the pontoon bridge at Paducah were stopped here last night. It was not known how many passed down stream. Orders were received last night to put the mortar boats immediately into condition for service.

Captain Constable, commander of the mortar boat fleet, went to Pittsburg this morning to superintend the shipment of the mortar equipment and ammunition. General Smith is expected to arrive at Paducah from his expedition to-day or to-morrow."

The flooded state of the Mississippi and its tributaries has caused apprehensions that the fortifications and encampment at Cairo will be inundated and our troops compelled to abandon it for some time, on account of its unhealthiness. The Cincinnati Times says:

"The flood may force an advance on Columbus to give our troops high and healthy locations. The powerful current will rob the rebels of the protection of submarine batteries and such like. Again, if the flood endangers Cairo, it will do immense damage on the lower Mississippi. In times of peace and prosperity the Father of Waters is with difficulty kept within his banks during a flood like the present one. Now, while the plantations along the river are unprotected, the inroads of the waters will certainly become fearful. The devastation of the freshet will be added to the afflictions of the deceived and suffering people of the Mississippi State."

The News from England.

We now have intelligence of the receipt in full in England of the correspondence with our government and its action in the release of Slidell and Mason. The result appears to be entirely satisfactory to the British government; so that the war cloud in that direction appears to have blown over for the present. The London Press express themselves much gratified with the result.

It is reported that Russia has sent an embarrassing ultimatum to Rome, to the effect that if the

Pope does not condemn the conduct of the Polish clergy, Russia will recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

A RETURNED VOLUNTEER,—one who enlisted for three years in the First Mass. Regiment, who was in the battle of Bull-run, was wounded in the arm by a bayonet thrust after he had surrendered in that action, was taken prisoner, and was detained till a few weeks since in Richmond, Virginia, but is now home in Boston on a furlough—took tea with us on the 24th Ult. He is of the opinion that the Confederates are beginning heartily to wish themselves out of this contest. Their troops are described as ragged, half-starved, and greatly demoralized and disheartened.

No authentic intelligence has been received from the Burnside expedition, which left Fortress Monroe some ten days since, up to Monday the 27, the time of present writing. If nothing is added to this, it will be the same when we go to press. The Secretary of War thinks this silence favorable; for had it met with any reverse, the Confederates would have communicated it.

DR. CUMMING ON REPUBLICANISM. The London Correspondent of "The Methodist," writes that Dr. Cumming, on the death of Prince Albert, told his audience of lords, lordlings, and rich merchants, that 'as a father, the Prince Consort had reared his sons with wisdom, consideration, rare tact, and exquisite common sense, and had set a precedent worthy of imitation by the fathers of England. In proof of this the Rev. Doctor dwelt upon the studies of the Prince of Wales at Edinburgh, Oxford, and Cambridge; upon his visit to Rome, and subsequently to America, where he had learned to appreciate more profoundly than ever that limited monarchy which was the glory of our nation. Depend upon it, the Prince of Wales would be no advocate of Republicanism.'

An exposition of the finances of Austria has just been published, showing its finances to be in a most hopeless embarrassed and crippled condition—the deficit for the last and for the current year being estimated at about \$30,000,000 each on a total income of only about five times the amount.

A New Subscriber writes: "I have lately fully embraced the Advent faith,"—which we understand to be regeneration of this earth, and the establishment of Christ's kingdom under the whole heaven, at his coming and the resurrection of the just—"and feel the necessity of a paper of the same views." May a sense of that necessity be extended.

To Correspondents.

Short and appropriate articles, of one column or less, are solicited from those who have well digested thoughts to communicate. Any writer whose article or enquiry is not promptly noticed, will please to call the editor's attention to the omission.

"N. C." The Poem entitled "Time is Short," is excellent in sentiment; and were it written in plain prose would print it. We think, however, it has that not sufficient poetic merit, to give it an insertion.

"S. W." We do not recognize who these initials stand for; as we often publish such lines for the gratification of the writers, and not always on our own judgment, we need to know who is the writer. We wish no one would use other than their own signature in our columns. Readers like to know who writes.

The Result of Effort.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—I have been trying to get subscribers for the Herald. I have succeeded in obtaining three new ones. Please find enclosed, &c.

Yours as ever, looking for the blessed hope,
CALVIN BECKWITH.

McDonough, New York Jan. 13, 1862.

The above tells its own story. The present condition of the world must beget a desire on the part of thoughtful, serious minded persons to read on the subject of prophecy; and this fact being improved, effort alone is needed to greatly extend our circulation.

That Epitaph.

Dear friend:—The truly Christian epitaph on four children which was received on the first page of the Herald this morning, was known in England in 1839 as the translation of an Italian epitaph, and should not, therefore, be credited as it is.

O. E.
New York, Dec. 27, 1861.

DEATH OF REV. DR. DWIGHT. Rev. H. G. O. Dwight, D. D., a missionary of the American Board who returned from Constantinople, about two months since, was killed by the blowing of a car, in which he was a passenger, from the Troy and Rutland Railroad, down an embankment, during the severe gale on Saturday last.

CORRESPONDENCE.



In this department, articles are solicited, on the general subject of the Advent, from friends of the Herald, over their own signatures, irrespective of the particular views which it defends.

Trustee Meeting.

Boston, Jan. 21, 1862.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Boston Advent Association, held at the Herald office this date—Messrs. Himes, Emerson, West, Hale and Bliss being present—the following report of the Treasurer was read and adopted, and ordered to be published:

Seventh Annual Report

OF THE TREASURER OF THE BOSTON ADVENT ASSOCIATION.

To the Shareholders:

I. The earnings of this Association for the year ending January 1, 1862, have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description of earnings and Amount. Includes items like 'Received of the American Millennial Association', 'Received of Mr. Tuttle for occupancy', etc.

Making a total of \$1252.44

II. The Expenses for the year 1861, have been,

Table with 2 columns: Description of expenses and Amount. Includes items like 'For interest on the debt of the Association', 'For city tax for 1861', 'For repair of door in store No. 50', etc.

Total of Expense \$432.95
Have reduced the indebtedness of the Association the amount of 819.49

Which makes the outgoes equal the income of \$1252.44

The whole indebtedness of this Association on the first day of January, 1861, over and above any balance of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, as per last report, amounted to \$2491.06

Deduct the net earnings of the past yr 819.49

And it leaves 1671.57

which is the amount of the present indebtedness, on closing the accounts for 1861.

The building, then, stands thus: Whole cost above annual expenses \$19,000

There have been issued to owners 311 shares of stock, at a par value of \$50 each, amounting to 15,550.00

Amount of debt, 1671.57

Net earnings of the building, above all annual expenses and all dividends made, and which has been paid on the debt 1778.43=\$19,000

It will thus be seen that the debt has been reduced more than one-half since the dividends were withheld; and with two prosperous years more, during which it will not be practicable to make dividends—unless the balance of shares of stock should be

taken up—as the debt must first be paid, it will probably be entirely cancelled.

The past year has not been a prosperous one for this Association—the net earnings having been only about five per cent.

In addition to the amounts of rent collected, the store in Hudson st. was occupied by G. W. Woods from April 1 to May 20th, when he sold out to Mr. Tuttle, owing for one and two-thirds months rent \$20.87, which there is no probability of his ever paying.

Also Mr. Tuttle occupied the same for the month of July, owing \$12.50, which also may be considered as worthless.

Mr. M. Steimle, the present occupant of store No. 52, owes on the rent of the past year \$42, which ought to be regarded as good.

There is also due from the present occupant of store No. 50, Mr. Henry Jones, on the rent of the past year, the sum of \$76. Our past experience has shown that it is not safe to predicate much on the value of indebtedness to the building, any faster than it is paid.

It is no more than just, to the owners of stock in the Chapel, to say that the demand by good tenants for the occupancy of the stores under the chapel, has not improved, as was anticipated, since the first year of the erection of the building. This has been owing partially to the hard times caused by the crisis of 1857 and the present national troubles; and it is in part owing to a change that has been gradually taking place in the character of the neighborhood—there being now a much smaller proportion of the houses in this vicinity occupied by their owners than there were seven years since—the filling up of a large extent of water, in the southern and western parts of the city, and the opening of new streets there, have drawn off to those localities a large percentage of the more wealthy portion of Bostonians, much to the detriment of other parts of the city: and this neighborhood has not been unaffected by that cause. There is still, however, a reasonable hope that, with times of ordinary prosperity, and the debt cancelled, the building may be made to net its owners six per cent.; and, had there been no interest to pay, it would have earned just that the past year, on the shares issued.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SYLVESTER BLISS, Treasurer.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1861.

Voted, to reduce H. Jones' rent to \$25 per mth. and to discount to him forty dollars on what is due for back rent, if he will square up the balance before the first of February; but if otherwise, he is not to continue longer than he shall regularly pay seven 50-100 dollars per week, on each Monday morning.

Voted, That the Treasurer be authorized to effect a loan of one thousand dollars, to use for the payment of money now due, and to be repaid by the income of the building; if he can do so on terms satisfactory to himself.

Voted, to adjourn.

Attest: SYLVESTER BLISS, Secretary.

The Christian—His Duty.

BY H. BUCKLEY.

Should Christian say, I have rights, And for those rights will stand? And, if oppressed, I'll surely fight To break the tyrant's band?

Or, may he say, I will not wear A slave's most galling chain? A feather's weight I will not bear, Nor yield the despot's claim?

Has he a right to risk his life, Or life of fellow man? By joining in the bloody strife, In war to lead the van?

Does Christ, his pattern and his guide, Such an example give? Or, was he scourged and crucified, That enemies might live?

In all his teaching is there found One word to sanction strife? Do not his gracious words abound Which teach to yield our life?

“Put up thy sword,” was his command, When Peter fain would fight: Should we not yield to his demand, And trust a God of might?

If called by Christ a bondman be, If freed should count it gain; But, if by law he's not made free, A slave should still remain.

Submission to the ruling powers— However base that rule— A trying lesson; but 'tis ours, If taught in Jesus' school.

A patient suffering of wrong— That crowning Christian grace— A glorious crown will bring ere long, Which faith may now embrace.

Ye saints in bonds and fetters strong, Oppressed by those in power, Your cruel bondage won't be long: Now is the judgment hour.

All earthly rule will crumble soon, And sink in endless night; But suffering saints will share the boon Of endless glory bright!

Advent Conference and Protracted Meeting,

In Richford, Vt., commenced Jan. 1st, 1862. Bro. P. V. West was appointed chairman, and S. S. Garvin secretary. Brn. S. Heath, R. Smith and P. Scott were chosen as a committee to report the in

terests and business of the conference. The committee reported the last day, Jan. 15th, as follows:

Brethren of the conference:—Your committee beg leave, in the conclusion of our meetings, to make the following report:

Some of you are aware that the Adventists in this vicinity, having a desire to see the cause revived and souls gathered to Christ, consulted on the best means of promoting this object, which resulted in a unanimous invitation to Elder J. V. Himes to visit and labor with us for ten days or more, for the promotion of the cause in this region. Bro. H. commenced his labors among us Jan. 1st, and continued each day for fifteen days. Three services were held each day, and Eld. H. gave lectures P.M. and evenings. The word took effect, so that after the third day, the good work begun. Souls were moved and began to flock to the altar, both backsliders and the unconverted. The work has been deep and widespread. A considerable number have been converted and reclaimed, who are now strong in faith giving glory to God. We have not seen so good and glorious a work in this region since 1843-4. Other denominations have participated in the work and have been blessed.

The themes on which our brother has dwelt, were doctrinal, prophetic and practical; on all of them he showed himself “a workman who needeth not to be ashamed.” The fruit has been good. We have been built up, cheered, and encouraged as Adventists. We have had meat in due season—some of the old corn of the land—a few grapes from the other shore—just what the Adventists need everywhere in this period of the world. Adventists should be awake to a sense of duty and the importance of the work in which they are engaged.

As we are among the tried ones of 1843-4, we are witnesses that, as like produces like, so, when the key-note of the gospel of the kingdom is touched, it vibrates through the hearts of those that are waiting for the consolation of Israel.

We feel to praise God for his mercy to our brother, in raising him up from sickness, and giving him strength and health to enter the missionary field again. We never saw him in so good a state of mind, or heard him preach with such power. God is with him; and we bid him God-speed in the good work; and hope that he may have health and strength to finish the work that God has given him to do, both by the voice and pen.

In conclusion, we offer the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, we as Adventists believe we are living in the end of this dispensation, and the coming of the Lord draweth nigh, and whereas God is multiplying the signs and evidences of the speedy coming of his kingdom, therefore

Resolved, That we as Adventists ought to come out and take a more bold and decided stand on the time of the Lord's coming.

Resolved, That we are rejoiced to see men raised up in Europe and this country, who are giving the cry, Behold he cometh; with the evidence of time when he will come; and bid them God-speed in the work.

Resolved, That the evidence given us by Eld. J. V. Himes during this conference, on the signs of Christ's coming, in connexion with the termination of the prophetic periods in 1868, are worthy of the candid consideration of the church and the world.

Resolved, That the time has come for us to wake up and enter anew upon our work, to give the trumpet a certain sound, to warn the church and world to prepare for the judgment.

The above was adopted and passed unanimously at the close of the P. M. service, Jan. 15.

The closing service in the evening was one of marked interest. Although the outward circumstances seemed to be against us, yet we had a good gathering, an excellent discourse, and marked attention. At the close a number came forward for prayer and found peace in Christ.

Thus our meetings closed with a triumphant victory over the powers of darkness. We hope the good work will still go on, until the stout-hearted sinner whose heart is not subject to the law of God, may be brought to humbly submit to the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus, and a people be raised up here, that shall stand boldly in the cause of truth and, after having suffered with Christ, be glorified together with him at his appearing. Brethren, pray for us, that the very God of peace may sanctify

us wholly, and our whole spirit, and soul, and body, be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

S. S. GARVIN, Secretary.

From Bro. L. N. Watkins.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—The time has come for us to pay for our paper, and we pay willingly. We love the Herald, and the doctrine it advocates. We hope it will not be suspended for want of support, when we are so near our eternal inheritance. I will take and pay for it while my Master gives me the means.

Yours as ever in love, LLOYD N. WATKINS.

Toronto, C. W.

From Bro. J. Brewster.

Dear Brother:—My paper is all the Advent preaching we have here. The people think we need not look for that day hundreds of years yet, as there is a great work to be done before that day can come. We might expect this from the people of the world, who have their portion here, as the Psalmist says; but we hoped for better things from those who profess to follow our Master. I am sorry to say it is a very offensive doctrine to many. Dear brother, you no doubt feel almost discouraged for want of funds; but fear not; your work is glorious; it is honorable, as the Psalmist says, and the Lord will provide; he will open the hearts of those he has blessed with means to supply what is needed to go on with your good work. My will is good; but the Lord has not given me means, and it is almost impossible to get a dollar, times are so dull. My heart is with you, and all the dear brethren and sisters who love our Lord Jesus Christ and are waiting for redemption.

JOHN BREWSTER.

Eastport, 19 Dec. 1861.

From Bro. Geo. Wise.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—Enclosed you will find, &c.—We must put our trust in the Lord. He knows the desire we feel for you in holding up the cause of his second coming. We have reason, my dear brother, to rejoice; for our redemption draweth nigh. May the Lord bless you and yours. We have no Advent preaching in Baltimore, but hold two prayer-meetings each week, where a few of his followers, who have been long looking for his coming, meet together. Yours in the blessed hope,

GEORGE WISE.

Baltimore, Dec. 24, 1861.

From Bro. I. Conover.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—My prayer is that the Herald may be continued to the end of Daniel's wonders—which must now be emphatically nigh. It is the best paper in the land, for the times; and must be sustained. Your brother, looking for the blessed hope,

ISRAEL CONOVER.

Upper Pittsgrove, N. J., Dec. 23, 1861.

From Bro. J. Spear.

Bro. Bliss:—I am happy to comply with your request, made last week, for each subscriber of the Herald to endeavor to forward an additional one. Enclosed you find the name of a new subscriber, with six months' pay. And as this is a good season of the year to get new subscribers—especially among the farmers—I hope our brethren and sisters will feel that they have a duty to do in this direction, and endeavor to extend the truth we've to our neighbors. I think we, as soldiers of the cross, should be active in the service of the great Captain of our salvation, so that it may be said of us,—“Well done, good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joys of your Lord.” I remain yours in hope of immortality and eternal life.

J. SPEAR.

Beebe Plain, C. E., Dec. 16, 61.

The above is an effort and suggestion in the right direction. If each one will respond and do likewise, there need be no lack of the needed means to work with.

Ed.

From sister Mary Everett.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—The closing year admonishes me that time is fast fleeting, whilst its flight is speaking in a voice not to be misunderstood, that the years must soon end, the day dawn which shall recompense the children of light and truth for all the trials and sorrow which they pass through on their weary pilgrimage to a better land. I have felt, for several years, when I have forwarded my annual dues, that was more than probable I would be the last time; but I am spared to enclose you three dollars, and that it would afford me pleasure to send a dollar as a contribution to the paper, which has afforded me so many hours of joyment when reading its truths. You please accept the offering from the hand of a God, where to meet you, will the ransomed

the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. Yours in the bonds of Christian union, MARY EVERETT.

Pawtucket, Dec. 14, 1861.

From Bro. Z. W. Camfield.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—In forwarding my remittance for the Herald, I have nothing special to write respecting the prosperity of our views. There are some here who seem to take an interest in the Herald, but we have some strange things advanced. A minister preached last Sunday from 2 Tim. 4:8 and made the crown to be the crown of martyrdom, which the apostle received when he ceased from his labors; and though thousands had been crowned before, yet the apostle's crown was safe. Then he made "that day," the day of judgment, when all the saints would be crowned and rewarded.

The Lord be pleased to guide you in your labors to the glory of his great name, is the prayer of yours truly, ZIBA WM. CAMFIELD. Kelvin, Brant Co. Dec. 14, '61.

From Bro. J. Craig.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—The No. of the Herald containing the Restitution I have kept moving since I received it. A few such pieces, which we are sure to have occasionally in the Herald, are worth all it costs for the year. With what light I receive from the Herald and the signs of the times, I have no doubt but the end will soon be upon us. May the Lord help us to be ready, is the prayer of yours, in hope, JAS. CRAIG. Sheboygan Falls, Wis., Dec. 8, '61.

From Bro. W. P. Woodworth.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—The time has arrived when I always like to renew my subscription to the Herald. I feel it a privilege to be able to do so. The Herald is to us a friend—one with whom I have been on good terms since our first acquaintance in 1848;—and I think I could not now safely dispense with the admonitions and scriptural expositions that are found in its columns.

I remain very truly yours, in the bonds of Christian affection, W. P. WOODWORTH. Boylans Grove, Iowa, Dec. 15, 1861.

From Bro. J. Pearce.

Dear Bro. Bliss:—Your post is not the most desirable one in the world, but if the appointment be of God, then you are the right man in the right place; so we think, many of us in Canada West. No doubt many things occur, from time to time, calculated to afflict and discourage you—looking at things from a human stand-point; but God's thoughts are not as our thoughts. If the great Head of the church has placed you where you are, he will support, strengthen, and give you wisdom, grace, and ability to fill the office he hath assigned you, with honor to his cause and glory to his name, in the presentation of those important truths, that God designs this generation should have placed before them; that the sinner may be induced to repentance and reformation, to break away from sin, and live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world, and be prepared to meet the Judge in peace. Let the disciples of Christ be encouraged by the thought that redemption draweth nigh; and to us all let the admonition be, "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning, and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their Lord, when he will return from the wedding, that when he cometh and knocketh they may open to him immediately. Blessed are those servants whom the Lord, when he cometh, shall find watching. And if he shall come in the second watch, or come in the third watch, and find them so, blessed are those servants; and this know if the good man of the house had known what hour the thief would come, he would have watched, and not have suffered his house to be broken through. Be ye therefore ready also; for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not." Luke 12:35-40. "And take heed to yourselves lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness and cares of this life, and so that day come upon you unawares; for as a snare shall it come on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth. Watch ye therefore, and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man," Luke 21:24-6. "If therefore thou shalt not watch, I will come on thee as a thief and thou shalt not know what hour I will come upon thee." Rev. 3:3. "Behold I come as a thief; blessed is he that watcheth, and keepeth his garments, lest he walk naked and they see his shame." Rev. 16:15.

Brothers and sisters in Christ, let us heed those admonitions, coming as they do from such high authority. What a fearful thought,—should any of us be without the wedding garment when the marriage of the Lamb shall take place, and be with the

Polish virgins in the 25th of Matthew saying unto the wise, "Give us of your oil, for our lamps are gone out." Let us pray God to search our hearts. They are deceitful—too much like a broken bow, starting aside. May we all pray to be kept in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life.

Yours in hope, J. PEARCE. Pickering, C. W., Dec. 14, 1861.

Bro. B., we should be pleased if you would give your thoughts on the present aspect, or signs of the times, with your thoughts, whether the darkening of the sun and moon in 1780 was a fulfilment of Matt. 24:29.

We sympathize very much with your people.—Civil war is a great affliction. May God help the right, and speedily bring this heavy calamity to a close. J. P.

We think the signs of the times are ominous of the distress of nations which our Saviour spoke of as immediately to precede the end. We have not yet seen any interpretation of the sun's darkening that is more satisfactory than the one referred to—though we suppose previous events of the same kind were a part of the same fulfilment. Ed.

God expects to find you somewhere alone every morning.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Memoirs of William Miller.

By the author of the Time of the End—excepting the first three chapters, which were by the pen of another. pp. 426. Price, post paid, 75 cts.

Few men have been more diversely regarded than William Miller. While those who knew him, esteemed him as a man of more than ordinary mental power, as a cool, sagacious and honest reasoner, an humble and devoted Christian, a kind and affectionate friend, and a man of great moral and social worth; thousands, who knew him not, formed opinions of him anything but complimentary to his intelligence and sanity. It was therefore the design of this volume to show him to the world as he was—to present him as he appeared in his daily walk and conversation, to trace the manner in which he arrived at his conclusions, to follow him into his closet and places of retirement, to unfold the workings of his mind through a long series of years, and scan closely his motives. These things are shown of him by large extracts from his unstudied private correspondence, by his published writings, by narrations of interviews with him, accounts of his public labors in the various places he visited, a full presentation of his views, with the manner of their conception, and various reminiscences of interest in connection with his life.

The revivals of religion which attended his labors, are here testified to by those who participated in them; and hundreds of souls, it is believed, will ever regard him as a means, under God, of their conversion. The attention given to his arguments caused many minds, in all denominations, to change their views of the millennial state; and as the christian public learn to discriminate between the actual position of Mr. Miller, and that which prejudice has conceived that he occupied, his memory will be much more justly estimated. The following notice of this volume is from the "Theological and Literary Journal."

This volume is worthy of a perusal by all who take an interest in the great purposes God has revealed respecting the future government of the world. If the first chapters descend to a detail of incidents that are of little moment, and betray a disposition to exaggerate and over-paint, the main portion of the memoir, which is occupied with the history of his religious life, is not chargeable with that fault, and presents an interesting account of his studies, his opinions, his lectures, his disappointments, and his death, and frees him from many of the injurious imputations with which he was assailed during his last years. He was a man of vigorous sense, ardent, resolute, and upright; he had the fullest faith in the Scriptures as the word of God, and gave the most decided evidence that he understood and felt the power of their great truths. Instead of the ambitiousness of a religious demagogue, he was disinterested; his great aim in his advent. His demeanor, on the confutation of his calculations respecting the advent, was such as might be expected from an upright man. Instead of resorting to subterfuges to disguise his defeat, he frankly confessed his error, and while he lost faith in himself, retained his trust undiminished in God, and endeavored to guard his followers from the dangers to which they were exposed, of relapsing into unbelief, or losing their interest in the great doctrine of Christ's premillennial coming.

A Volume for the Times.

"THE TIME OF THE END."

This volume of over 400 pages, compiled by the present editor of the Advent Herald and published in 1856, treats "the time of the end," (Dan. 12:9,) as a prophetic period preceding the end; during which there was predicted to be a wonderful increase of knowledge respecting the prophecies and periods that fill up the future of this world's duration, to the final consummation. It presents various computations of the times of Daniel and John; copies Rev. E. B. Elliott's view of "our present position in the prophetic calen-

dar," with several lectures by Dr. Cumming, and gives three dissertations on the new heavens and the new earth, by Drs. Chalmers, Hitchcock, and Wesley. To this is added "The Testimony of more than One Hundred Witnesses," of all ages of the church, and of all denominations of Christians,—expressing faith in the personal advent of Christ, his reign on the renewed earth, on the resurrection of the just, &c. It is for sale at this office and will be sent by mail, post paid, for 75 cts.—to those who do not wish to give \$1., its former retail price.

Opinions of the press:

"The book is valuable as containing a compendium of millenarian views, from the early ages to the present time; and the author discovers great research and untiring labor."—Religious Intelligencer.

"The authors here enumerated are a pledge of ability in the treatment of subjects of so much interest to the church and world."—New York Chronicle.

"We like this work, and therefore commend it to our readers."—Niagara Democrat.

"A condensed view is presented of the entire history of prophetic interpretation, and of the computations of the prophetic periods."—Missouri Republican.

"The enquiring Christian will find much to engage his attention."—Due West Telescope.

"He quotes from most of the authors, who have written and fixed dates for the expected event, during the past two hundred years."—Christian Secretary.

"We have been pleased with its spirit, interested in its statements, and have received valuable information; and we commend it to all who feel an interest in this subject."—Richmond Religious Herald.

"It cannot but awaken in the church a new interest in the predictions relative to which she now displays so great and alarming indifference."—Albany Spectator.

"We can cheerfully recommend it to all who desire to know what has been said, and can be said on a subject which will never cease to possess interest, while the prophecies of Daniel and John shall be revered as Canons in the Christian Church."—Concord Democrat.

"On so momentous a subject, and with an array of such distinguished writers, this work will command attention."—Providence Daily Journal.

"The index of authors referred to is large and shows that the writer has intended to give a thorough treatment of the subject."—Star of the West.

"A compendious collection of Second Advent essays."—N. Y. Evangelist.

"We commend it to those whose enquiries lie in this direction."—Haverhill Gazette.

"This is a remarkable volume."—International Journal.

"This is one of the most elaborate books ever issued on the subject of the Second Advent."—Boston Daily Traveler.

"It is a publication curious, interesting, and attesting the indefatigable investigation and researches of its compiler."—Boston Daily Atlas.

"This book is of real value, as a history of opinions, as a chronological instructor, and as a compilation of able articles on prophecy."—Hartford Religious Herald.

"It contains a great number of opinions, by various divines, bearing on the time of the end."—Chris. Intelligencer.

"It teaches essentially the same important doctrines so ably advocated in the Advent Herald."—American Baptist.

"A great abundance of materials for the prosecution of the study of prophecy."—Port. Chris. Mirror.

"The writer shows that he has studied his subject, and evinces much ability in the treatment of it."—Boston Evening Telegraph.

"If one wishes to see the opinions of leaders on this subject somewhat concisely presented, we know of no single volume in which he will find it so well done, as in this."—Portland Transcript.

"This book will prove a mine of interesting research."—Montreal Journal of Literature.

"The book is a complete digest of prophetic interpretation, and should be the companion of every Bible student."—Detroit Free Press.

"We know of no book which contains, in so little space, so much interesting matter on this subject."—St. Johnsbury Caledonian.

"As a collection of authorities, it is a curious and interesting book."—New Bedford Standard.

"It will be found an interesting and instructive work."—Boston Chris. Witness and Advocate.

"A striking work; and we would recommend all Protestants to read it."—Phil. Daily News.

WHITTEN'S GOLDEN SALVE is a step by way of progress in the healing art. It is adapted to all the purposes of a family Salve. It effectually cures piles, wounds, bruises, sprains, cuts, chilblains, corns, burns, fever-sores, scrofulous humors, erysipelas, salt-rheum, king's evil, rheumatism, spinal difficulties, chafings in warm weather, &c. &c., and is believed by many experienced and competent judges to be the best combination of medicinal ingredients for external inflammatory difficulties that has ever been produced. Many of the best physicians of the various schools use it and also recommend it. Every farmer should have it for horses; for the cure of scratches, sprains, chafings, &c., and also for sore teats on cows. It cures felons. It cures warts.

From Mr. Morris Fuller, of North Creek, N. Y.: "We find your Golden Salve to be good for everything that we have tried it for. Among other things for which we have used it, is a bad case of 'scald head' of our little girl. Its effect in this case was also favorable." "We like your Golden Salve very much in this place. Among other things I knew a lady who was cured of a

very bad case of sore eyes."—Walter S. Plummer, Lake Village, N. H.

Mrs. Glover, East Merrimack street, Lowell, was cured of a bad case of piles by the use of one box of the Salve. Mr. Farrington, a wealthy merchant and manufacturer of Lowell, was relieved of piles which had afflicted him for many years, and remarked to a friend that it was worth a hundred dollars a box for piles.

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

From Mr. J. O. Merriam, Tewksbury, Mass.: "I have a large milk farm. I have used a great deal of your Golden Salve for sore teats on my cows. I have used many other kinds of salve. Yours is the best I ever saw. I have also used it for sprains and scratches on my horses. It cures them in a short time. I recommend it to all who keep cows or horses."

From Dr. Geo. Pierce, Lowell: "Your Golden Salve is good. It will have a great sale."

From Dr. W. S. Campbell, New Britain, Conn.: "Your Golden Salve is a great thing for chilblains. I have also used it in afflicting cases of salt rheum, erysipelas, and sore nipples. Its effect was, a speedy and permanent cure."

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

"I received a wound in my foot by a rusty nail; by reason of which I could not set my foot to the floor for two weeks. The pain was excruciating. When your Golden Salve was applied, it relieved the pain in a short time, and two and a half boxes of it wrought a perfect cure."—Mrs. Lucinda A. Swain, Merideth Centre, N. H.

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

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

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

Made only by C. P. Whitten, No. 35 and 37 East Merrimack street, Lowell, Mass. Sold by druggists, and at country stores. Price 25 cts. per box, or \$2 per dozen.

I want good, reliable, persevering agents to canvass, in all parts of the United States and Canada. A large discount will be made to agents. aug 13—pd to jan 1 '62 For sale at this office.

DR. LITCH'S RESTORATIVE: a great cure for colds and coughs. This medicine is highly prized by all who use it, for the purposes named. Try it. Price, 37 1-2 cts.

DR. LITCH'S ANTI-BILIOUS PHYSIC. As a gentle purgative, a corrector of the stomach and liver, and cure for common Fever and Fever and Ague, and all the every day ills of a family, this medicine is not surpassed. I confidently recommend it to every family who prize a speedy relief from disease and suffering, as the best they can use. Price 37 1-2 cents. Sold by H. Jones, 48 Kneeland st., Boston, next door to the Herald office; and by J. Litch 127 N. 11th st., Philadelphia. No 1010—tf

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE,

At the Depository of English and American Works on Prophecy—in Connection with the Office of the ADVENT HERALD—at No. 46 1-2 Kneeland-street, a few steps West of the Boston and Worcester Railroad Station. The money should accompany all orders.

Table with columns: BOOKS, PRICE, POSTAGE. Includes titles like 'Morning Hours in Patmos', 'Bliss' Sacred Chronology', 'The Time of the End', etc.

Table with columns: Works of Rev. John Cumming, D. D., PRICE, POSTAGE. Includes titles like 'On Romanism', 'Exodus', 'Leviticus', etc.

Table with columns: TRACTS, PRICE. Includes titles like 'The Restitution', 'Osler's Prefigurations', 'The End, by Dr. Cumming', etc.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

"FEED MY LAMBS."—John 21:15.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 1, 1862.

Willie, the Runaway.

One moonlight night, when all the house was still, Willie Nichols rose softly from his bed. He dressed himself quietly that he might not disturb his sister, or his little brother Bennie, who slept with him. Through the window of the attic room the moonbeams shone softly, and they threw their beautiful light on Fannie's pale face, and on Bennie's curling hair. They showed Willie the seams and cracks in the old wall, the trunk which his father had carried with him on his voyage years ago, and the little Bible on the stand. Precious little Bible! His Sabbath-school teacher had given it to him as a token of love, long before Willie had thought of ever being a runaway. Out of the window the same moonlight was falling softly on the old mulberry tree in the little garden, and making fantastic shadows of its leaves and branches upon the ground. It fell, too, upon the Squire's white house, standing so proudly among the old stately trees, and upon the long winding road that led to Farmer Benson's.

Willie stood trembling and irresolute, as he gazed upon the still world outside. For a moment his good angel whispered, "Stay, Willie! Do not leave your widowed mother and her little ones, and your dear home." But a whisper on the other side was louder still; and saying, "I can never go to Farmer Benson's," the boy dressed himself, tied up his few things, and his Bible among them. Then, with a last, fond look at brother and sister, he stole out of the room and down the stairs. At his mother's door he paused, and put his hand upon the latch, but he did not venture to go in. His mother might awake, and Willie did not dare to meet her tender gaze, and ask a blessing upon his purpose.

Willie's mother was poor. Her husband's ship had been wrecked on a distant coast. And he had gone down with it. A hard struggle had Mrs. Nichols to procure food and fire for her little ones, though many of her neighbors were kind, and would have helped her if they could. But they were poor themselves and could give but kind wishes and a day's work, now and then, to the widow. Meanwhile, by various means, sewing, washing, nursing the sick, and, in fact, everything that a woman's needy hands could do—she had made both ends meet, until her three eldest children were old enough to help her.—Robert and Mattie were learning trades, and Willie was to be bound out to a farmer.

The little fellow had objected to this; but his mother deemed it best for him, and the arrangements had been completed to her own satisfaction and that of Mr. Benson. Willie Nichols could find no fault with the farmer, who was a pleasant, genial man, with a kind word for every one; but he longed to go to sea. The sea, with its wild, blue waves, foam-crested, with its wideness and vastness, was the subject of his thoughts day and night. "Oh! how free," thought Willie, "must a sailor's life be."

But his mother had a horror of the ocean, ever since the letters came that told her of the wreck of the Flying Fish. Her boys had often heard her remark that "no sons of hers should be a sailor." Willie had sometimes spoken of his wish; but his mother had said that if he loved her he would not mention the sea in her hearing.

And so it was that Willie became a runaway. Down the stairs, through the little garden, out on the highway. The world before him! Cold, desolate, bitter world, that has tempted and disappointed so many! Home behind him, sweet home, with its hallowed memories! Home, with its morning and evening altar of prayer, its charmed circle of loving ones, its recollections of a mother's kiss. Poor little wanderer! Ah! my boy, pause before you, like him, step out from the sweet refuge of your earthly home, into the storms and tempests of life.

Willie's home was near a seaport town. Before noon of the next day he was on the deck of a ship bound for the South Pacific.

When again the moon shone on the water, his native land was fading away in the distance.

Willie did not find a sailor's life so free as he expected. There were hard words and hard blows to bear. There was coarser fare than he had been used to. There was climbing up the rigging when the waves were lashed by storms, and the ship rolled at their will. Many an hour of pain and home-sickness came to Willie, and sometimes his little hammock was wet with tears. Still, it was not so hard for many others. His prompt obedience and cheerful industry, his fearlessness and agility, made him a favorite on board, and there was not a man on the vessel who would not have risked life and limb to save the little fellow had he been in danger.

Eighteen months went by. They had touched here and there at different ports, and now and then they had spoken a vessel bound homeward, or perhaps bound still further away than they were themselves.

One day the second mate, who was standing on the deck, said suddenly to the boy—

"Willie, where did you come from?"

"From Line, sir, near N—"

"Did you run away?"

A tear gathered in Willie's eye, and his head dropped. No need of an answer.

"Have you a father and a mother?"

"A mother at home, but my father is dead."

"Does your mother know where you are, my boy?"

"No," said Willie; "I wouldn't let her know for the world. It would break her heart."

"Far worse to her to be in suspense.—Twenty thousand miles from home, and your mother not know of it! No, Willie! the first vessel we speak must carry a letter to your mother. Remember, my boy!"

Willie promised, and began, in his leisure moments, a letter.

A few days afterward they were chasing a whale. This is very dangerous sport, for the huge creature, when wounded, strikes deadly blows with his tail, and often capsizes boats, or breaks them to pieces. The boat which held Willie and four or five of the sailors had the bottom knocked out of it by a blow of the monster's tail. Paie, and dreadfully bruised, the boy was lifted up the ship's side, and laid in his hammock.

That night the mate watched by him till twelve o'clock. He had fallen into a gentle sleep, saying he would be all right in the morning. Bidding two of the men to watch if he wanted anything, the kind mate, who had always been his friend, left him, that he might himself seek repose.

Morning came. In its first gray light the mate returned to Willie's bed. The watchers, overcome by weariness, had fallen asleep. "Willie, how do you feel?" But Willie did not answer.

"He must be asleep," said his friend, surprised that no reply was given. He laid his hand on the boy's forehead. It was cold as marble. He lifted the little hand. It fell pulseless and cold from his grasp. Willie was dead.

Alone, all alone, in the drear dead of night, without a mother's soft caress, or a sister's loving whisper, the little runaway boy had been called to die—alone in the swinging ship, on the wide, wide sea.—And, next day, as the sailors stood around in a solemn, silent circle, they brought the little white form on deck. It was sowed up in the hammock, with only the face left uncovered, that all might see, for the last time, the beautiful features and the brown, wavy hair. The captain read the burial service; and then the canvas was sewed up, the weight put in at the feet, that it might sink more quickly to its ocean grave, and the body of Willie Nichols was let down into the waves. And, as the ship went faster and faster on its way, the little sailor-boy's form sank deeper to the bottom of the sea, there to rest until the resurrection.

The unfinished letter, and a curl of the brown hair, were placed in Willie's Bible, and sent home to his mother. But she had gone before; and we can but hope that little Willie had been led to repent and believe in Jesus.

I heard the story of little Willie Nichols from the gentleman who, years before, had sent the account of his death to the old home on Line.—Banner of the Covenant.

sent the account of his death to the old home on Line.—Banner of the Covenant.

ANNUAL DONATIONS.

It is desirable that there be raised by donation five or six hundred dollars each year, by annual subscriptions; and the following may be a suitable form of pledge for that purpose.

We agree to pay annually in furtherance of the objects of the American Millennial Association, the sums set against our respective names.

- Samuel P. Par, Yardleyville, Pa. 5.00
Stephen Sherwin, Grafton, Vt. 1.00
Martin L. Jackson, Milesburg, Pa. 2.00
Mill. Aid Society in Providence, R.I. 16.30
Millennial Aid Society in Shiremanstown, Pa. 9.00
" " " New Kingstown, Pa. 4.50
S. Blanchard, Barre, Vt. 1.00
Lloyd N. Watkins, Toronto, C. W. 1.00
Church in Newburyport. 9.00
Pardon Ryon, Smith's Landing, N. J. 2.00
Josiah Vose, Westford, Mass. ("or more") 2.00
Henry Lunt, Jr., Newburyport, Mass. 2.00

We leave a blank space here, which it is desirable to see filled with names and amounts, of pledges of annual payments.

Advertisements section containing various notices and small ads.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements section containing various notices and small ads.

APPOINTMENTS.

Expect to preach at Bristol, N. H., if the Lord will, the 2d Sabbath in February. T. M. PREBLE.

Elder Benj. S. Reynolds, Providence permitting, will preach in Waterloo, C. E., Sunday, Feb. 2d, at the usual hours.

CONFERENCE IN CANADA WEST. Bro. Bliss—I wish to call the attention of our brethren to the time of the convening of the conference of Messiah's church of Canada West, which will take place upon the 12th of February next, which is the second Wednesday in said month. The place (as designated in the Herald of April 6th, vol. 22, No. 14) is Messiah's chapel, near Cainsville, in Br. Lampkin's neighborhood. It is desirable that our brethren stir themselves to attend this yearly gathering; and as the signs of the times are very ominous, and as we need to cherish sentiments of forbearance as well as concentration of force, and need great grace from our heavenly Father, as well as counsel with and from our brethren, let us pray the Head of the church to give us the spirit of self-examination, that we come together for the mutual benefit of all, as well as individual blessing.

The Missionary Board will please remember the desirability of a full representation. D. W. FLANDERS, Secretary of Conference.

TOUR TO CANADA WEST. I am arranging for a tour to C. W. and shall probably begin in London about the middle of February. Full notice soon. J. V. HIMES.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

BUSINESS NOTES.

- T. M. Preble. Sent Lyres the 27th.
H. J. McCulloch. Sent tracts the 22d.
J. M. Orrook. We are not expecting that work for sale at present, and have been unable to find it in this market.
L. S. Pierce. Sent tract the 23d.
C. Benns. Sent you Bro. Wellcome's book, which contains a large number of the extracts we collected on that subject. Book and postage 39 cts.
B. D. Haskell. Bro. Robinson's address is Brooksville, Vt.
J. Thomas. Have sent the Herald to the new subscriber you send. Will thank you for more success in the same direction.
Reuben Winter. You were credited \$2 Dec. 21st to No 1101—See Herald of Dec. 28.
Mrs. Adaline Reed. Two dollars having been sent for the one you name, we have, in accordance with your direction, to credit to some other one, credited it to Dr. N. Smith of Hallowell, Me.—See Herald of Jan. 11.
Eld. John Pearce. Dr. Clossom discontinued his paper some time since. Perhaps he did not know that you paid

for it. R. Pearce also stopt his. We did not, but have now entered the name of Rev. John Alexander, and cr. him \$2.26 to No. 1127. We also now cr. K. Davy \$2.26 to the same No.; to which, also, your own Herald and that of M. Shawan is paid. And for the balance of 48 c. we send the books you order; which squares your account—paying as above the papers in advance.

J. A. Heagy. Sent the 25th to Trenton, N. J. Samuel Smith. Your last cr. being in Jan. 1861, the letter sent 7th of January '62 must have miscarried. Will enquire as you request and reply in next paper.

A. M. ASSOCIATION.

The "American Millennial Association," located in Boston, Mass., was legally organized Nov. 12th, 1858, under the provisions of the 56th Chapter of the Acts of the Legislature of Massachusetts of A. D. 1857, for charitable and religious purposes. The whole amount obtained by donations, subscriptions, or sales of publications, is to be expended in the publication of Periodicals, Books, and Tracts, and for the support of ministers of the Gospel.

All contributions to our treasury, will be duly acknowledged, and, at the end of the year, will be embodied in a report. When there is any omission of the proper credit, due notice should be at once given to SYLVESTER BLISS, Treasurer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1862.

DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE NOV. 1ST — \$400 Needed January 1.

- Amount of previous payments 195.65
Wm. Holman, Fort Ann, N. Y. 1.00
Rachel Crampton, Homer, N. Y. 1.00
A Friend, 50
S. E. Gibson, Shrewsbury, Vt. 10
James Wiseman, Trenton, N. J. 1.00
B. D. Haskell and family, Haverhill, Mass. 2.00
Elizabeth Farnsworth, Groton, Mass. 5.00
Mrs. Adaline Reed, Lockport, N. Y. 2.00
Florella Dolloff, Derby Line, Vt. 1.00
Total received since Nov. 1st \$209.15

Special Proposition.

"A friend to the cause" proposes to give one hundred dollars towards the six hundred needed to publish the Herald weekly the coming year, provided the amount be made up by other contributors. This is not designed to interfere with the pledges of annual payment, below. Paid on the above, by

- "A Friend of the cause" \$10.00
By the same, 2d payment 10.00
" " 3d " 10.00

May the Lord raise up for the A. M. A. many such "friends."

Agents of the Advent Herald.

- Albany, N. Y. Wm. Nichols, 85 Lydian-street
Burlington, Iowa. James S. Brandenburg
Bascos, Hancock County, Illinois. Wm. S. Moore
Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y. C. P. Dow
Cabot, (Lower Branch), Vt. Dr. M. P. Wallace
Cordova, Rock Island Co., Ill. O. N. Whitford
Cincinnati, O. Joseph Wilson
De Kalb Centre, Ill. Charles E. Needham
Dunham, C. E. D. W. Sornberger
Durham, C. E. J. M. Orrook
Derby Line, Vt. S. Foster
Edgington, Me. Thomas Smith
Fairhaven, Vt. Robbins Miller
Homer, N. Y. J. L. Clapp
Haverhill, Mass. Lendal Brock
Lockport, N. Y. R. W. Beck
Johnson's Creek, N. Y. Hiram Russell
Kincardine, C. W. Joseph Barker
Loudon Mills, N. H. George Locke
Morrisville, Pa. Wm. Kitson
Newburyport, Mass. John L. Pearson
New York City. J. B. Hase, No. 6 Horatio st
Philadelphia, Pa. J. Liteh, No. 27 North st
Portland, Me. Alexander Edmund
Providence, R. I. Anthony Pearce
Princess Anne, Md. John V. Pinto
Rochester, N. Y. D. Boody
Richmond, Me. F. C. Wellcome
Salem, Mass. Chas. H. Berry
Springwater, N. Y. S. H. Withington
Shabbonas Grove, De Kalb county, Ill. N. W. Spencer
Somonaik, De Kalb Co., Ill. Wells A. Fay
St. Albans, Hancock Co., Ill. Elder Larkin Scott
Stanbridge, C. E. John Gilbreth
Sheboygan Falls, Wis. William Trowbridge
Toronto, C. W. Daniel Campbell
Waterloo, Shefford, C. E. R. Hutchinson, M. D
Waterbury, Vt. D. Bosworth
Worcester, Mass. Benjamin Emerson

RECEIPTS.

UP TO TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

The No. appended to each name is that of the HERALD to which the money credited pays. No. 1075 was the closing number of 1861; No. 1101 is the Middle of the present volume, extending to July 1, 1862; and No 1127 is to the close of 1862. Notice of any failure to give due credit should be at once communicated to the Business Agent.

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

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

F. Gale, it was paid to end of last year, E A Davis, J Corl, Joshua White, E Tritton, Mary A Hardy, P Embury, H Orcutt, each to 1101; John Reynolds 1108, J W Babbitt 1090, A Kendall 1108, J Thomas 1023, J Beckus 1096, and stamps for tracts, S Dolloff 1107, O Powell 1105—each \$1.

Charles H Berry, R Crampton, L H Blackman, A C Brown, S Borden and stamps for tract, H A Dolloff, P Rafter, I Ives and stamps for postage, Mrs Flanders of S. Pa, each to 1127, R Pike 1132, Wm Holman 1075, M Holbrook 1132, Job Chadsey 1107, A Irish 1075, H A Underwood 1080, from 1028, H Purdy 1089, Eunice M (er to F B?) Plummer 1075, Edwin Miller 1023 — \$2 due; J J Chamberlain 1101, J W Reed 1146, A Merrill 1133, Geo Shurtleff 1140—each \$2.

Mrs T Marston 1231, \$5; J I Whitman 1101.